

Chapter 1 : Pathology | Definition of Pathology by Merriam-Webster

The pathology of lies. [Jonathon Keats] -- The editor-in-chief of a newspaper in San Francisco is murdered and his body parts are mailed to various people. Suspected is Gloria, an ambitious newspaperwoman who was after his job--and who got.

The fact is we ALL lie about things in our life And, since I work in psychiatry, I will attempt at best to shed some light on her disturbing experience. The email I received was regarding a particular "chat" and message board in the Multiple Sclerosis community which I will not disclose here to maintain anonymity! The emailer has been a member of this community for quite some time and, themselves, diagnosed with MS for just as long. On this particular MS chat and message board, the emailer met a "new" member who had many questions about MS and generally seemed "lost" in the diagnosis. The emailer being an old "pro" at MS decided to graciously lend an ear to this newer member and try to guide them through the maze of living with MS. The emailer felt as if she and the new member were developing a solid friendship I will not go into gory details of the rest of this story because it is just too long to disclose and I will NEVER get to the "why lie? Interestingly enough, this is really NOT the first time I have heard a similar tale of deception. This is a very complex question and one that cannot be answered in generalization. Most people can identify who they believe to be "everyday liars" Somehow in society, we accept this. We KNOW this to be "true" as a general consensus, which is what we base many of our "truths" upon We therefore, as a society, "accept" we will most likely be lied to by these individuals and we put in place safeguards in our psyches, behaviors, and laws when dealing with these individuals directly. Most of us prefer to use the watered-down term of a "white lie" when discussing this form of deception. White lies are told when we believe on some level telling our TRUTH or all of our truth could be harmful, either to ourselves or another. It is a very basic form of survival, taking us from the simple reflexive physiological response to the more complex mental negotiations we make in our brains psychological to AVOID pain. Do you have a turd in your pocket? Stop reading if you are in denial about your own behaviors here And because of this, the emailer had no basis--no format--to conceptualize WHY or HOW anyone would ever behave in such a manner I have also witnessed OFTEN a feigning of psychological symptoms in which a person "pretends" or may even believe or "puts on" symptoms to meet their needs. NOT because they need the environment to treat psychiatric symptoms Yes, it does happen If I, as a behaviorist and I am actually a behaviorist existentialist in my educational background and belief Generally speaking, theorists believe it is human nature to begin our "lying paths" around the age of 5 or 6 years old. This is the age when most of us mature enough to understand the consequences of our actions, when we also developmentally begin to feel guilt, particularly surrounding issues with our parents or authority figures, and when we are most seeking attention. By the ages of 7 to 8, we tell lies to avoid punishment or to avoid certain tasks. It becomes pathological when the individual themselves may not be able to distinguish the untruths they tell from reality This is NOT to say, however, that the act of lying or the habit of lying has ceased to meet a need The individual must tell more and more lies to maintain the image or facade they are creating to MEET that need We very much want to help another who might be struggling with this disease. We often refer to a "club membership" with this disease. We "belong" with each other under the common theme of Multiple Sclerosis. To someone very much needing a sense of belonging, identity, or attention, the MS Community is a wonderful group of caring individuals We know what it is like to be "poo poo-ed" discounted about strange neurological symptoms and we know what it is like to feel isolated by this disease at one time or another. This person KNOWS they do not have symptoms of a particular illness, yet their need for attention is so great, they will feign or even self-impose the illness sometimes by injecting themselves, beating themselves, and a whole HOST of grueling ways of obtaining an illness. They cannot chose to fabricate symptoms of an illness that can easily be detected with lab work, x-rays, or tests, otherwise the medical community will quickly discover the pathology of the lying and their source of attention will cease. But, for that very small percentage of troubled folks that do, I am hoping this post will shed some light on the question, "Why would someone lie about their MS symptoms?"

Chapter 2 : Pathology Outlines - Follicular adenoma

The Pathology of Lies Paperback - May 1, by Jonathon Keats (Author) € Visit Amazon's Jonathon Keats Page. Find all the books, read about the author, and.

