These reference entries include sources that may be cited in class. The purpose of this bibliography is to assist students in finding a source of information if the citation is not contained in the lecture notes or presentation decks. These sources vary widely in terms of their degree of scholarly value, ranging from publications in peer-reviewed scientific and professional journals to internet blog posts describing the personal experiences of individual authors. As a general rule when writing papers, students should cite only scholarly sources and peer-reviewed research. These reference entries include sources that may be cited in class. The purpose of this bibliography is to assist students in finding a source of information if the citation is not contained in the lecture notes or presentation decks. These sources vary widely in terms of their degree of scholarly value, ranging from publications in peer-reviewed scientific and professional journals to internet blog posts describing the personal experiences of individual authors. As a general rule when writing papers, students should cite only scholarly sources and peer-reviewed research. Some reference list entries are written in APA (2010) *Publication Manual* (6th ed.) style, which provides more detail for print publications (e.g., such as location of publisher), whereas other reference list entries are written in APA (2020) *Publication Manual* (7th ed.) style, which provides more detail for digital sources (e.g., such as name of website).


Based on a longitudinal study and home interview of a population representative of U.S. older adults (i.e., a total of 2,906 men and women aged 57 to 85), the authors investigated the relationship between olfactory dysfunction and subsequent diagnosis of dementia. Objective odor identification ability was measured at baseline using a validated five-item test using “odor pens” (Sniffing Sticks) with the scents of peppermint, orange, rose, fish, leather. Five years later, the respondent, or a proxy if the respondent was too sick to interview or had died, reported physician diagnosis of dementia. The association between baseline olfactory dysfunction and an interval dementia diagnosis was tested using multivariate logistic regression, controlling for age, sex, race and ethnicity, education, comorbidities, and cognition at baseline. Older adults with olfactory dysfunction had more than twice the odds of having developed dementia 5 years later (odds ratio = 2.13, 95% confidence interval = 1.32-3.43), controlling for the above covariates. The authors
conclude that the validated five-item odor identification test is an efficient, low-cost component of the physical examination that can provide useful information while assessing individuals’ risk of dementia.


Although antidepressants are increasingly discouraged in the treatment of bipolar I disorder, psychiatrists have different opinions regarding their use in the treatment of bipolar II disorder. In reviewing a study by psychiatrist Gordon Parker (2019), in which 18 international experts were surveyed regarding their treatment of bipolar II disorder, psychiatrist Chris Aiken summarizes the survey results by concluding that antidepressants were preferred by physicians if the patient responded to them in the past or got worse after stopping them. Antidepressants were also seen as a viable option when depression was long-standing and hypomanias were mild and restricted to the distant past. Psychiatrists avoided prescribing antidepressants when there was (1) a history of manic symptoms, mixed states, or rapid cycling within a few months of starting an antidepressant, (2) rapid cycling, or (3) recent hypomanic or mixed symptoms within the past 6 months.

Chris Aiken, M.D., Bipolar Disorder Section C-Editor for *Psychiatric Times*, discusses similarities between borderline personality disorder and cyclothymic disorder, a misunderstood variant of bipolar disorder. This disorder was known as *cycloid personality disorder* in early drafts of the DSM-III. Cyclothymic personality may be a risk factor that may contribute to the development of borderline personality disorder.


Psychiatrist Chris Aiken, M.D. provides a brief discussion of a cross-sectional survey (see Jackson et al., 2019) of over 13,000 adults in which self-reported chocolate consumption was compared with self-reported depressive symptoms as measured by the Patient Health Questionnaire—9 (PHQ-9). People who ate dark chocolate in the past 24 hours were 70% less likely to report depression. The same effects were not seen with milk chocolate, suggesting that the benefits were not simply due to the pleasures of the food. In consideration of possible confounding variables, the researchers controlled for other lifestyle factors such as total sugar and caloric intake, physical activity, smoking, alcohol, as well as age, sex, marital status, education, income, weight, and presence of chronic medical problems. In the end, the association remained. Those who consumed dark chocolate reported lower levels of depression, and those who ate the largest quantities of chocolate had the lowest rates of depression. On average, the consumers of dark chocolate ate only 12 grams a day—a little less than half an ounce. The cut-off for “dark” chocolate was ≥ 45% cocoa. In contrast, the optimal dose for physical health is 1 to 2 ounces a day of ≥ 70% cocoa. According to Aiken, keeping the percentage high and the ounces low maximizes the healthy ingredients while minimizing the calories and sugar.


In 2017, the highest U.S. age-adjusted suicide rate was among Whites (15.85) and the second highest rate was among American Indians and Alaska Natives (13.42). Much lower and roughly similar rates were found among Black or African Americans (6.61) and Asians and Pacific Islanders (6.59). The age-adjusted suicide rate in 2017 was 14.0 per 100,000 individuals. The rate of suicide is highest in middle-age white men in particular. In 2017, men died by suicide 3.54 times more often than women. On average, there are 129 suicides per day. White males accounted for 69.67% of suicide deaths in 2017. In 2017, firearms were the most common method of death by suicide, accounting for a little more than half (50.57%) of all suicide deaths. The next most common methods were suffocation (including hangings) at 27.72% and poisoning at 13.89%. In 2017, firearms accounted for 50.57% of all suicide deaths: Firearm (50.6%), Suffocation (27.7%), Poisoning (13.9), and Other (7.8%). The data are based on age-adjusted rates. According to AFSP, the data were derived from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Data & Statistics Fatal Injury Report for 2017.


http://dsm5.org/psychiatrists/practice/dsm/educational-resources/dsm-5-fact-sheets

American Psychiatric Association (2013). Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder [Fact sheet].  

http://dsm5.org/psychiatrists/practice/dsm/educational-resources/dsm-5-fact-sheets

American Psychiatric Association (2013). Gender dysphoria [Fact sheet]. Arlington, VA:  


American Psychiatric Association (2013). Internet gaming disorder [Fact sheet]. Arlington, VA:  

American Psychiatric Association (2013). Major depressive disorder and the bereavement  

American Psychiatric Association (2013). Mild neurocognitive disorder [Fact sheet]. Arlington,  

American Psychiatric Association (2013). Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders [Fact  


American Psychiatric Association (2013). Personality disorder [Fact sheet]. Arlington, VA:  


Andrade, C. (2016). Cannabis and neuropsychiatry: The longitudinal risk of psychosis as an adverse outcome. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 77*, e739-e742. THC appears to accelerate the onset of a first psychotic episode by 2 to 3 years in individuals who are at risk. An exposure-dependent effect has also been demonstrated. Frequent cannabis use and more potent THC levels increase the risk of psychosis. Ongoing cannabis use after a first psychotic episode is correlated with an increased risk of relapse, as well as a higher severity of positive symptoms and a greater decline in overall functioning. Abstinence reduces the relapse risk.


