

RESIDENCY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION NEWS

A T M C L E A N H O S P I T A L



Scott L. Rauch, MD

*President and Psychiatrist in Chief
McLean Hospital*

*Chair of Partners Psychiatry and
Mental Health (PPMH)*

IN THIS ISSUE

News from the
Residency Program

The Opioid System:
Research into Treatment
for Bipolar Disorder

Studying Attachment
in Borderline
Personality Disorder

GREETINGS TO McLEAN RESIDENCY ALUMNI:

As McLean nears its 200th anniversary, I am pleased to report to you, our psychiatric residency alumni, that the hospital is growing and prospering. We are financially strong and programmatically solid. And we continue to introduce innovative clinical programs and conduct groundbreaking research.

For the past year, we have been deeply engaged in a vital and important strategic planning process; one that will set a bold course to keep us at the forefront of psychiatric care, research and education through the 21st century. The principal themes of our strategic plan include technological modernization, grounding in evidence-based practice, the translation of scientific discoveries into improved care and collaboration with key partners to accelerate progress. This direction will enable us to achieve a higher standard of care for our patients and their families, the centerpiece of our mission. In this context, we aspire to lead the field through excellence and innovation.

As former residents and alumni, you have been an integral part of McLean's mission and the McLean community, and you are an important part of our future. Additionally, you have been an essential part of our effort to advance training and education in psychiatry and mental health. Under the leadership of Kathy Sanders, MD, we are working diligently to build upon our rich tradition in residency training. This issue of the newsletter covers the most recent innovations in our residency training program. Next year (2008-09) we will graduate the 10th class of the joint Massachusetts General Hospital/McLean Residency Program, and we are honored by the outstanding young psychiatrists from across the country who continue to choose to receive their residency training from us.

As McLean moves forward, we plan to further our educational mission in all areas of training, including continuing medical education. To provide for the necessary vision and leadership for growth in this area, we will soon appoint McLean's first chief academic officer, a role that underscores our commitment to education.

More than five years ago, McLean established the Residency Alumni Association to rekindle McLean's relationship with former residents. This newsletter, designed to help you stay connected to McLean, is an outgrowth of that effort. We are also developing an online alumni database that will enable you to stay connected to each other. As our residents graduate and set down roots in every corner of the country, we will seek new ways to build strong links with them and all of you.

One example of this is our close ties to the state psychiatric associations in Georgia, Kentucky and Florida, where some of our alumni reside and practice. In the last few years, several of our clinicians and researchers have given presentations at the annual meetings of these state associations. This initiative has helped forge important professional and educational links.

In the future, we look forward to developing our alumni programs in ways that serve you. We encourage you to stay in touch, whether it is at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, at a conference or seminar, or by e-mail at psychiatryalumni@mclean.harvard.edu.

Scott L. Rauch, MD
President and Psychiatrist in Chief
McLean Hospital

www.mclean.harvard.edu

Ranked first among the nation's freestanding psychiatric hospitals... *U.S. News & World Report*



NEWS FROM THE MGH/McLEAN ADULT PSYCHIATRY RESIDENCY PROGRAM

Kathy M. Sanders, MD • ksanders@partners.org

As the Class of 2008 graduated in June, we welcomed in the Class of 2012, our 13th class of MGH/McLean adult psychiatry residents.

This year, our strong retention of trainees continued with 12 of the 15 graduating residents staying at MGH and McLean as fellows, faculty or both. Graduates are in leadership, teaching and attending positions on all core clinical rotations of the residency. They also serve as mentors and supervisors for all rotations and in all outpatient clinics.

We are committed to innovation in psychiatric education. We prepare psychiatrists for careers in all areas of clinical, research and academic psychiatry and work hard to inspire residents to pursue the avenues most suitable for them in their calling as psychiatric physicians.

EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES

Recent innovations in the four-year curriculum have centered on establishing more protected time for residents to explore individual interests while in training. The program now has protected time starting in PGY-1 to allow all residents to explore research and academic opportunities and to find mentors. While on the psychiatry rotations during PGY-1, residents spend three hours each week visiting research and academic programs on the MGH and McLean campuses. Dost Ongur, MD (Class of 2004), and Joshua Roffman, MD (Class of 2005), oversee this part of the program.

