

Index

ablative procedures, for mood disorders 503
acamprosate for alcohol dependence 292–4
 combined pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy studies 333
 contraindications, warnings and interactions 293
 dosage 293
 evidence from studies 292–3
 factors influencing outcome 292
 mode of action 292
acetylcholinesterase (AChE), role in dementia 218
acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitors
 alzheimer's disease studies 218–24, 230–1
 dementia practice guidelines 232
 dementia with Lewy bodies studies 226–30, 231–2
 in dementia 218–33
 mode of action 218
 vascular dementia studies 224–6, 230–1
 see also cholinesterase inhibitors
acquired brain injury (ABI) behaviour disorders 200–1
acquired brain injury (ABI) pharmacotherapy 200–5
 anticonvulsants 203
 antidepressants 202
 antipsychotics 201–2
 beta blockers 204
 buspirone 203
 donepezil 204
 dopaminergic drugs 203–4
 hormonal treatment 204
 lithium 201
 naltrexone 204
 psychostimulants 202–3
 vasopressin 204
acupressure 148
acupuncture 144–9, 341–3
 acudetox protocol 341
 Acupuncture Detoxification Specialist certification 341
 alcoholism treatment protocol 341

- acupuncture (cont.)
 - definition 341
 - electrical stimulation of needles 342
 - evidence from alcohol dependence studies 341–3
 - extent of use for addictions 341
 - for addictions 148–9
 - for alcohol withdrawal 148, 149
 - for anxiety 147
 - for depression 147
 - for drug withdrawal 148, 149
 - for insomnia 147–8
 - for opioid dependence 394
 - for smoking withdrawal 148–9
 - for stimulant use disorders 374–5
 - for substance abuse 148, 149
 - laser acupuncture 342
 - NADA protocol 341
 - neurophysiological mechanisms 145–6
 - possible mode of action 341
 - recommendations 343
 - studies of clinical applications 146–7
 - TCM (traditional Chinese medicine) approach 145
 - TCM diagnosis and treatment of emotional problems 145
 - TCM history 144
- acute disease concept 19–20
- acute mania, use of ECT 60
- acute stress disorder 591–2
 - DSM-IV criteria 588–9
 - pharmacotherapy 592
 - psychosocial treatment 591–2
 - treatment guidelines 592
- acute stress reaction, ICD-10 criteria 588–9
- addictions, and acupuncture 148–9
- ADHD *see* attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- adjustment disorders 589–91
 - clinical intervention trials 590–1
 - DSM-IV criteria 588–9
 - ICD-10 criteria 588–9
 - in children and adolescents 833–4
 - prevalence 589
 - treatment guidelines 591
 - treatment in community settings 590
- adolescents
 - specific phobia treatment 556
 - use of ECT 66–7
 - see also* child(ren) and adolescent(s)
- adrenergic blockers, for stimulant misuse or dependency 373
- adult attention deficit disorder (ADD)
 - and substance abuse 450
 - pharmacotherapy 789
- affective disorders educational interventions 117–22
 - for health professionals 118–22
 - for patients and carers 117–18
 - for the general public 118
 - see also* mood disorders
- aggressive challenging behaviour in learning disability 683–4
 - anger management 684
 - antipsychotic drugs 685–6
 - behaviour therapy 684
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy 684
 - lithium 686
 - mood stabilisers 686
 - nidotherapy 685
 - person-centred planning 685
 - psychopharmacological treatments 685–7
 - risperidone 685–6
 - SSRIs 687
- agoraphobia, characteristics 553
- agoraphobia with panic disorder 543, 553
- agoraphobia without panic disorder 553
 - and relationship difficulties 555, 557
 - clinical features 554–5
 - comparative and combination treatments 558
 - cultural influences on treatment 558
 - pharmacotherapy 558
 - prevalence 554
 - psychosocial treatment 557–8
 - self-directed treatment 557–8
 - treatment delivery challenges 558
- alcohol dependence pharmacotherapy 290–9
 - acamprosate 292–4
 - anticonvulsants 296–7
 - antidepressants 295–6
 - antipsychotics 297–8
 - buspirone 298–9
 - carbamazepine 296
 - disulfiram 290–2
 - divalproex 296
 - naltrexone 294–5
 - official guidelines (UK) 299
 - ondansetron 298
 - SSRIs 295–6
 - topiramate 296–7
 - treatment recommendations 299
 - valproate 296
 - Vivitrol (injectable naltrexone) 294–5
- alcohol misuse CAM therapies
 - acupuncture 341–3
 - biofeedback 343–4
 - classification (NHIS, 2004) 340
 - extent of use 340, 341
 - meditation 344–7
 - mind-body therapies 343–7
 - NHIS (2004) study 340, 341
 - prayer 343
 - recommendations 347
- alcohol misuse pharmacotherapy
 - definition of harmful use 289–90
 - definition of heavy drinking 290
 - naltrexone 290

- alcohol use disorders psychotherapy
 - behavioral couples/marital therapy 276–7
 - behavioral therapies 274–5
 - brief interventions for alcohol misuse 266–70
 - cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) 271–3
 - community reinforcement approach 274
 - contingency management 274, 275
 - cue exposure therapy 274, 275
 - evidence base for psychosocial treatment 280
 - factors influencing intervention outcomes 265
 - family-based intervention/concerned significant others 277–9
 - interactional group therapy 279
 - motivational enhancement therapy (MET) 270–1
 - nicotine dependence treatment 433–4
 - principles of psychological treatments 265–6
 - psychodynamic psychotherapy 279–80
 - range of psychological treatments 266
 - treatment phases 265
 - twelve step facilitation (TSF) therapy 273–4
- alcohol use disorders combined pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy 330–4
 - acamprosate combined studies 333
 - COMBINE study 331–2
 - disulfiram combined studies 333–4
 - evidence from studies 330–4
 - naltrexone combined studies 332–3
 - nefazodone combined studies 334
 - recommendations 334
 - relapse prevention medications 330–4
 - theoretical advantages 330
- alcohol use disorders complex interventions
 - Alcoholics Anonymous 320–4
 - combined pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy 330–4
 - Minnesota Model of treatment 324–8
 - therapeutic communities 328–30
- alcohol use disorders educational interventions
 - aims 314
 - bibliotherapy 315–16
 - brief interventions 314–15
 - convicted drunk drivers 316
 - educational lectures and films 317
 - general advice and information 314–15
 - internet and computer-based approaches 317
 - recommendations 317
 - school- and college-based programmes 316
 - strengthening families program 317
 - variability of effectiveness 316
- alcohol withdrawal
 - aims of pharmacotherapy 299–300
 - alcohol withdrawal delirium 299
 - alcohol withdrawal syndrome 299
 - and acupuncture 148, 149
 - delirium tremens 299
 - kindling phenomenon 303
 - pharmacological treatments 300–5
 - screening instruments 300
 - use of benzodiazepines for delirium 179
 - withdrawal-related seizure 299
- alcohol withdrawal pharmacotherapy 300–5
 - adjunctive treatments 304–5
 - aims 299–300
 - anticonvulsants 303–4
 - benzodiazepines 300–3
 - correction of thiamine deficiency 304
 - official national guidelines (UK) 305
 - treatment recommendations 305
- Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) 320–4
 - evidence from studies 322–3
 - extent of use 321
 - origin and aims 320–1
 - recommendations 323–4
 - twelve step facilitation (TSF) therapy 273–4
- Alexandrian-Roman model of treatment 22
- alpha-agonists, for ADHD 787–8
- alternative therapies
 - benzodiazepine dependence treatment 408
 - for cannabis dependence 418
 - for depression 14
 - for nicotine dependence 433
 - for opioid dependence 394
 - see also* complementary and alternative medicine (CAM)
- alternative therapies for mood disorders
 - androgen replacement 519–20
 - biophilia hypothesis 519
 - estrogen replacement in perimenopausal depression 519
 - exercise therapy 518–19
 - hormone replacement 519–20
 - light therapy 516–17
 - omega-3 supplementation 517–18
 - sleep deprivation therapy 517
 - St John's wort (hypericum extract) 520
 - swimming with dolphins 519
 - testosterone replacement 519–20
- Alzheimer's disease
 - AChE inhibitor studies 218–24, 230–1
 - comparisons of cholinesterase inhibitors 223–4
 - donepezil studies 218–20, 223–4, 230
 - galantamine studies 222–4, 230–1
 - incidence in later life 244
 - memantine studies 223, 231
 - mode of action of AChE inhibitors 218
 - pharmacological treatment of depression 250–1
 - practice guidelines for AChE inhibitors 232
 - presentation of depression 250
 - prevalence rates 217
 - rivastigmine studies 220–2, 223–4, 230
 - see also* Behavioural and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia (BPSD); dementia
- amantadine, for stimulant misuse or dependency 371–2
- amisulpride, schizophrenia treatment 462–3

