

From: [APA Communications](#)
To: lpmastaff@apma.net
Subject: APA Headlines: APOE Gene May Affect Brain Development, Mental Abilities Of Children, Scan Study Finds
Date: Thursday, July 14, 2016 7:45:16 AM

If you are unable to see the message or images below, [click here to view](#)

Please add Headlines@psych.custombriefings.com to your address book



Good morning Ms Cathy Thompson

July 14, 2016

Leading The News

APOE Gene May Affect Brain Development, Mental Abilities Of Children, Scan Study Finds.

In "Science Now," the [Los Angeles Times](#) (7/13, Kaplan) reports that the APOE "gene that makes some people more vulnerable to Alzheimer's disease as adults also affects the brain development and mental abilities of children," a [study](#) published online July 13 in Neurology suggests. After examining "brain scans of 1,187 kids and teens," investigators "found distinct patterns in the size and structure of the cortex, hippocampus and other important structures." An accompanying [editorial](#) characterizes the study's findings as "extremely intriguing."

The [Wall Street Journal](#) (7/13, Hernandez, Subscription Publication) points out the study adds further evidence that Alzheimer's disease may start much earlier in a person's life. [HealthDay](#) (7/13, Norton) also covers the study.

Psychiatric News Alert



[CBT May Reduce Likelihood to Repeat Self-Harm](#)

[Smoking Reduction May Decrease Suicidality in Patients With Psychosis](#)

Integrated Care Training from APA: Online and In-Person

Psychiatrists are in a unique position to help shape mental health care delivery in the current, rapidly evolving healthcare landscape using integrated care approaches. APA is offering **FREE** integrated care training for psychiatrists through the Transforming Clinical Practice Initiative (TCPI).

Complete this free training through live sessions or online modules to understand core principles that are fundamental to transforming your clinical practice. Regardless of your practice setting, these modules will help prepare you for practicing in a value-based world. Participants will earn up to 8 CME credits. [Learn more and get started.](#)



Psychiatric Treatment/Disorders

Children With Epilepsy May Face Higher Risk Of Also Having AD/HD, Study Indicates.

[HealthDay](#) (7/13, Doheny) reports that "children who suffer from epilepsy or fever-related seizures may face a higher risk of also having attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (AD/HD)," research suggests. After tracking Danish youngsters born "from 1990 through 2007...until 2012," the study authors also found that kids "with both epilepsy and fever-related seizures



had a risk of AD/HD more than three times higher than those without a history of either condition." The findings of the nearly one million-participant study were published online July 13 in *Pediatrics*.

Government and Psychiatry

Healthcare Spending To Top \$10,000 Per Person This Year.

In a report published in the journal *Health Affairs*, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services forecasts that for the first time, national health spending "will average more than \$10,000 a person" this year, the [New York Times](#) (7/13, Pear, Subscription Publication) reports. The Times adds that the "milestone...heralds somewhat faster growth in health spending after several years of exceptionally low growth." HHS predicts that by 2025, "health care will represent 20 percent of the total economy, up from 17.8 percent last year," and that "the pace of health spending will pick up in the coming decade, driven by improvements in the economy, higher medical prices and the aging of the people born from 1946 to 1964."

The [Wall Street Journal](#) (7/13, Armour, Subscription Publication) says that while healthcare spending will continue to increase over the next decade, it will be at a slower pace than during the 20-year period before the recession.

Psychiatry and Public Health

People With Serious Mental Illness Who Are Victims Of Violence Or Exposed To Stressful Events May Be More Likely To Engage In A Violent Crime In Week Following The Trauma.

[HealthDay](#) (7/13, Pallarito) reports, "People with serious mental illness who are victims of violence or exposed to stressful events are more likely to engage in a violent crime in the week following the trauma," research indicates. Researchers arrived at this conclusion after analyzing "a nationwide sample of more than 2.8 million people born in Sweden between 1958 and 1988 to study potential triggers for violent crime." The [findings](#) were published online July 13 in *JAMA Psychiatry*. An accompanying [editorial](#) suggested "the need for further research into the role of stress in triggering violence."

Despite ACA, Many Not Getting Mental Health Treatment They Need.

[Politico](#) (7/13, Ehley) reports that despite all that the Affordable Care Act did to help address issues in the mental health system, "the bottom line is that most [with mental health issues] still aren't getting treatment." This is partly due to the "serious shortage of behavioral health specialists, and a dwindling number of clinics and hospitals...designed to treat and house people with serious mental illnesses." Additionally, "care can be costly," even for those with an in-network healthcare professional, and many therapists don't take insurance. Finally, "enforcement of other" ACA "mental health requirements...has ranged from weak to nonexistent."

Growing US Suicide Rate Reveals Much Bigger Effect Of Widespread Availability Of Firearms.

