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A8 Editorial Board

A9 Highlights of this issue

A10 Psychiatry in pictures

EDITORIALS

189 What is the heartland of psychiatry?

G.M. Goodwin and J.R. Geddes

192 Affective neuroscience and psychiatry

N.A. Harrison and H.D. Critchley

REAPPRAISAL

195 Management of insomnia: treatments and mechanisms

S. Wilson and D. Nutt

REVIEW ARTICLES

198 Antipsychotic treatment of primary delusional parasitosis. Systematic review

P. Lepping, I. Russell, and R.W. Freudenmann

206 Guided self-help in primary care mental health. Meta-synthesis of qualitative studies of patient experience

N. Khan, P. Bower, and A. Rogers

PAPERS

212 White matter changes and late-life depressive symptoms. Longitudinal study

A. Teodorczuk, J.T. O'Brien, M.J. Firbank, L. Pantoni, A. Poggesi, T. Erkinjuntti, A. Wallin, L.-O. Wahlund, A. Gouw, G. Waldemar, R. Schmidt, J.M. Ferro, H. Chabriat, H. Bärzner, and D. Inzitari on behalf of the LADIS Group

218 Genetic risk of depression and stress-induced negative affect in daily life

M. Wichers, I. Myin-Germeys, N. Jacobs, F. Peeters, G. Kenis, C. Derom, R. Vlietinck, P. Delespaul, and J. van Os

224 Women with autistic-spectrum disorder: magnetic resonance imaging study of brain anatomy

M.C. Craig, S.H. Zaman, E.M. Daly, W.J. Cutter, D.M.W. Robertson, B. Hallahan, F. Toal, S. Reed, A. Ambikapathy, M. Brammer, C.M. Murphy, and D.G.M. Murphy

229 Sulcal thickness as a vulnerability indicator for schizophrenia

V.M. Goghari, K. Rehm, C.S. Carter, and A.W. MacDonald

234 Insight in psychosis: influence of cognitive ability and self-esteem

M.A. Cooke, E.R. Peters, K.E. Greenwood, P.L. Fisher, V. Kumari, and E. Kuipers

238 Evaluating the cost-effectiveness of reduced tardive dyskinesia with second-generation antipsychotics

R.A. Rosenheck

246 Treatment of social phobia through pure self-help and therapist-augmented self-help

R.M. Rapee, M.J. Abbott, A.J. Baillie, and J.E. Gaston

253 Firearm legislation reform in the European Union: impact on firearm availability, firearm suicide and homicide rates in Austria

N.D. Kapusta, E. Etzersdorfer, C. Krall, and G. Sonneck

SHORT REPORTS

258 Caudate volume in offspring of patients with schizophrenia

R. Rajarethinam, A. Upadhyaya, P. Tsou, M. Upadhyaya, and M.S. Keshavan

260 Familial liability to schizophrenia and premorbid adjustment

M. Walshe, M. Taylor, K. Schulze, E. Bramon, S. Frangou, D. Stahl, E. Kravariti, E. Daly, P. Fearon, R.M. Murray, and C. McDonald

262 Insight, psychopathology and global functioning in schizophrenia in urban Malawi

N. Crumlish, P. Samalani, A. Sefasi, A. Kinsella, E. O'Callaghan, and H. Chilale

COLUMNS

264 Correspondence

267 One hundred years ago

268 Ten books

271 Book reviews

276 Contents of the *American Journal of Psychiatry*

277 Contents of *Advances in Psychiatric Treatment*

278 From the Editor's desk

Exams are available online only at cme.psychiatryonline.org

INFORMATION TO PARTICIPANTS

OBJECTIVES. After evaluating a specific journal article published in the American Journal of Psychiatry, participants should be able to demonstrate an increase in their knowledge of clinical medicine. Participants should be able to understand the contents of a selected research or review article and to apply the new findings to their clinical practice.

PARTICIPANTS. This program is designed for all psychiatrists in clinical practice, residents in Graduate Medical Education programs, medical students interested in psychiatry, and other physicians who wish to advance their current knowledge of clinical medicine.

EXPLANATION OF HOW PHYSICIANS CAN PARTICIPATE AND EARN CREDIT. In order to earn CME credit, subscribers should read through

the material presented in the article. After reading the article, complete the CME quiz online at cme.psychiatryonline.org and submit your evaluation and study hours (up to 1 *AMA PRA Category 1 Credit*TM).

CREDITS. The APA designates this educational activity for a maximum of 1 *AMA PRA Category 1 Credit*TM. Physicians should only claim credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity. The American Psychiatric Association (APA) is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to provide continuing medical education (CME) for physicians.