- amitriptyline 53–4
 - for ADHD 786–7
- amphetamine, methods of use 369–70
- amphetamine dependence
 - low-cost contingency management 361–2
 - Matrix Model 361
 - pharmacotherapy 373
 - prevalence 369
 - psychological therapies 361–2
 - see also* stimulant dependence; stimulant misuse
- anatomo-clinical model of disease, influence of 23
- androgen replacement, for mood disorders 519–20
- anger management, for learning disability behavioural disorders 684
- anorexia nervosa, clinical features 628 *see also* eating disorders
- anorexia nervosa medication 613–15
 - adherence 614
 - cardiac effects 613
 - clinical practice 614–15
 - contraindications 615
 - effects on range of clinical forms 613
 - effects on subtypes 613–14
 - evidence-based efficacy 614
 - NICE guidelines (UK) 614
 - patients with high medical risk 614–15
 - patients with moderate medical risk 615
 - relapse prevention 615
- anorexia nervosa psychological treatment 629–31
 - adolescent outpatients 629, 630
 - adult outpatients 630
 - primary care 629
 - specialist settings 629–30
- anticonvulsants, for acquired brain injury behaviour disorders 203
- anticonvulsants for alcohol dependence 296–7
 - carbamazepine 296
 - contraindications, warnings and interactions 297
 - divalproex 296
 - evidence from studies 297
 - modes of action of topiramate 296–7
 - topiramate 296–7
 - valproate 296
- anticonvulsants for alcohol withdrawal 303–4
 - carbamazepine 303, 304
 - chlormethiazole 303
 - divalproex 304
 - evidence from studies 303–4
 - gabapentin 304
 - gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) 303–4
 - kindling phenomenon 303
 - valproate 304
- anticonvulsants for dementia 190
 - psychosis treatment in dementia 247
- antidepressant studies meta-analyses 52–5
 - amitriptyline 53–4
 - criteria used to validate findings 53
 - efficacy of treatments in psychiatry 55
 - estimating the value of treatments 55
 - older primary care patients 54
 - older vs. newer antidepressants 53–4
 - QALY value of treatments 55
 - schizophrenic patients with depression 54–5
 - substance abuse disorders with depression 55
 - treatment of the elderly 54
- antidepressants
 - benzodiazepine dependence treatment 405
 - dementia interventions 189–90
 - discovery of 7
 - for acquired brain injury behaviour disorders 202
 - for borderline personality disorder 667–8
 - for PTSD 593–5
 - for social phobia 564–5
 - for stimulant misuse or dependency 371
 - prophylactic action 48–9
 - psychosis treatment in dementia 247
 - range of types and claims 53
 - variation in responses to 13
- antidepressants for alcohol dependence 295–6
 - evidence from studies 295–6
 - extent of use 295
 - mode of action 295
- antiepileptics, for stimulant misuse or dependency 372
- antipsychotics (neuroleptics)
 - dementia interventions 188–9
 - for acquired brain injury behaviour disorders 201–2
 - for ADHD 788
 - for learning disability behavioural disorders 685–6
 - for PTSD 596–7
 - side effects 463–4
 - see also* schizophrenia treatment
- antipsychotics for alcohol dependence 297–8
 - evidence from studies 297–8
 - mode of action 297
- antisocial personality disorder 670–1
 - characteristics 670
 - dangerous and severe personality disorder 670
 - psychopathy 670
 - psychosocial interventions 671
- anxiety disorders
 - and substance abuse 449
 - range of treatments 9
 - use of acupuncture 147
 - see also* child and adolescent anxiety disorders
- Aretæus 19
- ars medica* 22
- aspirin, use in dementia 235
- assertive community treatment 159–62
- asylums (venues of care), development of 23
- atomoxetine, for ADHD 786
- attachment disorder, definition and classification 748

- attachment disorder interventions 750–1
 - 'attachment therapy' 751
 - 'holding therapy' 751
 - provision of 'normal' caregiving 750–1
 - psychoeducational intervention with caregivers 751
- attachment insecurity, definition and classification 748
- attachment insecurity interventions 748–50
 - behaviourally-based, caregiver sensitivity 749
 - group interventions for parents 750
 - placement with selected foster parents 750
 - psychodynamic 749
 - psychosocial support for caregivers 749
 - representation-focused 749
- attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
 - and substance abuse in adults 450
 - combined treatments 790–1
 - comorbidity 783
 - diagnostic criteria 782–3
 - etiology 783
 - onset and duration 783
 - prevalence 783
- attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
 - pharmacotherapy 783–9
 - adult ADHD 789
 - alpha-agonists 787–8
 - amitriptyline 786–7
 - antipsychotics 788
 - atomoxetine 786
 - bupropion 787
 - buspirone 788
 - carbamazepine 788
 - clinical traditions within Europe 789
 - clomipramine 786–7
 - clonidine 787–8
 - combination of stimulant and non-stimulant 788–9
 - decision to use medication 783
 - desipramine 786–7
 - developmental stage and medication response 789
 - dexamphetamine 784–6
 - drug misuse in adolescents 789
 - duration of treatment 791
 - experimental medications 788
 - first-line agents (stimulants) 784–6
 - fluoxetine 788
 - guanfacine 787–8
 - imipramine 786–7
 - methylphenidate 784–6
 - multimodal treatments 790–1
 - nortriptyline 786–7
 - pemoline 784
 - second-line agents (non-stimulants) 786–8
 - stimulants 784–6
 - tricyclic antidepressants 786–7
 - venlafaxine 788
- attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) psychosocial interventions 789–90
 - behaviour therapy 789–90
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy 789–90
 - family therapy 790
 - multimodal treatments 790–1
 - parent training 790
 - social skills training 790
- atypical antipsychotics
 - for borderline personality disorder 668–9
 - for psychosis in dementia 245–7
 - for psychosis in Parkinson's disease 247–9
- atypical eating disorders *see* binge eating disorder; eating disorders not otherwise specified (EDNOS)
- autism interventions
 - alternative therapies 775–6
 - behavioural programmes for pre-school children 777–8
 - educational programmes 777
 - evidence for effective components of treatment 778
 - history of treatment approaches 775
 - pharmacological interventions 776–7
- autonomic nervous system modulators, for PTSD 597
- avoidant personality disorder 671–2
 - overlap with social phobia 563
- Ayurveda 132
- azaspirodecanediones
 - for anxiety disorders 529
 - mode of action 529
- baclofen, for stimulant misuse or dependency 372
- barbiturates
 - extent of use 402
 - factors which promote physical dependence 403
 - kinetic properties 403
 - mode of action 402
 - pharmacological treatments for dependence 406
 - potential for abuse 403
 - propensity for dependence 402
- Bartlett, Frederick 16
- Beck, Aaron T. 102, 507–8, 511–12
- behaviour self-control training, for alcohol use disorders 274
- behavioural activation (BA), for depression 511–12
- Behavioural and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia (BPSD)
 - and impaired psychological well-being 192–3
 - definition 187
 - guidelines for management 188
 - prevalence rates 187
 - range of rating scales 188
 - types of problematic behaviour 187–8
- Behavioural and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia (BPSD) interventions
 - anticonvulsants 190
 - antidepressants 189–90
 - antipsychotics 188–9
 - benzodiazepines 190–1

Behavioural and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia (cont.)

- beta blockers 191
- bright light therapy 195
- cholinesterase inhibitors 190
- cognitive enhancers 190
- combined/non-specific approaches 195–7
- complementary therapies 199
 - for aggression 198–9
 - for disruptive vocalizations 197–8
 - for feeding and hydration issues 199
 - for sleep disturbance and sundowning 199–200
- group therapies 194
- hormonal treatments 191
- individual psychotherapy 192–3
- management of difficult patients 191–2, 200
- methylphenidate 191
- non-pharmacological interventions 191–5
- pet therapy 195
- pharmacotherapy 188–91
- possible origins of behaviours 192–3
- reality orientation therapy 194
- reminiscence therapy 193–4
- SSRIs 189–90
- staff education and training 191–2, 200
- symptom-specific approaches 195
- symptoms unlikely to respond to
 - medication 191–2
- validation therapy 194–5
- walking therapy 196
- behavioural couples/marital therapy for alcohol use
 - disorders 276–7
 - evidence from studies 276–7
 - extent of use 276
 - techniques and goals 276
- behavioural disorders in learning disability 682–3
 - aggressive challenging behaviour 683–4
 - anger management 684
 - antipsychotic drugs 685–6
 - behaviour therapy 684
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy 684
 - lithium 686
 - mood stabilisers 686
 - nidotherapy 685
 - person-centred planning 685
 - psychopharmacological treatments 685–7
 - risperidone 685–6
 - SSRIs 687
- behavioural phenocopies concept 21
- behavioural therapies 99–100
 - for ADHD 789–90
 - for bulimia nervosa 632
 - for cannabis dependence 415–17
 - for children and adolescents 723
 - for depression 511–12
 - for learning disability behavioural disorders 684