Number of Jobs in Database: Pathology Services of Kalamazoo seeks applicants for a Ph. Pathologist with Clinical Chemistry experience. The applicant must have strong clinical pathology skills and excellent communication skills. The applicant will be expected to eventually function in a medical directorship role and hold CLIA licenses. The qualified candidate must be an M. The applicant must have strong clinical pathology skills. Candidate must have expertise in diagnostic hematopathology including flow cytometry, bone marrow interpretation, Immunohistochemistry and Molecular Hematopathology and must also be proficient in General Surgical Pathology. Experience in transfusion medicine is preferred. Applicants must submit proof of US citizenship. Applicants should have comprehensive experience and training in diagnostic and consultative hematology services. They should be proficient in performing and reporting bone marrow biopsies and have a sound knowledge in Transfusion Medicine. Applicants would ideally be a fellow of the Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia in hematology , and hold, or be eligible to hold Vocational Specialist Registration with the Medical Council of New Zealand. Applicants must have a Ph. Yosemite Pathology Medical Group seeks a Pathologist for a full-time position. The successful candidate must be an experienced pathologist with years of experience in a hospital setting and clinical lab experience or training. Dermatopathology experience is preferred. The candidate must have a California Medical License or in the process of obtaining one and will be board certified in Anatomic Pathology and Clinical Pathology. Candidates must be boarded in clinical pathology and have appropriate subspecialty boards. Candidates should be board-certified or board-eligible in Clinical Informatics. Licensure or eligibility for licensure in Wisconsin is required. The Department of Pathology is searching for an academic Neuropathologist with expertise in neurodegenerative disease research. Candidates must hold an MD, PhD or equivalent with research expertise in areas directly related to dementia. The Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Surgical Pathology section is seeking a Gastrointestinal Pathologist to participate in the clinical Gastrointestinal Pathology diagnostic service. Applicants are required to hold an MD or equivalent, with specialized training in surgical pathology and a strong emphasis on gastrointestinal pathology. Sanford Health seeks a Pathologist Assistant - Histology to perform gross description and dissection of human tissue, surgical specimens and perform postmortem exams. Practical experience in sign-out and development of NGS testing is preferred. Requirements include an MD degree, eligibility for a license to practice in Ontario, Royal College of Physicians Canada certification or equivalent qualification in Anatomical Pathology and subspecialty fellowship training in Diagnostic Pulmonary Pathology. Requirements include an MD degree, eligibility for a license to practice in Ontario, Royal College of Physicians Canada certification or equivalent qualification in Anatomical Pathology and subspecialty fellowship training in Diagnostic Gynecological Pathology. A potential also exists for some GU work to supplement a large volume of prostate biopsy work. Candidates must be board certified in anatomic pathology and cytopathology. NY state licensure is required. Candidates with professional work experience in performance of ultrasound guided FNAs are preferred. The successful applicants must be board-eligible in anatomic pathology by the American Board of Pathology and be eligible for a medical license in the State of New York. Post-fellowship experience in dermatopathology is preferred. Applicants must be board-certified or eligible and have a Pennsylvania license. A record of a commitment to scholarly activities is essential including teaching, research and publications. The candidate should be Board Certified in Anatomic Pathology with subspecialty training in musculoskeletal pathology. The candidate must also be eligible for a Pennsylvania medical license. Applicants must have an MD degree and certification in Anatomic Pathology. They must also have a minimum of months post-doctoral training in dermatopathology, eligibility to practice pathology in Canada and working knowledge of the French language. Applicants should have demonstrated knowledge and experience in dermatopathology, as well as diagnostic experience in a second subspecialty of Pathology. An experienced pathologist with strong surgical pathology skills is