Additionally, PGY-2 residents now have a two-week time block for research and reading during their rotations. In this inaugural year of extended protected time, residents have published numerous articles and chapters, and they have initiated many projects and collaborations resulting from this educational innovation.

The change has led to the development of a “research concentration opportunity” or RCO, which we rolled out this year during recruitment. The RCO provides additional protected time during PGY-1 through PGY-3 to foster research throughout residency training for the committed physician-researcher.

This year, we invited three of the 16 residents in the Class of 2012 to participate in the RCO. During PGY-1, these residents will have two afternoons a week while on rotations to initiate research projects. Next year, as PGY-2 residents, most of their community/partial hospital three-month rotation will be used for full-time research. Additional protected time will be provided during PGY-3.

The RCO marks a new approach to residency training for all members of each class of talented future psychiatrists. Our goal is for all 16 members of each class to use PGY-1 and PGY-2 to find a concentration so their clinical and research activities in PGY-3 and PGY-4 will lead to expertise in an area of psychiatry prior to graduation.

NEW McLEAN PGY-3 ROTATION

The McLean Psychopharmacology Consultation Service that Ross Baldessarini, MD, PhD, ran for many years as a premier teaching and consultation service to the Psychiatrists in Charge (PICs) has been discontinued. It served a need when McLean’s PICs were primarily psychoanalysts; that need no longer exists.

This change has allowed the residency program to build in opportunities for all PGY-3 residents that showcase McLean’s clinical expertise. This year, all residents will have a month-long rotation at the OCD Institute and the Klarman Eating Disorders Center. Additionally, residents will continue to spend two months with Shelly Greenfield, MD, MPH, on the addiction consultation service, during which, each resident will spend a half day with Steve Seiner, MD, learning ECT. The four-month rotation will continue to allow residents to choose elective time from other programs at McLean.

continued on next page



Graduating Residents Class of 2008: Left to right: Trina Chang, Megan Brennan, Cory Savoie, Julie Volpe, Davin Quinn, Milissa Kaufman, David Plante, Julieta Holman, Jonathan Stevens, Jennifer Narvaez, Shunda McGahee, Mark Frankel, Ravi HariPrasad, Chaya Bhuvaneshwaran, Daniel Ebert.

continued from page 2

TRAINING OFFICES AT MCLEAN NEWLY LOCATED

The training offices will be relocated this fall as part of the changes to the McLean library. The library is now primarily electronic; books and journals that once occupied the second floor are now archived in the basement of the de Marneffe building. Construction is underway to provide a core library function and a more unified residency training center at the entrance to the second floor. Where the stacks had been located, both basic science and clinical research labs will be constructed.

Although many on campus have mixed reactions about these changes, they constitute an important initiative for the larger mission of McLean Hospital. We will provide updated information about this change in our next issue.

REUNION FOR MGH/MCLEAN GRADUATES IN 2009

In June 2009, we graduate the 10th class of the MGH/McLean Adult Psychiatry Residency Training Program. We are planning special events to honor graduates from all years during the weekend of June 13, 2009. We hope to see you there!

MCLEAN LAUNCHES 3EAST, AN ADOLESCENT DBT PROGRAM

In September 2007, McLean opened a specialized eight-bed adolescent residential treatment program named 3East. The self-pay program emphasizes dialectical behavior therapy (DBT) for treating young women ages 13 to 19 who engage in self-injurious behavior and show emerging borderline personality traits, which may present as complex co-occurring psychiatric conditions. In addition to DBT, treatment includes group and family therapy, case management, psychopharmacology, milieu and recreational therapy, and academic programming. Stays of 28 days or longer enable patients to benefit fully from the program.

Blaise Aguirre, MD, the medical director, is a child and adolescent psychiatrist recognized for his work in treating borderline personality disorder and complex adolescent psychiatric disorders.

