

Table 4. Characteristics of Contemporary Psychoanalysis and Implications for the Patient-Physician Relationship

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1. Freud's psychoanalysis Oedipus complex in a paternalism-oriented era
 2. Post-Freudian contemporary psychoanalysis
 - a. Traditions
 - (1) Kleinian psychology
 - (2) Object-relation theorist
 - (3) Self-psychologist
 - (4) Contemporary ego psychologist with maternalism-oriented psychology
 - b. Some characteristics
 - (1) Emphasis on object-relations rather than on unconscious drive conflicts between good and bad in object relations
 - (2) Emphasis on the "here-and-now" reformation of bad memories
 - (3) New understanding of counter-transference holding the environment-potential space
 - (4) Positive understanding of narcissistic emphasis on physician's empathy
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Table 5. Interviewing Competence of the Physician: Technical Principles of Interviewing

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1. Self-introduction.
 2. Reaching a consensus on objectives, place, and time of interviews with patient.
 3. Maintaining patient privacy.
 4. Creating a good atmosphere for talking, with the physician paying close attention to the urgent problem of the patient. Avoidance of stand talking as possible.
 5. Listening of the patient's pace. Even when deviating from the medical model, a physician should continue to listen to the patient's talk and empathize with the patient.
 6. Making "closed-style questions" for clarifying a patient's symptoms and complaints. And keeping "open-style questions" to allow the patient to express his/her thinking and feeling, with the physician paying attention to the patient's non-verbal expressions.
Listening = ear (耳), eye (目), and heart (心) from the Chinese character "聽" *ting*, to hear.
 7. Keeping silent with adequate verbal intervention.
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cretely, it is psychoanalysis promoted by the Klein tradition and object-relation theorists of Britain, self psychologists of the US including Kohut et al., and contemporary ego psychologists of the US influenced by the aforementioned psychologists. Table 4 lists characteristics of these psychoanalyses. Unlike the Freud model, they characteristically stress the importance of the mother-child relationship in the development of personality. Characteristics of modern civilization are reflected in these psychoanalytic theories. An unconscious relation with the object is regarded as more important than an unconscious drive. The conflict between a good relation and bad relation is the center of understanding. The "here-and-now" relation is stressed. The good relation between a therapist and patient now reminds the patient of the good relation with his parents in the past, which is understood to work to rewrite the memory of the bad relation in the past. The therapeutic process works toward the rewriting of memory

of the bad relation with his/her parents. In short, a good patient-physician relationship may work to ease anxiety, distrust, suspicion, and better feelings of the patient.

Interview Techniques with Patients, Consideration of QOL, and Psychological Support for Patient's Families

A Physician's clinical competence consists of (1) knowledge, (2) information gathering ability, (3) global judgement capacity, (4) communication and technical skills, and (5) attitude. Today increasing importance is attached to interviewing competence. This is what students should acquire in undergraduate and graduate education and training. Interviewing should be done according to technical principles as listed in Table 5.

There is a limit to medical services with a cure model for chronic patients, older people, or patients in