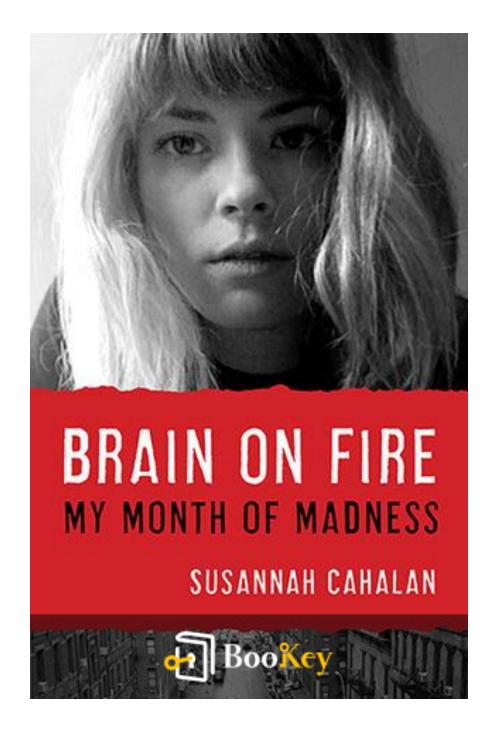
# **Brain On Fire PDF (Limited Copy)**

#### Susannah Cahalan









# **Brain On Fire Summary**

Brain On Fire Audiobook

"A Journey from Madness to Diagnosis and Recovery."

Written by Books1





#### About the book

In "Brain on Fire: My Month of Madness," Susannah Cahalan embarks on an extraordinary journey from vibrant journalist to a hollow shadow of herself—battling an enigmatic affliction that consumes her life overnight. Based on Cahalan's real-life experiences, the book offers a riveting and suspense-filled narrative that chronicles her sudden descent into a frantic trance marked by seizures, hallucinations, and blank periods. Prompted by the relentless quest for answers, this memoir doubles as a detective thriller and a profound exploration of the fragile boundary between sanity and madness. Witness the captivating interplay of science and determination as Cahalan pieces together fragmented memories, relying on medical expertise and the insidious nature of an elusive autoimmune disease, ultimately unraveling a hidden reality where relief hinges preciously on timely revelation and compassionate healing. Dive into this searing account of willpower and resilience, as Cahalan's unnerving battle and eventual triumph invite readers to question the often-veiled intricacies of the human mind.





#### About the author

Susannah Cahalan is an acclaimed American journalist and author best known for her New York Times bestselling memoir, "Brain on Fire: My Month of Madness." Born and raised in New York, she pursued her passion for writing by studying journalism at Washington University in St. Louis. After her studies, she embarked on a career in reporting, working for the New York Post, where she excelled in investigative and feature writing. Cahalan's impactful memoir "Brain on Fire" recounts her harrowing experience with a rare autoimmune disease, drawing attention to the experiences of individuals within the healthcare system and sparking discussions on mental health and medical diagnosis. Throughout her career, Cahalan has continued to contribute thought-provoking articles to prestigious publications, making her a significant voice in contemporary journalism and literature.







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## **Summary Content List**

Chapter 1: BEDBUG BLUES

Chapter 2: THE GIRL IN THE BLACK LACE BRA

Chapter 3: CAROTA

Chapter 4: THE WRESTLER

Chapter 5: COLD ROSES

Chapter 6: AMERICA'S MOST WANTED

Chapter 7: ON THE ROAD AGAIN

Chapter 8: OUT-OF-BODY EXPERIENCE

Chapter 9: A TOUCH OF MADNESS

Chapter 10: MIXED EPISODES

Chapter 11: KEPPRA

Chapter 12: THE RUSE

Chapter 13: BUDDHA

Chapter 14: SEARCH AND SEIZURE

Chapter 15: THE CAPGRAS DELUSION

Chapter 16: POSTICTAL FURY





Chapter 17: MULTIPLE PERSONALITY DISORDER

Chapter 18: BREAKING NEWS

Chapter 19: BIG MAN

Chapter 20: THE SLOPE OF THE LINE

Chapter 21: DEATH WITH INTERRUPTIONS

Chapter 22: A BEAUTIFUL MESS

Chapter 23: DR. NAJJAR

Chapter 24: IVIG

Chapter 25: BLUE DEVIL FIT

Chapter 26: THE CLOCK

Chapter 27: BRAIN BIOPSY

Chapter 28: SHADOWBOXER

Chapter 29: DALMAU'S DISEASE

Chapter 30: RHUBARB

Chapter 31: THE BIG REVEAL

Chapter 32: 90 PERCENT

Chapter 33: HOMECOMING





Chapter 34: CALIFORNIA DREAMIN'

Chapter 35: THE VIDEOTAPE

Chapter 36: STUFFED ANIMALS

Chapter 37: WILD AT HEART

Chapter 38: FRIENDS

Chapter 39: WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

Chapter 40: UMBRELLA

Chapter 41: CHRONOLOGY

Chapter 42: INFINITE JEST

Chapter 43: NDMA

Chapter 44: PARTIAL RETURN

Chapter 45: THE FIVE W'S

Chapter 46: GRAND ROUNDS

Chapter 47: THE EXORCIST

Chapter 48: SURVIVOR'S GUILT

Chapter 49: HOMETOWN BOY MAKES GOOD

Chapter 50: ECSTATIC





Chapter 51: FLIGHT RISK?

Chapter 52: MADAME X

Chapter 53: THE PURPLE LADY





**Chapter 1 Summary: BEDBUG BLUES** 

Chapter 1: Bedbug Blues

In early 2009, the narrator finds themselves caught in the throes of the New York City bedbug scare, waking up one morning with two mysterious red dots on their arm. Despite a thorough inspection and assurances from an exterminator that their apartment is bug-free, the narrator remains convinced of an infestation. This growing paranoia invades their dreams and spirals into an obsession, prompting them to schedule an unnecessary extermination.

To hide this growing anxiety at work, the narrator tries to maintain a façade of normalcy at the bustling newsroom of the New York Post. Founded by Alexander Hamilton in 1801, the Post is known for its historic role and vibrant, albeit chaotic, tabloid environment. The newsroom is filled with unique characters—from headline writers to seasoned reporters—chasing after the latest scoop. In this whirlwind of journalistic energy, the narrator's friend and mentor, Angela, becomes a source of guidance and reassurance.

Despite these distractions, the narrator's job performance suffers, reaching a breaking point during a meeting with their intimidating yet supportive editors, Steve and Paul. Unprepared and overwhelmed, the narrator fails to





pitch coherent story ideas, leaving them despondent and questioning their abilities. Seeking solace in Angela's camaraderie, they reflect on their journalistic journey, recalling sensational stories they've covered, from exclusive interviews with notorious criminals to undercover investigations involving illegal procedures.

As the narrator purges their apartment of potential bedbug havens, they inexplicably discard cherished articles and mementos—a drastic departure from their usual nostalgic tendencies. This behavior, coupled with the paranoia about bedbugs, hints at a more serious underlying issue. Unknown to them, this obsession with imaginary infestations is a symptom of a lesser-known condition called Ekbom syndrome, or delusional parasitosis, where sufferers mistakenly believe they are infested with parasites. Typically undiagnosed, many seek help from exterminators rather than mental health experts.

Physical symptoms soon emerge, with the narrator experiencing debilitating migraines and flu-like sensations. These ailments likely indicate a pathogen at work, one that might have started with a sneeze or a tiny cut. While others might experience a mere cold, this pathogen sets off a cascade of events that could irrevocably alter the narrator's life.

Caught between reality and imagined fears, the narrator's world begins to unravel, foreshadowing a journey into a personal abyss that threatens not





just their career but their sanity.





# Chapter 2 Summary: THE GIRL IN THE BLACK LACE BRA

Chapter 2, "The Girl in the Black Lace Bra," unfolds as our protagonist wakes up languid and content in her boyfriend Stephen's apartment, a stark contrast to her earlier stress-inducing experiences. Having introduced Stephen to her father—a figure not easily approached due to a distant relationship and intimidating demeanor—she reflects on a successful dinner at her father's Brooklyn Heights brownstone. Despite her father's perception of Stephen as a temporary fixture, she feels a profound connection with him, rooted in a rekindled friendship from their shared past working at a record store.

The morning unfolds with Stephen away at band practice, leaving her alone in his studio apartment. They share a level of trust and comfort, evidenced by their recent exchange of keys—a first for her in any relationship. Yet, a sudden, uncharacteristic surge of jealousy strikes, compelling her to breach privacy and read Stephen's emails, a move unlike her usual self-restraint.

In his inbox, she discovers a seductive email from Stephen's ex-girlfriend, reigniting an irrational envy despite Stephen's apparent lack of inappropriate conduct. Driven by curiosity and anger, she further invades his privacy by rummaging through his belongings, driven by unfounded paranoia about surveillance.





Her discoveries include a box filled with memorabilia from Stephen's past relationships, including pictures and letters that capture moments of intimacy and love he had shared before. This exploration culminates in her seeing the image of the ex-girlfriend in a black lace bra, catalyzing a self-revelation as she catches sight of her reflection—a stranger embodying jealousy and betrayal staring back at her.

Feeling guilt and disgust, she realizes she's never behaved like this before. The self-inflicted emotional turmoil is compounded by a physical reaction: a migraine returns, nausea sets in, and a new symptom—numbness in her left hand—emerges. Her internal conflict reaches a crescendo as she frantically attempts to cover her snooping before Stephen's return, the tingling sensation in her hand persisting as a reminder of the emotional upheaval she faced in that unusual morning.





# **Chapter 3 Summary: CAROTA**

In Chapter 3 of \*Carota\*, we delve into Susannah's growing concern over unexplained physical symptoms and her feelings of guilt over a personal invasion of her boyfriend Stephen's privacy. After snooping through Stephen's belongings and discovering pictures of his ex-girlfriend, Susannah confides in her friend Mackenzie, a polished features editor who reassuringly downplays Susannah's actions. Mackenzie is more concerned about Susannah's guilt than the act itself, chalking it up to normal competitive behavior among women.

Susannah also seeks the perspective of her straightforward colleague Paul, known for his traditionally masculine indulgences. Paul assures her that keeping mementos from previous relationships is normal behavior for men. Despite their reassurances, Susannah's unease grows, compounded by physical symptoms of numbness spreading through her left hand and side.

Her attempts to make sense of her symptoms lead her to call her boyfriend Stephen, but his nonchalant response only frustrates her further. Encouraged by her colleagues to get her symptoms checked, Susannah reaches out to her gynecologist, Dr. Eli Rothstein. His concern is unlike his usual laid-back demeanor, prompting him to arrange a neurologist appointment for her that day.





Susannah visits Dr. Saul Bailey, a neurologist, whose examination reveals nothing abnormal, but he recommends further tests, including an MRI. Nervous but determined to get answers, she proceeds with the MRI and reflects on the unsettling interactions and décor at the clinic, particularly fixating on a vibrant Miró painting titled "Carota," which leaves a lasting impression on her.

After the MRI, Susannah frets about leaving her cherished lucky ring, a graduation gift, in the lockbox but avoids confirming its loss out of fear. Her physical symptoms worsen with fever and nausea, prompting her colleague Angela to walk her home. Urged by Angela, Susannah calls Dr. Rothstein, who, with a reassuring update, eliminates possibilities of a stroke or blood clot but suspects a viral infection like mononucleosis, pending further tests.

Receiving this diagnosis of "mono," often dubbed the "kissing disease" and more common in teenagers, brings both relief and humor amid Susannah's health anxiety, allowing a moment of lightness between her and Angela as they jest about the irony of contracting such an illness in her twenties.





# **Chapter 4: THE WRESTLER**

In Chapter 4, entitled "The Wrestler," the protagonist reflects on her diagnosis of mononucleosis, commonly referred to as "mono," a viral infection that often causes fatigue and other flu-like symptoms. The confirmation of her condition brings a sense of relief because she finally has an explanation for her recent health struggles.

Attempting to normalize her life, she musters enough energy to attend a Ryan Adams concert with her boyfriend Stephen, his sister Sheila, and Sheila's husband Roy in Montclair. Before the concert, the group gathers at a local Irish pub where she feels disconnected and self-conscious about not participating in the conversation. Despite her affection for Ryan Adams's music, the noisy, crowded environment overwhelms her during the show, and she struggles to enjoy the performance.

Her health predicament continues as the protagonist takes additional days off work, an unusual change in routine for someone committed to her job as a reporter. She shares her mono diagnosis with her mother, who is particularly concerned about the unilateral numbness she is experiencing, while her father seems less worried initially. On the third day of her leave, her father visits her in Manhattan. They attend an early showing of "The Wrestler," a film about a washed-up professional wrestler trying to reconnect with his daughter, played by Mickey Rourke.





The movie's father-daughter narrative resonates deeply with her, contrasting starkly with her often emotionally distant relationship with her own father, a man who struggles to express affection due to his upbringing. Overwhelmed by emotions, she retreats to the theater's bathroom, questioning whether the

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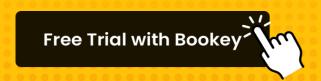
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# **Chapter 5 Summary: COLD ROSES**

Chapter 5, "Cold Roses," delves into the protagonist's struggle with self-doubt and insecurity at their job as a reporter. They experience fluctuating success, a common trait in journalism, but have been caught in a prolonged period of dissatisfaction, exacerbated by a recent illness initially thought to be mononucleosis. This feeling of instability prompts them to question their competency and seek solace through a spontaneous road trip.

The chapter begins with the protagonist returning to work on a Thursday, fraught with uncertainty about their own capabilities. Their pitches for new stories are rejected by their editor, resulting in accumulated frustration and self-doubt. This low point in their career leads them to leave work early, hoping rest will restore their equilibrium.

Upon receiving a call from Dr. Rothstein, they discover they do not have mononucleosis, but instead a common virus that has now passed. This news provides a temporary sense of relief and inspires the protagonist to revive a postponed trip to Vermont with Stephen, their partner.

The weekend getaway in Vermont is envisioned as a brief escape, filled with breakfast at a charming local restaurant, outlet shopping, and time on the slopes. Although Stephen snowboards confidently, the protagonist hesitates, opting to read instead. However, when a snowstorm extends their stay, and





with encouragement from Stephen, they attempt skiing.

The ski slope becomes a metaphor for their inner turmoil. While standing atop the slope, they are overwhelmed by a deep-seated panic, magnifying their feelings of vulnerability. Stephen's reassurances and support help them to navigate down the mountain, albeit with initial trepidation. Once at the bottom, it becomes clear that this fear is symbolic of a broader internal struggle.

