

Dr MacCallum's patients have no difficulty coding identity into these classes in the majority of their relationships. They even identify their daughters correctly some of the time. However, their ability to transcribe the analogue relationship into the appropriate digital code, fails when they recall certain interactions with the daughter. As Dr MacCallum points out, the phenomenon of misidentification occurs in the setting of a role reversal.

The patients are all infirm and consequently depend on their daughters for care. When the daughter provides care, she adopts a mothering role. This change in relationship produces a paradox in the digital code, because the mothers experience their daughters as mothering them. To resolve this paradox of daughters as mothers, the patients recall and conceptualise the daughter as an 'other'. They signify the difference in relationship with the linguistic qualifier 'other'. Furthermore, the misidentified 'other' is given the same name as the daughter ("Violet, get the other Violet") because the classification of identity by name is not involved in the paradox.

In this way, the patients' inappropriate use of language resembles the way patients with mild dementia use language (Critchley 1970). Their thought patterns are similar to the thought patterns children exhibit in the concrete operational phase of cognitive development.

1. Watzlawick P., Beavin J. H. & Jackson; D. D. Jackson (1968) *The Pragmatics of Human Communication*, London: Faber & Faber.
2. Critchley MacDonald (1970) *Aphasiology*, London: Edward Arnold.
3. Piaget J. & Inhelder B. (1969) *The Psychology of the Child*, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

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DEAR SIR,

I was interested in the paper by Dr MacCallum (*Journal*, June 1984, **144**, 649-650), on the misinterpreting of role changes as changes of person, from two points of view. At a personal level, I have in recent months witnessed the gradual dementia of my 90-year-old mother who is now in nursing home care. This has been accompanied by an increasing tendency to confuse the roles of the significant men in her life. While correctly identifying and naming me as her son, she often refers to my sibs as our children, may reminisce as if I were her father and can confuse my son with me. This conflated male represents a more or less

idealised version, much as Dr MacCallum's patients identified the real daughter with the caring role, and the confusion has been accompanied by a reduction in a lifelong tendency to be unreasonably disappointed in, or critical of, others. This would seem to represent a similar but reversed form of confusion to that described in the three women in the paper. Theoretically, it would seem that such confusions of roles and individuals might be seen as parallel to the infant's original inability to combine perceptions of different roles into a single complex image of an individual—the process described as splitting by object-relations theorists. The later-achieved integrations of these separate role perceptions are, presumably, as vulnerable to aging as are other aspects of memory and cognitive function.

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#### DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN PREGNANCY

DEAR SIR,

The exhaustive study of Drs Kumar and Robson (*Journal* **144**, 35-47) shows convincingly that psychiatric symptoms in pregnancy are common. There remains debate as to whether these symptoms are of importance in the prediction of postnatal depression, a condition of considerable clinical importance (Kumar and Robson; Playfair and Gowers, 1981). We have carried out a prospective survey of depressive symptomatology in a cohort of pregnant women in the setting of general practice.

All those women attending for antenatal care at a group practice during 1982 were selected for study. The women were screened for depressive symptoms at routine antenatal clinic visits. Screening was by means of a microcomputer-delivered Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS) modified for self rating (Carr *et al.*, 1981; Margo *et al.*, 1983). Depressive symptoms identified in this way were confirmed by clinical interview.

Of 134 women entering the study, 17 subsequently miscarried or had termination of pregnancy. In 117 women screened throughout pregnancy the prevalence of depressive symptoms increased, reaching a peak at 37-38 weeks. During weeks 8-12, 24.3% scored more than 10 (outside the normal range for computer delivered HDRS, Carr *et al.*, 1981) and 5.1% scored more than 17, in a range that would normally be consistent with requiring antidepressant therapy. At 25-28 weeks the prevalences were 25.5% scoring more than 10, and 6.1% more than 17. At 37-38 weeks 45.7% scored more than 10, and 11.8% more than 17. Mean HDRS scores also rose throughout pregnancy, from 7.9 at 8-12 weeks to 10.3 at 37-38 weeks.

Our findings, therefore, are different from those of Kumar and Robson, who found a peak incidence of depressive neurosis in the first trimester. Some of the symptoms elicited in our population undoubtedly reflect physical changes of pregnancy, particularly in the late stages. Nevertheless, we feel that these observations merit further consideration, as depressive symptoms in pregnancy may be important and underdiagnosed.

We are following these women for one year postnatally, in order to explore further the relationship, if any, between antenatal depressive symptoms and postnatal depressive illness.

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#### DEPRESSION AND AFFECT-LADEN WORDS

DEAR SIR,

There appears to be a serious flaw in the design of the interesting study of Dunbar and Lishman (*Journal* April 1984 **144**, 376–382). “Depression, Recognition-Memory and Hedonic Tone”, from which the authors drew the conclusion that depressives showed a preferred recognition for unpleasant material.

Dunbar and Lishman, using Broadbent’s word list, found that depressed subjects were as likely to recognize ‘bad’ words as controls, but were less likely to recognize ‘good’ and ‘neutral’ words. Inspection of the word list used however, shows that unfortunately affect type and intensity are linked in it, with all of the strongly stimulating words in the ‘bad’ group:

<i>BAD</i>	<i>GOOD</i>	<i>NEUTRAL</i>
bleed	cheese	crow
starve	bride	chest
dread	mirth	brass
scream	cruise	flake
crash	ripe	flock
cruel	tune	sixth
groan	peach	plough
brute	hymn	mode
mock	cash	holt
pinch	plum	moist
snake	soup	barn
mob	lawn	glove

Fig. 1 Broadbent’s list rearranged

Consequently, the results of the study can be accounted for equally by the “intensity of affect hypothesis” as by the “type of affect hypothesis”. To distinguish them, matching for intensity in the word list would be required.

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#### MITRAL VALVE PROLAPSE AND ANXIETY DISORDERS: NO LONGER AN ENIGMA

DEAR SIR,

As Chan *et al* correctly point out (*Journal*, August, 1984 **145**, 216) most of the literature linking mitral valve prolapse (MVP) and anxiety disorders stemmed from the United States in the late 1970’s. However, there is no justification in continuing to refer to the relationship between the two disorders as “an enigma”.

Wooley (1976) was the first to draw attention to the fact that the symptoms reported by patients with MVP were strikingly similar to those with various “cardio-anxiety” disorders described in the past, including Da Costa’s syndrome and neurocirculatory asthenia. Demographically, MVP resembles anxiety neurosis (or panic disorder of DSM III). Both are common diseases occurring in 5–10% of the population, both affect women almost twice as frequently as men, and both are familial (Marks and Lader, 1973; Devereux *et al*, 1976). Wooley’s suggestion that many patients previously designated as cardiac neurotics were in fact undiagnosed examples of MVP had important implications. Subsequent case reports and a number of methodologically flawed studies appeared to confirm this view.

Unfortunately we had to wait until 1982 for these early claims to be seriously challenged (Hartman *et al*,