The [Washington Post](#) (7/13) "Wonkblog" reports that the "growing suicide rate" in the US "reveals the much bigger effect of widespread firearm availability." Two years ago, "42,773 Americans killed themselves according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention," and half of those people "did so with guns." The number of people who took their own lives with firearms is "not only more than the number of Americans who were killed in mass shootings, it's more than the number of people who were killed with guns in homicides and accidents combined."

Young People In Santa Clara County, California, Do Not Appear To Be At Greater Suicide Risk Than Their Peers Elsewhere In California, Report Indicates.

The [San Francisco Chronicle](#) (7/13, Allday) reports that a [report](#) (pdf) put together by "investigators with the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration" reveals that "young people in hypercompetitive Santa Clara County don't appear to be at greater risk of suicide than their peers in the rest of California." Nevertheless, "parents, teachers and others who interact with potentially troubled South Bay teens could do a better job forming close connections to them and getting them help," the report concludes. The report was compiled "at the request of public health authorities in Santa Clara County who were alarmed by two well-publicized clusters of teen suicides in Palo Alto."

Psychiatric Medication Update

Augmenting CBT With D-Cycloserine May Provide No Added Benefit To Children, Teens With OCD, Small Study Suggests.

[Medscape](#) (7/13, Brooks) reports, "Augmenting cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) with D-cycloserine provides no added benefit in children and adolescents with obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)," research suggests. The findings of the 142-patient [study](#) were published online June 29 in JAMA Psychiatry.

Other News

Women Whose Hot Flashes Start Early And Are Persistently Severe May Be More Likely To Be In Poorer Health, Study Indicates.

[MedPage Today](#) (7/13, Walker) reports, "Menopausal women with persistently severe hot flashes starting prior to the onset of menopause were more likely to be linked to overall worse health patterns," [research](#) published online July 11 in Menopause suggests. The 1,455-participant study reveals that "women whose vasomotor symptoms started early and were persistently severe were more likely to be in poorer health, with higher levels of anxiety and depressive symptoms compared to women whose vasomotor symptoms started later in menopause."

Adding Olanzapine To Conventional Anti-Vomiting Medicine May Help Prevent Nausea In Cancer Patients.

[Reuters](#) (7/13, Emery) reports that research suggests "adding the cheap antipsychotic" medication "olanzapine to conventional anti-vomiting" medication may "help prevent nausea in cancer patients." The study included 380 participants. Researchers found that "during the first 24 hours after chemotherapy, 74 percent of patients receiving the drug along with their chemotherapy reported no nausea." This "compares to 45 among those getting placebo." The [findings](#) were published online in the New England Journal of Medicine.

Study Suggests Link Between Medical Marijuana And Reduced Opioid Prescriptions.

The [Washington Post](#) (7/13, Ingraham) reports that a [study](#) published in Health Affairs provides "clear evidence of a missing link in the causal chain running from medical marijuana to falling overdoses." Researchers found that among the 17 states with medical marijuana laws in 2013, the average physician prescribed 1,826 fewer doses of opioid pain medications each year. They also found the average physician prescribed 265 fewer doses of antidepressants, 485 fewer doses of seizure medications, 541 fewer doses of anti-nausea medication, and 562 fewer doses of anti-anxiety drugs. However, no change in prescribing patterns was found among drug categories for which medical marijuana is not recommended, such as anti-coagulants or antibiotics, which the researchers say provides "strong evidence that the observed shifts in prescribing patterns were in fact due to the passage of the medical marijuana laws."

Wednesday's Lead Stories

- [Deductibles For Many ACA Plans Fell, CMS Says.](#)
- [Mouse Study Detects Patterns In Retina Signifying Progression Of Alzheimer's.](#)
- [Just Eight ACA Co-Ops Will Still Be Open For Business This Fall.](#)
- [Experimental Postpartum Depression Medication Shows Encouraging Results In Mid-Stage Clinical Trial.](#)
- [Testosterone Not Justified, Will Not Improve Cognitive Function In Relatively Healthy Older Men With Low Or Low To Normal Levels.](#)

Subscriber Tools

- [Change Email Address](#)
- [Send Feedback](#)
- [Unsubscribe](#)
- [Email Help](#)
- [Archives](#)

Advertise with BulletinHealthcare: Reach key professionals every morning

APA Headlines is a morning news briefing on psychiatry and mental health selected from thousands of sources by the editors of BulletinHealthcare. The goal of APA Headlines is to expand the number of news sources available to APA members and alert them of mental health-related information as it is reported in the media. The appearance of a news item in Headlines does not imply that the APA agrees with, approves, or otherwise endorses any research finding, statement or position reported within the news item. Any research finding, statement or position expressed within the briefing is solely that of the originally cited source. The appearance of advertising does not represent endorsement by the APA.

This complimentary copy of APA Headlines was sent to lpmastaff@lpma.net as part of your APA membership. View BulletinHealthcare [privacy policy](#).

For information about other member benefits, please visit the [APA Member Relations](#) website or you may also call the APA at 1-888-35PSYCH.