Returning to their mother's home in New Jersey, the protagonist feels a nostalgic pull and finds comfort in fitting into old clothes, signaling a superficial sense of success. Yet, the chapter closes with a foreshadowing acknowledgment that their illness, much like their existential crisis, has only temporarily subsided, lurking for another unexpected reemergence.





## **Chapter 6 Summary: AMERICA'S MOST WANTED**

In this chapter, we find the protagonist, Susannah Cahalan, navigating a challenging week at her job as a reporter for the New York Post. After a period of absence and professional struggles, her editor, Steve, gives her a new opportunity: to interview John Walsh, the host of America's Most Wanted. Walsh is working on a new episode about drug-smuggling submarines, which Steve believes could be a captivating story for the paper. Although the assignment initially intrigues Susannah, her enthusiasm is overshadowed by personal issues.

To prepare for the interview, Susannah contacts Liz, the Post's librarian and a Wiccan priestess known for her spiritual practices, requesting a tarot reading instead of the usual research assistance. Liz's reading suggests promising changes and financial improvement in Susannah's life, which temporarily provides some comfort and reassurance.

However, the optimism from the tarot reading is short-lived as Susannah learns of a colleague's passing from melanoma, eerily reminding her of her own diagnosis. This news casts a shadow over her day, and instead of researching for the interview, she finds herself spiraling into anxiety, googling melanoma relapse rates.

The next morning, after another sleepless night, Susannah heads to her





interview with John Walsh, feeling unprepared and frazzled. She experiences a surreal, dreamlike state as she walks through the hallways adorned with dramatic headlines from the paper's past. The perspective of the world around her distorts, causing her to feel disoriented.

Despite her condition, Susannah manages to start the interview with Walsh, but her focus drifts to Walsh's own tragic history with his son's abduction and murder. She struggles to concentrate, barely managing to scribble disjointed notes as Walsh explains the cunning tactics of drug smugglers using submersibles.

The interview ends abruptly when the publicist indicates Walsh's limited availability. Susannah stumbles through the exit, clumsily attempting to express her admiration for Walsh, who remains gracious despite her unusual demeanor. Reflecting on the exchange, Susannah realizes that this interview marked a significant turning point, ultimately leading to a departure from her work for the next seven months. This chapter portrays a collision of personal turmoil and professional expectation, setting the stage for deeper explorations of Susannah's condition and its impact on her life.





# **Chapter 7 Summary: ON THE ROAD AGAIN**

**Chapter 7: On the Road Again** 

This chapter describes the protagonist, Susannah, as she grapples with increasingly erratic behavior and emotions. She has an episode where she becomes overwhelmed by the vibrant colors and intense energy in Times Square, feeling both exhilarated and nauseated. This seems to spark a deeper emotional instability, manifesting in a highly unpredictable manner when she reaches her office.

Her colleague, Angela, becomes concerned as Susannah complains about seeing excessively bright colors and experiencing severe mood swings. Though initially hesitant to admit how troubled she is, Susannah ultimately confides in Angela and another colleague, Mackenzie, about her fears of losing her mind. Mackenzie advises her to document her symptoms as she would a news story, emphasizing the importance of even minor details as they could prove crucial.

As Susannah tries to piece together her feelings, she discards items from her desk, momentarily relishing a sense of control amidst the chaos. Moments of intense happiness alternate swiftly with despair, leaving her feeling unmoored but momentarily exuberant. This roller-coaster of emotions





becomes concerning to her colleagues, especially to Paul, who had previously witnessed similar signs in a colleague with schizophrenia. Paul suggests reaching out to Susannah's mother, sensing she needs more help than he can provide.

Outside, a chance encounter with Liz, a Wiccan librarian, introduces an ethereal explanation for Susannah's detachment—as potential "astral travel" from a past session. Though Susannah remains unconvinced, her feelings of disconnection persist, exacerbating her anxiety.

Angela, increasingly worried about Susannah's erratic behavior, takes her to a nearby hotel bar in hopes of soothing her fraught nerves. Despite Angela's attempts to rationalize Susannah's emotions with everyday stressors like work and relationships, Susannah feels there's an unidentified root cause gnawing at her sanity.

Later, at home with Stephen, Susannah struggles with feelings of guilt for concealing her fraught state from him. Insomnia, plaguing her for days, amplifies her disorientation as she becomes hyper-aware of even basic sensations and interactions. Physical symptoms like a racing heart and aversion to food hint at deeper distress. As Susannah ends the night chain-smoking while watching a banal TV show, her world blurs into a haze, underscoring her fragile grasp on reality.





# **Critical Thinking**

Key Point: Documenting your journey

Critical Interpretation: Taking steps to document your experiences, like Susannah did, can be transformative when you're facing challenges. By keeping a detailed record, you allow yourself to delve deeper into understanding your emotional and mental state. Not only does this offer clarity for your own processing, but it can also serve as a crucial tool for healthcare professionals diagnosing and treating you. Keeping a journal or log enables you to notice patterns, triggers, and improvements over time, giving you power and knowledge over your situation. This act of documentation becomes both a guide and a compass, showing you where you've been and where you might need to go. On days when everything feels overwhelming, having tangible proof of progress can be a source of strength and inspiration, reminding you that amidst chaos, there is a thread of order you can follow.





# **Chapter 8: OUT-OF-BODY EXPERIENCE**

In Chapter 8, titled "Out-of-Body Experience," the protagonist recounts a terrifying episode that marks the beginning of a severe neurological deterioration. The incident begins with Stephen, presumably a close friend or partner, being awakened by strange noises emanating from the protagonist. Initially, Stephen mistakes these sounds for teeth grinding, but they quickly escalate into disturbing grunts and stiffened physical movements, indicative of a seizure. The protagonist describes having wide, dilated eyes, foaming at the mouth, and exhibiting involuntary muscle rigidity, leaving Stephen shocked and terrified.

Despite never having witnessed a seizure before, Stephen promptly takes action by positioning the protagonist safely and calling 911. This event serves as the protagonist's first memorable blackout, a clear demarcation between their prior personal identity and the onset of a chaotic illness characterized by hallucinatory experiences and paranoia. The protagonist reveals this seizure is just the most dramatic in a series of unrecognized seizures suffered in recent days, signaling a profound neurological battle occurring within their brain.

The narrative provides a detailed exploration of how healthy brain function can be compared to a symphony, with each neuron working in harmony. However, when this balance is disrupted—due to disease, trauma, or other





factors—the result is akin to synchronized neural dissonance, which can manifest as a seizure. The seizures can be generalized tonic-clonic, affecting consciousness and causing involuntary movements, like those spied by Stephen, or more subtle, causing episodes of foggy consciousness and repetitive actions.

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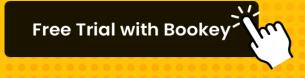
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# **Chapter 9 Summary: A TOUCH OF MADNESS**

#### **Chapter 9: A Touch of Madness**

As Susannah regains consciousness in a brightly lit hospital room, she immediately finds herself in disorienting and unsettling surroundings. There are strangers around her, including a homeless man vomiting nearby and a bloodied individual under police watch. Overwhelmed by anger and confusion, she becomes convinced that she is dying, unfairly blaming a lab technician who previously flirted with her during an MRI for missing a diagnosis of melanoma.

Her boyfriend, Stephen, is visibly distressed by her outburst and the imperiousness in her voice. When a doctor promises to move her to a private room, Susannah feels a sense of triumph, misinterpreting this as a newfound sense of control. The hospital, having conducted preliminary tests, suggests that Susannah see a neurologist, believing her seizure could be an isolated event. While Stephen is concerned about her condition, the hospital's lack of concrete answers frustrates Susannah further.

Susannah then tells Stephen that she doesn't want her mom to worry, but he decides to inform her anyway. After an emotional phone conversation with her stepfather, Allen, her mother, who is inherently a worrier, becomes





deeply concerned. The chapter paints a picture of her past, revealing family dynamics and her mother's relationships, providing insight into the complex web of support surrounding Susannah.

The next morning, Susannah's parents arrive at her apartment, and despite her resistance, they manage to convince her to return to their home in Summit, New Jersey. As she struggles to write an article for work, Susannah experiences further strange sensations, such as unusual visual distortions and an inability to remember recent events.

Her parents are alarmed by Susannah's unusual behavior and decide to seek medical advice. Despite her concerns about her erratic behavior, Susannah isolates herself from friends and colleagues, unable to articulate what she's experiencing. However, she does confide in her friend Julie, who offers an alternative explanation: Susannah might be experiencing a manic episode, suggesting the possibility of bipolar disorder.

Intrigued by this hypothesis, Susannah begins to find comfort in the idea of belonging to a community of brilliant but troubled historical figures. She clings to this self-diagnosis at a time when she is desperate for answers.

On Monday, Susannah revisits Dr. Bailey's office. During this visit, he conducts another neurological exam and finds nothing abnormal. The discussion turns to her lifestyle, where Dr. Bailey suggests that stress,





coupled with alcohol consumption, could be contributing factors to her condition. Despite Susannah's suggestion of bipolar disorder, the doctor refers her to a psychiatrist and prescribes medication to control seizures.

In a private conversation with Susannah's mother, Dr. Bailey reassures her that Susannah's situation is likely the result of overexertion and partying, offering some relief. This explanation, although simplistic, provides a temporary sense of calm for her family. However, as events unfold, it becomes apparent that Susannah's journey to find real answers is only just beginning.

Key Events	Summary
Hospital Awakening	Susannah wakes up disoriented and angry in a chaotic hospital room, wrongly blaming a lab technician for her presumed condition.
Boyfriend's Reaction	Her boyfriend Stephen is worried by her irrational behavior, but hopes for improvement when a move to a private room is promised.
Parental Involvement	Despite Susannah's apprehensions, Stephen informs her mom, spurring concerns through emotionally charged family conversations.
Return to Summit	Her parents persuade Susannah to recuperate at their home, where she struggles with both work and unsettling episodes.
Friend's Theory	Friend Julie proposes her behavior might be linked to a manic episode, igniting Susannah's fascination with historical figures with similar issues.
Doctor Visit	Dr. Bailey finds no neurological anomalies but highlights stress and lifestyle factors, leading to a psychiatric referral and medication for seizures.





Key Events	Summary
Temporary Reassurance	Doctor's simplistic explanation offers her family tentative relief, though Susannah's quest for answers has just begun.





# **Critical Thinking**

Key Point: Support from loved ones can offer solace and strength. Critical Interpretation: This chapter vividly illustrates the significant role family and friends play in providing comfort during times of uncertainty and distress. Even when faced with disheartening situations and an unclear medical diagnosis, Susannah finds moments of reassurance through her parents' unwavering presence and her friend Julie's insightful perspective. When life takes unexpected turns and leaves you feeling helpless or disoriented, let the bonds of love and empathy become your cornerstone. Trusted individuals offer a safety net, guiding you towards potential solutions when answers seem out of reach. Remember, allowing yourself to lean on others does not signify weakness, but rather an acceptance of the inherent interconnectedness that uplifts, supports, and inspires resilience.





# **Chapter 10 Summary: MIXED EPISODES**

In Chapter 10, titled "Mixed Episodes," the narrative follows Susannah and her mother as they visit Dr. Sarah Levin, a psychiatrist who operates from a prewar brownstone in the Upper East Side. The setting, with its classic literature and white walls, feels reminiscent of a scene from a Woody Allen film, which contributes to Susannah's excitement and indulgent view of psychiatric visits, fueled by her exposure to shows like HBO's "In Treatment."

Susannah is eager to have Dr. Levin confirm her self-diagnosed bipolar disorder. The chapter highlights her history of visiting various psychologists, each with distinct personalities and approaches, driven by both a genuine concern and a bit of entertainment derived from these encounters.

Upon meeting Dr. Levin, Susannah is struck by the psychiatrist's resemblance to actress Carol Kane. Dr. Levin, who habitually takes photos of her patients, begins the session by inquiring about Susannah's reasons for the visit. Susannah asserts that she is bipolar, despite lacking an official diagnosis, emphasizing her self-awareness and knowledge of her own mental state.

As Susannah describes her symptoms, Dr. Levin takes detailed notes, recording Susannah's vivid descriptions of insomnia, impulsivity, and a mix





of manic and depressive symptoms, indicating a "mixed episode" typical of bipolar disorder. Consequently, Dr. Levin prescribes Zyprexa, an antipsychotic medication for mood and thought disorders.

Meanwhile, in the waiting room, Susannah's mother reaches out to Susannah's younger brother, James, who is characterized by his mature and calming presence despite being a college freshman. She informs James about Susannah's recent seizure and the neurologist's suggestion of alcoholism. However, James firmly denies the possibility of Susannah being an alcoholic or having bipolar disorder, acknowledging her capability to handle stress with resilience.

Through the dialogues between Susannah, Dr. Levin, and her family, the chapter balances Susannah's internal turmoil and her family's perceptions, underscoring the complexity of diagnosing and understanding mental health issues.





### **Critical Thinking**

Key Point: Self-awareness and resilience are crucial in facing life's challenges.

Critical Interpretation: In this chapter, Susannah exhibits a considerable degree of self-awareness by proactively seeking psychiatric help to address her mental health concerns, despite the absence of a formal diagnosis. This sense of understanding her symptoms, combined with her brother James' acknowledgment of her resilience, highlights the importance of introspection and determination.

You may find inspiration in how Susannah navigates her mental health journey with a proactive mindset. This chapter encourages you to cultivate a deeper understanding of your own mental or emotional experiences while recognizing the power of resilience. Embrace the clarity that comes from self-awareness, enabling you to better confront obstacles that life may throw your way. Just as Susannah recognizes the complexities of her mental state, you, too, can learn to approach challenges with clarity and resilience, thereby fostering personal growth and empowerment.





### **Chapter 11 Summary: KEPPRA**

In Chapter 11 of "Brain on Fire," Susannah begins to suspect that her prescribed medication, Keppra, used to treat seizures, is causing a slew of side effects: insomnia, forgetfulness, and mood swings, among others. Despite having taken the medication only briefly, Susannah's mind quickly latches onto this idea, which is further fueled by an online search that highlights these symptoms as known side effects. Her mother, worried about her health, urges Susannah to continue taking the medication, and out of a residual desire to not distress her family, she complies. That night, overwhelmed by the notion that the medication is taking over her body, Susannah tries to purge it, with little success.

Her condition continues to deteriorate. Episodes of manic thoughts prompt her father to suggest journaling to help make sense of her racing mind. Her diary entries reflect a chaotic blend of insight and confusion, revealing her passion for journalism, fear of losing control, and need for routine. Despite being scatterbrained, these writings offer a glimpse into her inner turmoil and attempt to untangle her mental knots.