preferred, however a qualified recent graduate will be considered. A minimum of years experience in a busy surgical practice is required. Applicants must hold or be eligible to obtain medical licensure in Alabama. They must have the ability to fulfill clinical laboratory medical directorship duties and participate in appropriate hospital committee work. Candidates must be board certified in anatomic pathology and cytopathology, be eligible for licensure in the State of Connecticut, and ideally have at least three years of independent signout experience in cytopathology. The National Institutes of Health NIH invites candidates with a strong Clinical Microbiology background, scientific leadership, and managerial credentials to apply for a Clinical Microbiologist position in the Department of Laboratory Medicine. Ideal candidates will have a PhD in relevant biological sciences. Certification from the American Board of Medical Microbiology is strongly preferred. They must also have a minimum of months post-doctoral training in surgical pathology, eligibility to practice pathology in Canada and working knowledge of the French language. Eligible candidates must be board certified in Anatomic Pathology by the American Board of Pathology or equivalent and diagnostic expertise in gynecologic pathology, preferably with 3 - 5 years of post-fellowship experience in gynecologic pathology. A Pennsylvania license is required with a minimum of 2 years experience as a generalist. Expertise in digital imaging or computational pathology are of interest but not required. Appropriate individuals should have M. The Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine at the University of Kentucky is recruiting a board certified surgical Pathologist. Fellowship training or strong interest in Genitourinary Pathology is required. Interested applicants are also encouraged to participate in an active research program appropriate to title series and rank. Fellowship training or strong interest in Breast Pathology is required. The Joint Pathology Center, formerly known as the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, invites candidates with strong diagnostic and teaching skills in Gastrointestinal, Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Pathology and scientific interest to apply for a full time Staff Physician Pathologist position. Candidates must be permanent US residents. Subspecialty expertise in Gastrointestinal, Head and Neck or Pulmonary Pathology will be favorably considered. Board certification or board eligibility in Hematopathology a strong plus. Busy, multi-subspecialty pathology group of 25 pathologists and 4 pathology assistants is looking for Dermatopathology-boarded or Board-eligible Colleague. Candidates who are interested in signing out surgical pathology in addition to dermatopathology cases are strongly preferred. An active unrestricted Texas medical license is required. Candidates are also expected to have an additional interest in a subspecialty field of surgical pathology or research. The position is open to pathologists with or without an interest in pursuing an academic career in pathology. Applicants must also be qualified for licensure in the state of Indiana. Board certification or Board eligibility in Anatomic Pathology and Cytopathology is required. This individual will support and help guide the system-wide breast health program and participate in outreach to our expanding system of regional clinics and hospitals. Candidates must possess M. Expertise and academic track record in the area of liver pathology is particularly desirable. Candidates with experience or sub-specialties in Surgical, Breast, Gynecological, Dermatopathology or Hematopathology are encouraged to apply. Candidates should have an M. Preference will go to candidates with strong general pathology skills. California state licensure is required. This is a partnership track opportunity position. The Joint Pathology Center, formerly known as the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, invites candidates with strong diagnostic and teaching skills in Hematopathology and scientific interest to apply for a full time staff pathologist position in Hematopathology at The Joint Pathology Center, Silver Spring, Maryland. Candidates must have an M. Interest or experience in Perinatal Pathology will be considered beneficial. Candidates with experience in Clinical Informatics or Molecular Pathology are encouraged to apply. Fellowship training in a subspecialty or relevant experience is also desirable. In addition to fellowship training in Cytopathology, preference will be given to applicants with fellowship training in an additional Anatomic Pathology subspecialty e. Candidate must have expertise in diagnostic hematopathology, including flow cytometry, bone marrow interpretation, immunohistochemistry and molecular hematopathology. Candidate must also be proficient in General Surgical Pathology, cytology and the performance of frozen sections. Carver College of Medicine seeks MD or equivalent candidates with fellowship training in Neuropathology and board certification or eligibility in Neuropathology for an Assistant, Associate or Professor position. Applicants must possess credentials required to obtain a medical

license in the State of Iowa. The Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine at Rutgers New Jersey Medical School is offering a one year Instructor Position specializing in the diagnosis of neoplastic and non-neoplastic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, liver, and pancreas with opportunities to participate in clinicopathologic and basic science research. Candidates must have completed a four year residency in Anatomic and Clinical Pathology or a three year residency in Anatomic Pathology and hold a full unrestricted NJ state medical license. Responsibilities will include the dissection, description and sampling of surgical specimens as well as assisting with postmortem examinations. Candidates must be permanent US residents, have excellent communication skills and a strong desire to interact with clinicians, administrators and laboratory staff. California medical license is required. The candidate must have successfully completed a neuropathology fellowship by July 1, The successful candidate will provide expertise in General Surgical Pathology and Cytopathology as well as possible medical directorship for an increasing number of the clinical laboratories affiliated with the SoutheastHEALTH system. Board certification in Anatomic and Clinical Pathology, in addition to licensure in the state of Missouri, is required. Individuals completing their fellowship training, as well as those with private practice experience, are encouraged to apply. Eligible candidates must be board certified Anatomic and Clinical Pathologists, preferably fellowship trained with one or more subspecialties in Pathology. Previous experience and willingness to cover multi-site service are preferred.

