# Academy of Behavioral Medicine Research Steering Committee Meeting April 10-11, 1978

Institute of Medicine
National Academy of Sciences
Washington, D. C.

# Academy of Behavioral Medicine Research

#### Participants

Dr. W. Stewart Agras Professor of Psychiatry Stanford University School of Medicine

Dr. John Basmajian Professor of Medicine McMaster University

Dr. Herbert Benson Associate Professor of Medicine Harvard Medical School

Dr. Morton Bogdonoff Fellow, Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences

Dr. Joseph Brady Professor of Behavioral Biology The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine

Dr. J. Paul Brady Professor and Chairman Department of Psychiatry University of Pennsylvania

Dr. Michael F. Cataldo Director, Behavioral Medicine Center The Johns Hopkins University

Dr. David Clayman Associate Professor and Coordinator of Consultation and Liaison Services Department of Behavioral Medicine and Psychiatry West Virginia University Medical Center

Dr. Robert DuPont Director National Institute of Drug Abuse

Dr. Robert Eliot Professor of Cardiovascular Medicine University of Nebraska Medical Center Dr. Richard Evans Professor of Psychology Department of Psychology University of Houston

Dr. John Farquhar Director, Stanford Heart Disease Prevention Program Stanford University Medical School

Dr. W. Doyle Gentry Professor of Medical Psychology Department of Psychiatry Duke University Medical Center

Dr. David Glass Professor of Psychology The Graduate Center City University of New York

Dr. Alan Gruber President South Shore Counseling Associates

Dr. David Hamburg Director, Institute of Medicine National Academy of Sciences

Dr. J. Alan Herd Associate Professor of Psychobiology Harvard Medical School

Dr. Michel Ibrahim Chairman Department of Epidemiology University of North Carolina

Dr. Irving Janis Professor of Psychology Department of Psychology Yale University

Dr. Stanislav Kasl Professor of Epidemiology Department of Epidemiology and Public Health Yale University

Dr. Sol Levine Professor of Sociology and Community Medicine Boston University Dr. Joseph Matarazzo Chairman, Department of Medical Psychology University of Oregon Medical School

Dr. Neal Miller Professor, Laboratory of Physiological Psychology Rockefeller University

Dr. David Mostofsky Professor of Psychology Boston University

Dr. Adrian Ostfeld Professor of Epidemiology and Public Health Department of Epidemiology and Public Health Yale University

Dr. Leo Reeder Professor of Public Health and Sociology School of Public Health, UCLA

Dr. Morton Reiser Professor and Chairman Department of Psychiatry Yale University School of Medicine

Dr. Richard Remington Dean, School of Public Health University of Michigan

Dr. Gary Schwartz Associate Professor of Psychology and Psychiatry Department of Psychology Yale University

Dr. Jim L. Shields Deputy Director Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

Dr. Jerome Singer Chairman, Department of Medical Psychology Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

Dr. S. Leonard Syme Professor of Epidemiology School of Public Health University of California at Berkeley Dr. Stephen M. Weiss Chief, Behavioral Medicine Branch Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

Dr. Paul White Professor and Chairman Department of Behavioral Sciences School of Hygiene and Public Health Johns Hopkins University

Dr. Redford Williams Associate Professor of Psychiatry Assistant Professor of Medicine Department of Psychiatry Duke University Medical Center

# Summary

A group of senior biomedical and behavioral scientists (see List of Participants) convened for the purpose of forming an organizational entity devoted to the emerging field of behavioral medicine hosted by the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences on April 10-11, 1978.

Under the co-chairpersonship of Drs. Neal E. Miller and David Hamburg, the participants titled the new organization:

# THE ACADEMY OF BEHAVIORAL MEDICINE RESEARCH

The following sections represent a distillation of the various small group, plenary, and working group decisions concerning the structure and format of the newly formed organization.

#### 1. Definition:

"Behavioral Medicine is the interdisciplinary field concerned with the development and integration of behavioral and biomedical science knowledge and techniques relevant to the understanding of health and illness and the application of this knowledge and these techniques to prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation."

This definition of Behavioral Medicine is based on the definition proposed at the Yale Conference on Behavioral Medicine, amended to emphasize the interdisciplinary nature of the field.