Susannah's erratic behavior alarms her family further when she collapses from a seizure, biting down on her mother's partner, Allen's, finger in the process. In their panic, they seek guidance from Dr. Bailey, who insists that Susannah continues her medication and schedules an EEG to assess her





brain activity.

Two days later, Susannah's boyfriend, Stephen, visits and suggests they go out for dinner. Exhausted by her own mental instability, Susannah agrees. At a crowded restaurant, anxiety overwhelms her, projecting thoughts of how others judge her. Stephen, aware of her fragility, makes the decision to leave and takes her to a quieter place. Despite the calming change, Susannah is unable to eat and wrestles internally with conflicting emotions about Stephen—whether to break up with him or declare her love. Ultimately, she confesses her love, receiving a reassuring response from Stephen.

As the night progresses, Susannah exhibits new symptoms, such as lip-smacking and trailing off mid-conversation, which signal a more subtle type of seizure, known as complex partial seizures. Her condition worsens, but the cause remains elusive. Despite her declining state, she continues to journal, attempting to express her deeply entangled thoughts and emotions. Yet, as she examines these entries later, Susannah struggles to recognize the person who wrote them, highlighting the alarming disconnect between her past and present self.





#### **Chapter 12: THE RUSE**

In Chapter 12, titled "The Ruse," the protagonist, Susannah, is in a state of spiraling mental health, exhibiting irrational behavior that concerns her family deeply. This chapter captures a critical and desperate moment where Susannah's family attempts to get her to attend a medical appointment with Dr. Bailey for an EEG, a test used to detect abnormalities in brain waves or electrical activity of the brain. Despite having suffered two identifiable seizures and experiencing escalating symptoms, Susannah is resistant and obstinate about going.

The tension rises as Susannah's mother and brother Stephen try to persuade her to attend the appointment. Their persistent coaxing only fuels her defiance, but eventually, after much convincing, Susannah reluctantly agrees to get into the car. During the drive, Susannah experiences a disturbing hallucination, hearing Allen, the driver, accuse her of being a slut, despite him not speaking. This auditory hallucination triggers an alarming reaction from Susannah. In a fit of uncontrollable anger and confusion, she attempts to leap out of the moving vehicle, only to be saved by Stephen.

Following this near-disastrous incident, they make a temporary stop at a diner as Susannah whimsically demands coffee, demonstrating erratic and socially inappropriate behavior. Her rudeness is foreign to Stephen, who is mortified by her actions. This stop highlights the heightened sense of





entitlement and detachment from reality that Susannah is experiencing.

Upon arriving at Dr. Bailey's office, Susannah's perception is deeply distorted. The environment seems surreal and threatening to her, akin to a scene from "Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas," hinting at her severe dissociation and paranoia. The medical procedure itself—a routine EEG—becomes a bizarre experience for Susannah. The technician instructs her to relax and breathe deeply while attaching electrodes to her head, which only exacerbates Susannah's anxiety and disorientation. Following the procedure, the technician dismisses Susannah's distress, suggesting that her condition is stress-related, which only fuels Susannah's paranoia.

Convinced that her family and the medical staff are conspiring against her, Susannah's paranoia peaks. She accuses her mother and Allen of orchestrating an elaborate ruse to punish her for her perceived misbehavior, believing the technician to be an actor rather than a nurse. Her mother's horrified reaction to these bizarre allegations does nothing to dissipate Susannah's delusions.

This chapter starkly illustrates the depth of Susannah's mental health struggles, characterized by paranoia, hallucinations, and delusions. It underscores her family's anguish and helplessness, as they grapple with their inability to reach her amid her chaotic spiral. The portrayal of Susannah's descent into paranoia serves as a crucial narrative moment that highlights the





disconnect between her perception and reality, setting the stage for her journey towards understanding and treatment.

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**Chapter 13 Summary: BUDDHA** 

Chapter 13: Buddha

Throughout my time in Summit, I longed to return to the solace of my Manhattan apartment. Feeling constantly scrutinized by my family, I pleaded with my mother to let me go back. Exhausted from a week filled with sleepless nights and vigilance, she finally relented, albeit with a condition: I had to spend the night at my father's house. Despite my increasing unpredictability and erratic behavior, the old perception of me as reliable and independent lingered in her mind, creating a painful contradiction.

I readily agreed to the condition, eager to be near my own space. As soon as we reached Hell's Kitchen, relief washed over me at the proximity to my apartment. My father and Giselle, his partner, were waiting on the stoop of my building. I bounced out of the car, leaving my mother and Allen, who observed until we were safely inside.

Entering my cluttered domain brought me comfort. My cat, Dusty, had been cared for by a friend during my absence. Even the mess felt like home. However, the place was in disarray, with unwashed clothes and the kitchen trash emitting a foul smell. My father and Giselle, without prompting, began cleaning, scrubbing, and tidying up the apartment, while I passively





watched, without offering help.

Once cleaned, my father tried to coax me into leaving for Brooklyn. Despite my protests and growing paranoia, I eventually gathered a few belongings and accompanied them, with my illness momentarily subdued.

As we approached the subway, paranoia resurged. I believed my father had taken my keys, making me feel trapped. I erupted loudly on the street, refusing to move until my father steered me away from traffic. Desperately, in a fit of delusion, I accused them of kidnapping.

Even with my pleas for help directed at a cab driver, my father instructed him to drive on. My father's soft voice was a poignant mix of confusion and concern, highlighting my internal turmoil.

By the time we reached their Brooklyn Heights home, exhaustion supplanted my resistance. Delirium shadowed reality as my father and Giselle cooked my favorite meal, penne arrabiata. Despite the comforting familiarity of the dish, I struggled to suppress a visceral unease.

Later, while in the kitchen, a small, imaginary voice accused me of being a spoiled brat. Overhearing Giselle close by cemented my delusion that the words came from her, though she denied it. Meanwhile, my father's antique-filled house, a museum of war memorabilia, reinforced my growing





paranoia.

As dinner progressed, interactions with my father swung between pleas for company and demands for solitude. The night dissolved into a blur of distress and regret, ending in a fierce confrontation that led to my father's rare tears—a memory he might have chosen to forget, and one I regretfully murmur over.

The tumult of the night gave way to hallucinations: imagined sounds of violence and Giselle's voice pleading for mercy, even as physical actions contradicted them. I envisioned danger lurking, prompting frantic attempts to escape my perceived captivity.

Barricaded in a bathroom, I contemplated a desperate leap from the window. Only the presence of a small Buddha statue—a promise of serenity—halted my descent into chaos, momentarily restoring my calm amidst the storm.





### **Chapter 14 Summary: SEARCH AND SEIZURE**

In Chapter 14 of the narrative, we see Susannah struggle with the confines of her mind as her parents arrive to rescue her from her father's house. Her experience at home reaches a breaking point, spurring her mother's concern that Susannah must be admitted to a hospital, though not in a psychiatric ward. Against this chaotic background, they find themselves at Dr. Bailey's office. The doctor, however, attributes Susannah's symptoms to alcohol withdrawal—an assertion that her mother vehemently contests given the lack of evidence and Susannah's condition continuing to deteriorate.

Unable to reconcile their views, Dr. Bailey eventually relents and acknowledges their concerns. He suggests immediate admission to NYU's 24-hour EEG monitoring unit, a recommendation that provides her mother with a sense of urgency and fragile hope. As they arrive at the bustling New York University Langone Medical Center, Susannah momentarily reverts to a semblance of normalcy, asking for coffee—a sign of the familiar self her family hopes to recover.

However, that illusion shatters as she unexpectedly collapses, succumbing to a seizure in the hospital lobby. This marks the onset of her dissociation from reality, plunging her into a 'lost month of madness,' an experience where her consciousness becomes murky, and her previous identity almost completely evaporates. The episode is a poignant pivot, emphasizing her full





detachment from the world she once knew.

With the transition to Part Two: "The Clock," the reader is drawn deeper into Susannah's altered state of consciousness, captured through cryptic and surreal questions reminiscent of an intake interview for psychiatric evaluation. These questions, seemingly plucked from a poetic or existential examination of self, confront the complex relationship between coherence and madness, reality and perception. In this way, the narrative shifts from Susannah's external struggles to a more introspective and abstract exploration of her internal chaos, serving as a metaphorical clock that ticks away the measured moments of her cognition and identity as she struggles to navigate an increasing sense of bewilderment. This introspection highlights the bewildering nature of her condition as she grapples with the unknown forces overtaking her mind.





#### **Chapter 15 Summary: THE CAPGRAS DELUSION**

In Chapter 15, titled "The Capgras Delusion," the protagonist finds herself admitted to the NYU Langone Medical Center's epilepsy unit after experiencing a blackout. March 23 marks her arrival, ten days after an initial seizure incident. The only available space is in the advanced monitoring unit (AMU), which mainly caters to severe epilepsy patients requiring electrode implants for brainwave monitoring.

The protagonist's parents accompany her as she is wheeled into the AMU, a shared space with constant surveillance by nurses and cameras to capture both physical and electrical seizure evidence. Examination reveals she is physically stable, although her blood pressure is high-normal and her pulse slightly elevated, likely due to the stress of the situation.

However, the protagonist's behavioral instability quickly becomes evident. An EEG technician arrives to connect her to a machine monitoring her brain's electrical activity. Her strong resistance to the procedure results in a delay, with her agitation escalating to yelling at visitors and accusing her father of being an impostor—symptoms that hint at an underlying condition.

An on-call neurologist recognizes the erratic nature of the protagonist's responses, such as her belief that her father is "changing into different people." This is identified as Capgras syndrome, a rare delusion where a





person believes others are imposters. The chapter provides historical context, explaining that the condition was first described by French psychiatrist Joseph Capgras in 1923 and is associated with schizophrenia or brain lesions. More recent research suggests it results from mismatched visual and emotional processing in the brain.

Despite being heavily monitored, the protagonist remains paranoid, imagining the staff is conspiring against her. This heightened paranoia leads to a confrontation with a nurse after a disturbing experience in the bathroom, further unsettling her mental state.

The chapter culminates in her desperate attempt to escape the hospital, driven by fear and confusion. Nurses eventually restrain her and return her to the AMU, signaling the beginning of an ongoing struggle with her delusions and the environment she perceives as threatening. This chapter highlights her intense psychological deterioration and introduces Capgras syndrome as a critical element of her condition.





### **Critical Thinking**

Key Point: Understanding and empathy in caregiving are critical. Critical Interpretation: In Chapter 15 of 'Brain on Fire,' Susannah Cahalan's experience with Capgras Syndrome teaches us the profound importance of understanding and empathetic caregiving. As you navigate through life's unpredictable challenges, remind yourself that those around you might be facing battles only visible to their inner psyche. The narrative reveals how confusion and fear can distort perceptions, inducing behaviors that may seem perplexing or hostile to others. Consequently, respond with patience, compassion, and humility when someone exhibits symptoms or behaviors you don't understand. By fostering an environment where understanding and empathy thrive, you can substantially impact someone's healing journey, ensuring that they feel supported and validated in their moments of vulnerability. This personal introspection could inspire you to approach such situations with an open heart, reinforcing the strength of community and relationships.





### **Chapter 16: POSTICTAL FURY**

In Chapter 16, titled "Postictal Fury," Susannah is visited by Dr. Deborah Russo, an attending neurologist on the epilepsy floor, for a neurological examination. Dr. Russo is accompanied by a team of doctors, nurses, and medical students. Susannah, who had attempted an escape the previous night, expresses her distress, claiming that the people on the TV are speaking negatively about her. Despite her agitation, Dr. Russo maintains a structured examination, although Susannah's responses are scattered and distracted.

Dr. Russo observes Susannah's disorganized thoughts and detailed her symptoms, suspecting either the first presentation of bipolar disorder or postictal psychosis (PIP). PIP is characterized by psychotic behavior following seizures and can last from twelve hours to three months, commonly lasting about ten days. Historically termed as "postictal fury," about a quarter of psychotic episodes in epilepsy wards are attributed to PIP.

Following the examination, Susannah becomes visibly distressed, crying out to be discharged and physically resisting her confinement. Dr. Russo, noticing her patient's manic and psychotic behavior, administers a dose of Haldol, an antipsychotic medication, to calm her.

Later, Dr. William Siegel, a highly regarded neurologist, visits Susannah.

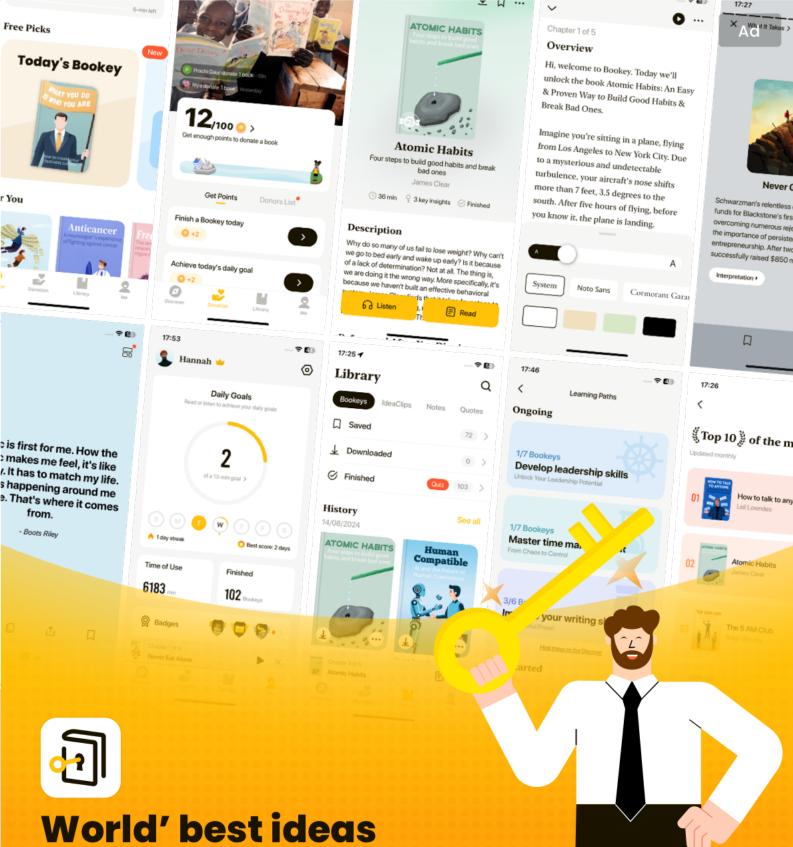




His reputation precedes him, much to her mother's relief. Siegel's charismatic and reassuring demeanor provides some comfort, as he assures Susannah's mother that they will resolve her daughter's condition. Her mother, seizing hope from his words, fondly nicknames him "Bugsy," likening him to a doctor gangster who will tackle Susannah's illness head-on.

