

Cotard's syndrome research paper



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Mata Hari When espionage and sexual appeal intermix, Mata Hari comes to mind. Mata Hari was born Margaretha Geertruida was a Dutch exotic dancer and a double spy during World War I. She was ultimately executed in France under charges of espionage for Germany. History The earlier life of Mata Hari reflects on her transformation into a provocative spy. At an early age she began gaining fame as an exotic dancer in Paris of which she resided. She was considered a contemporary dancer in the early modern dance movement, where she was viewed as an artistic inspiration.

Her success as a dancer as aided by her promiscuous ways of flaunting her sexuality. She also became a mistress of a millionaire and was involved with some politicians and military officers. She performed throughout Europe, however, she was severely criticized by many due to her provocative ways. She ultimately became a courtesan to many high ranking military officials as her career began to decline. Her Dutch origins allowed Mata to cross national borders freely. She traveled between Spain and Britain to avoid battles during WWI, yet eventually led to suspicions of her espionage work.

On February 13, 1917 Mata Hari was arrested in her room at the Hotel Plaza Athenee in Paris. She was put on trial and was accused of espionage on behalf of Germany. Her role as a double agent has been believed to have caused at least 50, 000 soldiers to die. Court has found her guilty as she was executed by firing squad on October 15, 1917 at the age of 41 . Conclusion The case of Mata Hari remains vague as it has derived various different stories due to a lack of actual evidence. There has been conspiracies and stories that Mata Hari was simply a scapegoat by French counterespionage.

Some researchers believe she was ever a double spy rather a victim of manipulative setups of which the man who recruited her was the actual spy who used her as a cover. Cotard's Syndrome Research Paper By mariaolsen166 Cotard's syndrome, also known as Walking Dead Syndrome, is a rare mental disorder in which the said person holds a belief that they are dead, putrefying, don't exist, or have lost all of their blood and internal organs. This disorder was named after Jules Cotard, who was a French neurologist that was the first to describe it.

He was especially interested in cerebrovascular accidents, or strokes, and what happened as result of them. He took to performing autopsies so he could better understand how they affected the brain. Cotard's syndrome, like bipolar disorder and schizophrenia, is a form of delusional psychosis. The severity of this disorder differs from person to person, from mild to severe. In more severe cases, such as the original case, the person can die from starvation, because of the belief that parts of their body do not exist, and therefore do not need to eat. There are 3 distinct stages in Cotard's syndrome: germination, blooming, and chronic.

In the first stage, the said person could have psychotic depression and hypochondria. The second stage is when the syndrome has fully developed and the patient starts to have delusions of negation, which is the delusion that everything is nonexistent, or a sense that everything is unreal. In the third and final stage of this disorder is when the person experiences severe delusions and can develop chronic depression. This stage is what leads these people to have a completely distorted view of the world in which they

live in. These people can also become socially withdrawn, negligent to their hygiene, and unable to make sense of reality.

The cause to this distorted reality is when there is a malfunction in the part of the brain called the fusiform gyrus, the part of the brain that recognizes faces, and also in the amygdala, a small almond shaped set of neurons that process your emotions. The combination of these two is a lack of recognition when they are viewing familiar faces (even their own) and it can leave the person feeling disconnected with reality. Some cases are brought on by accidents, such as a man in Scotland in the 1990s, who was in a motorcycle crash that caused brain damage.

When he was released, he was brought to South Africa by his mother, but he believed that he was brought to hell by the soul of his mom. Also, according to research by Doctor G. E. Berios and Doctor R. Luque, as a person ages, there is a higher likelihood of one developing this disorder, though it is still incredibly rare. It is assumed that this is an extreme form of depression, though in a somewhat recent case, a man's brain was PET scanned, and while he was walking, talking, and breathing, his brain was working as though he was in a coma, or under anesthesia. The man also claimed that he didn't have a brain.

Doctors said that part of his brain was nearly dead (all of these tests were performed after a suicide attempt in which the man put an electrical device in a bathtub he was in) but with the help of medication prescribed by doctors, and psychotherapy, he has returned almost completely to normal. As of now, the cure to Cotard's disease is still unknown as scientists are still

in uncharted territory when it comes to finding a treatment for the cause of it. But because of this, doctors are trying to treat the symptoms rather than the cause. Antidepressants and antipsychotics are common treatments, as well as