- for nicotine dependence 432–3
- for obsessive-compulsive disorder 579–80
- for OCD in children and adolescents 834
- for stimulant use disorders 373–4
- behavioural therapies for alcohol use disorders 274–5
 - evidence from studies 275
 - extent of use 274
 - techniques and goals 274
- Benson's meditation training 344–5
 - evidence from alcohol misuse studies 346
- benzodiazepine dependence
 - epidemiology 403
 - factors which promote physical dependence 403
 - kinetic properties 403
 - potential for abuse 403
 - recognition of dependence risk 403
 - types of dependent patients 403
- benzodiazepine dependence treatment 404–5
 - alternative therapies 408
 - antidepressants 405
 - beta-blockers 405
 - buspirone 405
 - cognitive-behavioral therapies 406–7
 - gradual reduction with benzodiazepines 404
 - maintenance treatments 405
 - minimal interventions 407–8
 - pharmacological treatment strategies 404–5
 - psychological treatments 406–7
 - substitution and tapering with barbiturates 404–5
 - substitution and tapering with carbamazepine 405
- benzodiazepine withdrawal syndrome 402–3
- benzodiazepines
 - comparison with SSRIs 48
 - data from comparator trials 49
 - delirium interventions 179–80, 181
 - dementia interventions 190–1
 - extent of use 402
 - for anxiety disorders 529
 - for generalised anxiety disorder 530–1
 - for panic disorder 546
 - for PTSD 595–6
 - for social phobia 565
 - mode of action 402, 529
 - propensity for dependence 402
- benzodiazepines for alcohol withdrawal 300–3
 - comparison of types of benzodiazepine 300–1, 302
 - contraindications, warnings and interactions 303
 - dosing strategies 301–3
 - evidence from studies 300–1, 302
 - mode of action 300
- beta blockers
 - benzodiazepine dependence treatment 405
 - dementia interventions 191
 - for acquired brain injury behaviour disorders 204

- binge eating disorder
 - clinical features 629
 - psychological treatment 633
- binge eating disorder medication 618–19
 - clinical approaches 618–19
 - evidence-based efficacy 618
 - new approaches 618
 - NICE guidelines (UK) 618
- Bini, Lucio 28–9
- biofeedback for alcohol misuse 343–4
 - evidence from studies 344
 - extent of use 344
 - recommendations 344
 - techniques 343–4
- biological psychiatry 7–8
- biological research in psychiatry, scope of 8
- biophilia hypothesis for mood disorders 519
- bipolar disorder
 - and substance abuse 448–9
 - educational interventions 122–3
 - see also* child and adolescent bipolar disorder
- bipolar disorder psychopharmacology 488–92
 - acute treatment (depression) 488–90
 - acute treatment (mania) 488
 - carbamazepine 488–9, 491–2
 - controversy over antidepressants 489–90
 - divalproex 491–2
 - lamotrigine 489, 491–2
 - lithium 488–9, 490–2
 - maintenance therapy 490–2
 - olanzapine 489, 491–2
 - pramipexole 489–90
 - quetiapine 489, 491
 - side effects 491–2
 - valproate 488–9, 491–2
- body image therapy, for child and adolescent eating disorders 843
- borderline personality disorder interventions 662–70
 - antidepressants 667–8
 - atypical antipsychotics 668–9
 - cognitive analytical therapy 664
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy 664–5
 - dialectical behaviour therapy 665–6
 - divalproex sodium 669–70
 - dynamic psychotherapy 662–4
 - ECT 670
 - educational interventions for patients and carers 126
 - group psychotherapy 664
 - limitations of existing studies 673–4
 - mentalization based treatment 662–3
 - mood stabilizers 669–70
 - pharmacotherapy 667–70
 - polypharmacy among patients 667
 - psychotherapy and psychosocial treatment 662–7
 - SSRIs 667–8
 - therapeutic community treatments 666–7
 - transference focused psychotherapy 663–4
- BPSD *see* Behavioural and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia (BPSD)
- brain injury *see* acquired brain injury (ABI); traumatic brain injury (TBI)
- brain stimulation procedures, for mood disorders 498–502 *see also* focal brain stimulation approaches
- brief interventions for alcohol misuse 266–70
 - effect of age on outcome 269
 - effect of duration on outcome 269–70
 - effect of gender on outcome 269
 - effect of patient motivation 269
 - effect of provider characteristics 270
 - evidence from studies 267–70
 - extent of use 266–7
 - predictors of success 269–70
 - techniques and goals 266
 - use in emergency departments 268
 - use in general hospitals 268
 - use in medical and surgical clinics 269
 - use in non-clinical settings 269
 - use in primary care 268
- brief interventions for nicotine dependence 432
- bright light therapy 195
- bromocriptine, for stimulant misuse or dependency 372
- bulimia nervosa, clinical features 628–9 *see also* eating disorders
- bulimia nervosa medication 615–18
 - clinical practice 617
 - contraindications 618
 - effects on subtypes 616
 - evidence-based approach 615–16
 - evidence-based efficacy 616
 - new approaches 617–18
 - NICE guidelines (UK) 616
 - rarely-used approaches 618
 - use in children and adolescents 616
- bulimia nervosa psychological treatment 631–3
 - APA guidelines 631
 - behaviour therapy 632
 - children and adolescents 632
 - cognitive behavioural therapy 631, 632
 - family therapy 632
 - format of treatment 632
 - interpersonal psychotherapy 631
 - NICE guidelines 631
 - primary care 631
 - psychological interventions 631–2
 - self-help format 632
 - specialist settings 631–2
- buprenorphine
 - in medically-assisted withdrawal 385
 - maintenance treatment 387–8, 389–90
 - mode of action 382

- bupropion, 484
 - for ADHD 787
 - sustained-release formulation (Zyban®) 428–9
 - Zyban 48
- Burckhardt, Gottlieb 34–5
- bupirone
 - for acquired brain injury behaviour disorders 203
 - for ADHD 788
 - for alcohol dependence 298–9
 - for anxiety disorders 529
 - for benzodiazepine dependence 405
 - for generalised anxiety disorder 532
 - for stimulant misuse or dependency 373
 - mode of action 529
- butyrylcholinesterase (BChE), role in dementia 218
- Cade, John 53
- CAM *see* complementary and alternative medicine (CAM)
- cancer patients, nicotine dependence treatment 434
- cannabis, reclassification (UK) 414
- cannabis dependence 414
 - evidence from clinical studies 415
- cannabis dependence psychological therapies 362–4
 - young adult studies 362–4
- cannabis dependence treatment 415–18
 - alternative therapies 418
 - behavioral interventions 415–17
 - cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) 415–17
 - contingency management 416–17
 - effect of length of treatment 416
 - motivational enhancement therapy (MET) 416–17
 - motivational interviewing 416
 - psychopharmacology 417–18
 - rates of presentation for treatment 415, 418
 - relapse prevention therapy 415–16
- cannabis use
 - effects of reclassification (UK) 414
 - epidemiology 413
 - factor in road accidents 413
 - lack of empirical research 413–14
 - problems associated with 413
- cannabis withdrawal 414–15
- carbamazepine
 - for ADHD 788
 - for alcohol dependence 296
 - for alcohol withdrawal 303, 304
 - for bipolar affective disorder 488–9, 491–2
 - for child conduct problems 802
 - for stimulant misuse or dependency 372
- cardiac patients, nicotine dependence treatment 434
- Cardiazol, use in convulsive therapy 27, 28
- Carrington's standardized meditation 346
- catatonia, use of ECT 60–1
- CBT *see* cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT)
- Celsus 19
- cerebrovascular disease
 - risk of post-stroke psychosis 249
 - treatment of psychosis 249
 - see also* stroke
- Cerletti, Ugo 28–9
- child and adolescent anxiety disorders
 - adjustment disorders 833–4
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy 831
 - comorbidity 830
 - generalized anxiety disorder 831
 - obsessive-compulsive disorder 834–6
 - panic disorder 833
 - post-traumatic stress disorder 833–4
 - prevalence 830
 - psychopharmacology 831
 - psychotherapy 831
 - school phobia 832
 - selective mutism 832–3
 - social anxiety disorder 831
 - social phobia 832–3
 - specific phobia 556, 832
 - treatment guidelines 830
- child and adolescent bipolar disorder
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy 825
 - early intervention 821–4
 - ECT 825
 - evidence for treatment effectiveness 819
 - family therapy 824–5
 - pharmacological treatment 821
 - side effects of pharmacological interventions 824
 - see also* child and adolescent psychopharmacology
- child and adolescent conduct problems
 - causal and risk factors 796
 - classification 796
 - diagnosis 796
 - treatment delivery 796–7
- child and adolescent conduct problems psychological
 - interventions 797–9
 - family interventions 797–9, 800
 - parenting skills programmes 797, 798
 - youth interpersonal skills 799, 801
- child and adolescent conduct problems
 - psychopharmacology 799–802
- carbamazepine 802
- clonidine 802
- methylphenidate 801–2
- psychostimulants 801–2
- risperidone 802
- child and adolescent depression
 - developmental effects 808
 - prevalence of depressive disorders 808
 - suicide risk 808
 - treatment guidelines 808–9