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# **Chapter 17 Summary: MULTIPLE PERSONALITY DISORDER**

In Chapter 17, the protagonist recounts their encounter with Dr. Sabrina Khan, a psychiatrist who joins the medical team. Dr. Khan is tasked with evaluating the protagonist's mental state and has already been briefed about two recent escape attempts by the protagonist, indicating potential psychological distress. The protagonist is described as disheveled and fidgety, wearing revealing clothing, which could be indicative of manic behavior, characterized by a lack of grooming and impulsivity.

During the evaluation, the protagonist spontaneously claims to have multiple personality disorder, now known as dissociative identity disorder (DID). This condition involves a person having distinct and separate identities, often without awareness of each other. It's a controversial diagnosis, with some professionals believing in its existence and others skeptical, especially after the exposure of the infamous case of "Sybil" as a fraud. The protagonist also mentions past discussions with a psychiatrist about bipolar disorder and admits to refusing treatment, further complicating her case.

Dr. Khan notes signs of paranoia and delusions, as the protagonist believes people are talking about them and that the TV is sending direct messages. These observations suggest a psychotic break, potentially exacerbated by the protagonist's age, since such breaks often occur in young adults or later in





life for women. Dr. Khan inquires about any family history of mental illness, to which the protagonist responds vaguely, adding humor with a comment about their family's supposed madness.

Concerned about the protagonist's mental state, Dr. Khan considers various diagnoses, including unspecified mood and psychotic disorders. Given the protagonist's history of melanoma and recent seizures, Dr. Khan suggests investigating neurological causes for the psychosis but lands on bipolar I as a potential explanation. To manage the situation, Dr. Khan recommends assigning a security guard to prevent further escape attempts.

The chapter takes a surreal turn as the protagonist begins to believe they possess a supernatural ability to age people with their mind, feeling empowered by this perceived gift. This reinforces their detachment from reality and underscores their struggle with understanding their identity amid the turmoil of their mental health.





### **Critical Thinking**

Key Point: Embrace the Power of Understanding and Acceptance Critical Interpretation: In the midst of chaos and confusion, you learn about the profound impact that understanding and acceptance have on personal healing and connection. As Dr. Sabrina Khan carefully evaluates the protagonist's complex mental health situation, despite the apparent madness, she approaches it with empathy and a commitment to uncovering the truth underlying the symptoms. This critical approach exemplifies the transformative power of understanding and seeking truth in the face of adversity. By embodying acceptance and a non-judgmental attitude, you can inspire yourself to view challenges with an open mind, fostering patience and growth both for yourself and those around you. In doing so, you become a pillar of support, mirroring the strength of Dr. Khan and positively influencing your own life and those you care for.





### **Chapter 18 Summary: BREAKING NEWS**

In Chapter 18, the protagonist, Susannah Cahalan, finds herself the focus of an expanding medical team and intensifying media frenzy due to her baffling symptoms and behavior. Dr. Ian Arslan, a psychopharmacologist with an unconventional demeanor and intellectual flair, becomes the latest addition to Susannah's team, intrigued by her case. Arslan, noted for his beat generation influences and intricate communication style, takes a comprehensive approach by interviewing Susannah's family, consulting the nursing staff, and even contacting her previous doctor, Dr. Bailey, to gain insights into Susannah's recent deterioration. Dr. Bailey's observations, particularly about Susannah's excessive drinking, paint a grim picture.

Arslan is contemplating two potential diagnoses: postictal psychosis and schizoaffective disorder. Schizoaffective disorder, a complex mental health condition first described in 1933, combines mood symptoms from bipolar disorder with thought disorders like schizophrenia, resulting in a perplexing overlap of depressive, manic, or mixed episodes, and symptoms such as delusions, hallucinations, and disorganized speech.

In a series of unsettling events captured by hospital surveillance, Susannah exhibits paranoia and delusions. She believes she is being broadcast on the news due to fictitious scandals involving her father. Her agitation crescendos as she insists on speaking through a TV remote and desperately pleads for a





doctor, convinced a plot against her is unfolding. Her disconnection with reality is compounded by a neighboring patient whose cryptic warnings suggest the nurses are untrustworthy, which further fuels Susannah's paranoia and anxiety.

Panicked, Susannah acts on her delusions, ripping off her medical monitoring equipment and making a frantic attempt to escape the hospital, convinced she must leave immediately. In a blur of fear and chaos, she bolts toward an exit, only to be intercepted by nursing staff. In her desperation, she fights to flee, only to be overwhelmed and restrained, sinking into darkness, both physically and symbolically. The chapter starkly captures the intensity of Susannah's mental break and the complex web of medical, psychological, and personal turmoil she faces.





### **Critical Thinking**

Key Point: Trusting the process and expertise of others can guide you through chaos.

Critical Interpretation: In Chapter 18, Susannah Cahalan finds herself enveloped by a whirlwind of symptoms and escalating media attention, feelings of trepidation and confusion dominating her reality. Amidst this turbulent period, she encounters Dr. Arslan, whose diverse and thorough approach epitomizes unwavering dedication and exploration in the face of uncertainty. His willingness to engage every avenue — from consulting seasoned colleagues to gathering insights from multiple sources — unfolds as a beacon of guidance in Susannah's unraveling situation. This scenario underscores a vital lesson: in life's daunting challenges and moments when clarity feels far out of reach, placing trust in knowledgeable figures around you who can exhibit innovative thinking and a steady hand can be transformative. By embracing their expertise and support, you discover pathways toward understanding and healing, even when engulfed in chaos and uncertainty.





### **Chapter 19 Summary: BIG MAN**

In Chapter 19, the protagonist's third escape attempt prompts a nurse to warn her father that continued resistance could result in her transfer to a psychiatric ward. Her father, determined to support her, decides to spend every day at the hospital after recently leaving his banking job. Despite their strained relationship post-divorce, her parents unite in their efforts to support her, maintaining a shared journal to communicate about her condition.

Dr. Russo, the attending physician, notes a shift in the protagonist's diagnosis, moving from seizures to psychosis, and proposes a potential transfer to a psych ward. However, this information is withheld from the family, contributing to the precarious situation as her place on the epilepsy floor becomes more uncertain.

The narrative also highlights the emotional support provided by Stephen, a close companion who ensures he visits daily, offering comfort amidst uncertainty. His unwavering presence parallels the dedication of her parents, who, despite their differences, combine efforts to navigate this challenging time.

On the fourth day, a new team of specialists arrives, including Dr. Jeffrey Friedman, an optimistic internist with daughters the protagonist's age. Seeing her confused and distressed state, he diagnoses high blood pressure, a





condition that poses serious health risks. Despite the alarming circumstances, Dr. Friedman encourages her father to remain positive, affirming that recovery is possible, which emotionally impacts her father.

This chapter delves into the protagonist's critical condition and the unwavering support system around her, illustrating a family's resilience amid an uncertain medical journey.





### **Chapter 20: THE SLOPE OF THE LINE**

In Chapter 20, titled "The Slope of the Line," the protagonist's father finds himself deeply immersed in his daughter's ongoing medical crisis, sacrificing his personal life and relationship with his partner, Giselle, to be there for her. The chapter illustrates both his emotional turmoil and physical ordeal as he navigates the hospital environment. The father's struggles are compounded by the ominous atmosphere of the epilepsy floor, where he encounters other families facing their own hardships, including an elderly couple visiting their gravely injured son.

The father's dedication is recorded in a personal journal he keeps to cope with the situation. Despite his efforts, he is haunted by the fear of losing his daughter, even praying for his own life to be taken instead. The burden of his daughter's illness does not only weigh heavily on him but also on her mother, who struggles with guilt and worry while managing her job.

The daughter's ongoing health issues, characterized by fluctuating symptoms, prompt the medical team to schedule crucial testing. Specifically, they plan a lumbar puncture, a procedure fraught with risks but necessary for diagnosis. The threat of this procedure stirs painful memories for the parents, reminding them of a similar experience they went through with their son James.





The chapter also explores the protagonist's interaction with the hospital staff, including a fellow patient who warns the father of supposed malpractice. The father dismisses this interaction but is inwardly troubled by the idea of what might happen in his absence. Despite advancements in her condition, seen in her new private room with calming river views, the protagonist

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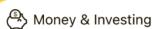


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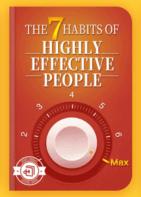
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# **Chapter 21 Summary: DEATH WITH INTERRUPTIONS**

In Chapter 21, the protagonist finds themselves in a hospital, where time seems suspended much like in a casino, a comparison made by Stephen, a significant person in their life. Throughout their stay, they develop a fondness for two nurses: Edward, the jovial and only male nurse on the floor, and Adeline, a disciplined and efficient nurse from the Philippines. Their families develop a comforting routine to cope with the situation. The protagonist's father visits every morning, offering a semblance of normalcy with card games and homemade meals inspired by his Irish mother's culinary skills. These moments help him distract himself from the distressing circumstances.

The protagonist's mother checks in during her lunch breaks and after work, ensuring the best care for her child while finding solace in simple routines like watching the Yankees and gazing at the East River. Stephen, arriving each evening, stays past visiting hours due to his calming influence, playing a Ryan Adams DVD on loop, hoping the music will aid recovery. Despite this, the protagonist suffers from severe short-term memory loss linked to the hippocampus, crippled like the famous H.M. post-surgery, or more recently, Clive Wearing, whose harrowing experience with memory loss left him in a constant state of newness about his surroundings.





While the protagonist's memory loss isn't as grave, they still struggle with various brain function issues. They find joy in small comforts, like daily walks to avoid blood clots and a quirky obsession with apples, which they believe might help health-wise. This fixation and an extreme desire for cleanliness seem to indicate a subconscious effort to rid themselves of illness. Familiar care, such as showers from nursing assistants with Jamaican accents, provides solace reminiscent of childhood with Sybil, a past caregiver.

A poignant moment occurs when cousin Hannah visits, bringing a birthday gift, a book titled "Death with Interruptions" by José Saramago. Despite a past enthusiasm for the author, the protagonist now fails to recognize the book, emphasizing the depth of their memory challenges. This encounter underlines the loss experienced by both the protagonist and their loved ones, as they grapple with a new reality marked by fragmentation and loss. An excerpt from an EEG video captures a moment of routine care from the mother, further underscoring the support system surrounding the protagonist during this uncertain time.





### **Critical Thinking**

Key Point: Routines and Small Joys as Anchors in Uncertainty
Critical Interpretation: Chapter 21 serves as a poignant reminder of the
power of familiar routines and small joys to provide stability amidst
uncertainty. It highlights how the protagonist and their family
establish comforting rituals, such as morning visits, card games, and
evening music sessions, to cope with the unknowns of the
protagonist's condition. These seemingly mundane acts become
crucial anchors, offering not just a semblance of normalcy but also
aiding emotional resilience. Embracing such routines in our own lives
can inspire us to create a grounding sense of continuity and hope,
particularly during tumultuous times. They help reinforce a connection
with others, cementing support structures that are vital in navigating
life's challenges.





### **Chapter 22 Summary: A BEAUTIFUL MESS**

In Chapter 22 of the book, the protagonist experiences troubling new symptoms, which alarm both her and her mother more than any past issues. Her speech becomes severely slurred, and she struggles with basic movements and coordination, signs pointing to potential problems with the brain stem or limbic system—areas responsible for fundamental functions such as speech, facial expressions, and emotional regulation. These changes are more profound than the hallucinations and paranoia she previously experienced, leading to increased worry among the medical team, including Dr. Russo, Dr. Arslan, and Dr. Siegel.

Dr. Siegel reveals the results of a spinal tap, showing a slightly elevated level of white blood cells, indicating potential infection or inflammation. Although this is initially inconclusive, it provides a tangible medical clue that suggests something physical is affecting the protagonist, which comes as a strange relief to her mother. This news prompts her mother to spend hours researching possible causes, encountering frightening possibilities like meningitis or multiple sclerosis.

During this challenging period in the hospital, the protagonist receives a visit from her friend Katie, a vibrant teacher who had formed a close bond with her during college over shared interests. Katie is unprepared to see her friend so changed—physically emaciated and mentally distant—but she bravely





attempts to lift her spirits through conversation and humor, although much of their interaction is halted by delayed responses and garbled speech.

Further visits from friends Angela and Julie bring moments of laughter and a sense of normalcy, albeit fleeting. Angela, ever curious, tries to question the protagonist about her condition, but the dialogue is hampered by the protagonist's impaired cognitive state. Discussions turn surreal as she imagines being the subject of gossip on the website Gawker, a reflection of her paranoia and confusion.

Throughout these interactions, the protagonist struggles with deep-seated shame and paranoia, compounded by the deterioration of her ability to communicate. Despite finding some solace in writing, her attempts to send thank-you notes to those who had sent her flowers remain undone.

The chapter ends with uncertainty. Although visits from friends momentarily brighten her days, the protagonist's condition leaves them questioning if she will ever return to her former self. The perplexing symptoms and the unclear medical clues highlight the complexity of the situation, with the narrative underscoring the brain's unpredictable nature and the hope that things might eventually improve, despite immediate setbacks.





### Chapter 23 Summary: DR. NAJJAR

In Chapter 23, we delve into the increasingly desperate search for a diagnosis for the protagonist, Susannah. Despite exhaustive testing, all results return negative, leaving a bewildering absence of explanation for her declining health. Tests for various infectious diseases such as Lyme disease and tuberculosis, and autoimmune conditions like lupus and multiple sclerosis, all return negative. Even sophisticated imaging techniques like MRIs and CT scans show nothing abnormal. This medical enigma leaves Susannah's doctors and family in despair, fearing the implications of failing to identify a treatable condition.

During this dark time, Susannah's mother finds solace in Dr. Siegel, affectionately nicknamed Dr. "Bugsy," who is a beacon of kindness and optimism amidst the gloom. However, her comfort is shattered when Dr. Siegel, seemingly giving up on the case, informs her that he is no longer involved. This disheartening moment represents a low point, highlighting the precariousness of Susannah's situation and the emotional toll on her family.

Amidst the hopelessness, Dr. Russo introduces a glimmer of possibility by suggesting a second spinal tap and mentioning Dr. Souhel Najjar, a specialist known for solving mysterious medical cases. Dr. Najjar, recruited by Dr. Siegel after acknowledging the limitations of previous assessments,





approaches the case with fresh eyes. Upon reviewing Susannah's symptoms and the negative test results, Dr. Najjar hypothesizes viral encephalitis, likely stemming from the herpes virus, despite skepticism about a psychiatric origin.