Estimated Time to Complete: 1 Hour

Begin date October 1, 2007 – End date September 30, 2009

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Select the single best answer for each question below.

Association of Different Adverse Life Events With Distinct Patterns of Depressive Symptoms

Matthew C. Keller et al.

Am J Psychiatry 2007; 164:1521-1529

QUESTION 1. What symptom was observed more often in the context of a social loss such as a romantic breakup compared to other scenarios such as chronic stress?

- A. Self-harm
- B. Appetite loss
- C. Hypersomnia
- D. Fatigue

QUESTION 2. The “Within Persons Analysis” permitted the authors to demonstrate which of the following?

- A. Symptom patterns may have more to do with the person than the situation.
- B. Symptom patterns of female patients may be more contextual than that of males.
- C. Stable interpersonal differences did not account for the study findings instead of the adverse life events.
- D. The findings regarding between-person differences could be replicated in a different sample.

QUESTION 3. Depression as a “pathoplastic” syndrome refers to which of the following concepts?

- A. Symptoms differ as a function of personal or precipitating factors.
- B. Outcomes vary depending on underlying neuropathology.
- C. Symptom severity depends on interpersonal differences that are otherwise stable.
- D. Variation in outcome results from genetic factors mediating drug responsiveness.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

This evaluation form is adapted from the *MedBiquitous Journal-Based Continuing Education Guidelines 28 November 2005*.

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STATEMENT 1. The activity achieved its stated objectives

- 1. Strongly agree
- 2. Agree
- 3. Neutral
- 4. Disagree
- 5. Strongly disagree

STATEMENT 2. The activity was relevant to my practice.

- 1. Strongly agree
- 2. Agree
- 3. Neutral
- 4. Disagree
- 5. Strongly disagree

STATEMENT 3. I plan to change my current practice based on what I learned in the activity.

- 1. Strongly agree
- 2. Agree
- 3. Neutral
- 4. Disagree
- 5. Strongly disagree

STATEMENT 4. The activity validated my current practice.

- 1. Strongly agree
- 2. Agree
- 3. Neutral
- 4. Disagree
- 5. Strongly disagree

STATEMENT 5. The activity provided sufficient scientific evidence to support the content presented.

- 1. Strongly agree
- 2. Agree
- 3. Neutral
- 4. Disagree
- 5. Strongly disagree

STATEMENT 6. The activity was free of commercial bias toward a particular product or company.

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Continuing Medical Education

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Mortality Risk in Patients With Dementia Treated With Antipsychotics Versus Other Psychiatric Medications

Helen C. Kales et al.

Am J Psychiatry 2007; 164:1568-1576

QUESTION 1. Neuropsychiatric symptoms are present in what percent of persons with dementia at least at some point in their illness?

- A. 50%
- B. 80%
- C. 30%
- D. 10%

QUESTION 2. The study examined mortality for dementia patients for 1 year after receiving a prescription for psychiatric medication. Over the 12-month period, the researcher observed which of the following regarding mortality risk?

- A. Mortality risk continued to increase over the 12-month period.
- B. There was no evidence for change in mortality risk over time.
- C. Mortality risk increased over time only for antipsychotic medications
- D. The risk decreased for non-antipsychotic medications only.

QUESTION 3. In the secondary analyses, the researchers found that for non-antipsychotic medications, all of the medication classes had a lower adjusted mortality risk than conventional antipsychotics except which of the following?

- A. Anticonvulsants
- B. Tricyclic antidepressants
- C. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
- D. Anxiolytic/hypnotics

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The Role of Dopamine in Attentional and Memory Biases for Emotional Information

Ayana A. Gibbs et al.

Am J Psychiatry 2007; 164:1603-1609

QUESTION 1. For which of the following receptors does amisulpride have high affinity?

- A. Dopamine D3
- B. Histamine H2
- C. Dopamine D1
- D. Serotonin 5-HT1A

QUESTION 2. What is the daily dosing range for treatment of psychosis with amisulpride?

- A. 1200 – 2000 mg
- B. 50–100 mg
- C. 400 –1200 mg
- D. 50–300 mg

QUESTION 3. This study demonstrated that treatment with amisulpride had which of the following effects regarding emotionally salient stimuli?

- A. Increased both the perception and memory of emotionally arousing stimuli
- B. Abolished the enhanced perception but not memory of emotionally arousing stimuli
- C. Abolished the enhanced memory for emotionally arousing stimuli
- D. Increased the perception but abolished the memory of emotionally arousing stimuli

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