- child and adolescent depression
 - pharmacotherapy 809–11
 - benefit-risk debate over SSRIs 809–10
 - fluoxetine 809–10
 - SSRIs 809–10
 - suicide risk with SSRIs 809–10
 - treatment response and relapse rates 813
 - tricyclic antidepressants 810
- child and adolescent depression psychotherapy 811–13
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy 811–12
 - family therapy 813
 - interpersonal therapy 812–13
 - treatment response and relapse rates 813
- child and adolescent depression somatic treatment, ECT 811
- child and adolescent eating disorders
 - age of onset 841
 - amenorrhea 847
 - bulimia nervosa treatment 632
 - comorbidity 841
 - electrolyte abnormalities 847
 - growth retardation 847–8
 - medical concerns and management 846–8
 - myocardial impairment 847
 - osteoporosis 847
 - prevalence 841
- child and adolescent eating disorders interventions
 - body image therapy 843
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy 842
 - family therapy interventions 844, 845–6
 - hospitalization 848
 - interpersonal therapy 843
 - meal support therapy 845
 - motivation interviewing and enhancement 843
 - narrative therapy 843
 - nutrition counseling 846
 - psychodynamic psychotherapy 842–3, 844
 - psychoeducation 842
 - psychopharmacology 846
 - psychosocial interventions 842–6
 - treatment approaches 842
 - treatment practice guidelines 848–50
- child and adolescent educational interventions
 - bullying interventions in schools 742
 - parent skills programmes 741
 - school-based interventions 741–2
 - small group therapy in schools 741–2
 - teacher training 741
 - whole class early interventions 742
 - whole class preventive interventions 742
 - whole school positive behaviour programmes 742
- child and adolescent interventions
 - complementary and alternative medicine 744
 - inpatient treatment 743–4
 - multi-systemic therapy 742–3
 - treatment foster care 743
- child and adolescent physical therapies, ECT 66–7, 737, 811, 825
- child and adolescent psychiatry *see also* attachment disorder; attachment insecurity; attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- child and adolescent psychopharmacology
 - brain development issues 734
 - drug distribution and metabolism 736–7
 - effects of hormonal changes 736
 - ethical issues 733–4
 - evidence base for treatments 733–4
 - frequently prescribed drugs 733, 734, 735, 736
 - increasing rates of prescription 733
 - physical development issues 736
 - safety and efficacy issues 733–4
 - suicide risk and SSRIs 733–4
- child and adolescent psychoses
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy 825
 - early intervention 821–4
 - early onset schizophrenia 819
 - ECT 825
 - evidence for treatment effectiveness 819
 - family therapy 824–5
 - pharmacological treatment 819–24
 - side effects of pharmacological interventions 824
 - see also* child and adolescent psychopharmacology
- child and adolescent psychotherapy
 - adaptation of adult treatments 721–2
 - behaviour therapy 723
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy 723–4
 - confidentiality 722
 - consent 722
 - dependence of children 721
 - evidence base for treatments 722–3
 - experiential therapies 727
 - family and systemic therapy 724–5
 - group therapies 727
 - influence of family and school networks 721
 - interpersonal therapy 726–7
 - non-directive relationship-based group therapies 727
 - parent and family skills training 725–6
 - psychodynamic therapy (group) 727
 - psychodynamic therapy (individual) 726
 - requirements of protective legislation 722
 - social problem solving 727–8
 - social skills training 727–8
- child and adolescent schizophrenia
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy 825
 - early intervention 821–4
 - early onset schizophrenia 819
 - ECT 825
 - evidence for treatment effectiveness 819
 - family therapy 824–5
 - pharmacological treatment 819–21
 - side effects of pharmacological interventions 824
 - see also* child and adolescent psychopharmacology

- child and adolescent transsexualism 713
- childhood feeding disorders 755–64
 - aetiology 756–7
 - definitions 755
 - diagnosis 755
 - evidence base for treatments 757
 - Feeding Difficulties and/or Mismanagement 758–61
 - Feeding Disorder of Infancy or Early Childhood 756–8, 760
 - multidisciplinary approach 756
 - pica 756, 761–3
 - prevalence 755–6
 - rumination disorder 756, 763
 - treatment approaches 756–64
- childhood sleep disorders 764–8
 - classification 764
 - limit-setting sleep disorder 767
 - sleep onset association disorder 764–7
 - sleep terrors 768
 - sleep walking 768
- Chinese medicine *see* traditional Chinese medicine (TCM)
- chlormethiazole, for alcohol withdrawal 303
- chlorpromazine
 - delirium intervention 176–7, 182
 - discovery of 7
- cholinesterase inhibitors
 - cost-effectiveness of dementia treatment 55
 - delirium interventions 180, 181
 - dementia interventions 190
 - psychosis treatment in dementia 247
 - see also* acetylcholinesterase inhibitors; donepezil; galantamine; memantine; rivastigmine
- chronicity concept
 - historical development 19–20
 - in psychiatry 19–20
 - link with treatment resistance 20–1
- clinical utility of diagnostic categories 5–6
 - comparison of common psychiatric disorders 5
 - DSM-IV 5
 - extent of comorbidity 5, 6
 - ICD-10 5
 - indication of aetiology 5–6
 - natural history and course 5, 6
 - specificity of treatment 5, 6
- Clinical Utility Total Scores (CUTs), for some psychiatric disorders 5
- clomipramine
 - for ADHD 786–7
 - for obsessive-compulsive disorder 578, 580–2
- clonidine
 - for ADHD 787–8
 - for child conduct problems 802
 - for opioid withdrawal symptoms 385
 - nicotine dependence treatment 430
- clozapine
 - psychosis treatment in Parkinson's disease 248
 - schizophrenia treatment 462–3
- cluster randomized trials 165
- cocaine, methods of use 369–70
- cocaine dependence, prevalence 369 *see also* stimulant dependence; stimulant misuse
- cocaine dependence or misuse pharmacotherapy 371–3
 - adrenergic blockers 373
 - amantadine 371–2
 - antidepressants 371
 - antiepileptics 372
 - baclofen 372
 - bromocriptine 372
 - buspirone 373
 - carbamazepine 372
 - cocaine vaccine 373
 - desipramine 371
 - dexamphetamine 373
 - disulfiram 372
 - dopamine agonists 371–2
 - fluoxetine 371
 - immunotherapies 373
 - naltrexone 373
 - phenytoin 372
 - propranolol 373
 - tiagabine 372
 - topiramate 372
- cocaine dependence psychological therapies 359–61
 - behavioural couples therapy 360
 - behavioural therapies 359–60
 - cognitive behavioural therapies 360
 - contingency management approaches 359–60
 - coping skills therapy 360
 - disease model approaches 361
 - low-cost contingency management 359–60
 - relapse prevention skills 360
 - voucher-based contingency management 359
- cocaine vaccine, for stimulant misuse or dependency 373
- codeine, opioid dependence treatment 392
- cognitive analytical therapy (CAT) 100
 - for borderline personality disorder 664
- Cognitive Behavioural Analysis System of Psychotherapy (CBASP) 512
- cognitive behavioural model of treatment 10
- cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) 99–100, 102
 - computer-aided 535, 547–8
 - for ADHD 789–90
 - for alcohol use disorders 271–3
 - for benzodiazepine dependence 406–7
 - for borderline personality disorder 664–5
 - for bulimia nervosa 631, 632
 - for cannabis dependence 415–17
 - for child and adolescent anxiety disorders 831
 - for child and adolescent eating disorders 842
 - for child and adolescent generalized anxiety disorder 831
 - for child and adolescent OCD 834
 - for child and adolescent psychoses 825