Even though the viral panel also returns negative, ruling out conditions like herpes encephalitis, Dr. Najjar remains undeterred. With viral causes eliminated, he turns his attention to a possible autoimmune response, considering an experimental treatment. He recommends intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) therapy without delay, a bold move based on his past success treating brain inflammation in other patients. This chapter highlights the mounting urgency and the need for a breakthrough as Susannah's condition continues to deteriorate.





#### **Chapter 24: IVIG**

In Chapter 24, the protagonist begins a crucial medical treatment on April 2 called intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) therapy. The IVIG infusion, involving costly bags of liquid antibodies from over a thousand blood donors, is intended to neutralize harmful autoantibodies attacking her brain. This treatment is medically intricate; IVIG, composed of immunoglobulin G (IgG), helps address immune system failures against various ailments like transplants and leukemia. However, it is often seen as "experimental" for other conditions, making insurance coverage challenging.

As the protagonist undergoes this treatment, she is disconnected from the present, finding solace in memories of a Ryan Adams concert—a vivid escape from her hospital reality. Her confrontation with a nurse during this period underscores her disorientation and emotional volatility, manifesting as an impulsive reaction to being brought back to awareness.

In her moments of lucidity, the protagonist communicates with her brother, James, revealing the deep bond they share. Their conversation highlights her altered state and James's concern and promise to return home soon.

The protagonist's condition raises alarm for Dr. Arslan, a psychopharmacologist, who identifies signs of catatonia—a severe state characterized by immobility and non-responsiveness, akin to a botched





lobotomy. Catatonia arises from neuronal misfires and disconnects between bodily awareness and movement, further complicating her health situation.

Amidst medical challenges, Stephen, the protagonist's boyfriend, stands firm in his belief in her potential recovery. An insensitive comment from a nurse about the protagonist's perceived slowness provokes Stephen's protective instincts. In a hallway conversation with the protagonist's father, he reaffirms his faith in her recovery. This shared resolve strengthens their connection and highlights the family's commitment to supporting her through this difficult period. The chapter closes on a note of unity and determination, with the family and Stephen devoted to fighting for the protagonist's well-being.

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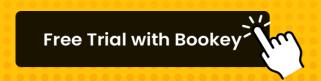
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### **Chapter 25 Summary: BLUE DEVIL FIT**

Chapter 25 captures a period of intense struggle and uncertainty in the narrator Susannah's life as she continues her arduous hospital journey, which is marked by worsening symptoms and an elusive diagnosis. By April 9, after eighteen days in the hospital, her condition deteriorates significantly. Her fiancé, Stephen, bears witness to an unsettling array of symptoms including repetitive chewing motions, erratic arm movements reminiscent of a marionette, and increasingly frequent episodes where she stares absently.

One vivid moment captured in an EEG video shows Stephen by Susannah's side as she exhibits disturbing behaviors—sitting up abruptly, inhaling rapidly, and moving her arms robotically. Stephen, stressed by the helplessness of the situation, calls for medical assistance, but the interactions and explanations are swallowed by the noise of a blaring TV. He struggles to convey the severity of Susannah's condition, miming actions to communicate with the nurses and doctor. The emotional toll is evident as Stephen becomes tearful, displaying the weight of watching a loved one in distress.

These episodes, resembling what Southerners traditionally termed "blue devil fits"—intense anxiety or temper outbursts—baffle Stephen, who refuses to accept such a simplistic explanation for Susannah's condition.

These episodes rarely occur without his presence, which only deepens the





mystery.

The onslaught of these attacks strains Susannah's family, as they grow weary and anxious, facing a series of negative test results and ineffective treatments. The situation is compounded by their primary doctor's departure from the case and the awaited arrival of the esteemed Dr. Najjar. The family balances tenuous optimism with the looming dread of a future where Susannah may end up in a mental institution.

A breakthrough arrives when Dr. Russo reveals a significant finding:

Susannah's cerebrospinal fluid shows a heightened white blood cell count, a strong indicator of brain inflammation, medically termed encephalitis.

However, the exact cause remains unidentified. Her family clings to this partial answer, scribbling down new developments in a logbook, though Susannah herself finds it difficult to grasp or communicate these details.

Experiencing moments of lucidity, Susannah yearns to express her thoughts and feelings, yet her frustration mounts as her ability to articulate remains compromised. Hannah, a comforting presence, attempts to distract her with magazines and reads aloud to soothe her. However, Susannah's struggle with speech escalation reveals her desperation to communicate, often in incoherent bursts that are surprisingly calmed by Stephen's presence.

The chapter ends with Susannah showing fleeting signs of improvement





during a blood draw, even joking with a nurse, only to abruptly revert to aggression by slapping away the needle. This cycle of clarity and psychosis grips everyone around her with fear and uncertainty.

Throughout Chapter 25, Susannah's story is an emotional rollercoaster marked by moments of hope and despair, where fragmented pieces of a medical puzzle slowly start aligning towards a diagnosis, offering a glimmer of hope amidst the overpowering darkness of uncertainty.





#### **Chapter 26 Summary: THE CLOCK**

In Chapter 26, "The Clock," we encounter the protagonist, Susannah, experiencing severe neurological symptoms, including drooling and vacant gazes. Her parents are present, eagerly awaiting the arrival of Dr. Najjar, a neurologist of Syrian origin with a reputation for compassionate care, rooted in his own childhood struggles in school that he overcame with the help of a supportive teacher.

As Dr. Najjar enters Susannah's hospital room, he exudes a warm presence, introducing himself to her parents before focusing on Susannah. His approach is distinct in its focus on understanding her full medical history, identifying symptoms neglected by previous doctors, such as headaches, numbness, and an increased heart rate. Through a series of cognitive and motor skill assessments, he detects alarming signs of neurological distress. Notably, Susannah struggles to speak, is robotically stiff, and exhibits difficulty with simple physical coordination tests, resembling late-stage Alzheimer's disease symptoms.

Dr. Najjar then administers the clock-drawing test, a diagnostic tool used to reveal cognitive dysfunction by asking patients to draw a clock face.

Susannah's attempt reveals that all the numbers are clustered on one side, a clear indication that her brain's right hemisphere might be inflamed. This test suggests "visual indifference," where the right hemisphere of her brain fails





to process information correctly. It helps explain her left-side numbness, paranoia, seizures, hallucinations, and even the imaginary bedbugs.

The clock test provides the breakthrough Dr. Najjar needs, leading him to hypothesize an autoimmune condition causing brain inflammation. As he considers conducting a brain biopsy to confirm the diagnosis—a procedure that could be crucial for her recovery—he reassures Susannah and her parents, expressing his unwavering commitment to helping her. His declaration that Susannah's "brain is on fire" emphasizes the urgency of the situation, as further delays could hinder her chances of recovery. Despite the gravity of the moment, Dr. Najjar manages to connect with Susannah briefly, reinforcing his belief that she is still present, waiting to be rescued from her condition.





#### **Chapter 27 Summary: BRAIN BIOPSY**

In Chapter 27, titled "Brain Biopsy," the stakes are high as Dr. Najjar discusses the next steps in Susannah's medical treatment with her parents. Dr. Najjar, likened to the medically brilliant and unconventional Dr. House from television, carefully explains that before starting steroid treatment for suspected inflammation, they need to confirm it. He lays out several options: steroids, plasmapheresis, and IVIG, but ultimately recommends a brain biopsy to determine the exact cause of Susannah's symptoms. Despite the shock and fear of the procedure, he reassures them that the risks of not proceeding outweigh the risks of the biopsy.

The suggestion of a brain biopsy is alarming for Susannah's parents, bringing their anxiety to a peak. Her mother, normally composed, breaks down in the hallway with Dr. Russo, the attending physician, who tries to offer comfort. Meanwhile, Susannah's father reminisces about advice from his own mother, a nurse, who distrusted brain surgeries. Feeling overwhelmed, he seeks solace in the Chapel of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary.

The decision weighs heavily on both parents, driving them to prayer.

Susannah remains mostly oblivious to the seriousness of the situation, sharing the news with her friends in a casual, albeit misspelled, text message. Friends like Zach sense her fear, offering a listening ear, which





finally makes Susannah break down.

The evening before Easter, the family prepares for the upcoming surgery, with a nurse describing what to expect in a surprisingly routine manner. Susannah's father is filled with admiration and dread as they prepare to shave a portion of her head for the procedure.

Easter morning provides a brief respite as her father gifts her an Easter basket, a tradition from her childhood, which brings a moment of joy to the tense family atmosphere.

As Monday arrives, the family faces a mix of anticipatory dread and hope. Susannah is unusually calm as she's prepped for surgery, demonstrating either remarkable composure or a lack of understanding about the situation.

The brain biopsy is conducted by the experienced neurosurgeon, Dr. Werner Doyle, who uses advanced frameless stereotactic technology to guide the procedure with precision. Despite the complexity and risks involved—such as infection, incorrect targeting, or damage—Dr. Doyle is confident due to his extensive experience with complex brain surgeries.

The procedure lasts four hours, after which Susannah slowly awakens in recovery, surrounded by an array of machines and medical staff, feeling disoriented. Her parents visit her, though she is plagued by thirst and





helplessness, unsuccessfully demanding water from a nurse. Later, in a solo hospital room, she experiences a humiliating accident when her catheter malfunctions, but she remains unable to move her legs, sparking terror in both herself and her father.

Deeply distressed by the fear of paralysis, her father urgently seeks a resident's help. An emergency MRI reveals no damage, providing immense relief for both father and daughter. Exhausted yet hopeful, her father finally goes home to catch a brief, restless sleep after the intense ordeal. This chapter highlights the emotional and psychological toll of medical uncertainty, as well as the intense hope and faith required to navigate such a daunting journey.





**Chapter 28: SHADOWBOXER** 

Chapter 28: Shadowboxer

Following the surgery, I was moved to the epilepsy unit, sharing a room with a woman in her early thirties who experienced seizures triggered by alcohol consumption—a rare case, given that seizures typically result from alcohol withdrawal. Despite her persistent requests for wine to induce seizures for medical recording, the staff refused.

The brain biopsy results confirmed the medical team's suspicions: my brain was inflamed due to encephalitis. Dr. Najjar's slides displayed my immune system's inflammatory cells attacking nerve cells in my brain. Historically, the brain was considered immunoprivileged, thought to be isolated from the immune system. However, recent findings showed that the blood-brain barrier (BBB) allows some immune cells to pass through for routine checks. Unfortunately, my immune cells were attacking my brain, indicating an autoimmune disease.

Armed with a tentative diagnosis, the doctors initiated the first treatment phase: intravenous steroids, specifically Solu-Medrol. This form of immunotherapy aims to suppress inflammation by quieting the immune system's response. For three days, the medication was administered every six





hours, eventually transitioning me to oral prednisone for long-term treatment.

The corticosteroids affected my blood-sugar levels, temporarily inducing type II diabetes. Despite dietary adjustments, such as sugar-free snacks, I continued to eat Easter jellybeans, unaware of the risks. With bed rest mandated post-surgery, nurses used thigh-high compression boots on me to promote blood circulation, though I found them uncomfortable and often removed them.

Instead of improving, my condition initially worsened, with more frequent panic attacks and unusual nighttime movements. My father documented these episodes, noting my strange expressions and body movements. Nonetheless, I managed to present a brave front when visitors, like my friend Hannah, came to see me. We even joked about my bandaged head, predicting baldness and laughing about needing hair loss treatments like Propecia.

My continued hospital stay involved wearing a white surgical cap, with EEG monitoring capturing my halting movements. During a neurological exam, I slowly mimicked Nurse Edward's instructions to touch my face with my fingers. Meanwhile, my mother sat watchfully at my bedside, her nervousness evident.





On our third night in the shared room, my roommate finally convinced the staff to let her drink wine, triggering a seizure they could record. With this evidence, she was promptly discharged from the hospital.

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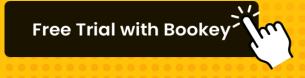
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### **Chapter 29 Summary: DALMAU'S DISEASE**

In Chapter 29, titled "Dalmau's Disease," the protagonist is caught in a medical mystery as doctors try to diagnose a neurological illness that has caused severe psychiatric symptoms. Dr. Russo, one of the attending physicians, shares with the protagonist's mother that possible diagnoses such as hyperthyroidism, lymphoma, and Devic's disease have been ruled out, but there's still suspicion of hepatitis exposure. A pivotal bet between Dr. Russo and Dr. Najjar emerges, with Dr. Najjar suspecting autoimmune encephalitis, while Dr. Russo leans toward paraneoplastic syndrome, which is linked to an underlying cancer.

As part of their investigation, the protagonist's cerebrospinal fluid and blood samples are sent to Dr. Josep Dalmau at the University of Pennsylvania, a renowned neuro-oncologist who has done pioneering work in this area. Dr. Dalmau's breakthrough came in 2005 when he studied four young women with similar psychotic and neurological symptoms, all connected to ovarian teratomas. The remarkable discovery was that these women shared specific antibodies targeting NMDA receptors in the brain, particularly affecting the hippocampus and frontal lobes, areas crucial for memory and higher cognitive functions.

Through rigorous experimentation, Dr. Dalmau identified that these antibodies hindered NMDA receptors, critical for neurotransmitter





communication. This disruption led to devastating effects ranging from psychosis and catatonia to, in extreme cases, death. His findings culminated in a 2007 paper that introduced a new class of disorders related to NMDA receptor inhibition, commonly affecting young women with teratomas but also seen in men and children.

Dr. Dalmau, despite suggestions to name the ailment after himself, chose a more humble path, as was customary in modern medical practices. His advancements allowed for accurate diagnostic tests for what came to be known as anti-NMDA-receptor autoimmune encephalitis. By the time the protagonist's samples are tested, she faces the potential diagnosis as the 217th person worldwide to have this condition.

This chapter highlights the challenges within the medical field in diagnosing complex autoimmune diseases and raises the troubling issue of how many undiagnosed individuals might be miscategorized with mental illnesses, trapped in psychiatric wards, or otherwise neglected due to a lack of awareness about such rare diseases.





### **Chapter 30 Summary: RHUBARB**

In Chapter 30, titled "Rhubarb," the narrative follows the protagonist's experience in the hospital as medical professionals assess her cognitive and communication skills after a brain injury. By the 25th day in the hospital, following a biopsy, the doctors determined it necessary to evaluate her cognitive baseline to understand the starting point for any expected recovery.

Two specialists conduct these assessments over the course of two days. Karen Gendal, a speech pathologist, first evaluates the protagonist's basic communication abilities with simple questions. The protagonist, while able to answer, struggles with open-ended questions, revealing symptoms of aphasia—a language impairment due to brain injury—and dysarthria, which affects speech muscles. Her weak facial muscles and lethargy further complicate her responses. When asked to write, the protagonist's efforts are laborious and reflect significant deterioration from her pre-injury skills as a successful journalist.

