

## List of interesting articles

### What is happening in research elsewhere?

- **Creativity and mental disorder: family study of 300000 people with severe mental disorder** Simon K et al. *The British Journal of Psychiatry* 2011; 199: 373-79. This large-scale case control study based on Swedish registries investigated the likelihood of creative occupations in people with severe mental disorders and their relatives compared to controls. A familial cosegregation of both schizophrenia and bipolar disorder with creativity was suggested.
- **Advanced dental disease in people with severe mental illness: systematic review and meta-analysis** Kiskey S et al. *The British Journal of Psychiatry* 2011; 199: 187- 93. The meta-analysis compared the oral health of people with severe mental illness with that of the general population, with primary outcome being total tooth loss (edentulousness), the end-stage of both untreated caries and periodontal disease. People with severe mental illness had 3.4 times the odds of having lost all their teeth than the general community (95% CI 1.6-7.2). Management should include oral health assessment using standard checklists that can be completed by non-dental personnel.
- **Course of auditory vocal hallucinations in childhood: 5-year follow-up study** Bartels-Velthuis et al. *The British Journal of Psychiatry* 2011; 199: 296-302. A sample of 337 children, 12 and 13 years of age, were reassessed on auditory vocal hallucinations and associated symptoms after a mean follow-up period of 5.1 years. The 5-year persistence and incidence rates were 24% and 9% respectively, with more new cases arising in urban areas. Persistence was predicted by baseline auditory vocal hallucinations severity, particularly in terms of external attribution of voices and hearing multiple voices.
- **Conditions that do not reach the threshold for mental disorder in spanish psychiatric outpatients: Prevalence, treatment and management** Ortiz-Lobo A et al. *International Journal of Social Psychiatry* 2011;57:471-9. All patients referred to the Salamanca mental health service from primary health care during a year, were studied in order to determine the prevalence of individuals who do not meet the ICD-10 diagnostic criteria of mental disorders. Of the 1,004 patients who attended interview, 24.4% (CI 95%: 21.6—27.0) did not present any diagnosable mental disorder (Z codes); 50.8% of these were referred with a psychotropic drug treatment already prescribed. Any drug intervention (addition, suspension or modification) was performed in 37.2% of the cases by the mental health service. Regardless of the treatment indicated, 52% were discharged after the first interview. Many individuals without a diagnosable mental disorder received treatment both in primary care and in the mental health service.
- **Prevalence of Autism spectrum disorders in a total population sample** Kim YS et al. *The American Journal of Psychiatry*. 2011;168: 904-12. Using a population-based sample of 7- to 12-year-old children (N=55,266) , the authors sought to estimate the prevalence and describe the clinical characteristics of Austic spectrum disorders (ASDs) in school-age children. The prevalence of ASDs was estimated to be 2.64% (95% CI=1.91–3.37), with 1.89% (95% CI=1.43–2.36) in the general-population sample and 0.75% (95% CI=0.58–0.93) in the high-probability

group. Two-thirds of ASD cases in the overall sample were in the mainstream school population, undiagnosed and untreated.

- **A Genome-wide significant linkage for severe depression on chromosome 3: the depression network study** Breen G et al. *The American Journal of Psychiatry*. 2011;168: 840-47. The authors conducted a genome-wide linkage analysis of 839 families consisting of 971 affected sibling pairs with severe recurrent major depression. The authors identified genome-wide significant linkage to chromosome 3p25-26, which may be a new locus for severe recurrent depression. The linkage finding for same region was also replicated by another group, making it first ever report of a genome-wide significant locus for depression that also has an independent genome-wide significant replication.
- **Neural correlates of food addiction** Gearhardt AN et al. *Archives of General Psychiatry*. 2011; 68 : 808-16. Research has implicated an addictive process in the development and maintenance of obesity. A between-subjects functional magnetic resonance imaging study tested the hypothesis that elevated “food addiction” scores are associated with similar patterns of neural activation as substance dependence. Similar patterns of neural activation are implicated in addictive-like eating behavior and substance dependence: elevated activation in reward circuitry in response to food cues and reduced activation of inhibitory regions in response to food intake.
- **Children with very early onset obsessive-compulsive disorder: clinical features and treatment outcome** Nakatani E et al. *The Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* 2011; 52: 1261-68. There has been some emerging evidence that early onset obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) may be a phenomenologically distinct subtype of the disorder. The key clinical characteristics of OCD in young patients (N=365) were assessed between those who had a very early onset of the disorder (before 10 years) and those who had a late onset (10 years or later). The very early onset group was characterized by a longer duration of illness, higher rates of comorbid tics, more frequent ordering and repeating compulsions and greater parent-reported psychosocial difficulties. There were no differences in treatment response between the groups.
- **The effect of adolescents’ image of parents on children’s self-image and mental health** Hashimoto S et al. *Child and Adolescent Mental Health* 2011; 16 : 186-94. This study from Japan examined the effect of adolescents’ perception of their parents on their own self-image/mental health (N=731, living with parents). Adolescents’ image of their parents affected their own self-image and mental health. A positive adolescent image of parents elicited a positive adolescent self-image, leading to a marked reduction in mental distress and a positive psychological health. The model outcome was applicable to both boys and girls.
- **Impact of eLearning course on nurses’ professional competence in seclusion and restraint practices: a randomized controlled study** Kontio R et al. *Journal of Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing* 2011;18: 813-21. Education on the care of aggressive and disturbed patients is fragmentary. The aim of this study was to explore the impact of ePsychNurse.Net, an eLearning course, on psychiatric nurses’ professional competence in seclusion and restraint and on their job satisfaction and general self-efficacy. Although the ePsychNurse.Net demonstrated only slight advantages over conventional learning, it may be worth further development with, e.g. flexible time schedule and individualized content.