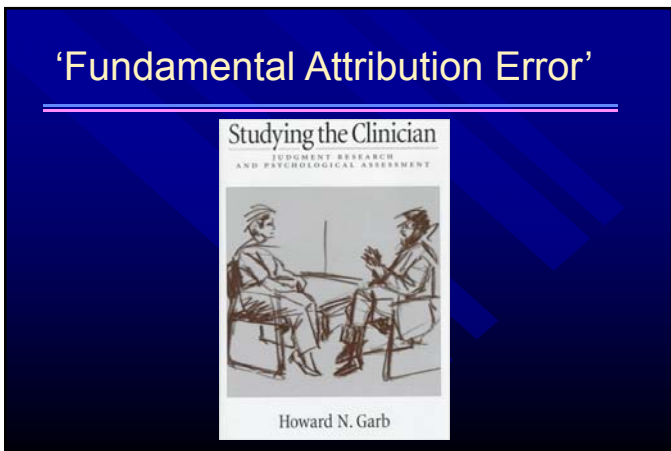




The way forward...

The important thing in science is not so much to obtain new facts as to discover new ways of thinking about them.

(William Lawrence Bragg)



Cognitive Debiasing of a System?

Downloaded from <http://quality.safety.bmj.com/> on January 4, 2015 - Published by group.bmj.com

NARRATIVE REVIEW

OPEN ACCESS

Cognitive debiasing 1: origins of bias and theory of debiasing

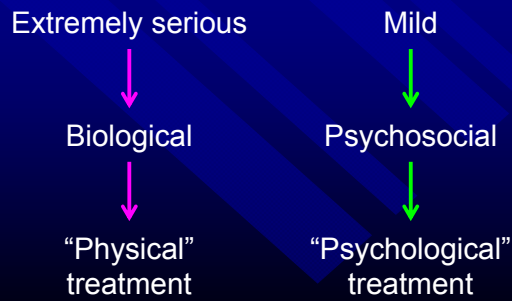
Pat Croskerry,¹ Geeta Singhal,² Silvia Mamede³

ABSTRACT
Numerous studies have shown that diagnostic failure depends upon a variety of factors. used. They are fast, usually effective, but also more likely to fail. As they are unconscious, mistakes—when they

¹Department of Pediatrics, Division of Medical Education, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

BMJ Quality & Safety, 2015

“Belief-based” Dichotomy



Woo-kyoung Ahn, 2009

Powerless, Isolated, Disconnected

Science

“Schizophrenia is a devastating, highly heritable brain disorder”

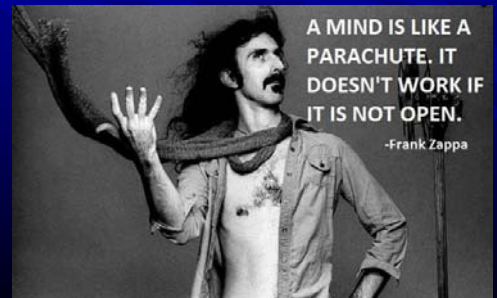
Science, 2009

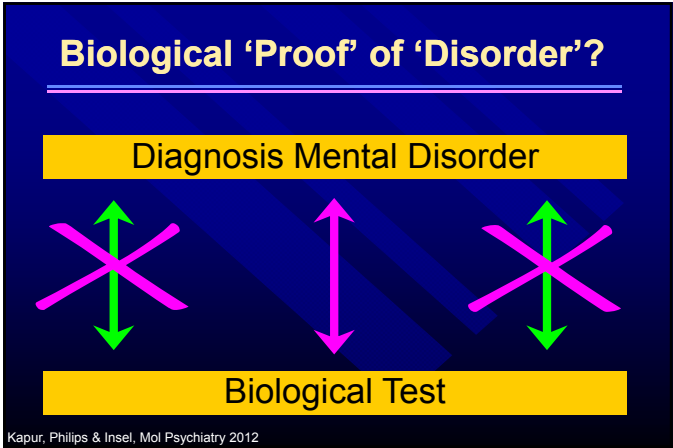
THE ABANDONED ILLNESS

A report by the Schizophrenia Commission

We revealed a dysfunctional system that does not deliver the quality of treatment needed for recovery. Is this tolerable in the 21st century?