According to Joseph Wolpe (1969), a South African psychiatrist who was one of the most influential figures in the development and clinical application of behavior therapy, thought stopping was introduced by Bain.


Key words: Gaming disorder


Beck, J. (2019, January 8). The personality trait that makes people feel comfortable around you: People with positive “affective presence” are easy to be around and oil the gears of social interactions. https://www.theatlantic.com/family/archive/2019/01/affective-presence-how-you-make-other-people-feel/579643/

Although it is not a scholarly article, Julie Beck provides a basic summary of the importance of positive affective presence, based on research by Noah Eisenkraft and Hillary Anger Elfenbein (2010).


Key words: Trigger effect, Weapons effect
Leonard Berkowitz, Ph.D. is often attributed to have coined the term “weapons effect” to refer to the phenomena, observed in several experimental studies conducted in the laboratory and in the field, in which the presence of a weapon may instigate the expression of aggression even if the weapon is not actually used to express aggression. In the words of Professor Berkowitz, “Guns not only permit violence, they can stimulate it as well. The finger pulls the trigger, but the trigger may also be pulling the finger” (p. 22).


Key words: Trigger effect, Weapons effect
Leonard Berkowitz and Anthony Page conducted an experiment designed to investigate whether external stimuli could affect aggression. The study consisted of 100 Midwestern male undergraduates who participated in a task in which they were given the opportunity to aggress against a confederate by administering an electric shock. Half of the participants were angered beforehand (shocked repeatedly by the confederate) and half were not. In the experimental group, angry participants were seated at a table that had a shotgun and a revolver on it. In the control group, participants were seated at a table that had badminton racquets and shuttlecocks. In both conditions, the items able were described as part of another experiment that the researchers had supposedly forgotten to put away. The research participants were to decide what level of electric shock to deliver to a confederate, and the electric shocks were used to measure aggression. The participants were told to ignore the items on the table, but the results suggested that did not. Instead, the participants who saw the guns were more aggressive than were the participants who saw the sports items. Berkowitz and LePage concluded that “many hostile acts which supposedly stem from unconscious motivation really arise because of the operation of aggressive cues” (p. 206).

Using the results of a study involving 547 psychotherapy clients, Matt Blanchard, Ph.D. and Barry A. Farber, Ph.D. found that 93% of clients said they had consciously lied at least once to their therapist. In a second survey, 84% of clients said this dishonesty continued on a regular basis. In addition, 73% of clients reported that “the truth about their lies had never been acknowledged in therapy. Only 3.5% of clients owned up to the lies voluntarily. In only 9%” of cases had therapists uncovered the truth, which seems to suggest that therapists aren’t particularly good at detecting lies.


The authors describe how the primary theoretical explanation for the weapons is that weapons activate or “prime” aggressive thoughts in memory.


Weapons Effect Associate Professor of Psychology (University of Arkansas—Fort Smith) Arlin James Benjamin, Jr., Ph.D. and colleagues performed a meta-analysis that integrates the findings of weapons effect studies conducted from 1967 to 2017 and uses the General Aggression Model (GAM) to explain the weapons effect. The study includes 151 effect-size estimates from 78 independent studies involving 7,668 participants. As predicted by the GAM, our naïve meta-analytic results indicate that the mere presence of weapons increased aggressive thoughts, hostile appraisals, and aggression, suggesting a cognitive route from weapons to aggression. Weapons did not significantly increase angry feelings. Nevertheless, a comprehensive sensitivity analysis indicated that not all naïve mean estimates were robust to the presence of publication bias. In general, these results suggest that the published literature tends to overestimate the weapons effect for some outcomes and moderators.


The author, Deborah Blum, was a sophomore at the University of California at Berkeley in 1969 when Tanya Tarasoff was murdered. Seven years later, an article on the front page of the Los Angeles Times reported that the California Supreme Court had made a
landmark ruling that doctors or psychotherapists have a legal duty to warn intended victims of patients believed to be dangerous to them. This legal precedent had its origins from the death of Tanya Tarasoff.


The ADA National Network consists of 10 regional ADA Centers and an ADA Knowledge Translation Center. The regional ADA Centers are distributed throughout the United States to provide local assistance and foster implementation of the ADA [https://adata.org/find-your-region](https://adata.org/find-your-region). Region 4 includes Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Breuer, J., & Freud, S. (1895). *Studien über Hysterie (Studies on Hysteria).*

This original book contains Joseph Breuer’s treatment of Anna O., who was later posthumously identified as Bertha Pappenheim (1859–1936), who was the founder of many institutions, including kindergartens, community homes, educational institutions, and the Jewish Women’s Association.


Richard Bribiescas, Ph.D., Yale University Professor of Anthropology, Ecology & Evolutionary Biology, discusses the double-edged sword of testosterone. Although conferring many positive effects (e.g., increased metabolism, increased muscle-building, increased libido, improved mood), the anabolic hormone testosterone is also associated with higher risk of mortality.


Professor Traolach Brugha is Professor of Psychiatry, University of Leicester, and Consultant, Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust, Leicester, UK.


Bushman, B. J. (2013, January 18). The “weapons effect.” *Psychology Today*. https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/get-psyched/201301/the-weapons-effect?amp Brad Bushman, Ph.D. is a Professor of Communication and Psychology at Ohio State University and a Professor of Communication Science at the VU University Amsterdam. This blog is based on the following article: Bushman, B. J. (2013). The weapons effect. JAMA Pediatrics, 167(12), 1094-1095.

Bushman, B. J., Jamieson, P. E., Weitz, I., & Romer, D. (2013, December). Gun violence trends in movies. *Pediatrics, 132*(6), 1014-1018. doi: 10.1542/peds.2013-1600. Epub 2013 Nov 11. Weapons Effect Brad Bushman, Ph.D. and colleagues used trained coders to identify the presence of violence in each 5-minute film segment for one-half of the top 30 films since 1950 and the presence of guns in violent segments since 1985, the first full year the PG-13 rating (age 13+) was used. The researchers found that violence in films has more than doubled since 1950, and gun violence in PG-13-rated films has more than tripled since 1985. When the PG-13 rating was introduced, these films contained about as much gun violence as G (general audiences) and PG (parental guidance suggested for young children) films. Since 2009, PG-13-rated films have contained as much or more violence as R-rated films (age 17+) films. The authors conclude that, even if youth do not use guns, they may be exposed to increasing gun violence in top-selling films. The authors speculate that, by including guns in violent scenes, film producers may be strengthening the weapons effect and providing youth with scripts for using guns. These findings are concerning because many scientific studies have shown that violent films can increase
aggression. The authors point out that violent films are easily accessible to youth (e.g., on the Internet and cable).