Chapter 3 : Pathology Outlines - Jobs

The Pathology of Lies has 24 ratings and 3 reviews. Michael said: Amusing if you have a dark sense of humor, a huge ego and a rather low opinion of peopl.

Pathological Liar – Definition Pathological liar refers to a liar that is compulsive or impulsive, lies on a regular basis and is unable to control their lying despite of foreseeing inevitable negative consequences or ultimate disclosure of the lie. Lying or self-deception is a part of everyday human interactions. In many cases lying can be beneficial for those who lie and those who are being lied to. Most of this type of lying with positive consequences occurs in a controlled way, thoughtfully, with careful weighting of beneficial consequences. Unlike these, the lies told by a pathological liar are uncontrolled and are likely to have damaging consequences. Pathological lying covers a wide range of lying behavior, from pseudologia fantastica to habitual lying. Lying is a commonly found clinical component with people who suffer from impulse control disorders such as gambling, compulsive shopping, substance abuse, kleptomania etc. Pathological lying is generally caused by a combination of factors, which may include genetic components, dysfunctional or insecure childhood, dyslexia or other type of cerebral dysfunction. Such conditions may host environment that is likely to emerge chronic or pathological lying as an adaptive defense mechanism. Dysfunctional family, parental overprotection, sibling rivalry, mental retardation are among many causes of pathological lying. The same lie or deceit repeated over and over may create a myth of personal well-being or success or displacement of faults of own failures on others, thus creating an imaginary fantasy protection bubble, which may reinforce self-esteem. Pathological liars repeatedly use deceit as an ego defense mechanism, which is primarily caused by the lack of ability to cope with everyday problems in more mature ways

Selling Pathological Liar – Causes Causes of development of pathological lying can be, but are not limited to, one or more of the factors mentioned below: A dysfunctional family; Sexual or physical abuse in childhood; Neuropsychological abnormalities; such as borderline mental retardation, learning disabilities etc. Impulse control disorders; such as kleptomania, pathological gambling, compulsive shopping. Accommodating or suggestible personality traits; Personality disorders such as Sociopathic, Narcissistic, Borderline, Histrionic and more; Substance abuse or substance abuse in family; 4. The pseudologue type pathological liar makes up stories that seem possible on the surface, but over time things start falling apart. Pseudologues have dynamic approach to their lies, they are likely to change the story if confronted or faced with disbelief, they have excessive anxiety of being caught and they desperately try to modify their story to something that would seem plausible to create or preserve a sense of self that is something they wish they were or at least something better than they fear others would find out they are. This reality escape can be triggered of a past incident or of an unbearable present for the pseudologue. For some it may take the form of learning disabilities, ex. Habitual liars lie for a variety of reasons, which include, but are not limited to: Take advantage of the situation or misguide a rival Avoid confrontation or punishment Cover up lack of knowledge Cover up embarrassment To entertain oneself or others Reinforce self-esteem, because of failing own expectation Receive unearned praise or avoid disappointment or disapproval For no reason whatsoever Habitual liars gives very few if any psychical or vocal signs of lying, due to the effortless nature of lying. Impulsive pathological liar generally suffers from impulse control disorders, such as kleptomania, pathological gambling, compulsive shopping etc. Those suffering from impulse control disorders fail to learn from past negative experiences, frequently suffer from depression, likely to have history of substance abuse in family or have substance abuse problems themselves, likely to have deficiency in brain serotonin. Getting off substance requires learning to distance oneself from the deceit, therefore learning to be truthful is generally a part of any Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous program. Human detection of deceit can be summarized by the following seven signs.

Chapter 4 : Compulsive Pathological Lying | Dating a Sociopath

I found this book to be intriguing, despite several other non-favorable reviews. Keats' descriptions of dissection of the human body and his main characters' self-absorbed agenda created the atmosphere for his story.