Required: An Open Mind





Kapur, Philips & Insel, Mol Psychiatry 2012

The Continuing Debate

Editorial

Swan song for schizophrenia?

Scott Henderson¹ and Gin S Malhi^{2,3}

ANZJP

Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry
2014, Vol. 48(4), 302-305
DOI: 10.1177/0004867414029382

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New Zealand College of Psychiatrists 2014
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SAGE

A bad wound will heal but a bad name will kill. of Kraepelin and Schneider. Kraepelin's adjacent constructs, is not enough. perspective centred on avolition and Schizoaffective disorder (SAD) is a

The Continuing Debate

Schizophrenia: a critical psychiatry perspective

Joanna Moncrieff^a and Hugh Mittleton^b

Purpose of review
The term 'schizophrenia' has been hotly contested over recent years. The current review explores the meanings of the term, whether it is valid and helpful and how alternative conceptions of severe mental disturbance would shape clinical practice.

Current Opinion in Psychiatry

The Continuing Debate

Schizophrenia Research 162 (2015) 276–284

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Schizophrenia Research

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/schres

Invited commentary

Should the label "schizophrenia" be abandoned?

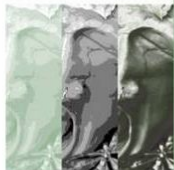
Antonio Lasalvia^{a,*}, Elena Penta^a, Norman Sartorius^b, Scott Henderson^c

^a UO.C. Psichiatria, Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria Integrata (AOUI) di Verona and Department of Public Health and Community Medicine, Section of Psychiatry, University of Verona, Verona, Italy
^b Association for the Improvement of Mental Health Programmes, Geneva, Switzerland
^c National Institute for Mental Health Research, The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia

‘Essentially Contested Concept’

EIM GEEKIE AND JOHN READ

Making Sense of Madness



CONTESTING THE MEANING OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

Users leading the academic debate....

Psychological Medicine (2013), 43, 1555–1567. © Cambridge University Press 2013

Psychosis Susceptibility Syndrome (PSS)

Psychological Medicine (2013), doi:10.1017/S0033291713000895

Forum

A modern name for schizophrenia (PSS) would diminish self-stigma

The first country to change the name of schizophrenia was Japan (Sato, 2006). The campaign began in 1993 after an initiative by the family movement. They approached the Japanese Society of Psychiatry and

you are today’ (cited with permission; <http://www.mentalwellnesstoday.com/>).

We as patients/consumers/service users welcome objective evidence-based research into the public stigma attached to mental health problems. Objective evidence-based conclusions are helpful in shaping our campaigning and for our understanding of our own subjective experience. We submit that the reverse can also be true: subjective experience can enlighten the research data.

George and Klijn, 2013

“Hypermeaning” = Common



'Devastating': Is it a 'cognitive' illness?

Special Communication

Schizophrenia Is a Cognitive Illness Time for a Change in Focus

René S. Kahn, MD, PhD, Richard S. E. Keefe, PhD

Schizophrenia is currently classified as a psychotic disorder. This article posits that this emphasis on psychosis is a conceptual fallacy that has greatly contributed to the lack of progress in our understanding of this illness and hence has hampered the development of adequate treatments. Not only have cognitive and intellectual underperformance consistently been shown to be risk factors for schizophrenia, several studies have found that a decline in cognitive functioning precedes the onset of psychosis by almost a decade. Although the question of whether cognitive function continues to decline after psychosis onset is still debated, it is clear that cognitive function in schizophrenia is related to outcome and little influenced by antipsychotic treatment. Thus, our focus on defining (and preventing) the disorder on the basis of psychotic symptoms may be too narrow. Not only should cognition be recognized as the core component of the disorder, our diagnostic efforts should emphasize the changes in cognitive function that occur earlier in development. Putting the focus back on cognition may facilitate finding treatments for the illness before psychosis ever emerges.

JAMA Psychiatry 2013;70(8):807-812. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2013.155
Published online August 7, 2013.

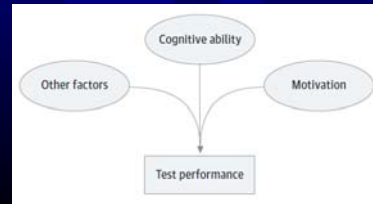
2014

Cognition...or Test-motivation?