For more information:

go to www.mclean.harvard.edu/patient/child/atp.php

call 877.967.7233

e-mail 3East@mclean.harvard.edu



MODULATION OF THE OPIOID SYSTEM: INVESTIGATION INTO NOVEL TREATMENTS FOR BIPOLAR DISORDER

Beth Murphy, MD, PhD, Class of 2003 • murphyb@mcleanpo.mclean.org

As assistant medical director at McLean's Clinical Evaluation Center, I encounter the limits of our understanding of psychiatric illnesses and the drawbacks to current treatments. In my research role, I work with other clinician-scientists to conduct clinical trials through the Frazier Research Institute, where a multidisciplinary effort involving pharmacologists, medicinal chemists, animal geneticists and behaviorists, molecular pathologists and neuroimaging experts work together to discover, develop and test new treatments for psychiatric disorders.

The Institute is a rich environment for research. These cross-disciplinary meetings and the back and forth of my work between the laboratories and the clinics provide me with an abundant supply of questions and observations. My group within the Institute is particularly interested in the implications of neurochemical and pathophysiological studies for understanding bipolar disorder.

One area that we are investigating is the involvement of opiate neurotransmission in bipolar disorder. Although opiate modulation

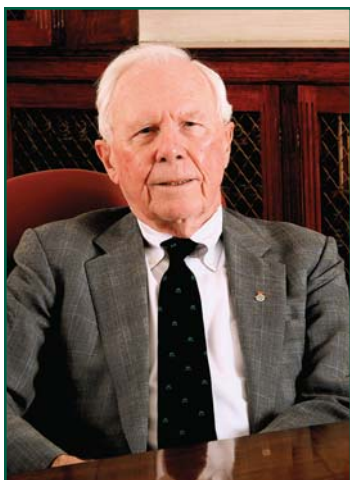
of mood has been observed for several centuries and described as therapy in classical literature, current treatments largely ignore this important neurotransmitter system. The lack of opiate treatments for mood disorders is striking, given the multiple lines of evidence that indicate dysregulation of the opioid system may contribute to the pathophysiology of mood disorders, such as bipolar disorder.

As in many other neurotransmitter systems, the opioid system involves multiple receptor subtypes. Kappa-opiate receptors are located throughout the brain, but are less studied than other subtypes. In contrast to many opiate-receptor agonists, activation of kappa receptors is not highly addictive, and coadministration of kappa agents may decrease the addictive potential of other substances. Preclinical data indicates that kappa-opiate agonists have mood-lowering properties and kappa-opiate antagonists have antidepressant-like effects.

My group is running clinical studies examining the effects of drugs with kappa-opiate agonist activity on bipolar mania and kappa-opiate antagonist properties on bipolar depression. The results from initial studies have been encouraging. In the future, drugs that modulate the opioid system might be effective treatments for bipolar disorder.

THE STANTON ERA AT MCLEAN HOSPITAL

Francis de Marneffe, MD, Class of 1954 • fdem@comcast.net



I joined McLean Hospital as a resident in January 1953. The hospital was markedly different back then. Half of McLean's more than 200 inpatients were new admissions, while the other half were chronically ill individuals who had resided at McLean for many years, some for decades. Treatments primarily entailed sub-coma

insulin, ECT, occupational therapy, some psychotherapy and an occasional lobotomy. The hospital employed 10 staff psychiatrists, including three residents and three chiefs. Paul Howard, MD, was acting chief of staff. He later became associate psychiatrist in chief.

In July 1955, Alfred H. Stanton, MD, was appointed psychiatrist in chief. He was a psychoanalyst and a disciple of Harry Stack Sullivan, MD. With coauthor Morris Schwartz, PhD (profiled in "Tuesdays with Morrie"), Stanton wrote the classic "The Mental Hospital," based on midcentury research conducted at Chestnut Lodge.

Stanton had an immediate and profound impact on McLean, its patients and its staff. He expanded visiting hours, banned ECT and lobotomies, and defined psychotherapy as three or four 50-minute sessions per week. Each ward had a psychiatrist in charge responsible for coordinating patient life with assistance from nurses, social workers and psychologists. Each patient underwent a thorough evaluation, documented in a 30-page medical record that included a family and personal history, description of present and past illnesses, results of psychological testing, diagnosis and a psychodynamic formulation. At the end of the "work-up," the professionals involved held a small clinical conference and devised a single plan of treatment.

Because Stanton recognized that families had previously not been included in treatment, one of his first significant leadership appointments was Golda Edinburg, ACSW, LICSW, who established the Social Work Department and took on the mission of working with families.