Next, Dr. Chris Morrison, a neuropsychologist, performs an evaluation using the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence and other tests to assess attention, processing speed, and memory. Morrison likens working memory to a computer's RAM, assessing how the protagonist can handle multiple pieces of information simultaneously. She struggles with recalling basic information, such as naming fruits and recognizing everyday objects, which





highlights issues with word retrieval and cognitive processing.

During a series of exercises testing visual perception and problem-solving using blocks and geometric designs, the protagonist demonstrates a clear awareness of her limitations, which frustrates her deeply. Despite her cognitive challenges, she shows tenacity and a willingness to engage, indicating she understands her deficits. This awareness is concerning to Dr. Morrison, who recommends cognitive therapy as a critical component of the protagonist's treatment plan.

Overall, the chapter highlights the protagonist's new reality, starkly contrasting her previous life, and sets the stage for potential therapeutic interventions aimed at regaining her cognitive and communicative functions.





#### **Chapter 31 Summary: THE BIG REVEAL**

In Chapter 31, titled "The Big Reveal," the narrative takes a significant turn as Dr. Russo arrives with crucial test results regarding Susannah's condition. She explains to Susannah's father, Mr. Cahalan, that Susannah has been diagnosed with anti-NMDA-receptor encephalitis, an autoimmune disease where the immune system mistakenly attacks the brain. This condition typically presents with flu-like symptoms, advancing to psychiatric manifestations such as anxiety, mania, and paranoia, which transition into severe neurological impairments, including seizures and memory loss. Mr. Cahalan listens intently, relieved to finally have a name for his daughter's mysterious illness, yet the diagnosis brings its own set of fears and uncertainties.

Dr. Russo elaborates on the potential causes, noting that in 50% of cases, the illness may be triggered by an ovarian tumor known as a teratoma. These bizarre growths, named from the Greek word for "monster," can contain an array of human tissues. The mention of chemotherapy as a treatment option for cases linked to tumors strikes fear in both Susannah and her father, as the stark reality of the situation sets in. Despite the daunting treatment path, there is hope; Dr. Russo conveys that a recovery to 90% of Susannah's former self is possible, although some side effects might remain.

As Susannah is thrust into a new reality, she transforms from an unknown





patient to a subject of clinical intrigue, attracting the interest of various medical professionals eager to study her unique case. This newfound attention brings both scrutiny and sympathy, particularly when insensitively handled by a young resident discussing the possible removal of Susannah's ovaries in her presence. This leads to an emotional confrontation, showcasing Mr. Cahalan's protective nature as he demands respect and privacy for his daughter.

The chapter highlights the mix of hope and despair faced by Susannah and her family. While there is a path to recovery, it is fraught with uncertainty and the potential for life-altering changes. As they grapple with the implications of her diagnosis, the narrative sets the stage for a challenging journey toward healing and the reclamation of Susannah's identity.





#### **Chapter 32: 90 PERCENT**

In Chapter 3 of the narrative, the protagonist undergoes a series of medical examinations as part of a journey to diagnose and treat a severe illness. The chapter begins with a dermatologist conducting a full-body skin exam, checking for melanoma due to the protagonist's numerous moles. Fortunately, no signs of melanoma are found. Later that day, a pelvic ultrasound is performed to search for a teratoma, a type of tumor that can sometimes be linked to the better prognosis of the protagonist's underlying condition.

Emotional introspection follows as the protagonist, who is a woman, imagines the moment of learning her child's gender during the ultrasound. Although initially hoping for a boy, she quickly feels content with either gender. However, the ultrasound experience is unsettling, leading her to decline a more invasive pelvic ultrasound. Despite apprehensions, the initial ultrasound provides good news: no teratoma is detected. This is bittersweet because the presence of a teratoma is known to correlate with better recovery rates.

Dr. Najjar, the neurologist managing her case, deliberates deeply on her treatment plan, wrestling with the weight of his decisions. He opts for an aggressive three-pronged treatment: steroids to reduce inflammation, plasmapheresis to clear harmful antibodies, and Intravenous





Immunoglobulin (IVIG) to neutralize remaining antibodies. Dr. Najjar's plan is explained with a mix of considerate bedside manner and complicated medical jargon. The protagonist's parents, eager for any hope, question the regimen's effect and are reassured by Dr. Najjar's optimism.

Once the treatment strategy is in place, the protagonist is discharged after a 28-day hospital stay. Although her prognosis remains uncertain, the prospect of returning home provides a glimmer of hope. Her discharge involves a plan for continuous care—regular neurologist appointments, a full-body PET scan, speech and cognitive rehabilitation, and support from a 24-hour nurse.

As the protagonist leaves the hospital, her family, including Lindsey, a college friend, helps gather her belongings. Her father expresses gratitude to the staff for their care throughout a challenging ordeal. Despite this progress, the protagonist's future hangs in the balance—lingering antibodies and the specter of mortality loom.

The journey home is quiet but filled with subtle emotional cues. The car ride back to Summit, marked by the changing seasons from winter to spring, is accompanied by an old karaoke favorite playing on the radio—a song that evokes college memories and spurs the protagonist into a spontaneous, albeit clumsy, dance. This moment is unclear to Lindsey, unsure if it's a symptom of her friend's condition or a genuine moment of joy. Regardless, it encapsulates the mixture of hope and uncertainty that defines the





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#### **Chapter 33 Summary: HOMECOMING**

Chapter 33 - Homecoming

The chapter begins with a vivid description of the narrator's return to her childhood home in Summit, highlighting the lush garden and beautiful spring day. However, despite the picturesque setting, the narrator is detached, preoccupied with her internal struggles. Allen, a supportive figure, drives her home, but she remains distant, focused on coping with her recovery.

Upon arriving, the narrator is determined to perform simple tasks independently, like taking a shower, despite the challenges posed by her recent surgery, which left behind glue and staples in her scalp. Her mother offers assistance, but she insists on doing it alone. This determination signifies her struggle to reclaim normalcy and independence amidst her fragile mental state.

Lindsey, her best friend, checks in on her and witnesses her frustration as she fails to zip her hoodie. Lindsey's presence provides comfort, showcasing the bond they share, even in silent support.

That evening, Stephen, the narrator's boyfriend, prepares a quiet pasta dinner





to celebrate her return. Her mother and Allen leave, giving the trio alone time. Despite the attempt at normalcy, the narrator remains disconnected, retreating inside when Lindsey and Stephen smoke outside. This triggers paranoia, exacerbated by her fragile state, leading her to call her mother and plead for intervention, fearing Stephen's loyalty.

Her mother's panic prompts a call to Dr. Arslan, who is concerned but explains that a return to psychosis can be a step towards recovery, as it reflects the reverse order of healing. This was not yet well-known at the time, but would be documented later by Dr. Dalmau.

Lindsey's visit ends, and she plans to leave with Jeff, a mutual friend. Jeff's arrival is met with the narrator's vacant, unsettling demeanor, reminiscent of a zombie movie. He awkwardly tries to offer support, which she cannot physically reciprocate, highlighting her ongoing struggle.

As they part ways, Lindsey, usually stoic, breaks down emotionally, showcasing the difficulty of witnessing her friend's changed state. The chapter closes with Lindsey's departure, uncertain if their friendship will ever return to its former state, encapsulating the emotional toll of the narrator's journey through recovery.





#### Chapter 34 Summary: CALIFORNIA DREAMIN'

In Chapter 34, titled "California Dreamin'," the narrative resumes with the protagonist's return to New York University Medical Center for another round of plasma-exchange treatment, a critical therapy for her newly diagnosed autoimmune encephalitis. This time, she is placed in the neurology unit, a stark contrast to the refurbished epilepsy unit she stayed in before, with its older, more vulnerable patients. Notably, her neighbor in the ward, Debra Robinson, grapples with suspected colon cancer on top of diabetes, yet remains amiable and beloved by the staff.

The protagonist undergoes the plasma-exchange process, an innovative medical procedure inspired by an old Swedish dairy cream separator. This treatment involves a machine that separates plasma from blood to remove harmful autoantibodies, thus restoring healthier plasma to the body. Over a week, she receives multiple sessions of this treatment while being supported by her friends, who bring snacks and company.

One notable visitor, Angela, is shocked by the protagonist's frail appearance, emphasizing how much further she still has to recover. However, the last night in the hospital brings hope; Debra receives confirmation of her colon cancer diagnosis but finds solace in early detection. This evokes a shared moment of faith and optimism, echoed in words of gratitude and acknowledgment of divine goodness.





Upon release, the protagonist's brother Stephen takes her for a drive through familiar haunts, evoking nostalgia and warmth. They pass by significant landmarks from her past, culminating in a spontaneous sing-along to "California Dreamin" by The Mamas and the Papas. This song sparks a moment of connection and reassurance for Stephen, affirming that despite her illness, she remains the person he knows and loves.

The narrative transitions to Part Three, "In Search of Lost Time," with a poignant quote from Marcel Proust highlighting themes of memory, identity, and the struggle to reclaim one's existence from the depths of illness. This sets the stage for a journey of rediscovery and healing.





#### **Chapter 35 Summary: THE VIDEOTAPE**

In Chapter 35 titled "The Videotape," Susannah Cahalan reviews footage of herself during a critical phase of her illness. As she inserts a silver DVD marked with her name into the player, the screen displays an unrecognizable version of herself. Susannah sees herself in a hospital gown, appearing disheveled and terrified, with a look of manic fear in her eyes. In this unsettling footage, she is lying rigidly on her back, silently pleading to the camera, embodying a version of herself that she no longer remembers or understands.

This video is a haunting reminder of Susannah's battle with a rare and severe autoimmune disorder that attacked her brain, leading to episodes of paranoia, hallucinations, and extreme emotional distress. Watching the video, she is confronted with the raw panic and distress she once experienced, feelings that have since vanished from her current state of being. The footage captures a moment of vulnerability that Susannah finds both frightening and alien, as the memories of that time have faded to the point where she can no longer comprehend what she endured.

As Susannah observes her past self, clutching the blanket with fear, she ponders the disconnect between her former and present selves. The video serves as a powerful testament to the depths of her illness and her remarkable journey toward recovery, highlighting the profound impact her





experience had on her identity and sense of self.





### **Chapter 36: STUFFED ANIMALS**

In Chapter 36, titled "Stuffed Animals," the protagonist reflects on a tumultuous time following her release from the hospital after a severe health crisis. This chapter highlights her struggle to reconnect with herself and the world around her. The narrative captures two poignant encounters that underscore the challenges she faces during her recovery.

The first significant memory involves a visit to Stephen's sister, Rachael, in Chatham, New Jersey. The protagonist recalls driving through the suburbs with Stephen, nervously anticipating her reentry into the outside world. This visit marks a stark contrast to her former self, as she appears physically altered and mentally detached, much to the distress of Stephen's family. The children, Grace and Audrey, are oblivious to her state, but six-year-old Aiden is noticeably disturbed, paralleling the protagonist's own bewilderment and insecurity. With the simple act of distributing stuffed animals, gifts she had received during her hospital stay, the moment becomes bittersweet—symbolizing both gratitude and a desire to shed reminders of her vulnerability. Although brief, the visit encapsulates the painful and isolating journey towards recovery, highlighting the uncertainty of whether she will ever return to her former self.

The second vivid memory depicted is her reunion with her younger brother, James. During her hospital stay, her brother had been away at university,





shielded from the full extent of her condition by their parents. Upon completing his studies, James returns home, prepared by their father for the shocking changes he is about to witness. The reunion is emotionally charged. The protagonist sees James transformed into a man, while she herself appears diminished, both physically and mentally. This encounter is

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### **Chapter 37 Summary: WILD AT HEART**

In Chapter 37, titled "Wild at Heart," the narrator, Susannah, reflects on her life during a period marked by recovery and adaptation following a mysterious illness that affected her mind. During this time, her parents allow her limited independence, such as walking to Starbucks alone, but not yet taking solo train trips. Her brother James, who initially struggles to adjust to Susannah's new, subdued demeanor, becomes a constant companion. Where Susannah once influenced James's music and entertainment tastes, she now relies on him for new experiences and outings.

James spends substantial time with Susannah, despite her being less engaging company due to her condition. They often visit a local ice cream parlor and watch TV shows like "Friends," which Susannah finds oddly comforting despite previously disliking it. Her changed behavior, such as laughing with her hands covering her face and watching a show she used to hate, underscores her ongoing struggle with her identity.

The chapter details an incident where Susannah goes for a pedicure in preparation for her stepbrother's wedding. Her extended absence worries her father, who, upon finding her dazed at the salon, expresses his relief and affection with a booming voice to mitigate any embarrassment.

A subsequent trip to Manhattan with her mother for shoe shopping





highlights societal perceptions of her altered state. A saleswoman's comment on her being "nice and quiet" irritates her mother, who knows her daughter is much more than this subdued version of herself. Back on the train, Susannah's exhaustion is evident as she falls asleep, illustrating the draining effects of her medication and mental recovery.

The chapter also captures a poignant social encounter with an old high school friend, Kristy, which leaves Susannah feeling exposed and powerless. Her inability to engage in simple conversation contrasts sharply with the confidence she experienced during her earlier manic episodes. This incident underscores her internal battle and feelings of alienation.

Despite these challenges, glimmers of the "old Susannah" pierce through, giving hope to her family and friends that her personality is not lost, just obscured. An example of this is when she insightfully comments on the deliberate acting style in a David Lynch film, a detail that reassures her brother James and friend Hannah that Susannah's true self is still present beneath the surface. This moment of clarity hints at the possibility of her eventual return to form, offering a beacon of hope for her loved ones.





#### **Chapter 38 Summary: FRIENDS**

In Chapter 38, titled "Friends," the protagonist navigates the delicate challenges of reintegration into social settings following a difficult period of illness. While recovering, her anticipation centers around Stephen, her caring and devoted partner, whose presence provides a sense of security and meaning during this turbulent time. His physical transformation, with a clean-shaven face and a slicked-back 1940s hairstyle, emphasizes the renewed energy he brings into her life, which fills the protagonist with deep gratitude for his unwavering support.

The chapter takes a poignant look at the protagonist's efforts to reengage with her social circle, beginning with a homecoming party for their friend Bryan. Despite the warm ambiance, she feels conspicuously out of place, imagining scrutinizing gazes around her. Her friends claim she appeared unnaturally happy, displaying a forced smile that acted as a shield against judgment. Meanwhile, Stephen, aptly dubbed the "Susannah whisperer," remains by her side, intuitively understanding her unspoken needs. His protective presence allows her to maneuver through conversations when words fail her, reinforcing his role as her steadfast supporter.