Bushman, B. J., Kerwin, T., Whitlock, T., & Weisenberger, J. M. (2017). The weapons effect on wheels: Motorists drive more aggressively when there is a gun in the vehicle. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 73*, 82-85. DOI: 10.1016/j.jesp.2017.06.007

Brad Bushman, Ph.D. and colleagues studied a nationally representative sample of over 2,000 U.S. drivers and found that those who had a gun in the car were significantly more likely to make obscene gestures at other motorists (23% vs. 16%), aggressively follow another vehicle too closely (14% vs. 8%), or both (6.3% vs. 2.8%), even after controlling for many other factors related to aggressive driving (e.g., age, gender, urbanization, census region, driving frequency).


A review of 56 published studies confirmed that the mere sight of weapons increases aggression in both angry and non-angry individuals.


Chiang et al. found that slow periodic activity in the longitudinal hippocampal slice can propagate without chemical synaptic transmission or gap junctions, but can generate electric fields which in turn activate neighboring cells. These results support the hypothesis that endogenous electric fields, previously thought to be too small to trigger neural activity, play a significant role in the self-propagation of slow periodic activity in the hippocampus.


Augusta, Georgia Psychiatrist Hervey Cleckley, M.D. (1903-1984) published the landmark classic book, which was revised in new editions until the 1980s, providing the most influential clinical description of psychopathy in the twentieth century. Dr. Cleckley and his associate, psychiatrist Corbett H. Thigpen, M.D. (1919-1999), were co-authors of the classic *The Three Faces of Eve* (1975).


http://www.istss.org/AM/

The International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies (ITSTCC guides are available from the organization’s website: http://www.istss.org/AM/.


Moheb Costandi is a molecular and developmental neurobiologist and freelance science writer. Among his many opinions in this essay, he makes the point that the neurodiversity movement has good intentions but that it has been biased in favoring high-functioning people while overlooking those who struggle with severe autism. He points out that it is ironic how neurodiversity advocates cannot grasp the fact that many autistic people think differently about autism. He also emphasizes the point that many people with autism are profoundly disabled by their condition.


Key words: Global Burden of Disease Study


A previously unknown form of neural communication that self-propagates across brain tissue, and can leap wirelessly from neurons in one section of brain tissue to another even after the tissue has been surgically severed. This neural process seems to be unrelated to conventionally understood neural mechanisms, such as axonal transport, synaptic
transmission, and gap junction connections. For additional information, see Chiang et al. (2019) article titled “Slow periodic activity in the longitudinal hippocampal slice can self-propagate non-synaptically by a mechanism consistent with ephaptic coupling.


Note: The website hyperlink is embedded in Dooverspike (2020) document titled Citing DSM-5 and ICD in APA Style, which is listed under Student Resources.


Note: The website hyperlink is embedded in the Doverspike (2020) document titled APA Style Checklist, which is listed under Student Resources.

Note: The website hyperlink is titled APA Style – Legal Sources II, listed under Student Resources.

Note: The website hyperlink is embedded in Doverspike (2020) document titled Citing DSM-5 and ICD in APA Style, which is listed under Student Resources.


Duncan, S. R., Scott S., & Duncan, C. J. (2005, March 10). Reappraisal of the historical selective pressures for the CCR5-Δ32 mutation. *Journal of Medical Genetics, 42*(3), 205-208. Biologists at the University of Liverpool have discovered how the plagues of the Middle Ages have made around 10% of Europeans resistant to HIV.


Noah Eisenkraft and Ilinary Anger Elfenbein describe their research on the importance of affective presence, particularly positive affective presence, as one of the primary determinants of what makes people feel comfortable around another person.


Robert Ekirch describes nocturnal phenomena such as segmented sleep, particularly as it related to sociability, sex, and solitude, before artificial light was invented.


Biologists at the University of Liverpool have discovered how the plagues of the Middle Ages have made around 10% of Europeans resistant to HIV.


Sergi Ferré, M.D., Ph.D. discusses psychostimulant properties of caffeine, the most commonly consumed psychotropic drug in the world.


This original book contains Joseph Breuer’s treatment of Anna O., who was later posthumously identified as Bertha Pappenheim (1859–1936), who was the founder of
many institutions, including kindergartens, community homes, educational institutions, and the Jewish Women’s Association.


Psychiatrist Meredith Ganser, M.D. discusses the implications of the World Health Organization’s (WHO) decision in May 2019 to classify gaming disorder as a medical illness in ICD-11.


This excellent book, which was the first book that I had ever seen that focused on scientifically-based operant behavioral principles written in a highly readable manner for parents, was also published in paperback edition by St. Martin’s Paperbacks in February 1991. It’s subtitle, which is the longest I have ever seen, is an very honest description of the breadth of behavioral problems addressed in the book: “Over 1,200 sensible solutions to your child’s problems from birth to age twelve, including tantrums, bed-wetting, stuttering, nail-biting, peer pressure, lying, and other common problems.”


Key words: Global Burden of Disease Study

Georgia Department of Behavioral Health & Developmental Disabilities. (2012, March 20). Form 1013 – Certificate Authorizing Transport to Emergency Receiving Facility & Report of Transporation (Mental Health). Atlanta, GA: Author. Fillable form available at [https://www.pdffiller.com/jsfiller-desk14/?projectId=285380516&expId=4765&expBranch=2#b3ba622455d14948b3db988165a584db](https://www.pdffiller.com/jsfiller-desk14/?projectId=285380516&expId=4765&expBranch=2#b3ba622455d14948b3db988165a584db)
This form is a fillable and downloadable Form 1013.


This author discusses the behavioral inhibition system (BIS) and the reward system (RS).


According to the American journalist Joseph Hallinan, Ph.D., the Sunday, August 5, 1962 “probable suicide” of 36-year-old Marilyn Monroe in Los Angeles was followed by a record wave of suicides that swept New York City. In all, 12 people killed themselves in New York on that next Sunday day. This was six times the city’s daily average, and set a new single-day record, breaking the previous record of eight. The wave of suicides rolled across the rest of the nation, as people elsewhere killed themselves in unusually large numbers. In the month after Marilyn Monroe’s death, suicides throughout the U.S. increased by 12%. The wave swelled across the Atlantic, with a 10% increase in suicides in England and Wales, where Monroe was popular. In the two-month period following Monroe’s death, there were 303 “excess” suicides in the U.S. and 60 in England and Wales. Overall, Marilyn Monroe’s death likely spawned deadly acts of imitation by 363 complete strangers.


