Human emotional suffering has been studied for centuries, but the significance of psychological injuries within legal contexts has only recently been recognized. As the public becomes increasingly aware of the ways in which mental health affects physical—and financial—well-being, psychological injuries comprise a rapidly growing set of personal injury insurance claims. Although the problems that people claim to suffer from are serious and often genuine, the largely subjective and unobservable nature of psychological conditions has led to much skepticism about the authenticity of psychological injury claims. Improved assessment methods and research on the economic and physical health consequences of psychological distress has resulted in exponential growth in the litigation related to such conditions. Integrating the history of psychological injuries both from legal and mental health perspectives, this book offers discussions of relevant statutory and case law. Focusing especially on post-traumatic stress disorder, it addresses the current status and empirical limitations of forensic assessments of psychological injuries and alerts to common vulnerabilities in expert evidence from mental health professionals. In addition, it also uses empirical research to provide the best forensic methods for assessing both clinical conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorder and for alternative explanations such as malingering.
Working capital management is one of the most important topics in corporate finance: it relates to the operating investment of a firm and the way managers choose to finance it. This topic, mostly ignored by academics for years, is now gaining importance as we realize that financial markets are not as efficient as they were assumed to be, especially as firms expand outside the developed economies. This book provides a general framework that helps to understand working capital in a comprehensive approach, linking operating decisions to their financial implications and to the overall business strategy.

Global modelling and other applications
Anthony Garratt, Kevin Lee, M. Hashem Pesaran, and Yongcheol Shin

in Global and National Macroeconometric Modelling: A Long-Run Structural Approach

Published in print: 2006 Published Online: September 2006
Published Online: DOI: 10.1093/0199296855.003.0012
Item type: chapter

This chapter describes some recent extensions of the model and some other applications. These include an introduction to the development of a model of the global macroeconomy using the long-run structural modelling approach; the application of the global model to the analysis of credit risk; the description of a monthly version of the UK model; and an analysis of financial distress in the UK financial sector.

Epilogue
R.J. DUNLOP and J.M. HOCKLEY

in Hospital-based Palliative Care Teams: The Hospital/Hospice Interface

Published in print: 1998 Published Online: November 2011
Published Online: DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780192629807.003.0009
Item type: chapter

The guidelines presented in this book should give some insight into the advantages that result from an atmosphere of mutual cooperation. The discussion notes that managing the distress and the symptoms of advancing cancer, and being prepared to work alongside the primary team, may greatly reassure patients. Families and the professional are most likely to appreciate the extra dimension of supportive care that can be offered. This allows one to become part of a truly integrated service; offering a balanced approach to patients and families who are struggling to come to terms with the devastating impact of advanced cancer.
1963 saw the appearance of Cicely Saunders' first publication in the British Medical Journal — further evidence of the green shoots of recognition within the medical establishment. In the journal, it followed a leading article published on ‘Distress in Dying’ which had drawn on published research by Exto–Smith and John Hinton. Dr Saunders' letter underscores the importance of letting the patient have an opportunity to talk, and suggests that ‘If physical symptoms are alleviated then mental pain is often lifted also’. A plea is made for more special units for the care of terminally ill patients, particularly those ‘who do not need the resources of a large hospital and who cannot be cared for at home’, and there is ‘a need for more research and still more for teaching in this unusually neglected subject’.

The Treatment of Distressed Banks
Mathias Dewatripont and Jean-Charles Rochet

This chapter focuses on the potential measures that G20 countries can take to deal with the international financial regime. More precisely, as far as the treatment of distressed banks is concerned, the actions of G20 countries should pursue two possible objectives. The first is the harmonization of the treatment of distressed banks across countries in order to level the playing field while also promoting global financial stability; it is useful in this regard to distinguish individual bank distress from systemic distress. The second is the promotion of cooperation between countries in the treatment of cross-border distressed banks. Each of these issues are discussed in turn.
Ideology and the Shadow of History: A Perspective on the Great Depression

Barry Eichengreen and Peter Temin

in The Economic Future in Historical Perspective

Published in print: 2006 Published Online: January 2012
Item type: chapter

The Great Depression is one of those seminal events in the modern world economy on which policy-makers and market participants rely when formulating their conceptions of how market economies behave. This chapter examines the international monetary policy formation during the Great Depression. It argues that the ideology of the gold standard led policy-makers to take actions that accentuated economic distress in the 1930s.