Original Investigation

Motivational Deficits and Cognitive Test Performance in Schizophrenia

Gagan Fervaha, BSc; Konstantine K. Zakzanis, PhD; George Fousias, MD, PhD; Ariel Graff-Guerrero, MD, PhD; Ofer Agid, MD; Gary Remington, MD, PhD



JAMA Psychiatr, 2014

Adversity and Cognition

Science

Poverty Impedes Cognitive Function

Anandi Mani,¹ Sendhil Mullainathan,^{2*} Eldar Shafir,^{3*} Jiaying Zhao⁴

The poor often behave in less capable ways, which can further perpetuate poverty. We hypothesize that poverty directly impedes cognitive function and present two studies that test this hypothesis. First, we experimentally induced thoughts about finances and found that this reduces cognitive performance among poor but not in well-off participants. Second, we examined the cognitive function of farmers over the planting cycle. We found that the same farmer shows diminished cognitive performance before harvest, when poor, as compared with after harvest, when rich. This cannot be explained by differences in time available, nutrition, or work effort. Nor can it be explained with stress: Although farmers do show more stress before harvest, that does not account for diminished cognitive performance. Instead, it appears that poverty itself reduces cognitive capacity. We suggest that this is because poverty-related concerns consume mental resources, leaving less for other tasks. These data provide a previously unexamined perspective and help explain a spectrum of behaviors among the poor. We discuss some implications for poverty policy.

Mani et al, Science, 2013

Group-based is not Person-based

BMJ 2014;348:g3725 doi: 10.1136/bmj.g3725 (Published 13 June 2014)

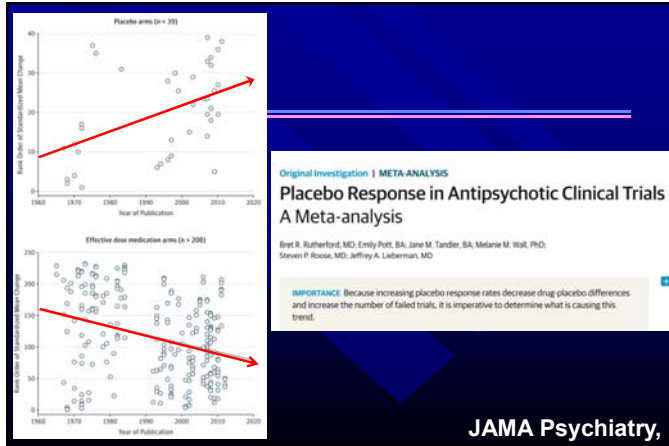
BMJ

ESSAY

Evidence based medicine: a movement in crisis?

Trisha Greenhalgh and colleagues argue that, although evidence based medicine has had many benefits, it has also had some negative unintended consequences. They offer a preliminary agenda for the movement's renaissance, refocusing on providing useable evidence that can be combined with context and professional expertise so that individual patients get optimal treatment

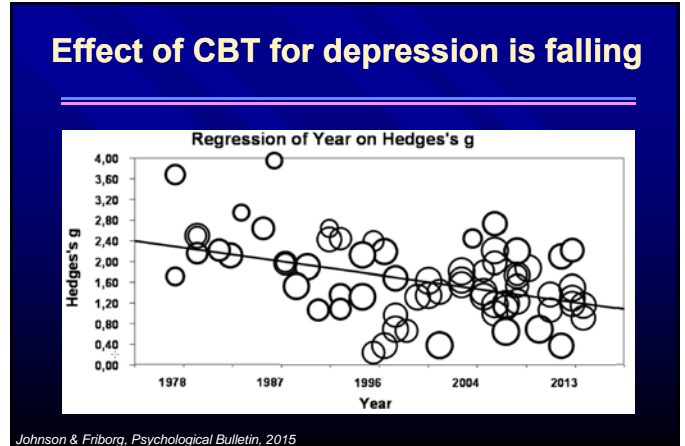
Trisha Greenhalgh dean for research impact¹, Jeremy Howick senior research fellow², Neal Maskrey professor of evidence informed decision making³, for the Evidence Based Medicine Renaissance Group



Original Investigation | META-ANALYSIS
Placebo Response in Antipsychotic Clinical Trials
 A Meta-analysis

Bret R. Rutherford, MD, Emily Pott, BA, Jane M. Tandler, BA, Melanie M. Wall, PhD,
 Steven P. Roose, MD, Jeffrey A. Lieberman, MD

IMPORTANCE Because increasing placebo response rates decrease drug-placebo differences and increase the number of failed trials, it is imperative to determine what is causing this trend.