In his editorial, Harvey summarizes current literature on the effect of cannabis on cognition. There is a solid body of studies that report a significant irreversible decline in cognitive functioning in adolescents who regularly use cannabis.

Key words: Road rage, Trigger effect, Weapons effect

Professor of Health Psychology at Harvard Injury Control Research Center (Harvard School of Public Health) David Hemenway, Ph.D. and colleagues were interested in studying whether motorists with guns in the car more or less likely to engage in hostile and aggressive behavior while in their vehicles. The researchers analyzed data from a 2004 national random digit dial survey of over 2,400 licensed drivers. Respondents were asked whether, in the past year, they (1) made obscene or rude gestures at another motorist, (2) aggressively followed another vehicle too closely, and (3) were victims of such hostile behaviors. Seventeen percent of the respondents admitted making obscene or rude gestures, and 9% reported that they had aggressively followed too closely. Forty-six percent reported victimization by each of these behaviors in the past year. Males, young adults, binge drinkers, those who do not believe most people can be trusted, those ever arrested for a non-traffic violation, and motorists who had been in a vehicle in which there was a gun were more likely to engage in such forms of road rage. The researchers concluded that, at least in their survey, riding with a firearm in the vehicle was a marker for aggressive and dangerous driver behavior. The authors compare their results to a similar survey in Arizona (see Miller, Azrael, Hemenway, & Solop, 2002).


*The Guardian* writer Jon Henley provides a short summary of Robert Ekirch’s book that describes segmented sleep in preindustrial times before artificial light such as the incandescent bulb.


William F. Doverspike, Ph.D., ABPP  
Psychopathology Course Resources

National Survey on Drug Use and Health. NSDUH Data Review.  
http://www.samhsa.gov/data/  


Note: The print year is listed as 2016.

Jackson et al. analyzed data obtained from 13,626 adults (≥20 years) who had participated in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey between 2007-08 and 2013-14. Daily chocolate consumption was derived from two 24-hour dietary recalls. Depressive symptoms were assessed using the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), with scores above 10 indicating the presence of clinically relevant symptoms. Adults with diabetes were excluded and models controlled for relevant sociodemographic, lifestyle, health-related, and dietary covariates. Three consumer groups were identified (i.e., no chocolate, non-dark chocolate, dark chocolate). Overall, 11.1% of the population reported any chocolate consumption, with 1.4% reporting dark chocolate consumption. Analyses stratified by the amount of chocolate consumption showed participants reporting chocolate consumption in the highest quartile (104 to 454 grams per day) had 57% lower odds of depressive symptoms than those who reported no chocolate consumption (after adjusting for dark chocolate consumption).

Jaeki, P. (2018, June 6). Sleepwalking is the result of a survival mechanism gone awry.  
https://getpocket.com/explore/item/sleepwalking-is-the-result-of-a-survival-mechanism-gone-awry


Johnson, J. B., & Joy, A. (2016, August 4). Mass shootings and the media contagion effect. [Symposium, Session 1246, Mile High Ballroom 4F Level 3, Ballroom Level]. Paper presented at 2016 APA Annual Convention, Colorado Convention Center, Denver, CO. Jennifer B. Johnson, Ph.D. and Andrew Joy, B.S., both from Western New Mexico University, discuss how the prevalence of these crimes has risen in relation to the mass media coverage of them and the proliferation of social media sites that tend to glorify the shooters and downplay the victims. According to Dr. Johnson, “We suggest that the media cry to cling to ‘the public’s right to know’ covers up a greedier agenda to keep eyeballs glued to screens, since they know that frightening homicides are their No. 1 ratings and advertising boosters.” The demographic profile of mass shooters is fairly consistent. Most are white, ostensibly heterosexual males, largely between the ages of 20 and 50. They tend to see themselves as “victims of injustice,” and share a belief that they have been cheated out of their rightful dominant place as white, middle class males.


Abstract Summary: Domestication shaped wolves into dogs and transformed both their behavior and their anatomy. Juliane Kaminski et al. show that, in only 33,000 years, domestication transformed the facial muscle anatomy of dogs specifically for facial communication with humans. Based on dissections of dog and wolf heads, the authors show that the levator anguli oculi medialis, a muscle responsible for raising the inner eyebrow intensely, is uniformly present in dogs but not in wolves. Behavioral data, collected from dogs and wolves, show that dogs produce the eyebrow movement significantly more often and with higher intensity than wolves do, with highest-intensity movements produced exclusively by dogs. Interestingly, this movement increases paedomorphism and resembles an expression that humans produce when sad, so its production in dogs may trigger a nurturing response in humans. Kaminski et al. hypothesize that dogs with expressive eyebrows had a selection advantage and that “puppy dog eyes” are the result of selection based on humans’ preferences. This study was conducted at the Centre for Comparative and Evolutionary Psychology, Department of Psychology, University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, United Kingdom.


NPR journalist Martin Kaste cites Department of Justice data and provides an opinion on why suicide rates in jails are generally higher than those in prisons. In contrast to suicide rates in prisons (16 per 100,000) and in the general population (13 per 100,000), the higher suicide rates in jails (40 per 100,000) is attributed to “the shock of confinement” experienced by those in jail, because many of those incarcerated have never been in serious legal trouble before.


Dr. James Knoll, a psychiatrist, discusses liability implications of neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS), as well as other clinical and legal aspects of informed consent with psychiatric patients. There is also an analysis and commentary related to the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in *Zinermon v. Burch* (1990). Dr. Knoll is Director of Forensic Psychiatry and Professor of Psychiatry, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY.


The author reviews evidence of the gut-brain axis and how gut bacteria can influence or contribute to anxiety, depression, and even neurodevelopmental disorders such as autism. Two bacteria, *lactobacillus* and *bifidobacterium*, reduce anxiety-like behavior in mice. Humans also carry strains of these bacteria in their guts.


Key words: Gaming disorder


The authors outline an Antidepressant Food Scale that lists 12 antidepressant nutrients linked to the prevention and treatment of depression: Folate, iron, long-chain omega-3 fatty acids (EPA and DHA), magnesium, potassium, selenium, thiamine, vitamin A, vitamin B6, vitamin B12, vitamin C, and zinc. On the Antidepressant Food Score (AFS), the highest scoring foods were bivalves such as oysters and mussels, various seafoods, and organ meats for animal foods. The highest scoring plant foods were leafy greens, lettuces, peppers, and cruciferous vegetables.