Compulsive Pathological Lying All sociopaths lie. Most people tell the odd white lie. You might lie about why you are late for work to your boss. You might embellish the truth sometimes. The sociopath is a compulsive, pathological liar. In fact, the sociopath lies more often than they tell the truth. They find it easier to lie, than they do to be honest. The lie is the sociopaths friend and is the sociopaths mask of protection Sociopaths lie to deceive, manipulate and to get what they want. They lie to obtain things from people by deception. Their lies can be outrageous. It is true that the more outrageous the lie, the more likely it is that it will be believed. At the end, when the truth comes out, the victim is left spinning, and absolutely confused. The sociopath will start lying from day one. You, to the sociopath are a target. The sociopath is the predator. The sociopath will assess you to see if you have what they want. If you do, they will mirror you, to be the person that you are looking to find, to build false trust, so that you will allow them close. Here is a list of the lies that were told to me by the last person I was with. He had a job, which was a professional job earned a lot of money. Truth â€” he was unemployed. He got out of this one, by elaborate fake calls in front of me, that he was losing his job 2. He was going to get a large payment of money â€” and that he had temporarily lost his bank card. He wore clothes that looked like they cost money. Truth â€” he never had any money in the entire time I knew him 3. He had no debts Truth â€” if this was true it was because he had never taken financial responsibility 4. He owned his last house. He bought it outright and left it in a trust fund for his daughter Truth â€” he never owned a house. The last house was rented from a social housing landlord. His last house was burgled Truth â€” this never happened 7. He would pay 3 months rent in advance if he moved in with me Truth â€” He never paid a penny 8. He was a very moral man. He mirrored my values. Would tell me what a good father he was. His phone would ring and he would take calls from his daughter every other day. He told me he had her to stay every other weekend. The calls were faked. He would set the alarm on his phone to ring to have fake calls in front of my face fake father to daughter caring conversations his daughter. None of this was true. These fake calls were designed to give the illusion that he was a trustworthy, reliable, down to earth man. He had another 3 fake jobs. That he was always going to get paid for, so I was forced to financially support him as he was living in my house. There was always the story that there was going to be money in the bank on Friday. He would get up, at 6am to go to work all day, returning home at 5. He would wander the streets all day â€” or sit in the library. He never had a job. He had dupers delight from conning me, and getting me further into debt. Instead, he faked them, and the more that he got away with it, the more he enjoyed the elaborate art of conning and getting away with it. He would make fake calls in front of me, to the hospital, his ex, his daughter, to solicitors. He told me that his daughter was coming to live with us, the mother would be dead in a week, then she would be dead imminently within 2 days, it was so much drama. At the time, it was also incredibly upsetting, and so very dramatic. He cried real tears. He really threw himself into actor in this position and carried it out for months. She was probably at home watching tv, having a regular day. This is just a selection of lies that were told, in a short space of time. All of it was designed to manipulate and to deceive. This is when you realise that you have been dating a compulsive pathological liar. A person who finds it easier to lie than to tell the truth, a person that has no respect for you, your life, your welfare, or your needs. A realisation that the person that you thought you loved, does not exist. As the lies are unravelled, it is also a very confusing time. When the sociopath knows that their lies will be found out. They will take off and move onto the next victim Copyright all rights reserved datingasociopath.

Chapter 5 : Pathological Liar – Impulsive, Compulsive Lying, Self-Deception

The Pathology of Lies does bear the marks of a first novel. Gloria is the only character we come to know deeply. Gloria is the only character we come to know deeply. Keats tries to give her some worthy opponents, but no one sticks.

Tests for Compulsive Lying
Admiration and Popularity The person wants reward or acclaim for something he or she did not do. He or she craves attention and esteem from others to combat feelings of inadequacy. The lying continues because the person craves the attention and thrill of getting away with it or in an attempt to manipulate the victim of the lies even further. Sometimes, they use "gas lighting," a technique where they convince others that their realities are incorrect and only the liar knows what "really happened. The goal here is to gain sympathy or empathy. Perhaps they fear people will reject them if they think they have any bad qualities, so they exaggerate good ones.

Disguising Failure The person wants to avoid getting in trouble or make other people feel responsible for something he or she has done. This can be a severe problem in the workplace. A pathological liar, also known as a sociopath, is quite different from a compulsive liar. The pathological liar will lie for absolutely no reason, and do so very convincingly. As clinical psychologist Martha Stout told Interview Magazine, they often lie just to see if they can trick people. These people are great at lying in all circumstances because they completely lack empathy for others.