Stress, Trauma, and Children's Memory Development

Mark L. Howe, Gail S. Goodman, and Dante Cicchetti (eds)

Published in print: 2008 Published Online: May 2008
Item type: book

Few questions in psychology have generated as much debate as those concerning the impact of childhood trauma on memory. A lack of scientific research to constrain theory has helped fuel arguments about whether childhood trauma leads to deficits that result in conditions, such as false memory or lost memory, and whether neurohormonal changes that are correlated with childhood trauma can be associated with changes in memory. Scientists have also struggled with more theoretical concerns, such as how to conceptualize and measure distress and other negative emotions in terms of, for example, discrete emotions, physiological response, and observer ratings. To answer these questions, this book brings together neurobiological, cognitive, clinical, and legal research on stress and memory development. This research examines the effects of early stressful and traumatic experiences on the development of memory in childhood, and elucidates how early trauma is related to other measures of cognitive and clinical functioning in childhood. It also goes beyond childhood to explore the long-term impact of stressful and traumatic experiences on the entire course of “normal” memory development, and determine the longevity of trauma memories that are formed early in life.
This chapter examines how discrete emotions affect children's memory of stressful experiences. It argues for the need to look beyond “distress” as a unitary construct and evaluate children's understanding or appraisals of those events that elicit distress, along with children's discrete emotional experiences and emotion regulation techniques. With age, children appraise situations and regulate their emotions in increasingly complex ways, and become capable of attending to multiple dimensions of an event. Younger children, with an appraisal process that is similar to but simpler than adults’, and with limited emotion-regulation strategies, are likely to focus narrowly on the aspect of a situation that is more central and emotionally relevant to them. Such an intense singular attentional focus should, in turn, lead to enhanced memory for the aspects of an event that have direct relevance to the child's emotional state — memory for information about loss when feeling sad, agents and obstructed goals when feeling angry, and threats when feeling scared — at the expense of other, unrelated information.
when it does occur, it very often needs specialist help from palliative care and hospice clinicians. There is little written on this subject and this book provides a practical guide that draws together all the information in an easily accessible format. The Palliative Care Consultations series is primarily aimed at those individuals working in an acute hospital cancer centre and/or tertiary referral centre. The books are designed to give the busy clinician advice on clinical problems, both those rarely encountered and those that are very common but difficult.

No Silent Witness
Cynthia Tucker

Published in print: 2010 Published Online: September 2010
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195390209.001.0001
Item type: book

This biography follows three generations of ministers' mothers, daughters, and wives as their family—one of America's foremost Unitarian dynasties—spreads out across the continent and their liberal denomination evolves. The oldest Eliot women remember its quickening in the early 1800s, and the youngest, its formal consolidation in 1961 with the kindred Universalist Church of America. Shifting the focus from pulpits to parsonages, and from sermons to doubting pews, Tucker lifts up a long-ignored female perspective and humanizes a famously staid and cerebral religious tradition. The narrative organizes itself as a series of stories, all shaped by defining experiences that are interrelated and timeless. These range from the deaths of young children and the anguish of infertility to the suffocation of small parish life, loneliness, doubt, and financial distress. One woman survives with the help of a rare female confidant in the parish. Another is braced by the unmet friends who read magazines that publish her poems. A third escapes from an ill-fitting role by succumbing to neurasthenia, leaving one wasting condition for another. It is left to the matriarch's granddaughters to script larger lives for themselves by bypassing marriage and churchly employment to follow their hearts into same-sex unions and major careers in public health and preschool education. Thematically, these stories are linked by the women's continuing battles to make themselves heard through the din of clerical wisdom that contradicts their reality.
Fiordiligi: A Woman of Feeling
Jessica Waldoff

in Recognition in Mozart's Operas

Published in print: 2006 Published Online: May 2008
Item type: chapter

Publisher: Oxford University Press DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195151978.003.0008