In the wake of this appointment, Stanton expanded the overall psychiatric staff rapidly. He named Merton Kahne, MD, as the first director of the Residency Training Program, and later appointed Alan Stone, MD, as the next director. Senior psychiatrists were recruited, many from Beth Israel, the Veterans Administration Hospital and a few from the Massachusetts General Hospital. Collectively, they were responsible for the supervision of every medical resident.

Stanton's vision led to an increase in the number of residents during the tenures of Kahne and Stone. Additionally, National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) grants for education were sought and received. Unlike in earlier times when residents were an essential form of inexpensive labor, the program was defined primarily as

an educational experience.

In the research arena, Stanton helped establish investigations into social and clinical psychiatry, which complemented the basic research already being carried out by Jordi Folch-Pi, MD, in biochemistry and Alfred Pope, MD, in neuropathology.

In 1960, after five years of leadership, Stanton announced that he

Today, Stanton is honored for bringing McLean Hospital into the 20th century, while laying the foundations for future decades.

would relinquish his administrative role. In 1962, he began devoting himself full-time to research. This decision led to my appointment as hospital director. Stanton remained psychiatrist in chief until 1972, when Shervert Frazier, MD, arrived to take on this position.

The last decade of Stanton's career was very productive. He and John Gunderson, MD, undertook an NIMH-funded controlled study (1974 to 1984) on the effectiveness of psychotherapy in schizophrenia. Their investigation compared the benefits of twice-weekly psychodynamic therapy with once-weekly supportive therapy over a two-year period. They found that the former had no advantage over the latter. This seminal study effectively ended the practice of intensive psychodynamic therapy at McLean and elsewhere for people with schizophrenia. The fact that Stanton conducted research which did not support his long-held belief in the effectiveness of intensive psychotherapy for those with schizophrenia is testimony to his integrity.

Alfred H. Stanton died in 1983. Today, he is honored for bringing McLean Hospital into the 20th century, while laying the foundations for future decades. It was a privilege to have been his student, friend and colleague.



Alfred H. Stanton, MD (l) and Francis de Marneffe, MD (r), 1962

SPOTLIGHT ON MILES CUNNINGHAM MD, PhD

Cherry Hill, Arkansas. Population 300. It's not a place you'd predict would produce the first scientist to demonstrate the potential of stem cells in treating major psychiatric disorders. But then, Miles Cunningham's 20-plus-year medical research career has been anything but predictable.

Cunningham left his family's small farm in 1980 to study physiological psychology at the University of Arkansas. Next came Harvard Medical School, where he earned a medical degree while growing increasingly fascinated by the relationships between neuroscience, neurosurgery and psychiatry. By 1988 when he arrived at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for his PhD studies, he had become fixated on neural stem-cell lines and their potential for repairing the diseased or damaged brain.

At McLean Hospital, Cunningham's interests and training finally converged. His life's work, he knew, would be devoted to applying stem-cell biology to the investigation and treatment of neuropsychiatric disorders. It would be an uphill battle for sure.

"The neural circuitry responsible for human emotions is arguably the most sophisticated biological system known to exist," he said. "We are only beginning to understand and harness the potential of stem cells. The same can be said for the prospect of using neurosurgery to restore diseased or damaged brain circuitries."

At McLean, Cunningham has built a collaborative laboratory that is making advances on both fronts. Most notable is his demonstration—the first ever—of genetically customized stem cells transplanted for the study (and perhaps treatment) of major psychiatric disorders. His findings are detailed in his recent publication of "Antidepressant Effect of Stem Cell-Derived Monoaminergic Grafts," featured in *NeuroReport* Vol 18.

"To master interventions that combine stem cells with neurosurgery will take a level of knowledge and sophistication almost beyond comprehension," he said. "But you have to start somewhere."

That includes inventing the tools needed for his work in this emerging field. He has invented two neural-surgery instruments for use on experimental animals and patented an instrument

for human neurosurgery that allows for "intracerebral microinfusion."

He has also invented a system and method for toxin-targeted treatment of malignant gliomas that is now being patented in collaboration with McLean. As chair of the scientific advisory board for Coretech, Inc., which develops equipment for neuroscientists, he has made other contributions to the field as well.