How to Deal Because compulsive liars usually have an underlying psychiatric disorder or addiction, treatment starts with the disorder or addiction in hopes that with stabilization, the lying will decrease or stop altogether. You can find typical treatments for the underlying disorders through the National Institute of Mental Health. Medication Any medication prescribed depends on the disorder, but usually includes antidepressants or antipsychotics. Cognitive behavioral therapy the process of changing your thoughts to change your behavior is one of the most effective forms of therapy for many psychiatric disorders, addictions and their symptoms, including compulsive lying.

Treatment Treatment success depends on how willing the sufferer is to seek help. Taking medication can be easy, but psychotherapy takes work. The person must be an active participant and follow through with the entire treatment plan. The problem with compulsive liars is that they have a difficult time telling the truth in therapy, and this can be detrimental to reaching treatment plan goals. Experienced therapists are able to tell when people are not telling the truth, and they are able to help them realize what they have been doing and how it has affected their life.

Finding Treatment for Yourself or a Friend If you find yourself lying more often than not, or feel unable to stop lying, seek out professional help. Contact your physician who will most likely give you a referral for a psychiatric evaluation by a psychiatrist or psychologist. You can also contact your local mental health center for information on resources in your area including counselors and support groups. Confronting someone about a lying problem is challenging. The person will most likely become defensive and resist treatment. The more you push the issue, the more the person may resist. The only thing you can do is voice your concern and offer help. Was this page useful?

Chapter 6 : Pathological lying - Wikipedia

Generally lies told by a pathological liar have self-defeating quality to them and don't serve the long term material needs of the person. Therefore pathological lying is lying that is caused by a pathology, occurs on a regular basis, is compulsive or impulsive & uncontrolled, and has self-defeating, self-trapping quality to it.

Part-I – Classification, etiology, and pathophysiology of halitosis

G. Abstract Halitosis is a condition where the breath is altered in an unpleasant manner for the affected individuals and impairs them socially as well as psychologically. Halitosis can be clinically classified as real halitosis, pseudohalitosis, and halitophobia. Real halitosis has oral and extra-oral etiologies and the pathophysiology involves interaction of anaerobic microbes mainly with the proteins present in the oral cavity fluids and contents, resulting in production of volatile sulfur compounds VSCs. These VSCs, beyond responsible for halitosis, can also initiate and accelerate periodontal disease progression. Thus, this review is about the pathophysiology and various etiologies of halitosis, the knowledge of which can help in the betterment of treatment options. Anaerobic microbes, halitosis, pseudohalitosis, volatile sulfur compounds

Halitosis Synonyms: Here, the responsibility comes to the dentist in assessing and treating this apparently common phenomenon, since oral cavity is the most common source of halitosis. At times, bad breath can also reflect the systemic pathologies and is of real concern to diagnose these pathologies at the earliest. References related to this common problem are rare and, this article gives an overview on the different aspects of halitosis.

Epidemiology Flipping through the pages of ancient Greek and Roman [2] literature thousands of years back, bad breath is mentioned in their writings also, and Mediterranean countries have used ladaneey a resin for freshening the breath. Parsley Italy , cloves Iraq , guava peels Thailand , and egg shells China are the folk cures for halitosis. Thus, it is revealed that oral halitosis is a problem of all centuries, occurring universally in both the genders.

Classification In general, halitosis can be either primary or secondary: Refers to respiration exhaled by the lungs [1]

Secondary halitosis: Originates either in the mouth or upper airways.

Morning halitosis Pathologic halitosis: Oral pathologic halitosis Extra-oral pathologic halitosis Pseudohalitosis – Complains of halitosis without the actual existence and can be treated by the dental practitioner by counseling and simple oral hygiene procedures.

Halitophobia – People with a fear of halitosis. Interestingly, this group of patients present with symptoms of halitosis in the absence of objective oral malodor. This symptom may be attributable to a form of delusion or monosymptomatic hypochondriasis self-oral malodor, halitophobia, phantom bad breath. Tonsillitis, sinusitis, presence of foreign bodies and rhinitis , decrease in saliva, dry mouth, habits such as smoking, alcohol, tobacco, and betel nut chewing are the leading oral factors associated with halitosis,[7] with male gender being affected more commonly. Extraoral or systemic conditions leading to halitosis include gastrointestinal GIT problems [11 , 12] and even stress.

Chapter 7 : BRAINCHEESE: The Pathology Of Lying

Compare book prices from over , booksellers. Find The Pathology of Lies () by Jonathon Keats.