- for child and adolescent PTSD 833
- for child and adolescent social phobia 832
- for child and adolescent specific phobia 832
- for children and adolescents 723–4
- for depression 13, 510–12
- for learning disability behavioural disorders 684
- for mental illness and substance abuse 447
- for nicotine dependence 432–3
- for opioid dependence 393
- for panic disorder 544–5, 547–8
- for schizophrenia 473–4
- for social phobia 566
- for stimulant use disorders 374
- cognitive enhancers, dementia interventions 190
- cognitive processing therapy, for PTSD 599, 601
- cognitive rehabilitation, in dementia 236
- cognitive remediation/rehabilitation, in schizophrenia 474–5
- cognitive therapy (CT)
 - for depression, 507–12
 - for obsessive-compulsive disorder 580
- cognitive training, use in dementia 236
- community care, growth of 158–9
- community reinforcement approach
 - for alcohol use disorders 274
 - for opioid dependence 393
 - for stimulant use disorders 374
- comparator drug trials 49
- complementary and alternative medicine (CAM)
 - acupuncture 144–9
 - Ayurveda 132
 - cultural context 132
 - definition of alternative 132
 - definition of complementary 132
 - dietary supplements 132–42
 - European Union regulation 133
 - for children and adolescents 744
 - for dementia 199
 - for generalised anxiety disorder 534–5
 - herbal dietary supplements 132–9
 - homeopathy 142–4
 - kava (*Piper methysticum*) 136–8
 - non-herbal dietary supplements 132–3, 139–42
 - omega-3 fatty acids 139–41
 - referral to a CAM practitioner 150–1
 - SAMe (S-adenosyl-methionine) 141–2
 - St John's wort 133–6, 137
 - US regulation 133
 - use in industrialized countries 132
 - valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*) 138–9
 - see also* traditional Chinese medicine (TCM)
- complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) for alcohol misuse
 - acupuncture 341–3
 - biofeedback 343–4
 - classification (NHIS, 2004) 340
 - extent of use 340, 341
 - meditation 344–7
 - mind-body therapies 343–7
 - NHIS (2004) study 340, 341
 - prayer 343
 - recommendations 347
- complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) for eating disorders
 - celebrity endorsement 643
 - definition 642
 - ephedra 645
 - herbal/homeopathic medicines 644–5
 - hypnosis 643
 - literature search results 643–5
 - massage 643
 - meditation 643–4
 - mind-body medicine 643–4
 - NCCAM information 642, 643, 645
 - non-verbal therapies 645
 - yoga 644
- completer analysis of RCT data 48
- complex interventions
 - assertive community treatment 159–62
 - cluster randomized trials 165
 - crisis resolution teams 164
 - day hospitals 162–3
 - decline of mental hospitals 158–9
 - definition 157
 - feedback of outcomes of care 164–5
 - for depression 14
 - growth of community care 158–9
 - home treatment 164
 - intensive case management 159–62
 - liaison psychiatry in primary care 162
 - native healers 158
 - non-medical intervention in poor countries 158
 - problems of interpretation 165
 - recovery movement 161
 - rehabilitation and employment 163–4
 - requirement for very large studies 166
 - system for evaluation 157–8
 - therapeutic communities 157
- complex interventions for alcohol use disorders
 - Alcoholics Anonymous 320–4
 - combined pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy 330–4
 - definition 320
 - Minnesota Model of treatment 324–8
 - therapeutic communities 328–30
- compliance therapy, schizophrenia
 - intervention 474
- computer/web-based treatments, for panic disorder 547–8

- conduct disorder
 - classification 796
 - diagnosis 796
 - see also* conduct problems
- conduct problems
 - causal and risk factors 796
 - classification 796
 - diagnosis 796
 - treatment delivery 796–7
- conduct problems psychological interventions 797–9
 - family interventions 797–9, 800
 - parenting skills programmes 797, 798
 - youth interpersonal skills 799, 801
- conduct problems psychopharmacology 799–802
 - carbamazepine 802
 - clonidine 802
 - methylphenidate 801–2
 - psychostimulants 801–2
 - risperidone 802
- contingency management
 - for alcohol use disorders 274, 275
 - for opioid dependence 393
 - for stimulant use disorders 374
- continuation ECT (C-ECT), use in mood disorders 61–2
 - see also* ECT
- convulsive therapies 27–31
 - drugs used for 27, 28
 - see also* ECT
- crack cocaine *see* cocaine
- crisis resolution teams 164
- cue exposure therapy, for alcohol use disorders 274, 275
- cyclopyrrolones
 - for anxiety disorders 529, 531
 - mode of action 529
 - see also* zaleplon; zolpidem; zopiclone
- dangerous and severe personality disorder 670
- day hospitals 162–3
- deep brain stimulation (DBS) 90
 - evidence for effectiveness in psychiatry 90
 - for mood disorders 503
 - for major depression 90
 - for obsessive-compulsive disorder 90
 - rationale for focal brain stimulation 83–4
- delirium
 - causes 175
 - hypoactive subtype 175
 - symptoms 175
- delirium interventions 175
 - atypical antipsychotics 177–9
 - benzodiazepines 179–80, 181
 - chlorpromazine 176–7, 182
 - cholinesterase inhibitors 180, 181
 - diazepam 181
 - donepezil 180
 - droperidol 177, 181, 182
 - ECT 68–9, 180, 181
 - effects of the ICU environment 183
 - flunitrazepam 181
 - guidelines for delirium management 183
 - guidelines for treatment 181–2
 - haloperidol 175, 176–7, 181–2
 - hypoactive subtype 175, 177, 180–1
 - lorazepam 176–7, 179–80, 181
 - melatonin 181
 - methylphenidate 180–1
 - mianserin 180
 - non-pharmacological interventions 182–3
 - olanzapine 177–8
 - ondansetron 181
 - pethidine 181
 - pharmacological interventions 175, 176–82
 - quetiapine 179
 - remoxipride 179
 - risperidone 178–9
 - rivastigmine 180
 - supportive care 182–3
 - trazodone 181
 - typical antipsychotics 176–7
 - ziprasidone 179
- dementia
 - and depression 250–1
 - and impaired psychological well-being 192–3
 - BPSD (behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia)
 - definition 187
 - BPSD management guidelines 188
 - BPSD prevalence 187
 - BPSD rating scales 188
 - incidence in later life 244
 - prevalence 217
 - prevalence of psychosis 245
 - role of acetylcholinesterase (AChE) 218
 - role of butyrylcholinesterase (BChE) 218
 - symptoms of psychosis 245
 - treatment of psychosis 245–7
 - types of problematic behaviour 187–8
 - use of ECT 69
 - see also* Alzheimer's disease; dementia with Lewy bodies; vascular dementia
- dementia interventions
 - anticonvulsants 190
 - antidepressants 189–90
 - antipsychotics 188–9
 - aspirin 235
 - benzodiazepines 190–1
 - beta blockers 191
 - bright light therapy 195
 - cholinesterase inhibitors 190
 - cognitive enhancers 190
 - cognitive rehabilitation 236

- cognitive training 236
- combined/non-specific approaches 195–7
- complementary therapies 199
- diclofenac 235–6
- estrogen 233–4
- for agitation and aggression 198–9
- for disruptive vocalizations 197–8
- for feeding and hydration issues 199
- for sleep disturbance and sundowning 199–200
- ginkgo biloba, 234
- group therapies 194
- hormonal treatments 191
- individual psychotherapy 192–3
- indomethacin 236–5
- management of difficult patients 191–2, 200
- methylphenidate 191
- naproxen 236
- non-pharmacological interventions 191–5
- non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) 235–6
- pet therapy 195
- pharmacotherapy 188–91
- possible origins of behaviours 192–3
- reality orientation therapy 194, 237
- reminiscence therapy 193–4, 236–7
- rofecoxib 236
- selegiline (L-Deprenyl) 234–5
- SSRIs 189–90
- staff education and training 191–2, 200
- symptom-specific approaches 195
- symptoms unlikely to respond to medication 191–2
- validation therapy 194–5
- vitamin E 233
- walking therapy 196
- dementia with Lewy bodies
 - AChE inhibitor studies 226–30, 231–2
 - and depression 251
 - donepezil studies 227–8, 231–2
 - galantamine studies 229–30, 231–2
 - mode of action of AChE inhibitors 226–7
 - practice guidelines for AChE inhibitors 232
 - prevalence 217
 - rivastigmine studies 228–9, 231–2
 - see also* dementia
- depression
 - and neurological disease in later life 250–5
 - and omega-3 fatty acids 139–41
 - complex interventions 14
 - concept of a mood disorder 12–13
 - diagnostic differentiation of different forms 12–13
 - increasing rates of 53
 - nicotine dependence treatment 434
 - prophylactic action of antidepressants 48–9
 - see also* child and adolescent depression; major depressive disorder; mood disorders
 - depression alternative therapies and self-help 14
 - use of acupuncture 147
 - use of SAME (S-adenosyl-methionine) 141–2
 - use of St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) 133–6, 137
 - depression and substance abuse 447–8
 - choosing an antidepressant 448
 - concept of a mood disorder 12–13
 - psychosocial treatment 448
 - depression concept
 - early beliefs about action of ECT 7
 - impact of discovery of antidepressants 7
 - impact of the HRS-D 7
 - psychoanalytic view 7
 - depression following stroke 251–2
 - pharmacological treatment 252, 256–4
 - depression in Alzheimer's disease 250
 - pharmacological treatment 250–1
 - depression in dementia 250–1
 - depression in diffuse Lewy body dementia 251
 - depression in Parkinson's disease 252
 - pharmacological treatment 255
 - depression in vascular dementia 251
 - depression pharmacotherapy 13, 483–8
 - addition of another antidepressant 486
 - antidepressants 13
 - augmentation of treatment 487
 - costs of treatments 484–5
 - decision to treat 483–4
 - dosing and response delay 485–6
 - dosing and side effects 485–6
 - first line treatment choice 484–5
 - first line treatment failure options 486–8
 - influence of age and sex on choice 485
 - influence of baseline characteristics 485
 - lithium augmentation 487
 - maintenance therapy 487–8
 - perception of adverse effects 484
 - pindolol augmentation 487
 - range of types and claims 53
 - second line treatment options 486–8
 - side effect management 485–6
 - side effects 484
 - substitution with an alternative antidepressant 486
 - triiodothyronine augmentation 487
 - depression pharmacotherapy meta-analyses 52–5
 - amitriptyline 53–4
 - criteria used to validate findings 53
 - efficacy of treatments in psychiatry 55
 - estimating the value of treatments 55
 - older primary care patients 54
 - older vs. newer antidepressants 53–4
 - QALY value of treatments 55
 - schizophrenic patients with depression 54–5
 - substance abuse disorders with depression 55
 - treatment of the elderly 54