[https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764217730854](https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764217730854) Media contagion effect
Abstract: Prior research has shown that many mass shooters have explicitly admitted they want fame and have directly reached out to media organizations to get it. These fame-seeking offenders are particularly dangerous because they kill and wound significantly more victims than other active shooters, they often compete for attention by attempting to maximize victim fatalities, and they can inspire contagion and copycat effects. However, if the media changes how they cover mass shooters, they may be able to deny many offenders the attention they seek and deter some future perpetrators from attacking. We propose that media organizations should no longer publish the names or photos of mass shooters (except during ongoing searches for escaped suspects), but report everything else about these crimes in as much detail as desired. In this article, we (1) review the consequences of media coverage of mass shooters, (2) outline our proposal, (3) show that its implementation is realistic and has precedent, (4) discuss anticipated challenges, and (5) recommend future steps for consensus building and implementation. Adam Lankford, Ph.D. is an associate professor of criminology and criminal justice at The University of Alabama. Eric Madfis, Ph.D. is an associate professor of criminal justice at The University of Washington Tacoma.


Stephen Levine, M.D. provides a brief list of eight components of psychotherapy: (1) The patient’s trust is required, (2) The therapist must provide a respectful psychological intimacy, (3) It is vital for the psychiatrist to understand the patient’s predicament, (4) The patient continually evaluates the therapist, (5) An attachment to the therapist should be perceived, acknowledged, and respected. (6) The therapist should not assume that patients believe that they have revealed the whole story, (7) Symptoms can improve, and (8) The therapist should behave in a warm, friendly manner, unafraid of revealing minor aspects of his personal life.


**Keywords:** Military, Virtual Reality (VR), Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Military Sexual Trauma

Researchers at the Emory University School of Medicine conducted an initial feasibility study that examined the use of virtual reality exposure therapy (VRE) in the treatment of military sexual trauma-related posttraumatic stress disorder (MST-related PTSD), with newly developed content tailored to MST. Participants included 15 veterans (26% male) with MST-related PTSD. Assessment of PTSD, depression, and psychophysiological indicators of distress occurred at pre-treatment, post-treatment, and 3-month follow-up. Treatment included 6-12 VRE sessions. There were significant reductions in pre- to post-treatment PTSD and depressive symptoms, which were maintained at follow-up. There also was a significant pre- to post-treatment reduction in heart rate response to a trauma cue. The percentage of participants meeting PTSD criteria continued to decline from post-treatment (53%) to follow-up (33%). Findings indicate VRE can be safely delivered and is a promising treatment for MST-related PTSD. As a parenthetical comment, it might be pointed out that the title of the article contains one of the most unusual combinations of punctuation in a scholar journal.


Although it is not a scholarly article, Debora MacKenzie provides a brief discussion of evidence that *Porphyromonas gingivalis*, a bacteria that causes chronic gum disease, may contribute to the development of Alzheimer’s disease, in which the build up of amyloid proteins may be as a defense against *P. gingivalis*.


Within the CDC, the consensus of the National Center for Infectious Diseases and the National Center for Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis is that a theoretic risk of transmitting infectious diseases by using a common communion cup exists, but that the risk is so small that it is undetectable. Experimental studies have shown that bacteria and viruses can contaminate a common communion cup and survive despite the alcohol content of the wine. Therefore, an ill person or asymptomatic carrier drinking from the common cup could potentially expose other members of the congregation to pathogens present in saliva. Were any diseases transmitted by this practice, they most likely would be common viral illnesses, such as the common cold. However, a recent study of 681 persons found that people who receive Communion as often as daily are not at higher risk of infection compared with persons who do not receive communion or persons who do not attend Christian church services at all. In summary, the risk for infectious disease transmission by a common communion cup is very low, and appropriate safeguards—that is, wiping the interior and exterior rim between communicants, use of care to rotate the cloth during use, and use of a clean cloth for each service—would further diminish this risk. In addition, churches may wish to consider advising their congregations that sharing the communion cup is discouraged if a person has an active respiratory infection (ie, cold or flu) or moist or open sores on their lips (e.g., herpes).


A cohort of 1,027 individuals in Dunedin, New Zealand born in 1972 or 1973 were evaluated every 2 years from birth up to age 38, with 95% retention. Cannabis use was monitored and IQ testing was performed at ages 8, 11, 13, and 38. Individuals with persistent cannabis use that began during the adolescent years lost an average of 8 IQ points. In contrast, individuals who began using as adults had no decline in their IQ score. These data support the likelihood of a neurotoxic effect with the regular use of cannabis in the developing brain, resulting in an enduring decline in cognitive function.


Key words: Differential diagnosis


Lisa Maurel, LMFT critique of Mark Yarhouse’s 2015 article “Understanding the transgender phenomenon”


In his editorial, John Miller, M.D. provides a brief literature review and discusses two potentially serious adverse effects from the regular use of cannabis (THC) on the developing brain: “increased incidence and earlier onset of psychosis in individuals already at risk and cognitive impairments that can be irreversible. Ideally, as with alcohol and cigarettes, cannabis should not be used until the brain is fully developed, somewhere between the ages of 21 and 25” (p. 9).


Key words: Road rage, Trigger effect, Weapons effect

Abstract: Little is known about the relationship between firearm carrying and hostile behavior on the roadway. To explore a possible association between firearm carrying by drivers and hostile driving behavior [the authors] conducted a random-digit-dial survey of 790 licensed drivers in Arizona. In addition to demographic questions, [the authors] asked whether respondents had carried a gun while driving in the 12 months prior to the survey. Respondents were also asked if they, in anger, had personally made obscene gestures, cursed or shouted at other drivers, impeded another drivers progress with their vehicle, aggressively 'followed another driver too closely', or brandished a gun at another driver. [The authors] used multivariable logistic regression to explore correlates of hostile driving behavior while taking into account several demographic and behavioral characteristics. Overall 11% of drivers always (4%) or sometimes (7%) carried a gun.
with them in their vehicle; 34% report having made obscene gestures/cursed/shouted angrily; 28% report aggressively following or blocking other drivers with their vehicle. In both crude and multivariate adjusted analyses, self-report of engaging in hostile behavior while driving was significantly more common among men, young adults, and individuals who carried a firearm in their car. [The authors’] findings suggest that, at least among Arizona motorists, having a gun in the car is a strong marker for aggressive and illegal behavior behind the wheel.