# Amplification of the Definition:

Behavioral Medicine is the interdisciplinary field concerned with basic mechanisms whereby behavioral and biomedical interactions influence health and the epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, prevention, diagnosis, treatment of and rehabilitation from illness. The behavioral disciplines contributing to these interactions include psychology, sociology, anthropology, education, epidemiology, and psychiatry. These disciplines must be coupled with the biological and medical sciences relevant to understanding processes underlying health and illness. Further, behavioral medicine is concerned with the epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, prevention, treatment of and rehabilitation from behavioral conditions such as appetitive disorders and failure to adhere to therapeutic regimens as they influence health and illness.

Specific examples in which principles of Behavioral Medicine have been used in the study of disease can be found in disorders such as hypertension. The Behavioral Medicine approach to hypertension includes epidemiology of social, ethnic and racial influences, the role of

environmental stressors as they interact with genetic and nutritional factors in the etiology and pathogenesis of high blood pressure in experimental animals and humans, behavioral procedures in the treatment of hypertension as they interact with pharmacologic and other treatments, and the behavioral facilitation of adherence to antihypertensive regimens. Research in behavioral medicine integrates behavioral and biomedical science knowledge and techniques in basic science, clinical sciences and the application of findings through clinical therapeutic trials in the prevention and treatment of disease.

The concept of behavioral medicine can be applied to any disorder.

The following list reflects examples of behavioral science contributions to health and illness:

- 1. Sociocultural influences upon health and disease, including epidemiologic, anthropologic and sociologic studies.
- Psychosocial factors contributing to health and disease, including social psychological, personality, and psychophysiologic studies investigating social, behavioral and emotional stresses and their consequences
- 3. Health behavior, illness behavior and sickrole behavior.
- 4. Cognitive determinants of health and disease, with special recognition of placebo effects.
- 5. Development of behavioral diagnostic techniques including psychophysiologic assessment procedures (e.g., as in stress testing).
- 6. Biobehavioral studies of pain and its regulation.
- 7. Factors contributing to adherence to medical regimens (including compliance studies and behavioral response to biomedical interventions) and relevant research on behavioral approaches to the control of substance abuse.

- 8. Behavioral contributions to the treatment and rehabilitation of illness, including stress management and selfregulatory procedures such as biofeedback and relaxation, and the evaluation of different types of psychotherapy and behavioral change techniques.
- 9. Behavioral approaches to the prevention of disease and the promotion of health, including interdisciplinary research derived from education, economics and social systems theory.

In summary, theory, research, and applications should strive to integrate behavioral and biomedical considerations to achieve the ideals inherent in a Behavioral Medicine Approach.

# 2. Purpose

The purpose of the Academy shall be to (a) foster the development of research in biomedical and behavioral science and the collaborative endeavors to integrate them, (b) identify current and future areas of research which have special merit, (c) to provide a multidisciplinary forum for review of research findings and an assessment of the applicability of such findings to prevention, diagnosis, treatment of and rehabilitation from illness, (d) serve as a technical and educational resource to federal, academic and legislative entities, as well as selected public bodies, (e) promote the highest research and professional standards within the field, and (f) help develop guidelines for research training in behavioral medicine.

# 3. Scope

The basic underpinings of the Academy should be anchored in knowledge exchange and development and that emphasis should be concentrated on research activities and the implications of these activities for health, health care, and clinical practice.

# 4. Membership:

A. The Academy of Behavioral Medicine Research shall be of limited, balanced membership, representing, but not restricted to, the following disciplines:

anthropology

nursing

biostatistics

nutrition

dentistry

pharmacology

epidemiology

physiology

health education

psychiatry

medicine (including relevant

psychology

speciality areas, e.g.,

sociology

neurology, cardiology, internal

medicine, oncology, rehabilitation, etc.)

B. Membership will be through invitation only. Potential candidates will be nominated by the membership of the Academy. The Membership Committee will review the nomination to ascertain that the candidate has, in the opinion of his/her peers, made noteworthy scholarly and/or research contributions to the field of behavioral medicine.

### Criteria for Membership:

- 1. Active involvement in research.
- Publication in refereed journals relevant to the field of Behavioral Medicine.
- 3. Relevance of research to more than one discipline.