Monday, February 4, Pathology of Lies: The legal basis of the claim was that the broadcast was "malicious, false and libelous of him Smith personally and in the profession", and that it contained "false defamatory innuendoes". More specifically, it alleged that the impugned aspects of the program would make people believe that: How could that possibly be true? As a result of these unwarranted calumnies, Smith went on to say that he "personally and in the way of his profession has been greatly injured in his credit and his reputation and has been brought into scandal, odium, hatred ridicule, contempt and has suffered damage. James Young, to ask the Ontario Government to help back his private lawsuit with public funds - and the government pulled through! Young tells inquiry he persuaded Ontario Government to help fund Dr. Instead he left it hanging over the CBC like a dark cloud - a stark message to the CBC and any other media that might be tempted to portray the truth about him, that there would be consequences. This was Smith the intimidator. Charles Smith; Parts one, two, three and four: If only he had taken the stories to heart - and learned from them - instead of blasting away defensively in the courts. Things might have turned out very differently. Smith also fought to keep the truth about him from emerging on three other fronts: The courts; His legal battle to prevent any one from suing him for any alleged misconduct on the basis that he was a witness and therefore enjoyed absolute witness immunity ; The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; His efforts, backed up by the Chief Coroner, Dr. Smith was responsible for miscarriages of justice while sending out the message that he he was only responsible for mistakes and errors - a theme which Dr. Smith played out to the hilt in his testimony at the Inquiry. First, the courts; For about five years, Dr. Smith fended off law-suits - with their potential to compel him to testify and produce documents - with his arcane legal argument that he could not be sued because of a common law doctrine intended encourage people testify in legal proceedings without fear of being sued. The Ontario Court of Appeal finally opened a door to lawsuits from the people affected by his work, by ruling that the lawsuits were focused on his death investigations "and not on the testimony he later gave in court. The College; Smith, took the legal position, that the College had no jurisdiction to investigate complaints against him for the reasons referred to above. We now know, from evidence called at the Goudge Inquiry, that Dr. James Young, the Chief Coroner of the day, attempted to get the College to decline to receive the complaints and forward them to his office where they would be dealt with internally. Ultimately, the Ontario Health Professions Review Board ruled against Smith and Young, and the three complaints could finally proceed - but not without significant delay and aggravation for the complainants; A scary thought: As I set out in an earlier posting: Charles Smith claim some media incorrectly reported that an independent review found he had "erred" in his work, engaged in "misconduct" - and that his actions had, "directly resulted in miscarriages of justice. Barry McLellan, Chief Coroner of Ontario at that time, which announced the result of an independent inquiry of criminally suspicious and homicide cases where Dr. Charles Smith conducted autopsies or provided opinions. Smith that appeared in a written report, testimony in Court, or both," the lawyers say in the factum. Smith had "erred" in his work, or that he had engaged in any misconduct, subsequent media coverage of the "Backgrounder" described a "revelation of errors" in Dr. Smith himself as "an error prone pathologist", and questioning whether his work was "reckless" or "inept. Smith and the media: Smith that were ultimately exposed in the courts, through the College, and at the Inquiry - all of which proved to be beyond Dr. We have learned that he was not only a liar - both inside and outside of court - but also that he did his best to prevent others from learning the truth, and to defy accountability. A very calculating and intimidating man.

Columnist Lynn Cockburn's comparison of Robert Latimer and Dr. Charles Smith which appeared in the Edmonton Sun on Feb. 1, , under the heading "A Pathology Of Lies" is a worthy read. At the outset I wondered what connection there could possibly be between the two men - Latimer who is serving a life.