A subsequent social test arrives with the wedding of her stepbrother, David. Initially designated as a bridesmaid, she feels sidelined when her participation is reconsidered due to concerns about her condition. This





perceived exclusion pricks at her fragile self-esteem, yet she is determined to showcase her recovered self. Dressed in a vibrant bubble-gum-pink dress and accompanied by Stephen in a mod-style suit, she makes a significant step forward, navigating the social landscape despite lingering effects from her illness, like a puffy face from steroids.

During the wedding, the protagonist experiences a sense of reclaimed independence by defying a promise to limit her alcohol consumption, as she indulges in several glasses of champagne. This act of defiance connects her to her pre-illness self, affirming her identity and autonomy. Her attempts at normalcy extend to dancing at the reception, though her family notes a disparity between her exuberant perception and her awkward, robotic movements.

Throughout these gatherings, she becomes acutely aware of people's altered behavior toward her. Well-meaning but uncomfortable interactions demoralize her, as they are laced with patronizing tones and unanswerable inquiries about her well-being. Her mother's quiet pride in her daughter's resilience is challenged when confronted by an insensitive comment from a guest, expressing sorrow over the protagonist's perceived loss of spark. Her mother's firm response underscores her belief in her daughter's progress and potential for recovery.

Ultimately, these social encounters highlight the protagonist's complex





journey of regaining confidence and identity, supported unwaveringly by Stephen and fueled by her determination to reclaim her place in the world.





#### **Chapter 39 Summary: WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS**

Chapter 39 delves into the protagonist's arduous journey of recovery and the complex dynamics within her family. After a significant illness, she remains tethered to a colorful array of medications, scheduled meticulously by her mother. This dependence on medication symbolizes her loss of autonomy and independence, highlighting her frustration with her situation and her mother's constant involvement. Despite her resentment, she needs her mother's help with the medications due to their complexity, yet she associates these pills—and the ensuing conflicts—with her mother, embodying a deeper sense of unwanted dependence.

Interactions between the protagonist and her mother are strained, marked by cold, clipped conversations that starkly contrast their previously inseparable relationship. The protagonist's sense of resentment has roots in a baseless grudge, linked to subconscious anger from her hospital experience, though her mother had been constantly supportive. Her mother, dealing with her own suppressed suffering, shares her feelings with Allen, but not with the protagonist's father. The parents keep their conversations focused on the protagonist's health, only coming together to attend medical appointments with her neurologist, Dr. Najjar, who adjusts her steroid dosage, and Dr. Arslan, who manages her psychiatric medication. These appointments, while clinically routine, bring hope as each reduction symbolizes progress, coinciding with a gradual improvement in the parents' relationship.





A pivotal point in the recovery process comes when the protagonist visits the Rusk Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine for evaluations. Here, she encounters Dr. Hilary Bertisch, a psychologist, who conducts a series of cognitive tests. The protagonist's performance reveals significant impairments in concentration, working memory, and recall—manifesting in sluggish responses and easily missed details during tasks. Despite these challenges, she excels in verbal functioning, abstract reasoning, and complex analytical thinking, highlighting a disconnect between her internal capabilities and external presentation.

Throughout the evaluations, the protagonist remains self-aware, identifying her own cognitive weaknesses. This self-awareness, paradoxically, is a strength often absent in those with similar neurological issues. However, social situations exacerbate her insecurities, as she perceives herself through the eyes of others who knew her before her illness. Dr. Bertisch recommends cognitive rehabilitation and psychotherapy to address her depression and anxiety, but the protagonist's uncertainty prevents her from pursuing these avenues, which she later regrets. Acknowledging a window for spontaneous brain recovery, she realizes the missed opportunity for potentially faster healing.

In summary, Chapter 39 emphasizes the emotional and psychological challenges of recovery, underscoring the protagonist's inner struggle with





dependence, family dynamics, and self-awareness. Despite glimpses of progress, the path to healing is hindered by insecurities and a reluctance to fully engage in rehabilitative efforts, reflecting the complexity of reclaiming one's identity after a debilitating illness.





#### **Chapter 40: UMBRELLA**

In Chapter 40, titled "Umbrella," the narrator grapples with the discouraging news of returning to the hospital for another round of IVIG treatment, which feels like a setback in the journey to recovery. The prospect of the hospital's environment, from the harsh lights to the constant interruptions, is daunting. To lift spirits, the narrator's father invites them, along with Stephen, to enjoy a gathering in his tranquil backyard in Brooklyn Heights. The evening is filled with barbecue, sangria, and music, but the narrator remains withdrawn, plagued by feelings of being uninteresting due to the medications and ongoing brain recovery.

The narrator's sense of dullness is attributed to both the side effects of antipsychotic drugs, which cause drowsiness and confusion, and the malfunctioning of their frontal lobes—the brain region responsible for higher executive functions like creativity and personality. Historical references to lobotomies illustrate the crucial role of the frontal lobes in maintaining a vibrant and engaging personality.

Despite their struggles, there is progress in recovery. Once, a doctor had described the narrator's frontal lobe function as nearly nonexistent, but now there are signs of improvement. As the evening progresses, the narrator dozes off from fatigue but awakens to the sound of Rihanna's "Umbrella." The upbeat music instills a newfound energy, and the narrator begins to





dance with unexpected enthusiasm.

This moment marks a significant emotional shift. Once stuck in a seemingly "walking coma," the narrator now shows signs of reawakening joy and vitality. Stephen is visibly moved, and soon he joins in the spontaneous dance. The evening becomes a celebration of life and recovery, with the narrator, Stephen, and even their father and Giselle dancing together, highlighting a bright moment of connection and hope amid the challenges of the ongoing healing process.

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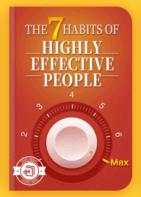
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### **Chapter 41 Summary: CHRONOLOGY**

In Chapter 41 titled "Chronology," the narrative delves into the protagonist, Susannah's, journey of self-discovery and healing following her battle with a severe illness. The chapter explores the remarkable ability of the brain to repair and rewire itself, a process known as neuroplasticity, which becomes a metaphor for Susannah's recovery. During her third hospital stay, a pivotal moment of self-awareness emerges as she starts maintaining a diary, a tool that helps her piece together the fragmented memories of her illness. This chronology of events captures her symptoms and experiences, providing a sense of continuity and evidence of her evolving identity.

The chapter is deeply introspective, juxtaposing Susannah's diary entries from her recovery with those from her adolescence, revealing similar patterns of self-perception and trivial concerns. Despite her vulnerability, there's a sense of detachment from her past selves, illustrating the complex nature of identity blurred by trauma and illness.

As Susannah documents her experiences with the help of her father, she faces the stark reality of her memory loss. Her father, a figure who emerges with newfound depth, supports her endeavor to reconstruct the past, albeit reluctantly. His private journal offers a glimpse into his profound emotional struggle during Susannah's illness, showcasing a previously unrecognized depth of love and vulnerability. This realization fosters a deeper connection





between them, built on shared adversity and unspoken understanding.

In contrast, Susannah's relationship with her mother endures strain due to previous closeness. Her mother copes by downplaying the severity of Susannah's illness, a defense mechanism against the trauma they both endured. However, their bond begins to mend when her mother finally acknowledges her fear and uncertainty during a candid conversation over dinner. This emotional breakthrough allows them to reconcile and restore their once-close relationship.

The chapter highlights the psychological and emotional complexities of recovering from a life-altering illness, emphasizing the resilience of both individual and familial bonds. Susannah's journey of rebuilding her identity and relationships is a testament to the enduring human spirit when faced with trauma and uncertainty.





### **Chapter 42 Summary: INFINITE JEST**

Chapter 42 of the narrative captures a period of transition and self-reflection for the protagonist, Susannah, as she faces significant life changes and personal challenges. Four months post-hospitalization, Susannah finds herself unable to maintain her independence due to reduced disability payments, necessitating a move from her Hell's Kitchen apartment back to her parents' home. This forced relocation symbolizes a reluctant return to her past and a loss of the adulthood she once cherished. Her father assists her in packing, marking a poignant end to her self-sufficient life in Manhattan, a city that represented freedom and adulthood.

Susannah's emotional turmoil is evident as she struggles with the limitations imposed by her health condition. She attempts to regain control of her life by making to-do lists and planning her days meticulously, a strategy to help repair her cognitive functions. Although her doctor recommended cognitive rehabilitation, she instead chooses to prepare for the Graduate Record Exam, hoping education might provide direction in her uncertain future. Her endeavors reveal her desire for mental resurgence as she grapples with her impaired ability to memorize and learn new vocabulary while reading David Foster Wallace's complex novel, "Infinite Jest."

Physically, Susannah becomes increasingly preoccupied with her changed appearance, suffering from weight gain due to medication side effects and a





sedentary lifestyle. Her once slender figure, altered by recovery weight and steroids, now feels foreign to her, intensifying her self-consciousness and discomfort. She notes her dissatisfaction in her diary, reflecting a fixation on superficial issues as a means to avoid confronting deeper cognitive and identity-related anxieties.

Social interactions, such as a walk into town and attending a spin class, further highlight Susannah's inner conflict and diminished self-esteem. She perceives judgment from others, projecting her internal shame onto external social scenarios. These experiences crystallize her struggle to reconcile her current identity with her previous self, evoking questions about her future capabilities and essence.

The chapter concludes with a poignant metaphor when Susannah discovers her long-lost gold hematite ring among unopened mail. This symbol of luck and continuity mirrors the hope that, even amidst loss and uncertainty, what is essential often finds its way back at just the right moment in life.





#### **Chapter 43 Summary: NDMA**

In Chapter 43, the narrator begins to reclaim their former self, gradually reintegrating into society after a challenging bout with a rare illness. They recount their struggle to articulate their condition, NMDA-receptor autoimmune encephalitis, a disease where antibodies mistakenly attack brain receptors. This disorder causes severe psychiatric and neurological symptoms, a phenomenon explained to others as "my body attacked my brain."

Paul, the narrator's editor, reaches out, urging them to explain the condition. This inspires the narrator to delve deeper into understanding the disease beyond the simplistic explanations they've relied on previously. Their research reveals limited information and leads to more questions. The narrator learns that, unlike some other autoimmune diseases, NMDA-receptor encephalitis lacks a clear trigger or inheritance pattern. Environmental factors might contribute, but the exact catalyst remains unknown. Despite medical advancements, the disease's unpredictable nature raises more mysteries, such as why it manifests at certain times or only in specific individuals.

Reflecting on their journey, the narrator acknowledges the fortunate timing of their diagnosis and treatment, owing much to specialists like Dr. Najjar and Dr. Dalmau. These doctors played crucial roles in diagnosing and





understanding the disease. If the narrator had fallen ill just a few years earlier, before advancements in medical understanding of the illness, their outcome might have been vastly different.

Through their ordeal, the narrator gains a profound appreciation for their recovery and the right circumstances that enabled it. They recognize the privilege of receiving timely and effective treatment, allowing them to eventually lead a full life, whereas others might not have been as fortunate.





### **Chapter 44: PARTIAL RETURN**

#### **Summary of Chapter 44: Partial Return**

In this chapter, Susannah's journey towards reintegration into her professional life continues as she undergoes biweekly at-home antibody IVIG treatments prescribed by Dr. Najjar. These treatments mark a significant step in her recovery process, transitioning from hospital to home care—a relief for her and a testament to her improving health. Throughout this period, Susannah maintains correspondence with her colleague, Paul, who gently encourages her to revisit their workplace at the New York Post. Despite her initial excitement and preparations for this visit, including an independent train ride and putting on makeup for the first time in months, the reality of standing outside the familiar News Corp. building quickly proves overwhelming.

Feeling unprepared, Susannah texts Paul to meet behind the building rather than going inside. Paul is taken aback by the transformation in Susannah's appearance and demeanor and expresses a mix of concern and hope for her recovery. Their exchange is awkward, marked by Susannah's self-consciousness and Paul's attempts to navigate the changed dynamics of their relationship.





Two weeks later, Mackenzie, another colleague, offers Susannah a writing assignment on Facebook etiquette for the Post's entertainment section, Pulse. This professional opportunity revives Susannah's spirits, despite being haunted by memories of previous failures such as the aborted Gimp article. After initial writer's block, Susannah finds her rhythm, crafting an article

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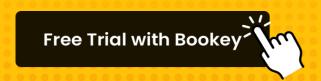
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#### **Chapter 45 Summary: THE FIVE W'S**

Chapter 45 - The Five W's

After a seven-month hiatus following a breakdown at work, the protagonist reintegrates into her job, influenced by her prior rigor as a dedicated journalist. Human Resources suggests a gradual return, but her ambition propels her to dive into work fully. At work, she is met with understanding and support from colleagues like Paul, who treat her with care as she familiarizes herself with old routines. Her initial assignments are modest, yet she tackles them with an eagerness that contrasts with her previous state of burnout. Although her coworkers are cautious around her, her focus on future assignments prevents her from noticing their demeanor.

Acknowledging her slower pace, she records interviews and is subtly supported by her bodyguard, Angela, and Paul.

The process of sifting through months of unread mail raises uncertainty about others' perceptions of her prolonged absence. With a doctor's tapering of her medication, and a supportive assessment from her family, she feels fully recovered. However, this conviction is complicated by insights from Dr. Dalmau, who highlights the long-term nature of recovery despite the external appearance of normalcy.





Personal milestones, such as permission from Dr. Najjar to color her hair, mark her progress and boost her confidence. Yet, an unexpected encounter with an ex-boyfriend at a subway station shatters her renewed sense of self. Despite her salon-fresh appearance, the encounter evokes feelings of pity and self-consciousness, leaving her to question whether she will ever regain her former confidence. This encounter highlights the tension between outward appearances of recovery and the internal struggle for self-acceptance after profound change.





#### **Chapter 46 Summary: GRAND ROUNDS**

Chapter 46 of the narrative unfolds with the protagonist, a young woman recently returned to work at the New York Post, attending a significant event at NYU's Grand Rounds. This medical school tradition involves a doctor presenting patient cases to an audience of medical students and peers. The protagonist, alongside her family and a few colleagues including her friend Lauren, rushes to the lecture, arriving just after it begins.

Dr. Najjar, a pivotal figure in the protagonist's medical journey, is speaking about anti-NMDA-receptor autoimmune encephalitis, a rare and understudied condition. As the audience listens intently, the protagonist realizes that Dr. Najjar is discussing her own case, referring to her as "SC," his patient who underwent numerous clean tests, including MRIs and toxicology screenings, only to reveal abnormalities through a brain biopsy. Images of her brain tissue, displayed for educational purposes, illustrate the inflammation and the attack on a blood vessel by lymphocyte cells—a striking reminder of the vulnerability she experienced during her illness.

