

מחקרים של יח' המחקר בשנת 2016 עד חודש יולי כולל

1. Zalsman G, Weller A, Shbiro L, Barzilay R, Gutman A, Weizman A, Mann JJ, Wasserman J, Wasserman D. *Fibre tract analysis using diffusion tensor imaging reveals aberrant connectivity in a rat model of depression*. World J Biol Psychiatry. 2016 Jul 7:1-9. [Epub ahead of print].

BACKGROUND: Abnormal brain connectivity has been described in depressive disorder. However, these studies are correlational or cross-sectional and their design does not examine causal relationships. We aimed to investigate structural connectivity in a genetic rat model of depression.

CONCLUSIONS: Decreased connectivity in a genetic rat model of depression corroborates the findings in patients suffering from major depression suggesting that the vulnerability for developing depression is mainly polygenic and less likely to be due to childhood adversity per se.

2. Shalit N, Barzilay R, Shoval G, Shlosberg D, Mor N, Zweigenhaft N, Weizman A, Krivoy A. *Characteristics of Synthetic Cannabinoid and Cannabis Users Admitted to a Psychiatric Hospital: A Comparative Study*. J Clin Psychiatry. 2016 Jul 5. doi : /10.4088JCP.15m09938. [Epub ahead of print].

BACKGROUND: Psychotic and affective exacerbations associated with synthetic cannabinoid (SC) use are becoming an emerging concern in psychiatric hospitals. However, data are lacking regarding whether clinical manifestations of SC use differ from those associated with cannabis use.

Our aim was to explore the unique profile of SC users admitted to a mental health center in terms of demographic, clinical, and physiologic variables in comparison to cannabis users.

CONCLUSIONS: Patients admitted following use of SC are generally younger males who have higher severity of psychotic symptoms at admission, are more likely to be admitted by criminal court order, and require longer hospitalization periods in comparison to cannabis users.

3. Schapir L, Zalsman G, Hasson-Ohayon I, Gazieli M, Morag-Yaffe M, Sever J, Weizman A, Shoval G. *Suicide, Satisfaction With Life, and Insight Capacity Among Adolescents With Mental Disorders*. Crisis. 2016 Jun 24:1-6. [Epub ahead of print].

BACKGROUND: Little is known about the role of insight and satisfaction with life in adolescent suicidal behavior.

The objective of this study was to examine the relationship between suicide risk, insight, and satisfaction with life among adolescents with mental disorders.

CONCLUSION: Among adolescents with mental disorders, insight is a risk factor, whereas satisfaction with life is a protective factor for suicidality. Insight affects suicide risk of adolescents with mental disorders via reduction of satisfaction with life.

4. Amitai M, Kronenberg S, Carmel M, Michaelovsky E, Frisch A, Brent D, Apter A, Chen A, Weizman A, Fennig S. *Pharmacogenetics of citalopram-related side effects in children with depression and/or anxiety disorders*. J Neural Transm (Vienna) 2016 Jun 20. [Epub ahead of print].

BACKGROUND: Pharmacogenetic approach to antidepressant (AD) response is a promising avenue toward individualizing AD treatment. This is particularly relevant in pediatric populations because of concerns about the suicide risk of serotonin selective reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), resulting in a black-box warning. However, to date, no specific gene or polymorphism has been consistently implicated as a marker of AD side effect (SE) in the pediatric population. The aim of this study was to examine the association between polymorphisms in genes related to the serotonergic system and citalopram SE's in children and adolescents with major depressive disorder (MDD)/dysthymia and/or anxiety disorders.

CONCLUSION: It has been suggested that agitation may be an intermediate phenotype to suicidal behavior. Thus, it seems that 5-HTR1D β polymorphism may be involved in citalopram-related agitation in children and adolescents treated for depression and/or anxiety.

5. Schapir L, Lahav T, Zalsman G, Krivoy A, Sever J, Weizman A, Shoval G. *Cigarette Smoking, Alcohol and Cannabis Use in Patients With Pervasive Developmental Disorders*. Subst Use Misuse. 2016 Jun 1:1-6. [Epub ahead of print].

BACKGROUND: This study aimed to examine the rates of cigarette smoking, alcohol and cannabis use among patients with pervasive developmental disorder (PDD), in order to determine whether they are relatively protected from developing substance-related addictive behaviors.

CONCLUSIONS: PDD is associated with 5-8-fold lower adjusted risk of smoking, alcohol and cannabis use compared to other non-psychotic psychiatric

patients. Further research should elucidate the neurobiological and psychosocial mechanisms underlying the apparent addiction protective properties of PDD.

6. Krivoy A, Balicer RD, Feldman B, Hoshen M, Zalsman G, Weizman A, Shoval G. *Adherence to antidepressants is associated with lower mortality: a 4-year population-based cohort study*. J Clin Psychiatry. 2016;77:e566-72.

OBJECTIVE: Despite the growing use of antidepressants and the potential grave consequences of inadequate treatment, little is known about the impact of adherence to antidepressant treatment on mortality in the general population. The objective of this study was to evaluate the association between adherence to antidepressants and all-cause mortality in a population-based cohort.

CONCLUSIONS: Adherence to antidepressants is significantly associated with a corresponding decrease in the risk of mortality, controlling for relevant covariates. Physicians from all disciplines should actively improve their patients' adherence to antidepressants since their persistent use is associated with increased survival.

7. Carter R, Yanykulovitch-Levy D, Wertheim H, Gordon-Erez S, Shahimov M, Weizman A, Stein D. *Group cognitive behavioral treatment in female soldiers diagnosed with binge/purge eating disorders*. Eat Disord. 2016;24:338-53.

OBJECTIVE: Cognitive behavioral treatment (CBT) is the recommended intervention in bulimia nervosa (BN) and eating disorders not otherwise specified with binge/purge (EDNOS-B/P) symptoms. There are fewer data on its application in a group format. We sought to investigate the effect of group CBT in female soldiers with B/P symptomatology in an open trial design.

CONCLUSIONS: The findings of the present study suggest that group CBT may be effective for the treatment of female soldiers with BN and EDNOS-B/P.

8. Lotan I, Fireman L, Benninger F, Weizman A, Steiner I. *Psychiatric side effects of acute high-dose corticosteroid therapy in neurological conditions*. Int Clin Psychopharmacol. 2016;31:224-31.

OBJECTIVE: It has been implied that high-dose corticosteroids (CSs) commonly cause psychiatric side effects. Here, we examined the rate and risk factors of psychiatric side effects during high-dose CS treatment in patients with neurological disorders.

CONCLUSIONS: Our data indicate that high-dose CS treatment for neurological diseases is relatively safe with respect to psychiatric complications.