- 47 Doering S, Horz S, Rentrop M, Fischer-Kern M, Schuster P, Benecke C, et al. Transference-focused psychotherapy v. treatment by community psychotherapists for borderline personality disorder: randomised controlled trial. Br J Psychiatry 2010; 196: 389–95.
- 48 Giesen-Bloo J, van Dyck R, Spinhoven P, van Tilburg W, Dirksen C, van Asselt T, et al. Outpatient psychotherapy for borderline personality disorder randomized trial of schema-focused therapy vs transference-focused psychotherapy. Arch Gen Psychiatry 2006; 63: 649–58.
- 49 Gregory R, Remen A, Soderberg M, Ploutz-Snyder R. A controlled trial of psychodynamic psychotherapy for co-occurring borderline personality disorder and alcohol use disorder: six-month outcome. *Psychotherapy (Chic)* 2008; 45 (1): 28–41.
- 50 Gregory R, DeLucia-Deranja E, Mogle J. Dynamic deconstructive psychother-apy versus optimized community care for borderline personality disorder co-occurring with alcohol use disorders: a 30-month follow-up. *J Nerv Ment Dis* 2010: 198(4): 292–8.

- 51 Guthrie E, Kapur N, Mackway-Jones K, Chew-Graham C, Moorey J, Mendel E, et al. Randomised controlled trial of brief psychological intervention after deliberate self-poisoning. *BMJ* 2001; 323: 135.
- 52 Ougrin D, Boege I, Stahl D, Banarsee R, Taylor E. Randomised controlled trial of therapeutic assessment versus usual assessment in adolescents with selfharm: 2-year follow-up, 2013. Arch Dis Child 2013; 98: 772-6.
- 53 Reneses B, Galián M, Serrano R, Figuera D, Del Moral A, López-lbor J, et al. A new time limited psychotherapy for BPD: preliminary results of a randomized and controlled trial. Actas Esp Psiquiatr 2013; 41(3): 139–48.
- 54 Rossouw T, Fonagy P. Mentalization-based treatment for self-harm in adolescents: a randomized controlled trial. J Am Acad Child Adoles Psychiatry 2012; 51(12): 1304–31.



Psychiatry in history

Happy days

Rafael Euba

Abd al-Rahman III (891–961 AD) was Caliph of Córdoba during much of the 10th century and one of the most powerful men of his time. His reign was very successful from military and political perspectives, but he is also remembered as a tolerant humanist who built palaces and collected books. Abd al-Rahman enjoyed the more earthly pleasures of the world (apparently, he kept two harems) as much as he enjoyed the gratifications of his military and cultural achievements.

Towards the end of his life he decided to count the exact number of days in which he had felt happy. His conclusion provides a valuable insight into the elusive nature of happiness:

I have now reigned above fifty years in victory or peace; beloved by my subjects, dreaded by my enemies, and respected by my allies. Riches and honours, power and pleasure, have waited on my call, nor does any earthly blessing appear to have been wanting to my felicity. In this situation, I have diligently numbered the days of pure and genuine happiness which have fallen to my lot: they amount to Fourteen: - O man! place not thy confidence in this present world!'1

© The Author(s) 2019.

The British Journal of Psychiatry (2019) 214, 328. doi: 10.1192/bjp.2019.92

¹ https://www.allaboutphilosophy.org/abd-ar-rahman-iii.htm