Morina and colleagues conducted the first systematic review and meta-analysis on spontaneous long-term remission rates (i.e., without specific treatment) of post-traumatic stress disorder in adults. Across all studies, remission rates varied between 8% and 89%, with an average of 44.0%. Publications on PTSD related to natural disaster reported the
highest mean of remission rate (60.0%), whereas those on PTSD related to physical
disease reported the lowest mean of remission rate (31.4%). The authors conclude that
long-term remission from PTSD without specific treatment varies widely and is higher in
studies with the baseline within five months following trauma.

Motto, J. A. (1976) Suicide prevention for high-risk persons who refuse treatment. *Suicide and
Life-Threatening Behavior, 6*, 223-230.


Murphy, B., Jr. (2017, March 3). Science says parents of the most successful kids do these 10
successful-kids-do-these-10-things.html*

Nagasawa, M., Mitsui, S., En, S., Ohtani, N., Ohta, M., Sakuma, Y., Onaka, T., Mogi, K., &
Kikusui, T. (2015, April 17). Oxytocin-gaze positive loop and the coevolution of human-
Abstract Summary: Human-like modes of communication, including mutual gaze, in
dogs may have been acquired during domestication with humans. Nagasawa et al. show
that gazing behavior from dogs, but not wolves, increased urinary oxytocin
concentrations in owners, which consequently facilitated owners’ affiliation and
increased oxytocin concentration in dogs. Further, nasally administered oxytocin
increased gazing behavior in dogs, which in turn increased urinary oxytocin
concentrations in owners. These findings support the existence of an interspecies
oxytocin-mediated positive loop facilitated and modulated by gazing, which may have
supported the coevolution of human-dog bonding by engaging common modes of
communicating social attachment.

A brief screening tool for mild cognitive impairment. *Journal of the American Geriatric

*International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-
CM).* Atlanta, GA: Author. [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/icd/icd10cm.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/icd/icd10cm.htm)

National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2018, July

Coding Note: The 2019 ICD-10-CM codes are to be used from October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019.


According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, suicide has been the leading cause of death in U.S. jails every year since 2000. In 2013, one third (34%) of jail inmate deaths were due to suicide. The suicide rate increased 14%, from 40 suicides per 100,000 jail inmates in 2012 to 46 per 100,000 in 2013.


Written alone with co-author Alisa Bowman, this book is largely based on the work of a former FBI Supervisory Special Agent Mary Ellen O’Toole, Ph.D. (2000), who was one of the most senior profilers until her retirement in 2009.

This edition was previous published by Hudson Street Press.


The Reasons for Living Inventory (RFL-48) is available online: http://tools.farmacologiaclinica.info/index.php


Psychiatrist Gordon Parker surveyed 18 international experts regarding their treatment of bipolar II disorder. Based on the opinions of these 18 experts, the results can be summarized as follows: (1) Ten experts agreed that antidepressants are helpful in bipolar II but are best used with a mood stabilizer to avoid hypomania, whereas six experts agreed that antidepressants are best avoided or used with a mood stabilizer as a last resort in bipolar II. Only one expert held the opinion that antidepressants are helpful in bipolar II and do not cause hypomania, and only one expert held that antidepressants should almost always be avoided in bipolar II because of the risk of hypomania and cycling. SSRIs and bupropion were viewed as the preferred antidepressants in bipolar II treatment, because these drugs have the lowest risk of inducing mania. Because the SNRIs carry a higher risk of mania, the respondents were more split in their opinions on SNRIs. Nearly all of the experts agreed that the tricyclic antidepressants and monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOs) were associated with the highest risk of mania.


Using a cognitive-behavioral model applied to hoarding disorder, the authors address information processing deficits, dysfunctional beliefs about possessions, behavioral avoidance, and emotional attachment to possessions.


Nicholas Pediatitakis, M.D. shares some thoughts on the pathogenesis and persistence of prevalence of schizophrenia and bipolar affective disorder in view of current genetic discoveries. Dr. Pediatitakis speculates that the “lopsided asocial” traits in a pool of vulnerable individuals in whom schizophrenia and bipolar disorder may develop may be offset by an evolutionary advantage related to some of these same individuals being able to think in alternative ways, discern mathematical and artistic patterns, and so forth. This advantageous evolutionary trade-off may help explain the persistence of the 4% prevalence for both disorders worldwide in spite of the evolutionary disadvantages (i.e., early onset, low fertility, early death).


Professor David P. Phillips, Ph.D. (Department of Sociology at the University of California in San Diego, California) coined the term “media contagion” (Phillips, 1980,
1986), which was an extension of cultural contagion and behavioral contagion theories. Phillips groundbreaking research published in 1974 revealed how highly publicized stories of deviant and dangerous behavior influences so-called copycat incidents. He showed how suicide rates spike in the week following an inappropriately-publicized celebrity suicide, in contrast to the trend of no increase in suicides in the week following a media strike that unintentionally suppresses such coverage. Of historical interest, the Werther Effect was named after the protagonist in Goethe’s novel, *The Sorrows of Young Werther*, in which the hero kills himself. Because of a rash of suicides by young men who had read it, the novel was banned in some European countries after its publication nearly 200 years ago. Some had even dressed like Werther or had left the book open to the passage detailing his death when they killed themselves.


Robert T. M. Phillips, M.D., Ph.D. is an adjunct professor of law at the University of Maryland School of Law in Baltimore and the 2011 Yochelson Distinguished Professor of Forensic Psychiatry at the Yale University School of Medicine in New Haven, Connecticut. In this article, he argues for “competent and reliable comprehensive clinical psychiatric risk assessment that is rooted in evidence-based practice standards for medical evaluation and that considers all relevant clinical and historical information including data from standardized risk assessment tools” (p. 476).


This article, formerly titled “Beyond Jeffrey Epstein's Death,” dated August 13, 2019, has since been updated by the author, psychiatrist Ronald W. Pies, M.D., who discusses the scandal of incarcerating those with serious mental illness. Citing Bureau of Justice Statistics, Dr. Pies points out that suicide has been the leading cause of death in U.S. jails every year since 2000.


Among other topics addressed in their book, Pope and Vasquez (2016) provide a list of 26 logical fallacies that can slide into the background of psychotherapy and blend in with a therapist’s best reasoning. Of particular interests to diagnosticians is the “Nominal
Fallacy” (i.e., the mistake of assuming that because we have given a name to something, therefore we have explained it). For a review of “Common Logical Fallacies in Psychology: 26 Types and Examples,” see this link: https://kspope.com/fallacies/fallacies.php


Karen Pryor, who is one of the early proponents of clicker training and the use of operant principles to train dolphins, provides an insightful and practical discussion of operant techniques and schedules of reinforcement that are used by professional dog trainers as well as by psychologists treating behavioral problems.