Not all of Cunningham's contributions come from a laboratory, however. In 1995, he founded an outreach program for disadvantaged Native American children. Asniya recruits medical students who teach medicine to school children through a one-month cultural immersion program. To date, more than 4,000 children in nine South Dakota reservation schools have benefited.

"We all can do something to improve the human condition and make the world a better place," he said. "The opportunities are all around us."

Closer to home, Cunningham created a formal clerkship in neuropsychiatry and behavioral neurology at McLean. That came after he completed his own fellowship in neuropsychiatry under Bruce Price, MD. For five years he served as director of this clerkship

"To master interventions that combine stem cells with neurosurgery will take a level of knowledge and sophistication almost beyond comprehension. But you have to start somewhere."

without compensation, an effort described by Price as purely "a labor of love."

Cunningham today remains an advisor for the clerkship and coaches residents writing case studies in behavioral neurology and neuropsychiatry for peer-reviewed journals.

*Article written by Mary Bufe.
Miles Cunningham, MD, PhD, can be reached at mcunningham@mclean.harvard.edu.*



*Miles Cunningham, MD, PhD,
Class of 2001*



STUDYING ATTACHMENT IN BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER: A NEW PARADIGM FOR INVESTIGATING SELF AND INTERPERSONAL REGULATORY DIFFICULTIES

Lois W. Choi-Kain, MD, MEd, Class of 2006 • lchoikain@partners.org

Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is a prevalent, disabling and potentially fatal illness

characterized by difficulties in regulating affect, impulses and interpersonal relationships. Psychoanalysts such as James Masterson, Gerald Adler, Daniel Buie and Otto Kernberg established early clinical theories of BPD, conceptualizing it as a developmental disorder. In the last three decades, our base of scientific knowledge about this largely remediable disorder has expanded significantly, despite challenges about the validity of the diagnosis by influential voices in psychiatry. This past May was officially designated as BPD Awareness Month by Congress and celebrated at the American Psychiatric Association this year in Washington. The designation marked a milestone for the cause of advancing knowledge about BPD.

The field of attachment research has provided us with important tools to bridge the gap between early clinical theories of BPD and current research. John Bowlby developed the basic tenets of the attachment field; that is, early attachment security provides humans with internalized self-regulation of distress and affect, as well as templates for building future stable and healthy relationships. BPD, which is distinguished by affective dysregulation in response to distress and interpersonal disturbances, has been increasingly formulated and studied as a disorder of insecure attachment. This formulation of BPD serves as the basis of the theory and techniques behind mentalization-based treatment (MBT), one of the five empirically validated treatments for BPD; it was developed by this year's Corneel lecturer Anthony Bateman and former Stanton lecturer Peter Fonagy.

Under the framework of Gunderson and Zanarini's NIMH-funded project "The Family Study of Personality Traits and Their Relationship to Psychiatric Disorders," I have collaborated with both primary investigators as well as Cambridge Hospital researcher Karlen Lyons-Ruth, PhD, to study the attachment characteristics in BPD. This research has involved three phases to date: 1) studying self-reported attachment in the sample of now over 200 probands (including people with BPD and depression, and comparison subjects without BPD); 2) investigating behavioral markers of attachment disorganization and cortisol responses to a facilitated mother-daughter conflict discussion; and 3) evaluating the relationship among attachment classification on the narrative-based measure called the Adult Attachment Interview (AAI), social cognitive skills (i.e., trust, empathy, mindfulness, psychological mindedness) and neuropsychological skills.

Preliminary results indicate that BPD is characterized by a mixed model of both preoccupied and fearful styles of attachment, in which tendencies toward interpersonal dependence and avoidance either conflict or oscillate. Furthermore, early data analysis from the mother-daughter study suggests a significant relationship between two features of the mother-daughter relationship (how effective the daughter feels her mother is and how much the daughter feels she can confide in her mother) and the biological stress reactivity of the daughter to a psychosocial stressor.

Research such as ours that uses tools from the attachment field provides a bridge between these early psychoanalytic ideas about BPD and the current science in an effort to connect the past, present and future in the study and treatment of BPD.