The Membership Committee will then decide whether or not an invitation to join the Academy should be issued. In the event such invitation would be issued and the nominee would accept,

he/she will submit supporting materials to the Committee for final review and action.

- C. Members would be designated as <u>Fellows</u> of the Academy of Behavioral Medicine Research.
- D. After a limited period of time (e.g., two to three years) a review of the organizational structure and membership criteria would be undertaken to determine whether it would be appropriate to revise the by-laws to permit several tiered membership.

Rationale: To bring together the most experienced and scholarly representatives of this emerging field to better consolidate and crystalize the parameters and mission of behavioral medicine. This group should not be in direct competition with other professional organizations but rather should serve a complementary function in providing extensive liaison with existing professional organizations through the offering of workshops and symposia to those groups which ideally would have been developed by the Academy membership at the annual or semi-annual meeting of the Academy (to be discussed below).

E. The Membership Working Group identified 127 potential candidates

for Academy membership.

# Potential Candidates for Academy Membership

Psychiatry (19)	Psychology (49)	
G. Abel		
S. Agras	R. Ader	T Cincon
J.P. Brady	E. Blanchard	J. Singer G. Solomon
R. Butler	J. Brady	
S. Cobb	M. Cataldo	M.B. Sterman
R. DuPont	D. Clayman	R. Sternbach
K. Eisdorfer	E. Christophersen	G. Stone
L. Eisenberg	T. Dembroski	R. Surwit
T. Hackett	B.R. Dworkin	S. Taylor J. Weiss
D. Hamburg	B. Engel	S. Weiss
M. Hofer	R. Evans	NOTIFIED TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF
R. Rahe	W. Fordyce	C. Wortman
M. Reiser	J. Foreyt	L. Wright
R. Rose	M. Frankenhaeuser (c)*	
M. Stein	W.D. Gentry	Enidomiology & Diografication (14)
A. Stunkard	D. Glass	Epidemiology & Biostatistics (14)
H. Weiner	I. Goldiamond	R. Brand
T. Weiss	A. Gruber	E. Harburg
C. Whitehead	A. Harris	M. Ibrahim
	I. Janis	B. Kaplan
	C.D. Jenkins	S. Kasl
Medicine (16)	J.P. Kirscht	G. Koch
0	B. Lacey	P. Lauchenbruch
J. Basmajian	J. Lacey	M. Lebowitz
H. Benson	P. Lang	F. Mosteller
M. Bogdonoff	R. Lazarus	A. Ostfeld
R. Eliot	H. Leventhal	R. Remington
J. Farquhar	J. Matarazzo	R. Shekelle
L.E. Hinkle, Jr.	R. Melzack	L. Syme
J. Hirsch	N. Miller	H. Tyroler
B.S.L. Kidd	D. Mostofsky	-
B. Lown	P. Obrist	
R. Rosenman	O. Pomerleau	Sociology (11)
D. Sackett	R. Reitan	
M. Schuster	J. Rodin	A. Antonovsky (c)*
Alvin Shapiro	S. Schachter	M. Becker
S. Snyder	N. Schneiderman	S. Croog
N. Wenger	G. Schwartz	S. Graham
R. Williams	D. Shapiro	S. Levine

<sup>\*(</sup>C) = corresponding member

# Potential Candidates for Society Membership - continued

- D. Mechanic
- D. Patrick (c)\*
- M. Pflanz (c)\*
- L. Reeder
- R. Roberts
- R. Warnecke

# Anthropology (5)

- A. Alland
- D. Landy
- N. Scotch
- L. Sever
- P. White

# Biomedical Sciences (7)

- J. Gilmore
- J. Henry
- J.A. Herd
- I. Kopin
- K. Pribram
- S. Schanberg
- J. Shields

# Other (7)

- B. Bullough
- W. Connor
- D. Diers
- D. Giddon
- L. Green
- J. Johnson
- N. Scrimshaw

It is anticipated that at least twenty-five to thirty additional candidates will be identified by the Membership Committee to achieve better balance among disciplines.

F. Charter membership was established for all attendees at this meeting.

#### 5. Structure:

The following slate of officers was elected by the participants:

President: Neal E. Miller, Ph.D.

President-elect: David Hamburg, M.D.

Secretary-Treasurer: Jerome E. Singer, Ph.D.