- depression physical treatments
 - ECT 13
 - transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) 13
 - vagal nerve stimulation (VNS) 13
- depression psychotherapy 13
 - behaviour therapies 511–12
 - behavioural activation (BA) 511–12
 - Cognitive Behavioural Analysis System of Psychotherapy (CBASP) 512
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) 13, 510–12
 - cognitive therapy (CT) 507–12
 - common factors model (meta-model) 513
 - educational therapy 13–14
 - efficacious and specific treatment concept 507, 512–13
 - evaluation of efficacy of therapies 507
 - family therapy 13–14
 - interpersonal psychotherapy (IPT) 13, 508–9, 510–11
 - mindfulness-based cognitive therapy (MBCT) 510
 - probably efficacious treatments 511–12
 - prophylactic effects of treatments 509
 - psychodynamic-interpersonal therapy (PI) 512
 - psychodynamic treatments 512
 - rough equivalence of various therapies 512–13
 - supportive-expressive psychotherapy 512
 - Treatment of Depression Collaborative Research Program (TDCRP) 508–9
- depression treatments 13–14
- desipramine
 - for ADHD 786–7
 - for stimulant misuse or dependency 371
- developmental disorders, use of ECT 68
- dexamethasone suppression test (DST) 4
 - indication of ECT efficacy in mood disorders 63–4
- dexamphetamine
 - for ADHD 784–6
 - for stimulant misuse or dependency 373
- diagnosis and treatment choice (mood disorders example) 10–14
- diagnostic categories
 - failure to indicate specific treatment 3
 - increase in number of specific entities 8
 - iterative process of improvement 6–7
 - lack of specificity and separateness 6–7
 - pharmacological treatment effects across categories 8
 - search for specific diagnostic entities 3, 4
 - see also* clinical utility of diagnostic categories; DSM-IV; ICD-10
- dialectical behaviour therapy, for borderline personality disorder 665–6
- diamorphine, opioid dependence treatment 390–1
- diazepam 9, 181
- diclofenac, use in dementia 235–6
- dietary supplements 132–42
- diffuse Lewy body dementia *see* dementia with Lewy bodies
- dihydrocodeine, opioid dependence treatment 392
- direct current polarization *see* transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS)
- disease model of treatment 9–10
- disulfiram for alcohol dependence 290–2
 - combined pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy studies 333–4
 - contraindications, warnings and interactions 291–2
 - dosing 291
 - evidence from studies 291
 - extent of use 291
 - mode of action 290–1
- disulfiram for stimulant misuse or dependency 372
- divalproex (sodium)
 - for alcohol dependence 296
 - for alcohol withdrawal 304
 - for bipolar affective disorder 491–2
 - for borderline personality disorder 669–70
- donepezil
 - Alzheimer's disease studies 218–20, 223–4, 230
 - dementia practice guidelines 232
 - dementia studies 190
 - dementia with Lewy bodies studies 227–8, 231–2
 - for acquired brain injury behaviour disorders 204
 - for delirium 180
 - vascular dementia studies 224–5, 230
 - see also* cholinesterase inhibitors
- dopamine agonists, for stimulant misuse or dependency 371–2
- dopaminergic drugs, for acquired brain injury behaviour disorders 203–4
- droperidol 177, 181, 182
- drug abusers, nicotine dependence treatment 433–4
- drug counseling
 - for opioid dependence 393
 - for stimulant use disorders 374
- drug dependence psychological therapies
 - cessation of drug use 354–5
 - changing reinforcement contingencies 355
 - cognitive behavioural and behavioural treatments 356–64
 - comparison with pharmacotherapy 354
 - disease model approaches 361
 - drugs with no effective pharmacotherapy 354
 - enhancement of social support network 355–6
 - extent of use 353
 - fostering compliance with pharmacotherapy 356
 - goals 354–6
 - harm reduction approach in the UK 354
 - improvement of interpersonal functioning 355–6
 - link between research and clinical practice 353–4, 364
 - management of negative emotions 355
 - management of painful affect 355
 - pharmacological orientation in UK treatment 354
 - relapse prevention 355
 - roles and uses in treatment 354
 - teaching coping skills 355
 - UK treatment approaches 354
- drug evaluation and licensing 26
- drug testing *see* psychiatric drug testing

- drug treatments, history of use in psychiatry 24–6 *see also*
 - medications; pharmacotherapy
- drug withdrawal, and acupuncture 148, 149
- DSM categories, relationship to clinical experience 6–7
- DSM-I categories 7–8
- DSM-II
 - categories change from reactions to disorders 7–8
 - theoretically-based model for diagnosis 50
- DSM-III
 - atheoretical, descriptive approach 50
 - influence on psychiatric diagnostic thinking 3–4
- DSM-IV criteria
 - acute stress disorder 588–9
 - adjustment disorders 588–9
 - clinical utility of categories 5
 - gender identity disorders 711
 - increase in number of psychiatric entities 8
 - personality disorder 659
 - post-traumatic stress disorder 588–9
- DSM-IV(TR), classification of mood disorders 11
- dual diagnosis
 - adult attention deficit disorder (ADD) and substance abuse 450
 - anxiety disorders and substance abuse 449
 - assessment and diagnosis 443–4
 - bipolar disorder and substance abuse 448–9
 - clinical treatment interventions 445–7
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy 447
 - components of integrated treatment 447
 - definition 442
 - integrated psychosocial treatments 446–7
 - integrated treatment model 444–5
 - major depression and substance abuse 447–8
 - medications to treat psychiatric disorders 446
 - medications to treat substance use disorders 446
 - motivational interviewing 446–7
 - panic disorder and substance abuse 449–50
 - personality disorders and substance abuse 450–1
 - post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance abuse 450
 - prevalence 442–3
 - problems associated with 443
 - psychopharmacology 446
 - psychosocial treatments 446–7
 - schizophrenia and substance abuse 451–2
 - traditional (non-integrated) treatment model 444
 - treatment models 444–5
- dual role transvestism *see* transvestism
- dynamic psychotherapy, for borderline personality disorder 662–4
- dysthymic disorder *see* depression
- early intervention, child and adolescent
 - psychoses 821–4
- early onset schizophrenia 819
- eating disorders
 - classification 628–9
 - clinical features 628–9
 - see also* anorexia nervosa; binge eating disorder; bulimia nervosa; child and adolescent eating disorders
- eating disorders complementary-alternative treatments
 - celebrity endorsement 643
 - definition 642
 - ephedra 645
 - herbal/homeopathic medicines 644–5
 - hypnosis 643
 - literature search results 643–5
 - massage 643
 - meditation 643–4
 - mind-body medicine 643–4
 - NCCAM information 642, 643, 645
 - non-verbal therapies 645
 - yoga 644
- eating disorders day-patient treatment 649–51
 - comparison with in- and outpatient treatment 651–2
 - differences in guidelines 652–3
 - outcome studies 649–51
 - special considerations 651
- eating disorders inpatient treatment 647–9
 - acceptability and potential harms 649
 - comparison with day- and outpatient treatment 651–2
 - decision on where to treat 647
 - differences in guidelines 652–3
 - duration of inpatient care 648–9
 - impact of different programs 648
 - threshold for inpatient treatment 647–8
 - type of inpatient setting 648
- eating disorders medication, evidence from systematic reviews 613
- eating disorders not otherwise specified (EDNOS)
 - clinical features 629
 - psychological treatment 633
- eating disorders outpatient treatment
 - acceptability and outcomes 649
 - comparison with day- and inpatient treatment 651–2
 - differences in guidelines 652–3
- eating disorders psychoeducation
 - aims 637
 - for family members of patients 638–9
 - for prevention of eating disorders 639
 - for primary care providers 640
 - negative effects 639–40
 - packages for patients 638
 - role in treatment 637–8
 - target groups 637
- eating disorders psychological treatments, evidence base 628
 - see also specific disorders*
- eating disorders treatment
 - decision on where to treat 647
 - electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) 624
 - exercise 623–4

