

These notes represent a detailed interpretation of the professor's lecture. They are not a transcript of the lecture. TakeNote® is best used as a supplement to your own notes, not as a substitute.

Lecture Date: Tuesday, April 4, 2006

Announcements:
- **Prelim II** will be given tonight from 7:30pm-9:30pm in the Uris Hall Auditorium.

I. Overview
   A. Hamlet and Freud, Together At Last.
   B. Review of Atypical 2nd Generation Antipsychotics.
   C. More of Laing's Ideas
   D. Anxiety

II. Hamlet Act 3 Scene 2
   A. In this scene, the "play within the play" begins and the Players reenact the murder of Hamlet's father. This play is performed in front of the Court including Claudius. The Players speak in lots of Elizabethan language. This is Shakespeare's way of indicating that the lines are part of a play.
   B. The Player named Lucianus portrays the nephew to the king. Lucianus' character poisons the Player King. This frightens Claudius and he demands that the lights be turned on and the play to be ended. Then, Claudius and the rest of the court promptly leave the area. It is clear that the play made him very uncomfortable, and Hamlet is pleased with the results.
   C. Now, Hamlet goes to see his mother in her bedroom. He is furious that she remains loyal to Claudius and not to his father. He is furious that the Court seems to have forgotten his father. Their reactions to the play reveal their guilt.

III. Dopamine and Atypical Neuroleptics
   A. Psychotic symptoms occur when there is *too much dopamine* in the mesolimbic system. Unfortunately, drugs do not just affect one specific area of the brain, but rather have overall effects on the brain.
   B. The **first generation** of medication used to treat schizophrenia reduced the amount of dopamine everywhere. Therefore, while the reduction of dopamine in the mesolimbic region treated psychotic symptoms, the reduction of dopamine in other areas of the brain produced other severe symptoms, such as Parkinsons symptoms.
   C. **SDA's (Serotonin-Dopamine Antagonists)** are the second-generation atypical neuroleptics.
      1. These drugs are both dopamine and serotonin blockers.
      2. SDAs lower dopamine levels *everywhere* in the brain. *However the drug also blocks a specific type of serotonin receptor, which in turn, causes dopamine to be released*.