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| The second data phase comes through three narratives case evaluations of the Placebo Effect on curing mental wellness in clinical trials as documented by UCLA Medical Center and the AMA. Each individual was given dual treatment with Placebos and pharmaceutical medication in the following order: treating ADHD, schizophrenia, and Chronic Migraines.  Dr. Anne D. Novitt-Moreno who documented the effects of Ridalin versus a placebo supported the first study of behavioral modification in a double-blind experiment. "an area of the upper auditory cortex has been found to be hypoactive" in children afflicted with Attention Deficit Disorder, and using a simple barley and grain organic pill she suggested an alternative treatment to Ridalin. Using a group of clients she had a co-advisor decide who would receive legitimate treatment and who would be granted a placebo. She herself did not know what patients had which, thus making the experiment double blind. Basing her ideas on the "gullibility of youth" and "power of faith" Dr. Novitt-Moreno received remarkable results with the exception of only those who suffered "damage to parietal cortex" (Novitt-Moreno, 1995). Thus  The Moreno study was supplemented by a philosophical look into the mind by Rita Carter. She presented herself as a doctor of "Cartesian dualism", a philosophy which present mind and body as two separate yet complementary parts of a human being. "Multifaceted consciousness that normal healthy humans enjoy may be created by the activity of relatively few brain parts" but "consciousness emerges from the cortex itself" (Carter, 1998). This deep study gives a narrow road of hope that could be used to show a direct relationship between spiritual acceptance of a placebo and progressive medicine�s effect.  UCLA conducted its final study on a thirteen-year-old girl who is revealed under the name K.L.Q., her initials. She complained of severe migraines and a MIR confirmed fears of possible build up that could lead to clots in the brain, a stroke before the age of twenty. Her physician gave her parents the option of placing her on an experimental program involving drilling a small hole in the back of the patient�s head, with half receiving an experimental surgery and half simply getting a scar. KLQ did not receive the surgery but her parents claimed "miraculous results". Dangerous but rewarding the surgical Placebo triumphed (Horgan, 1999).  [[Home](http://docs.google.com/home.html)][[Introduction](http://docs.google.com/introduction.html)][[Hypothesis](http://docs.google.com/hypothesis.html)][[Procedure](http://docs.google.com/procedure.html)][[Data](http://docs.google.com/data.html)][[Conclusions](http://docs.google.com/conclusions.html)][[Bilio/Links](http://docs.google.com/biblio.html)]  [[2001 Projects](http://docs.google.com/index.html)][[2000 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP2000/index.html)][[1999 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP99/index.html)][[1998 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP98/index.html)] |