APA ANNUAL MEETING

Nearly 300 guests, including 17 members of the Psychiatry Residency Alumni Association, attended the McLean cocktail reception during the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association (APA). The reception was held at the National Museum of Women in the Arts in Washington, D.C. Guests viewed the museum's permanent collection while mingling with friends and colleagues.

Next year, the APA annual meeting will be held on Tuesday, May 19 in San Francisco. McLean's Media Relations and Special Events Department is already beginning to plan for next year's reception. Details will be sent to alumni at the beginning of the year.



ALUMNI NOTES

Brent Forester, MD, Class of 1996 • bforester@mclean.harvard.edu

Eliza Menninger, MD, Class of 1991 • mennine@mcleanpo.mclean.org

1958

Alan Stone, MD, a former president of the APA, wrote "Movies and the Moral Adventure of Life," a Boston Review book, published by MIT Press. The book is a collection of his film reviews over the past decade.

Alan has been serving as chair of the APAs Corresponding Committee on the Misuse and Abuse of Psychiatry. He says the committee deals with human rights problems and questions arising in a psychiatric context; for example, "Is unmodified ECT in countries like Turkey, Japan and India a misuse of psychiatry and a violation of human rights?" stone@law.harvard.edu

1963

Judith Ronat, MD, has been living and working in Israel since 1966. Her psychotherapy and psychiatry practice is with individuals and couples. She tells us: "When not with my patients or reading/consulting about their problems, I enjoy studying Talmud, being in a book club, hiking and traveling. I'd be glad to hear from former colleagues and to see you if you visit Israel."

She also writes: "Sadly, one of my favorite teachers at McLean, Jacob Christ, died suddenly March 17th, 2008. He probably taught me more about learning from my patients than anyone else." judithronat@alum.mit.edu

1964

William Goodson, MD, just published his second novel, "Scherib," a suspense story that is a sequel to his first, "The Bossuet Conspiracy." "Once again, a psychiatrist has a key role," he writes. whgoodson@aol.com

1970

Michael Sperber, MD, reports: "Frederick Law Olmsted, who selected the site of McLean Hospital where he was hospitalized the last years of his life, described an early childhood trauma: 'When I was three-years-old I chanced to stray into a room at the crisis of a tragedy therein occurring, and turned and fled from it screaming...It was long before I could be soothed and those nearby said to one another that I would never forget what I had seen.'"

"In the July/August issue of Harvard Magazine, I describe the relationship of that shocking event to Olmsted's subsequent vocational-identity diffusion and to the birth of landscape psychoarchitecture. If the art of living is the ability to use life's inevitable adversities constructively, many of us are the beneficiaries of Olmsted's landscape-psychoarchitectural artistry. He and his firm designed some 150 public spaces, including New York City's Central Park, described by The New York Times as 'The most important work of American art in the 19th century.' I am still working on Olmsted's hill, as consultant to McLean's Neuropsychiatry/Behavioral Neurology Service." mikesperber@comcast.net

1974

William Hawthorne, MD, reports: "I retired from practice in 2007 and am now enjoying life to the fullest with my partner Marc in Key West, Fla. I have fond memories of my McLean tenure and years in Boston." wbhmd@bellsouth.net

Louis E. Kopolow, MD, and **Judy Tyson, PhD**, recently co-produced "Cartoons From the Couch," a book of psychiatry-related cartoons. The selection process used for the cartoons in the book required a review of the nearly 100,000 cartoons that have appeared in The New Yorker magazine since 1925 and took nearly two years to complete. The 10,000 cartoons with mental health themes were shown to hundreds of health professionals and patients who helped by choosing their favorites. By the time the book went to press, the authors were amazed they still had a sense of humor. Copies of the book can be ordered by contacting www.cartoonsfromthecouch.com. kopolowmd@verizon.net

1976

Shirley Marks, MD, MPH, DLFAPA, is chief of mental health services at the West Texas VA Health Care System. She was inducted as a distinguished life fellow of the American Psychiatric Association during the Convocation of Fellows Ceremony at the recent APA annual meeting. marks469@sbcglobal.net

1977

Steven Locke, MD, was awarded the Ronnie Stangler Award for Innovation by the American

Association of Technology in Psychiatry (AATP), an affiliate of the APA, at its annual meeting in Washington, D.C., on May 3, 2008.