Sunday, February 3, Pathology Of Lies: Robert Latimer and Charles Smith: Charles Smith which appeared in the Edmonton Sun on Feb. At the outset I wondered what connection there could possibly be between the two men - Latimer who is serving a life sentence in a British Columbia prison for killing a year-old daughter suffering from cerebral palsy and Smith, a pathologist who left a lot of innocent wrecked lives in his wake, Cockburn hones in on the character of the two men. The parole board says he shows no remorse for killing his severely disabled daughter Tracy in ,," the column begins. The year-old girl had cerebral palsy, functioned at the level of an infant and suffered five or six seizures daily. She was in constant pain and weighed 40 lbs. It may have been the thought of that fifth operation that pushed Robert Latimer to put his daughter in his truck, pump exhaust in and let her die. Since that time, Latimer has been sentenced to life without parole - twice. He remains in jail in William Head Institution in B. The man ought to take lessons from Dr. In fact, so far, he has not been incarcerated for a single day. It may be true that Smith felt moments of remorse for his part in putting William Mullins-Johnson in jail for 12 years, or perhaps he truly experienced a brief frisson of contrition over the other 19 people falsely accused because of his arrogant and sometimes deliberately erroneous testimony. He apologized and apologized, never looking at his victims. But on Wednesday, under pressure from lawyer James Lockyer to offer a direct apology to Mullins-Johnson, Smith finally looked at one of his victims. Pathologists have now termed that death a natural one. He refuses to take the easy way out in order to get out. On the other hand, Smith has done nothing but lie for years. He lied and lied and lied. He excused himself by saying his training in pathology was minimal and that he was ignorant. And, worst of all, he said he did not understand until recently that a pathologist is supposed to be impartial. Seems he did not bother to admit he was the person under review in Ontario. He was fired three months later. Smith is unlikely to spend a single day in jail. It would not be unjust if he were to be sentenced to 12 years for Mullins-Johnson, 19 for the others he victimized, five years for stupidity, five for incompetence and five for arrogance. But it is Mullins-Johnson who must get the last word. When Smith offered his tearful apology on Wednesday, Mullins Johnson responded: They hate me because of what you did to me. I must forgive you.

Chapter 9 : The Pathology of Lies () by Jonathon Keats

From my view, the perspective of Buddhism and more specifically, neural Buddhism, one could consider many immoral actions a pathology - indeed, in this paradigm even a neuronormal brain is fundamentally flawed.

Socially awkward, uncomfortable, or isolated Low self-esteem Tempermentalness Anger It is important to keep in mind that there are pathological liars who quite frankly just cannot help telling so many lies. It is almost like an automatic impulse for the liar. Their world is much different from our world. In fact, these liars would meet diagnostic criteria for antisocial personality disorder or sociopathy. These sociopaths also tell truths in ways that give incorrect perspectives. In other words, they tell the truth in a misleading way to cause people to view things in an incorrect fashion. Such individuals enjoy and get much gratification from keeping you confused and believing their stories. Based on my clinical experience and general research of the profession, I encourage you to keep 6 things in mind as you deal with the pathological liar: Know that a pathological liar will study you: In order to evade someone, you certainly need to study the person and examine what that person might or might not believe. In other words, they look for weaknesses. As hard as it is to believe, it is true. A question many parents of my former clients have asked their child who lies is: Why is that so hard!? The liar lacks the ability to consider what you might feel in response to their lie which is empathy. While working with juvenile delinquents, I found that the pathological liar shows no emotion when lying which makes them believable. For example, if someone told you that they grew up in a concentration camp and experienced a lot of trauma as a result, you would ask questions about it to further understand. A pathological liar is not fazed. You will rarely if ever see emotion. Believe it or not, liars do not always touch their nose, shift in their seats or from one foot to the next, or even look sneaky when lying. The thing to look for is eye contact that feels piercing. Some sociopaths have learned how to evade people with direct eye contact, sociable smiles, and humor. Trust your instincts and discernment. What do their eyes tell you? What does their behavior or laughter tell you? The most sneaky liars are manipulative: There is nothing impressive about the dangerous or evil manipulator. In fact, many pathological liars and sociopaths use sexual or emotional arousal to distract you from the truth. That arousal could be psychological piquing your interest , emotional causing you to feel connected to them , or sexual. Pathological liars exhibit strange behaviors: Can you remember how you felt, perhaps as a child or teen, after you were caught lying to a teacher, a parent, or friend? Did you feel guilty, sad, or afraid that the other person would no longer accept you? Some research suggests that pathological liars show no discomfort when caught lying, while other studies suggest that liars may become aggressive and angry when caught. As you can see, trying to understand the liar is as difficult as trying to understand how the world began. Research continues in trying to understand the mind and behavior of the pathological liar. As always, feel free to share your thoughts and experience. I wish you well Dike, C. Panel Ousts Judge for Lying. Hill strives to help clients to realize and actualize their strengths in their home environments and in their relationships within the community. She is an author, family consultant, and founder of AnchoredinKnowledge.