

Folks,

From this month's American Journal of Psychiatry:

1] Two articles on "Internet Gaming Addiction," one of which points out that some of DSM-5's symptoms are not necessarily pathological, such as giving up other activities to play video games. That is a fair criticism of our effort. In looking over the DSM-5 today, some other thoughts:

I cannot recall why we used "Internet." It seems that "Gaming Disorder" is more inclusive. Also, the AJP article titles it an "Addiction." We did not. For some, it is more a compulsion than an addiction. As to coding this common condition when it reaches a significant level of distress or disability, I would suggest, "F98 Gaming Disorder." Another choice, "Y93.C Activities involving computer technology and electronic devices."

2] An article suggesting the details of defining "treatment resistance in schizophrenia" expects a failure of at least two medications. Failing two medications is a common way of defining "treatment resistance," but I wonder why we say two when there are more than 20 FDA-approved antipsychotics? The article does suggest that maybe one of the two failures should be a long-acting injectable. The article also suggests clozapine failures be named "ultra-treatment resistant."

3] For acute treatment of bipolar II, a comparison of lithium alone, an SSRI alone, and lithium-SSRI combination found no differences as to positive results, but did find a higher drop-out rate in those receiving the combination.

From the current Open Journal of Psychiatry: "The longer patients receive treatment for addiction, the greater their chances of success,"

Have you been telling patients and their families for years that testosterone will not help older men with their memories? You are still correct [JAMA 21 Feb 2017].

When I was a teenager, it was common to hear that suicide in a teenager was associated with his thinking he was gay. In 20 February's JAMA Pediatrics, "Same-sex marriage laws appear to be associated with a reduction in the proportion of high school students reporting suicide attempts."

In recent years, Fuller Torrey has hypothesized that pregnant women's exposure to domesticated cats contributed to the incidence of schizophrenic offspring. A study in the current Psychological Medicine including around 5,000 people found that "people who grow up with cats in the home are no more likely than anyone else to develop mental illness." The idea is that *Toxoplasma gondii*, "a common parasite carried by cats might affect the developing brain," but the researchers "found no such evidence." Fuller is quite resourceful, so this may not be the last word.

One wonders if the use of social media will help meet the need for social relationships. A study found that among young adults, heavy use of platforms such as Facebook, Snapchat and Instagram, however, was associated with feelings of social isolation [March 6 in the American Journal of Preventive Medicine.]

If you would like a copy of the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Health's table of organization, I will FAX it to you if you send me your FAX number.

Roger