



THE UNIVERSITY *of* EDINBURGH

Edinburgh Research Explorer

Anxiety - a short history

Citation for published version:

Russ, TC 2014, 'Anxiety - a short history: A Short History', *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, vol. 205, no. 3, pp. 250-250. <https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.bp.114.144659>

Digital Object Identifier (DOI):

[10.1192/bjp.bp.114.144659](https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.bp.114.144659)

Link:

[Link to publication record in Edinburgh Research Explorer](#)

Document Version:

Peer reviewed version

Published In:

The British Journal of Psychiatry

General rights

Copyright for the publications made accessible via the Edinburgh Research Explorer is retained by the author(s) and / or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing these publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy

The University of Edinburgh has made every reasonable effort to ensure that Edinburgh Research Explorer content complies with UK legislation. If you believe that the public display of this file breaches copyright please contact openaccess@ed.ac.uk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.



Book Review: Anxiety – A Short History
Allan V. Horwitz (2013, Johns Hopkins University Press)

This interesting book charts the development of anxiety from Classical Greece to the era of DSM-5. Throughout this period, one observes a perpetual oscillation between physical and psychological explanations for anxiety. For example, George Beard's *neurasthenia* perfectly captured the zeitgeist of the nineteenth century and the various stresses associated with progress and civilisation. He situated it clearly in the realm of physical conditions, "employing drugs, injections, electricity and the like and did not use psychological therapies [which] helps account for the immense popularity the diagnosis enjoyed: it removed a stigma from people who suffered from what they and their physicians could believe was a genuine physical disease" (p. 67).

Citing a historical perspective, Horwitz resists the recent swing towards biological explanations, and argues that "[c]urrent views of anxiety and its disorders... are infused with cultural templates, social influences, and material interests" (pp. 3-4). These concerns remind me of the preface to Hunter & Macalpine's *Three hundred years of psychiatry, 1535-1860* (OUP, 1963), encouraging the re-integration of psychiatry with medicine, "so long as it does not mean putting the clock back and once again summarily equating mind disease with brain disease and so denying the heterogeneous group of illnesses and conditions which make up psychiatry their distinctive features and the special skills and methods they demand - the hard learned lesson of the past" (p. ix).

The normality or abnormality of anxiety is a complex issue and perhaps this book raises more questions than anything else, not least, exactly what it is the author is criticising – is it DSM, brain-based explanations, or current delineations of 'normal' versus 'pathological' anxiety? In any case, these questions are central to the practice of psychiatry and I suspect we would all benefit from this reminder of the complexity of people and the problems which occasionally lead them into contact with a psychiatrist.