- eating disorders treatment (cont.)
 - guidelines on where to treat 652–3
 - heat treatment 624
 - intensive feeding 622–3
 - light therapy 624
 - psychosurgery 625
- ECT (electroconvulsive therapy)
 - early beliefs about mode of action 7
 - early use of an electric stimulus 28–9
 - literature review 58
 - professional opinion of 57–8
 - public perception of 57
 - range of indications 13, 29–31
 - rate of usage 57–8
 - search for a scientific basis 29–31
 - side effects 29–31
 - history of 27–31, 57
 - work in Britain (1940s) 30–1
 - work in France (1940s) 29–30
 - work in Germany (post WW2) 30
 - work of Cerletti and Bini 28–9
 - work of von Meduna 28
 - see also* focal brain stimulation approaches
- ECT efficacy
 - borderline personality disorder 670
 - child and adolescent psychoses 825
 - children and adolescents 66–7
 - delirium 68–9, 180, 181
 - dementia 69
 - developmental disorders 68
 - epilepsy 68
 - geriatric patients 67–8
 - mental retardation 68
 - mood disorders 498–501
 - neurologic disorders 68–9
 - Parkinson's disease 68
 - psychotic disorders 65–6
 - schizophrenia 65–6
 - stroke 69
- ECT efficacy in mood disorders 58–65
 - acute mania 60
 - and duration of illness 62
 - and EEG changes 62–3
 - and resistance to medication 62
 - catatonia 60–1
 - comparison with medication 64
 - comparison with transcranial magnetic stimulation 64–5
 - continuation ECT (C-ECT) 61–2
 - dexamethasone suppression test (DST) indications 63–4
 - dosage of electrical stimulation 63
 - effect on suicide risk 59–60
 - electrode placement 63
 - HPA axis functioning 63–4
 - major depression 58–9
 - malignant catatonia 60–1
 - neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS) 60–1
 - predictors of ECT response 62–4
 - psychotic depression 59–60
- ECT practice guidelines 72
- ECT safety and side effects 69–71
 - anterograde amnesia 70
 - brain imaging studies 72
 - brain structural, metabolic and neurochemical effects 71–2
 - cognitive effects 70–1
 - common side effects and their tolerability 69–70
 - kindling effect (in laboratory animals) 71–2
 - long-term cognitive effects 71
 - maintenance ECT (M-ECT) 71
 - memory loss 70
 - mortality 69
 - retrograde amnesia 70
 - use in pregnancy 66
- EDNOS *see* eating disorders not otherwise specified (EDNOS)
- educational interventions
 - distinction between education and instruction 117
 - focus and forms 117
 - goals 117
 - patients as educators 127
 - target groups 116–17
 - see also* psychoeducation
- educational interventions for affective disorders 117–22
 - for health professionals 118–22
 - for patients and carers 117–18
 - for the general public 118
 - psychoeducation 117
 - self-help materials for patients and carers 117–18
- educational interventions for alcohol use disorders
 - aims 314
 - bibliotherapy 315–16
 - brief interventions 314–15
 - convicted drunk drivers 316
 - educational lectures and films 317
 - general advice and information 314–15
 - internet and computer-based approaches 317
 - recommendations 317
 - school- and college-based programmes 316
 - strengthening families program 317
 - variability of effectiveness 316
- educational interventions for borderline personality disorder, for patients and carers 126
- educational interventions for depression 13–14
- educational interventions for obsessive-compulsive disorder 126–7
- educational interventions for severe and enduring mental illness 122–5
 - bipolar disorders 122–3
 - family education 123–4
 - for health professionals 125
 - for patients and carers 122–4
 - for the general public 124–5
 - schizophrenia 123, 124–5

- educational interventions for substance abuse 126
 for patients 126
 for the public 126
 prevention programmes 126
- electroacupuncture 147, 148
- electroconvulsive therapy *see* ECT (electroconvulsive therapy)
- EMDR *see* eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR)
- employment and rehabilitation 163–4
- ephedra, use in eating disorders 645
- epilepsy
 relationship with schizophrenia 27, 28
 use of ECT 68
- erectile disorder 696–9
 definition 696
 prevalence 696
 psychological treatments 698–9
- erectile disorder, drug treatments 696–8
 alprostadil 696
 apomorphine 697
 complementary remedies 697
 intracavernosal injection treatments 696
 sildenafil 696–7
 tadalafil 697
 transurethral treatments 696
 treatment recommendations 697–8
 yohimbine 697
- ERP (exposure with response/ritual prevention), for OCD 579–80
- estrogen, use in dementia 233–4
- estrogen replacement, in perimenopausal depression 519
- exercise therapy, for mood disorders 518–19
- experiential therapies 100
 for children and adolescents 727
- exposure-based therapies
 for obsessive-compulsive disorder 579–80
 for PTSD 599–602
 for social phobia 566–7
 for specific phobia 555–6
- expressed emotion concept 470–1 *see also* family interventions
- extrapyramidal side effects of antipsychotics 464
- eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR)
 for PTSD 599, 600–590, 601
 for PTSD in children and adolescents 834
- Eysenck, Hans 101
- family and systemic therapy, for children and adolescents 724–5
- family-based intervention/concerned significant others (alcohol use disorders) 277–9
 evidence from studies 277–8
 extent of use 277
 network therapy 278
 social behavior and network therapy 278
 techniques and goals 277
 unwilling alcohol-dependent patients 278
- family therapy 100
 for ADHD 790
 for bulimia nervosa 632
 for child and adolescent eating disorders 844, 845–6
 for child and adolescent psychoses 824–5
 for conduct problems 797–9, 800
 for depression 13–14
 for opioid dependence 392–3
 for schizophrenia 471–3
- feedback of outcomes of care 164–5
- feeding disorders in early childhood 755–64
 aetiology 756–7
 definitions 755
 diagnosis 755
 evidence base for treatments 757
 Feeding Difficulties and/or Mismanagement 758–61
 Feeding Disorder of Infancy or Early Childhood 756–8, 760
 multidisciplinary approach 756
 pica 756, 761–3
 prevalence 755–6
 rumination disorder 756, 763
 treatment approaches 756–64
- flunitrazepam 181
- Fluorothyl, use in convulsive therapy 27
- fluoxetine
 data from comparator trials 49
 for ADHD 788
 for stimulant misuse or dependency 371
 side effects 484
- fluvoxamine, side effects 484
- focal brain stimulation approaches
 deep brain stimulation (DBS) 90
 lessons from ECT 83–4
 magnetic seizure therapy (MST) 84, 88–9
 rationale for 83–4
 transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) 90–1
 transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS, rTMS) 84, 85–8
 vagus nerve stimulation 89–90
- focal therapies 99
- foster care, treatment foster care 743
- GABA-facilitating drugs
 effects on anxiety 529
 mode of action 529
- gabapentin, for alcohol withdrawal 304
- galantamine
 Alzheimer's disease studies 222–4, 230–1
 dementia practice guidelines 232
 dementia studies 190
 dementia with Lewy bodies studies 229–30, 231–2
 vascular dementia studies 225–6, 230–1
 see also cholinesterase inhibitors
- Galen of Pergamum 19
- Galenic model of treatment 22–3
- gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB), for alcohol withdrawal 303–4
- GAS infection in children, link with OCD 575