Herbert Quay discusses how an imbalance between the behavioral inhibition system (BIS) and the reward system (RS) may make negative feelings (i.e., fear and anxiety) produced by the BIS less apparent, while making the positive feelings (i.e., euphoria) produced by the RS more prominent in individuals with antisocial personality disorder.


Brian Resnick discusses some of the most common etiological factors involved with pain (e.g., catastrophizing, central sensitization, “kinesthetic hallucination”). He discusses some of the most common cognitive behavioral therapy tools used by psychologists when helping people manage their pain. Some of these tools include reducing catastrophic thinking, using somatic tracking exercises, pain processing therapy, encouraging physical exercise, and so forth.

Richmont Graduate University. (2019). CED 6143: Psychopathology [Course syllabus of William F. Doverspike]. https://ecams.richmont.edu/


British epidemiologist Geoffrey Rose (1981) was the first person to describe a phenomenon that he termed the prevention paradox. Rose observed the seemingly contradictory situation in which the majority of cases of a disease occur in people who are at low or moderate risk of a disease, whereas only a minority of cases of the same disease occur in high risk segments of a population. This statistical phenomenon occurs because the number of people at high risk is small, whereas the number of people at lower risk is large. In the field of substance use disorders, the implication is that greater
societal benefit will occur by achieving a small reduction in substance abuse within a far larger group of “at-risk” users with less serious problems than by trying to reduce problems among a smaller number of substance dependent drinkers. The reasoning is statistical. For example, most alcohol problems are found among substance abusers rather than substance dependent people.


Clinical psychologist Mark Rosekind, Ph.D. and colleagues at the NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California found that “26-minute nap improved performance 34% and alertness 54%.


Keywords: Military, Virtual Reality (VR), Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Trauma

Barbara Rothbaum, Ph.D., who at the time of her early research was affiliated with the College of Computing, Georgia Institute of Technology, is sometimes cited as the researcher who first demonstrated the use of virtual reality to treat a psychological condition (fear of heights). She and her colleagues studied the efficacy of computer-generated (virtual reality) graded exposure in the treatment of acrophobia (fear of heights). In this landmark study, 20 college students with acrophobia were randomly assigned to virtual reality graded exposure treatment (N = 12) or to a waiting-list comparison group (N = 8). Seventeen students completed the study. Sessions were conducted individually over 8 weeks. Outcome was assessed by using measures of anxiety, avoidance, attitudes, and distress associated with exposure to heights before and after treatment. Significant differences between the students who completed the virtual reality treatment (N = 10) and those on the waiting list (N = 7) were found on all measures. The treatment group was described as significantly improved after 8 weeks, but the comparison group was unchanged.

Keywords: Virtual Reality (VR), Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Trauma

The authors examined the effectiveness of virtual reality exposure augmented with D-cycloserine or alprazolam, compared with placebo, in reducing posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) due to military trauma. After an introductory session, five sessions of virtual reality exposure were augmented with D-cycloserine (50 mg) or alprazolam (0.25 mg) in a double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized clinical trial for 156 Iraq and Afghanistan war veterans with PTSD. The authors found that PTSD symptoms significantly improved from pre- to posttreatment across all conditions and were maintained at 3, 6, and 12 months. There were no overall differences in symptoms between D-cycloserine and placebo at any time. Alprazolam and placebo differed significantly on the Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale score at posttreatment and PTSD diagnosis at 3 months posttreatment; the alprazolam group showed a higher rate of PTSD (82.8%) than the placebo group (47.8%). Between-session extinction learning was a treatment-specific enhancer of outcome for the D-cycloserine group only. At posttreatment, the D-cycloserine group had the lowest cortisol reactivity and smallest startle response during virtual reality scenes.


Robert Sapolsky, Ph.D. holds a doctoral degree in neuroendocrinology. He is a professor of biology, neurology, and neurosurgery at Stanford University.


This book’s second edition was published in 1998 and third edition was published in 2004. Dr. Sapolsky proposes that for animals such as zebras, stress is generally episodic (e.g., running away from a lion), whereas for humans, stress is often chronic (e.g., worrying about losing a job). For this reason, proposes Sapolsky, many wild animals are less susceptible than humans to stress-related disorders such as ulcers, hypertension, decreased neurogenesis, and increased hippocampal neuronal atrophy. Based on Sapolsky’s research with baboons, chronic stress for some social primates who are in the lower level of the social dominance hierarchy.


Key words: Gaming disorder


YAVIS is an acronym introduced by University of Minnesota professor William Schofield, Ph.D., who claimed to have demonstrated that mental health professionals often have a positive bias towards clients exhibiting these traits. In other words, individuals with these characteristics are assumed to represent a psychotherapist’s “ideal patient.” Schofield explained that such a bias may, in turn, predispose the psychotherapist to work harder to help these clients. Such an inclination, although presumed to be mostly unconscious, was thought to be driven by an expectation that clients with such traits would be motivated to work harder in psychotherapy, thereby increasing the therapist’s hope that the treatment would be effective. Furthermore, this process would work to enhance the therapist’s experience of himself or herself as competent, which may help explain why YAVIS clients are unconsciously seen as more desirable.


The authors examined the efficacy (compared with sham neurofeedback) and efficiency (compared with meta-cognitive therapy) of a standard EEG neurofeedback protocol in adults with ADHD. The findings suggest that neurofeedback training is not superior to a sham condition or group psychotherapy. All three treatments were equivalently effective in reducing ADHD symptoms. This first randomised, sham-controlled trial did not show any specific effects of neurofeedback on ADHD symptoms in adults.


DIRT is an evidence-based treatment program designed to specifically reduce expectancies of danger or threat in OCD washers. Unlike many traditional OCD treatments, DIRT is based on the rationale that the therapist should provide as much factual information as possible to decrease the expectancy of illness or disease and thus reduce the high dropout rate seen in conventional OCD exposure and response prevention programs.


Biologist Ethan Bier, Ph.D., University of California, San Diego, had a graduate student, Valentino Gantz, who found a way to get brown fruit flies to produce blond-looking offspring most of the time. Gantz demonstrated a new technique that could create this effect, known as gene drive, almost every time. *Gene drive* refers to a sequence of DNA that can cause a mutation to be inherited by the offspring of an organism with nearly 100 percent efficiency, regardless of whether it’s beneficial for that organism’s survival. By combining it with new genetic editing techniques such as CRISPR, scientists are able to drive changes they make quickly through an entire species. In other words, this technology makes the organisms that carry the gene have the specified characteristic, and it also causes them to have all their offspring have the same characteristic.