This chapter considers Fiordiligi's conflicted status as a sentimental heroine. She is a woman of feeling whose affectionate sensibility and natural sympathy for the suffering of others makes her vulnerable to men, placing her virtue “in distress”, but she is also a woman whose moral constancy is eventually overcome by the immediacy of her feelings for another. Fiordiligi's struggle brings into question one of the central tenets of the sentimental culture: that feeling makes its own virtue. Several moments crucial to this characterization are treated, including the trio “È la fede delle femmine”, the sisters' first duet No. 4, the arias “Come scoglio” and “Per pietà”, and the duet with Ferrando “Fra gli amlessi”. The climactic recognition scenes in which feeling triumphs over constancy cannot be easily reconciled with the dénouement that restores both sisters to their original partners.

The Cost of Abandonment
Jennifer F. Hamer

in Abandoned in the Heartland: Work, Family, and Living in East St. Louis

Published in print: 2011 Published Online: May 2012
Item type: chapter

Publisher: University of California Press DOI: 10.1525/california/9780520269316.003.0010

Today, in the metropolitan-area small cities, African Americans are more likely than whites to live in poverty, to experience a high rate of school dropouts, and to be incarcerated. At a later point in the twenty-first century, a clear majority of African Americans will be living in the suburbs, not in either rural areas or inner cities. The experiences of those in East St. Louis report that there is nothing particularly romantic about the deprivations of working-class suburban life in this space or place, especially for those at the outermost socioeconomic margins. The hallmarks of suburban living were being threatened by a global economic crisis, but working-class suburbanites in East St. Louis have been feeling the pinch for a long time. Without fixes of the problems at the root level, the spiral of distress and abandonment will continue.
This chapter compares accounts of the relation of wisdom to courage given in the Protagoras and the Nicomachean Ethics. In the former, Socrates maintains that courage is identical with knowledge (= wisdom) of what is best for the agent, that fear is simply the belief that an envisaged outcome will be bad for the agent, and hence, since no-one intentionally does what they believe will be bad for them, that it is impossible for anyone intentionally to do what he or she fears. For Aristotle fear is not a belief, but an emotion which is naturally caused by envisaged harm. That emotion can, and typically does, coexist with the belief that the right thing to do is to face what is fearful, and courage consists, not in absence of fear, but in responding appropriately to fear (and also to tharros, boldness). Hence, Aristotle can allow that it is possible to do what one fears, and that doing so in the right way is characteristic of the courageous person. This has the paradoxical consequence that courageous action must be to some extent unpleasant, and involve some degree of motivational conflict, which is apparently at odds with Aristotle's general view that the virtuous person takes pleasure in acting virtuously, and is unconflicted in so acting. It is argued that this paradox is resolved, not by insisting that the courageous person must be totally without motivational conflict, but by recognizing that he or she, though to some degree conflicted, nevertheless exerts the necessary effort gladly and without hesitation.

The question of how well children recall and can discuss emotional experiences is one with numerous theoretical and applied implications. Theoretically, the role of emotions generally and emotional distress specifically in children's emerging cognitive abilities has implications for understanding how children attend to and process information, how
children react to emotional information, and how that information affects their development and functioning over time. Practically speaking, increasing numbers of children have been involved in legal settings as victims or witnesses to violence, highlighting the need to determine the extent to which children's eyewitness reports of traumatic experiences are accurate and complete. In clinical contexts, the ability to narrate emotional events is emerging as a significant predictor of psychological outcomes. How children learn to describe emotional experiences and the extent to which they can do so coherently thus has important implications for clinical interventions.