It's about relationships

Psychological Medicine, Page 1 of 9. © Cambridge University Press 2015
 doi:10.1017/S003329171500032X ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Psychological treatments for early psychosis can be beneficial or harmful, depending on the therapeutic alliance: an instrumental variable analysis

L. P. Goldsmith¹, S. W. Lewis², G. Dunn² and R. P. Bentall^{1*}

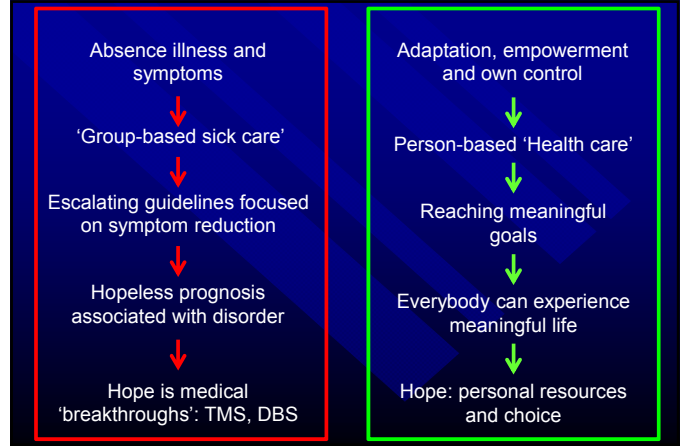
¹University of Manchester, Manchester, UK
²Institute of Brain Behaviour and Mental Health, Institute of Population Health, University of Manchester; Manchester Mental Health and Social Care Trust, Manchester, UK
^{*}Department of Psychological Sciences, Liverpool University, Liverpool, UK

Health is not only absence of disease but complete state of physical and mental wellbeing

WHO, 1948

Health is the ability to adapt and implement one's own control, in light of the physical, emotional and social challenges of life