Using CRISPR technology to engineer mosquitoes with a gene drive, entomologist Ruth Müller, Dr. rer. nat., and a team of researchers have launched a major new phase in the testing of a controversial genetically modified organism: a mosquito designed to quickly spread a genetic mutation lethal to its own species. The hope is that the technology will help eliminate or reduce the *Anopheles gambiae*, the main species of mosquito that spreads malaria, an infectious disease that affects probably two-thirds of the world’s population. Critics and environmentalists warn that gene-drive organisms could spread uncontrollably and cause unintended consequences, such as having a negative effect on crops (e.g., by eliminating important pollinators) or causing a species’ population crash, i.e., which could also lead to other mosquitoes coming with other diseases.

This blog provides a short explanation of how a 20-minute coffee nap restores alertness better than a short nap or a cup of coffee alone. A coffee nap helps clear adenosine from the brain, without resulting in sleep inertia that is associated with a longer sleep period.


Students are requesting and professors are issuing trigger warnings which are warnings cautioning that some content of college course material may cause distress to students. Trigger warnings are meant to alleviate distress of students who may otherwise experience. However, multiple lines of research suggest trigger warnings could either increase or decrease symptoms of distress. Mevagh Sanson, Deryn Strange, and Garry Maryanne designed a study to assess whether or not trigger warnings are useful in reducing distress. Across six experiments, the authors gave some college students and Internet users a trigger warning but not others, exposed everyone to one of a variety of negative materials, and then measured symptoms of distress. To better estimate trigger warnings’ effects, the authors conducted mini meta-analyses on the data, revealing trigger warnings had trivial effects. People reported similar levels of negative affect, intrusions, and avoidance regardless of whether they had received a trigger warning. These patterns were similar among people with a history of trauma. The authors conclude that these results suggest a trigger warning is neither meaningfully helpful nor harmful.


Tamaki, M., Bang, J. W., Watanabe, T., & Sasaki, Y., (2016, May 9). Night watch in one brain hemisphere during sleep associated with the first-night effect in humans. *Current Biology, 26*(9), 1190-1194.
Highlights: Interhemispheric asymmetry in sleep depth occurs for the first night in a new place. This interhemispheric asymmetry occurs in the default-mode network. The less-asleep hemisphere shows increased vigilance in response to deviant stimuli. One brain hemisphere may work as a night watch during sleep in a novel environment.


Key words: Brain mapping, neurofeedback

Abstract: Advocates of neurofeedback make bold claims concerning brain regulation, treatment of disorders, and mental health. Decades of research and thousands of peer-reviewed publications support neurofeedback using electroencephalography (EEG-nf); yet, few experiments isolate the act of receiving feedback from a specific brain signal as a necessary precursor to obtain the purported benefits. Moreover, while psychosocial parameters including participant motivation and expectation, rather than neurobiological substrates, seem to fuel clinical improvement across a wide range of disorders, for-profit clinics continue to sprout across North America and Europe. Here, we highlight the tenuous evidence supporting EEG-nf and sketch out the weaknesses of this approach. We challenge classic arguments often articulated by proponents of EEG-nf and underscore how psychologists and mental health professionals stand to benefit from studying the ubiquitous placebo influences that likely drive these treatment outcomes.


Psychiatrists Corbett Thigpen, M.D. and Hervey Cleckley, M.D. wrote a class article on multiple personality disorder, which is known by its contemporary name of dissociative identity disorder.


Augusta, Georgia Psychiatrists Corbett H. Thigpen, M.D. (1919-1999) and Hervey Cleckley, M.D. (1903-1984) published this classic book about the multiple personalities of “Eve” who was later identified as Christine “Chris” Costner Sizemore (1927-2016). For much of the 1940s and 1950s, these two psychiatrists comprised the Departments of
Psychiatry and Neurology at the Medical College of Georgia while also maintaining their private practice. They were pioneers in treatments that included coma therapy, electroshock therapy (ECT), deep sleep therapy, and lobotomy.


This article cautions against over-use of the diagnosis of multiple personality disorder.


According to the authors, the rate of mass shootings in the U.S. has escalated to an average of one every 12.5 days, and one school shooting on average every 31.6 days, compared to a pre-2000 level of about three events per year.
http://tacreports.nonprofitsoapbox.com/jail-study-figures


Zeynep Tufekci, Ph.D., a fellow at the Center for Information Technology Policy at Princeton University and an assistant professor at the School of Information and Department of Sociology at the University of North Carolina, discusses the media contagion effect. She offers four initial recommendations for stopping this contributor to mass shootings: (1) Law enforcement should not release details of the methods and manner of the killings, and those who learn those details should not share them. (2) If and when social media accounts of the killers are located, law enforcement should work with the platforms to immediately pull them. (3) The name of the killer should not be revealed immediately. (4) The intense push to interview survivors and loved ones in their most vulnerable moments should be stopped.


Between 2005 and 2012, the average homicide rate in the U.S. was 4.9 per 100,000 inhabitants compared to the average rate globally, which was 6.2. However, the U.S. had much higher murder rates compared to other countries identified in the report as “developed,” which all had average homicide rates of 0.8 per 100,00. For example, in 2004, there were 5.5 homicides in the U.S. for every 100,000 persons, which was almost three times higher as Canada (1.9) and six times as high as Germany and Italy (0.9).


United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services Division. (2015). Table 8. Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by
Based on preliminary analysis of data for 2018, murder rates for a few U.S. cities are as follows (listed in ascending order): Boston (26), Atlanta (42), New Orleans (90), Baltimore (135), Los Angeles (133), New York (148), Chicago (253). For comparison purposes, urban areas generally have higher rates that rural and suburban areas in the U.S. The overall U.S. homicide rate appears to fluctuate between 4.7 and 5.3 per 100,000 people over the past 10 years or so.


Science correspondent for The Atlantic, Haley Weiss provides a summary of research conducted by a team at the University of Portsmouth’s Dog Cognition Centre in the United Kingdom. The researchers (i.e., Kaminski et al., 2019) looked at two muscles that work together to widen and open a dog’s eyes, causing them to appear bigger, droopier, and objectively cuter. The retractor anguli oculi lateralis (RAOL) muscle and the levator anguli oculi medialis (LAOM) muscle form two short, straight lines, which connect the ring of muscle around a dog’s eye to either end of the brow above.


The U.S. Supreme Court addressed the issue of informed consent when it held that a psychiatric patient’s constitutional rights were violated when he was allowed to sign into the hospital voluntarily—yet he was incompetent to give informed consent to do so.

The authors define and differentiate the terms bereavement, grief, and mourning, as well as among the terms uncomplicated grief, complicated grief, and grief-related major depression.
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