"The decision of the awards committee was based on Dr. Locke's initiative in organizing and running the Summit on Behavioral Telehealth," said AATP Executive Director Robert Kennedy. The summit focused on the intersection of innovative health technologies, disease management and behavioral change.

Steven is a research psychiatrist in the Division of Clinical Informatics at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, a staff member of Beth Israel's Department of Psychiatry, a consulting psychiatrist at MGH, and a research psychiatrist at the Center for Medical Simulation. He also teaches at Harvard and MIT.

Steven is married to Joanne Callahan Locke, RN, JD. They reside in Wayland, Mass., where he has a private practice. Active in the community, Steven served on the Wayland Board of Health from 2004 to 2006 and helped to organize the Healthy Wayland 2010 Initiative. Their daughter, Alexandra, recently completed her sophomore year at Bowdoin College. Steven enjoys travel, skiing and fishing. stlocke@hms.harvard.edu

1979

Marshall Lewis, MD, DFAPA, has relocated from Northern California to San Diego, where he is clinical director of San Diego County Behavioral Health Services. His responsibilities include clinical oversight of both the mental health and alcohol/drug treatment systems. In this role, he is strengthening collaborations with the University of California, San Diego (UCSD), especially in the areas of clinical systems development and evaluation. He reports remaining active on the California state level in a variety of major quality improvement working groups. marshall.lewis@sdcounty.ca.gov

1984

Steve Auster, MD, who completed the child psychiatry fellowship at McLean in 1984, writes: "I'm happy to say I'm in private practice in a group practice in Wellesley, Mass., and I've been there since 2000. My practice is predominantly with kids but I see people of

continued on next page

continued from page 7

all ages. I have been in regular contact with Sharon Weinstein, Patti Potter and Chris Hames, all of the Class of 1984 and recently reconnected with Al Kogler, also of the Class of '84. Every fall, I have been back at McLean as Patti and I help Sharon in her work with Harvard Medical School students, teaching interview techniques. My best wishes to everyone." drauster@wellpsych.com

1996

Ashok Bharucha, MD, recently submitted an NIH Research Project Grant Program (R01), but will likely seek a new position involving a combination of private practice and community and long-term care responsibilities in August 2009. He is interested in starting a private practice with a colleague.
bharuchaaj@msx.upmc.edu

1998

David Nathan, MD, tells us: "We've had a busy couple of years since moving to "downtown" Princeton. After our home renovation, the Princeton Historical Society gave us their 2008 Preservation Award. Karen got her master's degree at Rutgers and works as a freelance professional trainer. Eli is winding down with first grade, looking forward to football camp and other summer activities. Sophia (age 4) is all girl, playing dress up and making fantastic (literally) meals in her toy kitchen. On July 1, I became the new director of continuing medical education (CME) for the Princeton HealthCare System. On the side, I still write the occasional book review and feed the cat. Life is good."
mail@nathanmd.com

2000

Sharyn M. Comeau, MD, practices at KidShrink PLLC, in Davidson, N.C., specializing in the psychiatric care of children and families.
kidshrink@bellsouth.net

David Rettew, MD, was recently appointed director of the new Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Fellowship at the University of Vermont College of Medicine and received a promotion to associate professor of psychiatry and pediatrics with tenure.
david.rettew@uvm.edu

We want to hear about where you are and what you have been doing. Direct your email to Brent Forester, MD, at bforester@mclean.harvard.edu or Eliza Menninger, MD, at mennine@mcleanpo.mclean.org.

Residency Alumni Association News is collaboratively produced by McLean Hospital Business Development and Communications, Cecelia O'Neal, operations director, Alex Sperdelozzi, editor, and Alumni Association chairpersons David Brendel, MD, PhD (Class of 2001), Francis de Marneffe, MD (Class of 1954), and Kathy Sanders, MD. Design: Cahoots. © 2008, McLean Hospital.



McLean Hospital

115 Mill Street :: Belmont, MA 02478

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

FIRST CLASS MAIL
US POSTAGE
PAID
BOSTON, MA, USA
PERMIT NO. 58168