Machteld Huber, BMJ, 2011

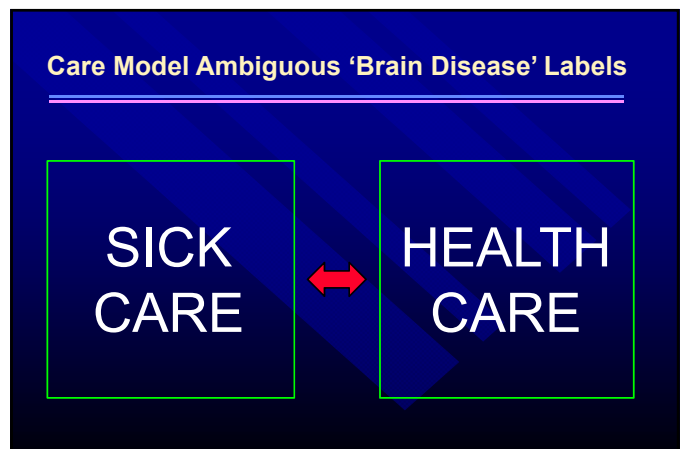


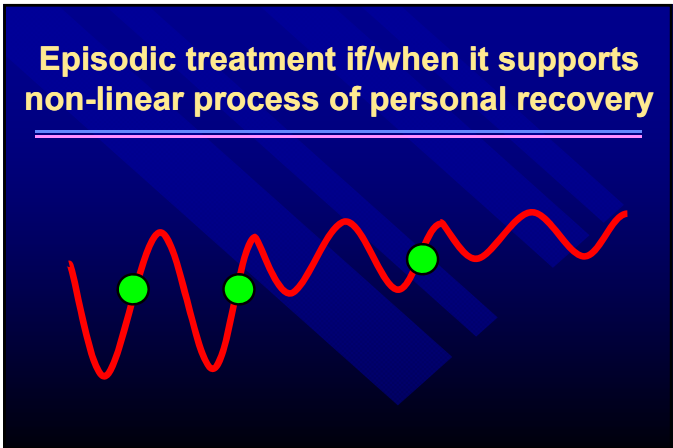
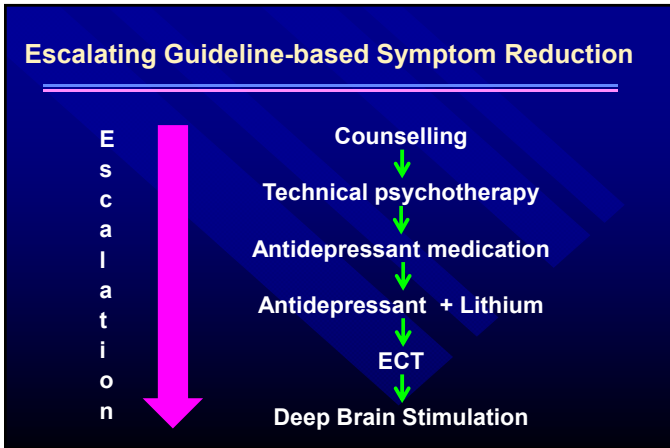
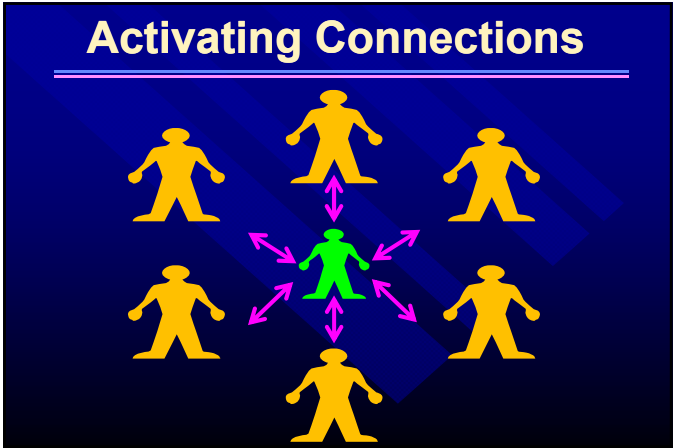
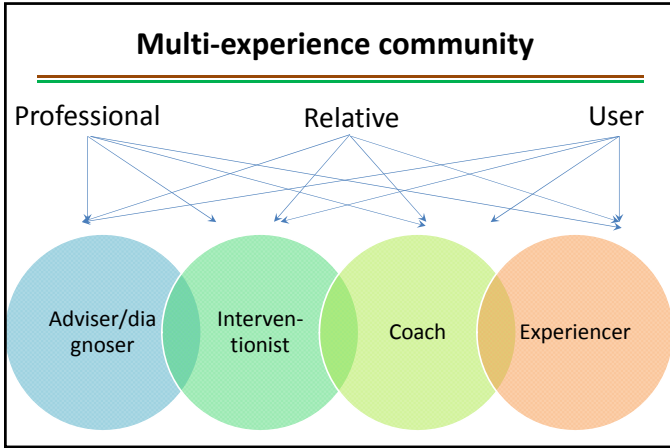
DIA CROSS UITGEVERS

GOEDE GGZ!
Nieuwe concepten, aangepaste taal en betere organisatie

Philippe Delenspaal
Michael Milo
Frank Schalken
Wilma Boersink
Jim van Os

Pilots Disruptive Change

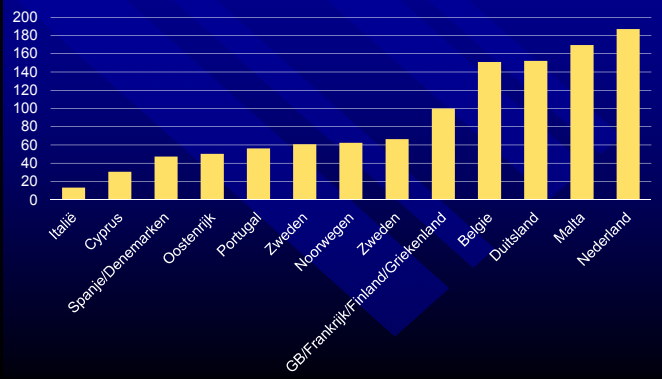




Social Economy



Beds / 100,000 population



Fin