Dr. Najjar emphasizes the rarity of such biopsies, noting that they've been conducted in only a handful of cases, making the slides a valuable resource for understanding the condition. He concludes the lecture by proudly announcing the patient's recovery and return to work at the New York Post—a revelation that elicits smiles and pride from her companions present.





Following the lecture, back at the office, Angela, the protagonist's colleague, shares the experience with their editors, Steve and Paul. Intrigued, Steve expresses interest in having the protagonist write a first-person account of her illness. This opportunity sparks both excitement and apprehension for her. She is eager to share her story and explore the unexplained months of her life but is also wary of how it might impact her professional image.

This chapter captures a pivotal moment where the protagonist confronts her past medical ordeal while considering how to articulate her experiences to the world. It marks a crucial step in her journey of self-discovery and professional engagement, as she prepares to dive deep into the lost time, hoping to unravel and understand her condition and recovery narrative.





#### **Chapter 47 Summary: THE EXORCIST**

Chapter 47, titled "The Exorcist," explores the author's journey to understanding her mysterious illness and its broader implications. Faced with conflicting emotions, she resumes her role as a reporter to interview key figures in her life, including her family, doctors Dr. Dalmau and Dr. Najjar, and others who helped diagnose her condition. Her primary focus is the puzzling question of how many people have suffered from her disease, anti-NMDA-receptor autoimmune encephalitis, throughout history without being treated.

The chapter delves into historical and recent cases that exhibit similar symptoms to her own. In the late 1980s, Dr. Guillaume Sébire noted patterns in children diagnosed with "encephalitis of an unknown origin." Similarly, a 1981 study described "acquired reversible autistic syndrome" in children, emphasizing the misdiagnosis of conditions that present as autism or other behavioral disorders.

The chapter draws parallels between these disorders and cultural perceptions of demonic possession, as vividly depicted in the film The Exorcist. The condition often manifests with dramatic symptoms resembling possession, such as speaking in strange languages or exhibiting violent behavior, which historically might have led to exorcisms or isolation.





The author discusses how anti-NMDA-receptor autoimmune encephalitis often gets misdiagnosed as common psychiatric conditions like autism or schizophrenia. Dr. Najjar's research pushes the boundaries by linking autoimmune diseases with mental illnesses, suggesting inflammatory brain conditions might underlie disorders like schizophrenia, OCD, or depression.

A sobering story exemplifies this point: a young woman diagnosed with schizophrenia underwent a brain biopsy revealing inflammation, leading to successful treatment when typical psychiatric meds failed. These insights point to a critical intersection of neurology, psychiatry, and immunology, emphasizing the need for a more nuanced approach to mental health diagnoses.

Despite advances, the high cost of proper diagnosis and treatment remains prohibitive, highlighting systemic flaws in healthcare. Many cases still go undiagnosed due to financial constraints and the lack of awareness among medical professionals. The author underscores the importance of second opinions, revealing that even renowned doctors may be uninformed about newly discovered diseases.

The chapter concludes with the author's personal reflections on her experience, underscored by the haunting image of herself in hospital footage. These memories evoke profound vulnerability, reminding her—and the readers—of the precariousness of mental health. It ends on an anxious note





as she dreams about her time in the hospital, aware of others' perceptions and the fragility of recovery.

Ultimately, the chapter is a testament to the courage required to face—and recount—the perils of one's mental health journey, culminating in the author publishing an article about her experience, thus shedding light on a misdiagnosed and misunderstood medical condition that affects countless others.





#### **Chapter 48: SURVIVOR'S GUILT**

Chapter 48, titled "Survivor's Guilt," delves into the protagonist Susannah Cahalan's experiences and reflections following her recovery from anti-NMDA-receptor autoimmune encephalitis. Initially, Susannah felt isolated, having been the only person diagnosed with this rare condition at NYU. However, she soon realizes that she is part of a wider group of individuals affected by various autoimmune diseases, which disproportionately affect women and are the leading cause of disability among them. These conditions often exist under the radar, being misdiagnosed or unnamed until recent medical advancements, led by doctors like Dr. Dalmau, have begun classifying them more accurately.

After a Post article about her condition, Susannah is inundated with messages from others who have experienced similar health struggles. These stories are filled with trauma, delusions, and misdiagnoses, mirroring or even surpassing her own challenging journey. Susannah is haunted by the question, "Why me?"—a common refrain among those grappling with survivor's guilt, a form of post-traumatic stress disorder. This guilt is compounded by interactions with families whose loved ones have not been as fortunate, highlighting the arbitrary and capricious nature of illness and recovery.

The chapter reaches a poignant climax with the story of Emily Gavigan.





Echoing Susannah's own battle, Emily experienced severe paranoia and was almost misdiagnosed before her father, Bill, stumbled upon Susannah's story. This revelation prompted a correct diagnosis and treatment, ultimately saving Emily's life and restoring her health. The chapter concludes on a transformative note, with Bill sharing a video of Emily skating, a testament

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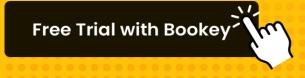
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# **Chapter 49 Summary: HOMETOWN BOY MAKES GOOD**

Chapter 49, titled "Hometown Boy Makes Good," chronicles the transformative impact of The Post's "Month of Madness" article on both the author's and Dr. Najjar's lives. Following the article's publication, Dr. Souhel Najjar, the neurologist who played a pivotal role in the author's recovery, invited the author to his home in Short Hills, New Jersey. There, they met Dr. Najjar's wife, Marwa, and their three teenage children. Marwa, who surprisingly shared Syrian roots with Dr. Najjar despite her Western appearance, worked in a lab where they initially met in 1989 at the New York Infirmary Beekman Downtown Hospital, now part of NYU.

In their home, Dr. Najjar proudly recounted the story of his father, Salim Najjar, who grew up in an orphanage after being given up by his mother. Despite not graduating high school, Salim achieved remarkable success in the construction industry by building Damascus International Airport. Yet, Dr. Najjar mentioned, it was his own success story as a medical professional in the U.S. that garnered significant admiration, especially from his father.

The "Month of Madness" article was translated into Arabic and covered extensively by Syrian media, elevating Dr. Najjar as a national icon—a Syrian who achieved miraculous feats in American medicine. The narrative painted him as a "hometown boy" who rose from humble beginnings, a





sentiment echoed by his wife, who reminisced about the once-dunce student now being celebrated internationally. Dr. Najjar's recognition culminated later that year when he was named one of the best neurologists in the country by New York Magazine, marking a remarkable chapter in both his professional life and cultural heritage.





#### **Chapter 50 Summary: ECSTATIC**

Chapter 50 titled "Ecstatic" captures a significant turning point in Susannah's journey toward recovery after battling a severe illness. By the time the Washington Post published her article, those close to her observed that "Susannah is back." She had resumed her full-time position at the Post, successfully tapered off all medications under the guidance of Dr. Najjar and Dr. Arslan, and even faced the daunting task of appearing on live television in early 2010 to discuss her illness.

As Susannah adjusted to her new normal, she and her boyfriend, Stephen, took a significant step by moving in together. This decision, driven by Susannah's financial constraints and the sale of her mother's house, marked a pivotal moment in their relationship. Although Stephen was initially anxious about assuming a caregiver role, he was determined to support Susannah as she continued her recovery.

Despite outward progress, it took Susannah several more months to feel truly comfortable in her own skin again. A year after her diagnosis, this realization dawned upon her during a family wedding in Santa Fe, where she felt entirely present and in control. She embraced her outgoing and talkative nature once more, characteristics that had been greatly missed by those around her.





Although Susannah had returned to her pre-illness self in many ways, she was aware of lasting changes, both subtle and profound. A persistent bald spot on her scalp served as a constant reminder of her ordeal, as did the unnerving incidents of talking in her sleep—behaviors she never experienced before. Conversations with others who relapsed heightened her fears of the disease returning. There was no certainty, only vigilance.

Stephen, too, had transformed. Once laid-back, he became more protective and cautious, especially concerning Susannah's well-being. His constant check-ins sometimes exasperated her, as they stood in contrast to her independent nature. However, over time, their relationship matured beyond the caregiver-patient dynamic, evolving into a partnership built on mutual respect and equality. Though Stephen continued to worry, especially recalling the night Susannah first experienced symptoms, he learned to adapt to their new reality.

Not all relationships weathered the storm. Susannah's parents, despite briefly uniting during her hospitalization, reverted to their pattern of avoidance once her condition stabilized. The emotional scars of her experience raised introspective questions for Susannah about her core identity and whether the exuberance of her past self was lost forever.

In essence, "Ecstatic" portrays Susannah's navigation through recovery, grappling with the fear of relapse and the lasting impact on her relationships





and self-perception. It captures the delicate balance between embracing a "new normal" and reconciling with an altered self, while highlighting the enduring strength and support of loved ones.





#### **Chapter 51 Summary: FLIGHT RISK?**

In Chapter 51, the protagonist grapples with the blurred lines between reality and hallucination, raising poignant questions about the reliability of memory and perception. The narrative begins with a cascade of distorted memories, including an impostor EEG nurse and a derogatory remark supposedly made by the protagonist's stepfather, Allen. Despite assurances from family that these events never occurred, the protagonist struggles to trust their mind.

This introspection leads to an exploration of schizophrenia and its symptoms, such as hallucinations and paranoia. The chapter references a 2010 Cambridge University study where healthy volunteers, injected with the drug ketamine, experienced altered realities similar to schizophrenic symptoms. These hallucinations illustrate the fragility of perception and underscore that a mental illness is not the sole precursor for such experiences.

The chapter delves into the mechanics of hallucinations and memory, highlighting the self-monitoring theory. Dr. Philip Harvey, a psychology professor, explains that hallucinations are self-generated, making them vivid and memorable due to the "generation effect." The protagonist learns that the emotional intensity of these experiences plays a role in processing and retaining these memories, influenced by brain structures like the





hippocampus and amygdala.

A central memory scrutinized is the protagonist waking up in a hospital, convinced they wore an orange "FLIGHT RISK" band. Despite family and friends corroborating this memory, medical staff reveal it to be false, a misconception likely stemming from a "FALL RISK" band. This discrepancy exemplifies memory's fallibility, further complicated by concepts like Elizabeth Loftus's studies on memory inaccuracies and reconsolidation—the process where recalling a memory can integrate new, sometimes incorrect, information.

The protagonist wrestles with whether they initiated the erroneous memory about the "FLIGHT RISK" band, pondering the idea of "social contagion," a phenomenon where false memories spread among individuals. The chapter concludes with the protagonist questioning their certainty and the reliability of their memories, reflecting the ongoing conflict between experienced reality and verifiable truth.





#### **Chapter 52: MADAME X**

Chapter 52, titled "Madame X," delves into the complexities of memory and identity as experienced by the protagonist, who is navigating life after a significant illness. Dr. Chris Morrison, a neuropsychologist, provides insights into how the brain constructs narratives, suggesting that repetitive rehearsal of events can lead to internalizing altered memories, even to the point of believing in one's presence during events they cannot fully recall. This is akin to the brain's retrieval process, where familiar triggers like smells or images can unlock forgotten memories.

The chapter vividly describes an incident when the protagonist is reintroduced to an upscale Irish pub, Egan's. The sight of a chandelier instantly brings back memories of being there before getting sick, accompanied by specific memories of a meal shared with companions. This sudden flood of memory evokes a physical reaction, highlighting the tenuous grip on reality she feels due to her fragmented recollections. Such experiences are scattered through her days—random, seemingly trivial items like hospital socks or a familiar product in a drugstore can trigger a cascade of memories tied to significant events or relationships, like those with a nurse from her hospital stay.

This struggle with memory is compounded by the discovery of an old postcard depicting John Singer Sargent's painting "Madame X." The





painting, which portrays a woman in an exaggerated, aristocratic pose, seems to evoke in her a mix of attraction and repulsion. It triggers an ancient, exhilarating feeling similar to childhood memories of exploring her mother's closet. Despite having purchased this postcard during a visit to the Metropolitan Museum of Art on February 17, 2009, the same timeframe as

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**Chapter 53 Summary: THE PURPLE LADY** 

**Chapter 53: The Purple Lady** 

Nearly two years after being discharged from the epilepsy floor at New York University Langone Medical Center, Susannah Cahalan returns for a visit. Walking up First Avenue, she approaches the imposing gray hospital building, marked by the distinctive purple NYU sign, which symbolizes a pivotal location of her past struggles.

As Susannah enters the hospital through a revolving door designed for accessibility, she is greeted by a familiar modern lobby scene. Doctors move swiftly in their white lab coats, mingling with patients and pharmaceutical salesmen. The atmosphere is underscored by stern visitors clinging to "Patient's Belongings" bags, a reminder of the many anxieties and concerns borne in this space. Automatic Purell dispensers, strategically placed by the entranceways, contribute to the sterile hospital environment.

Passing the admitting station, where she experienced a life-changing seizure, she can only recall the cappuccino she was carrying promptly before.

Susannah takes an elevator to the twelfth floor, reflecting on the countless trips her parents and her boyfriend, Stephen, made to support her during her hospital stay.





Despite the memories, nothing on the floor feels recognizable to Susannah. She is unrecognized by the busy nurses at the station, and the unfamiliarity is compounded by the sight of an older man in distress on the floor. As a team of nurses assists him, she realizes she is on the wrong side of the building. A nurse informs her that the epilepsy unit is on the twelfth floor's west wing.

Retracing her steps back to the lobby, Susannah boards another elevator. This time, her senses confirm she is in the right place as a familiar hospital scent—a mix of alcohol-soaked swabs and a sweet musk—fills the air. Then, she sees her: the purple-coated woman. Unlike their previous encounters, the woman's gaze holds no pity or fear, just a glimmer of recognition.

Susannah approaches her, smiling, and asks if she remembers her. Initially uncertain, the woman, with a noticeable Jamaican accent, asks Susannah for her name. Upon hearing "Susannah Cahalan," the purple lady's eyes widen in recognition. She acknowledges how different Susannah looks now, indicating her apparent recovery.

The two embrace warmly, and the woman's scent, reminiscent of Purell, triggers a series of poignant memories for Susannah: her father feeding her oatmeal, her mother's anxious vigil by the window, and Stephen's supportive presence with his leather briefcase. Yet, rather than tears, a smile





radiates from Susannah, marking a moment of triumph over her past. As the purple lady kisses her cheek, a quiet celebration of her healing journey ensues.