Alec Wilder: “A Foggy Day” (1972)
Robert Wyatt and John Andrew Johnson
in The George Gershwin Reader
Published in print: 2007 Published Online: October 2011
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195327113.003.0063
Item type: chapter

This chapter presents an excerpt from Alec Wilder's 1972 book American Popular Song: The Great Innovators focusing on his review of the movie musical A Damsel in Distress. Wilder suggests that the most popular tune in this musical was A Foggy Dance composed by George Gershwin with lyrics by his brother Ira. He notes Gershwin's use of repeated notes in this song and argues that it was one of the best-known lyrics by Ira.

Rational and Irrational Beliefs in Human Feelings and Psychophysiology
Daniel David and Duncan Cramer
in Rational and Irrational Beliefs: Research, Theory, and Clinical Practice
Published in print: 2009 Published Online: September 2009
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195182231.003.0006
Item type: chapter

People can be analyzed with respect to at least four interrelated levels: (1) biological structure (i.e., anatomy and physiology), (2) behavioral output, (3) cognitive processes, and (4) subjective experience. Psychologists typically focus on the other three levels: (1) behaviors (e.g., observable and measurable operant reactions of the organism), (2) cognitions (e.g., information processing), and (3) subjective experience (e.g., feelings and emotions). Psychologists also study physiological reactions (e.g., unconditioned and conditioned responses) that are often
defined as behaviors, and discussed in connection with either behaviors or feelings. This chapter considers such physiological reactions in the course of the discussion of feelings.

**Sex, Drugs, and Beethoven?**
Paul Marshall

in *Mystical Encounters with the Natural World: Experiences and Explanations*

Published in print: 2005 Published Online: February 2006
DOI: 10.1093/0199279438.003.0004
Item type: chapter

Extrovertive mystical experiences occur under a variety of circumstances. Beautiful nature scenery and psychological distress are common, whilst other circumstances, such as childbirth and sleep, are reported less often. More controversially, sex and drugs seem to be able to trigger genuine extrovertive experiences, and near-death experience can have extrovertive contents. The after-effects of extrovertive experience are often beneficial, but there can also be difficulties. Re-adjustment to ordinary life can be problematic. Communication issues are liable to arise: there can be a taboo on discussion of the experiences, and the ineffability of mystical experience, if only partial in the case of extrovertive experience, can make description difficult.

**Relationships and Communication Between Caregivers and Patients**
Leslie R. Martin, Kelly B. Haskard-Zolnierek, and M. Robin DiMatteo

in *Health Behavior Change and Treatment Adherence: Evidence-based Guidelines for Improving Healthcare*

Published in print: 2009 Published Online: February 2010
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195380408.003.0006
Item type: chapter

This chapter reviews four basic models for understanding the patient-practitioner relationship: paternalistic, expert, consumerist, and mutual. While some aspects of communication are well-predicted by factors such as patient age and socioeconomic status, other elements are highly individualized within each dyad. The quality and content of communication is influenced by many factors, including the physical environment (e.g., light, toys, plants) in which the communication occurs, aspects of the verbalizations (e.g., open-ended questions, interruptions, jargon), and nonverbal factors (e.g., facial expressions,
posture, body movements). Both verbal and nonverbal channels are used to communicate distress, pain, and the desire for active partnership in the healthcare process, as well as to convey empathy.

The land war and the politics of distress, 1877–82

R. V COMERFORD

in A New History of Ireland, Volume VI: Ireland Under the Union, II: 1870-1921

Published in print: 2010 Published Online: March 2012
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the political distress and land war in Ireland during the period from 1877 to 1882. It discusses British Prime Minister William Gladstone's visit to Ireland in October 1877 to reform his old Irish constituency, and the power struggle within the home rule party. The chapter highlights the formation of the land league and the incarceration of Charles Stewart Parnell, which had a positive impact on his political career and popularity. It also discusses the impact of the land war in defining and strengthening the sense of national identity.