# Executive Council:

Robert S. Eliot, M.D. (1 year) Morton Reiser, M.D. (1 year)

David Glass, Ph.D. (1 year)

Gary E. Schwartz, Ph.D. (2 years)

J. Alan Herd, M.D. (2 years)

Stephen M. Weiss, Ph.D. (2 years)

Stanislav Kasl, Ph.D. (1 year) Redford Williams, M.D. (2 years)

The Past-President and the Editor of the Journal of Behavioral Medicine will be invited to serve with the Executive Council in an adhoc, non-voting capacity.

The Presidency will alternate between the biomedical and behavioral sciences, i.e., nominations will be chosen from the roster of behavioral scientists one year, from the roster of biomedical scientists the following year, and so on.

The Executive Council will consist of the President, Presidentelect, Secretary-Treasurer and four behavioral and four biomedical scientists, elected for two year terms. Tenure shall be staggered in such a manner that each year two behavioral and two biomedical scientists will be elected to the Executive Council for a two year term. Nominating Committee shall select the nominees for each vacancy in such a way as to insure maximum balance in representation, both year by year and over a period of years.

All of the foregoing will be elected by the entire membership.

Nominations will be submitted by Fellows and selected by the Nominations

Committee.

The Executive Council is empowered to appoint committees as needed and will have final authority on all matters. The Council will have the power to delegate authority to committees and to appoint new committees. All such committees will be chaired by Executive Council members.

Recommendations for standing committees advisory to the Executive Council were as follows:

- -Nominations Committee
- -Membership Committee
- -Program Committee
- -Training Committee
- -Liaison Committee

It was agreed that the Executive Council will convene such committees as appropriate to identified needs.

The participants authorized the Executive Council to obtain necessary advice concerning incorporation, if deemed appropriate.

# 6. Program:

Several program suggestions for the first meeting were delineated by the Program Working Group. Topics/themes suggested were:

- 1) The role of behavior in increasing susceptibility to disease.
- 2) The role of behavior in resistance to disease.
- 3) Life crises and their influence on health.
- 4) Role of early experiences on stress tolerance in adult life.
- 5) Effect of "perceived control" on morbidity/mortality.
- 6) Research strategies, evaluation and measurement.
- 7) Health behavior change/maintenance/compliance:
  - -smoking -obesity -exercise
    -alcohol -drug abuse
- 8) Roles of government, industry, health providers and the individual in the promotion of health.
- 9) Pain.
- 10) Coronary Prone Behavior.
- 11) Coronary risk factor reduction methods.
- 12) Standards of research, methodology and evaluation in behavioral medicine.
- 13) Evaluation of field research in health.
- 14) Ethical issues in behavioral medicine.
- 15) Exploration of male/female psychoendocrine differences.
- 16) Animal models.
- 17) Diseases:

-epilepsy -hypertension -coronary heart

disease

18) Prevention.

Dr. Eliot was instrumental in obtaining the requisite approvals and foundation funding for the use of "Heart House" (headquarters of the American College of Cardiology) in Bethesda for the first meeting of the Academy. This resource will be explored by the Program Committee to determine if size and facilities will accommodate structure, format and anticipated size of the first meeting.

# 7. Funding:

Dues assessment and the seeking of funding from private philanthropic sources will be reviewed by the Executive Council at their first meeting. Suggestions (e.g., Kroc, Milbank, Hogg foundations) will be solicited from the membership.

#### APPENDIX A

# Working Groups

# A. Name/Definition

Gary Schwartz - reporter
John Basmajian
Herbert Benson
Joseph Brady
David Clayman

# B. Purpose/Scope

W. Doyle Gentry - reporter
W. Stewart Agras
Richard Evans
John Farquhar
J. Alan Herd
David Mostofsky
Morton Reiser
Jim Shields
Jerome Singer

# C. Membership

Paul White - reporter Morton Bogdonoff J. Paul Brady Michael Cataldo David Glass Alan Gruber Leo Reeder

#### D. Program

Joseph Matarazzo - reporter Robert Eliot Michel Ibrahim Irving Janis Stanislav Kasl Sol Levine Adrian Ostfeld Redford Williams

#### E. Structure

Neal Miller Stephen Weiss