

J. Kasselmann (1971). Het alcoholistengezin. *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie*, 13, 17-23.

#### SUMMARY

*The alcoholic's family.*

The alcoholic's family is increasingly involved in modern treatment programs for alcoholics. The author presents a study of the available literature concerning the alcoholic's family. This overview is illustrated by some results of a recent personal study at the University of Geneva. The author emphasizes the importance of considering not only the individual dimension of the alcoholic but also the individual dimension of all other members of the family, the relationship dimension and the group dimension of the alcoholic's family. This makes it clear why group therapy, conjoint family therapy and family therapy in the home setting, opens hopeful perspectives for the treatment of the alcoholic. However, this makes high demands upon the specialized teams working in the field of alcoholism, but it brings about a more optimal use of all therapeutic possibilities.

F.A. Nelemans (1969). Farmacologie van bewustzijnsveranderende middelen ('drugs'). *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie*, 11, 321-328.

#### SUMMARY

In this article is tried to come to a definition of the word 'drugs'. This has not been done for medical, juridical, psychological and sociological purposes but to define a general conception. The following substances are subjected to closer inspection: alcohol, barbiturates, ether, laughing-gas, trichlorethylene, and other solvents, marihuana, LSD, cocaine, amphetamine (weckamines) and opium-alkaloids. From a pharmacological point of view drugs form a very heterogeneous group of substances which have not much in common but have widely different properties. These aspects and the pharmacology of the above mentioned substances are discussed. At the same time is indicated whether the use of a certain substance might lead to addiction or dependence.