- gender identity disorders
 - differential diagnoses 711–12
 - DSM-IV classification 711
 - history of involvement of psychiatry 710
 - ICD-10 classification 710–11
 - prevalence 710
 - transsexualism 703–4, 710–14
 - transvestism 710–12
- generalised anxiety disorder
 - assessment 527–9
 - complementary therapies 534–5
 - computer-aided CBT 535
 - definition 527
 - general principles of treatment 529
 - link with personality traits 535
 - long-term course 527
 - prevalence 527
 - prevention 535
 - psychological treatments 529
 - screening instruments 527–9
 - self-help approaches 534–5
 - theoretical models of treatment 529
 - when and when not to treat 535
- generalised anxiety disorder in children and adolescents 831
 - cognitive behavioural therapy 831
 - pharmacotherapy 831
- generalised anxiety disorder pharmacological
 - treatments 529, 530–3
 - action of anxiety-reducing drugs 529
 - acute treatment 530–1, 537
 - benzodiazepines 529, 530–1
 - buspirone 532
 - combined drug and psychological treatments 534
 - cyclopyrrolones 531
 - differences between antidepressants 531
 - GABA-facilitating drugs 529
 - long-term treatment 531–2
 - second-line treatments 532–3
 - SNRIs 531
 - SSRIs 530
 - suicide risk 530
 - toxic overdose risk 530, 531
 - tricyclic antidepressants 530
 - venlafaxine 531
 - withdrawal of drugs 533
- generalised anxiety disorder psychological treatment
 - acute treatment 533
 - long-term treatment 533
- genetic studies, potential impact on psychiatric drug testing 56
- geriatric patients, use of ECT 67–8
- ginkgo biloba, use in dementia 234
- group psychotherapy, for borderline personality disorder 664
- group therapy, for children and adolescents 727 *see also*
 - interactional group therapy
- guanfacine, for ADHD 787–8
- haloperidol
 - for delirium 175, 176–7, 181–2
 - for schizophrenia 462–3
- Hamilton, Max 7
- Hamilton rating scale for anxiety 528
- Hamilton rating scale for depression (HRS-D) 7
- harmful use of alcohol *see* alcohol misuse
- Haslam, John 20
- Hazelden Model 325
- Health Anxiety Inventory (HAI) 529
- health professional education
 - as part of organized care pathways 120–1
 - direct educational intervention 119–20
 - early detection of psychosis 125
 - in relation to affective disorders 118–22
 - in relation to severe mental illness 125
 - mental illness case management in primary care 125
- herbal dietary supplements 132–9
- herbalism/homeopathy, use in eating disorders 644–5
- Hippocratic Corpus 22
- Hippocratic model of treatment 22
- historiography of psychiatric treatments
 - concepts in context of their episteme 17–18
 - efficacy of earlier treatments 18
 - historical periodicity 17–18
 - incommensurability between historical periods 17–18
 - influence of presentism 16–17
 - social historiographical approach 16–18
- history of psychiatric concepts
 - acute disease 19–20
 - analysis of datable constructions 16
 - behavioural phenocopies concept 21
 - chronicity 19–20
 - concepts in context of their episteme 17–18
 - concepts related to treatments 18–21
 - efficacy of earlier treatments 18
 - historical periodicity 17–18
 - incommensurability between historical periods 17–18
 - influence of presentism 16–17
 - social historiography approach 16–18
 - totalistic view of madness 19–20
 - treatment resistance 18–19, 20–1
 - treatment response evaluation 18–19, 20–1
- history of psychiatric treatments 21–37
 - nineteenth century *materia medica* 24–6
 - twentieth century psychopharmacology 26
- Alexandrian-Roman model 22
- anatomo-clinical model of disease 23
- ars medica* 22
- brain as the seat of madness 23
- changes in the nineteenth century 23–4
- classical antiquity to the nineteenth century 21–4
- convulsive therapies 27–31
- criteria for effectiveness 21–2
- criteria for 'undesirable' behaviour 21–2

- descriptive psychopathology 23
- development of venues of care (asylums) 23
- drug evaluation and licensing 26
- drug treatments 24–6
- drugs used for convulsive therapy 27, 28
- ECT 27–31
- emergence of current treatment categories 24
- forms of ‘moral treatment’ 23–4
- Galenic model 22–3
- growth of the pharmaceutical industry 26
- Hippocratic Corpus 22
- Hippocratic model 22
- iatrochemical view 23
- iatromechanical view 23
- insulin coma therapy 27
- Paracelsus 23
- psychosurgery 31–7
- relationship between schizophrenia and epilepsy 27, 28
- semiology 23
- social and ethical factors 21–2
- therapeutic philosophy of the philanthropic movement 23–4
- vis medicatrix* 22–3
- work of Thomas Willis 23
- home treatment 164
- homeopathy 142–4
 - definition 142
 - evaluation of effects in psychiatric illness 144
 - issue of use in psychiatric illness 144
 - ‘like cures like’ principle 142–3
 - origins and history 142–3
 - possible mechanism of action 143–4
 - preparation of homeopathic medicines 143
 - principles 142–3
 - studies of effectiveness 143
 - vitalism concept 143–4
- hormone replacement, for mood disorders 519–20
- hormone treatment
 - for acquired brain injury behaviour disorders 204
 - for dementia 191
- Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale 527–8
- HPA (hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal) axis, DST measure of activity 4
- HPA axis functioning, and ECT efficacy in mood disorders 63–4
- hyperkinetic disorder (HKD)
 - diagnostic criteria 782–3
 - pharmacological management within Europe 789
 - see also* attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- hypnosis, for eating disorders 643
- hypochondriasis (health anxiety) 528–9
- iatrochemical view of treatment 23
- iatromechanical view of treatment 23
- ibogaine, for opioid dependence 394
- ICD categories, relationship to clinical experience 6–7
- ICD–9, influence on psychiatric diagnostic thinking 3–4
- ICD–10 categories
 - acute stress reaction 588–9
 - adjustment disorders 588–9
 - clinical utility of 5
 - gender identity disorders 710–11
 - increase in number of psychiatric entities 8
 - mood disorders 11
 - personality disorder 659
 - post-traumatic stress disorder 588–9
- Illness Behaviour Questionnaire (IBQ) 528
- imipramine 6
 - data from comparator trials 49
 - for ADHD 786–7
- immunotherapies, for stimulant misuse or dependency 373
- indomethacin, for dementia 236–5
- inpatient treatment, for children and adolescents 743–4
- insomnia, use of acupuncture 147–8
- insulin coma therapy 27
- intellectual disability *see* learning disability
- intensive case management 159–62
- intention-to-treat analysis of RCT data 48
- interactional group therapy for alcohol use disorders 279
 - evidence from studies 279
 - extent of use 279
 - techniques and goals 279
- interpersonal psychotherapy (IPT) 99, 102
 - for bulimia nervosa 631
 - for child and adolescent eating disorders 843
 - for children and adolescents 726–7
 - for depression 13, 508–9, 510–11
- Jacobson, Neil S. 511–12
- Jaucourt, M. le Chevalier de 19
- kava (*Piper methysticum*) 136–8
 - active components 138
 - adverse effects 138
 - background 136
 - uses 136–8
- kindling phenomenon in alcohol withdrawal 303
- LAAM (L- α -acetylmethadol) 387–8
- lamotrigine, for bipolar affective disorder 489, 491–2
- learning disability persistent behavioural disorders 682–3
 - aggressive challenging behaviour 683–4
 - anger management 684
 - antipsychotic drugs 685–6
 - behaviour therapy 684
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy 684
 - lithium 686
 - mood stabilisers 686
 - nidotherapy 685
 - person-centred planning 685

- learning disability persistent (cont.)
 - psychopharmacological treatments 685–7
 - risperidone 685–6
 - SSRIs 687
- Lewy body dementia *see* dementia with Lewy bodies
- liaison psychiatry in primary care 162
- light therapy, for mood disorders 516–17
- lithium
 - antidepressant augmentation 487
 - discovery and testing 52, 53
 - for acquired brain injury behaviour disorders 201
 - for bipolar affective disorder 488–9, 490–2
 - for learning disability behavioural disorders 686
- lofexidine, for opioid withdrawal symptoms 385
- lorazepam, for delirium 176–7, 179–80, 181
- magnetic seizure therapy (MST) 84
 - rationale for focal brain stimulation 83–4
 - use in major depression 88–9
- maintenance ECT (M-ECT) 71
- maintenance therapy 100
- major depressive disorder and substance abuse 447–8
 - choosing an antidepressant 448
 - psychosocial treatment 448
- major depressive disorder treatment
 - deep brain stimulation (DBS) 90
 - electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) 58–9
 - magnetic seizure therapy (MST) 88–9
 - repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) 85–6
 - vagus nerve stimulation (VNS) 89–90
 - see also* depression
- malignant catatonia, use of ECT 60–1
- mania, use of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) 86
- massage, for eating disorders 643
- materia medica, nineteenth century 24–6
- mecamylamine, for nicotine dependence 430–1
- medical patients, nicotine dependence treatment 434
- medically-assisted withdrawal (MAW), for opioid dependence 384–6
- medications
 - developments in the 1950s and 1960s 7
 - discovery of antidepressants 7
 - discovery of chlorpromazine 7
 - new psychopharmacological compounds 8
 - see also* drugs; pharmacotherapy
- medications management, schizophrenia
 - intervention 474
- meditation for alcohol misuse 344–7
 - Benson's meditation training 344–5, 346
 - Carrington's standardized meditation 346
 - definition 345
 - distinction from relaxation techniques 344–5
 - evidence from studies 345–7
 - extent of use 345
 - mindfulness 345, 346–7
 - Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT) 346–7
 - Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) 346–7
 - possible mode of action 344
 - recommendations 347
 - secular mantra-based techniques 345, 346–7
 - techniques 345
 - Transcendental Meditation (TM) 344–5
 - Vipassana 346–7
- meditation for eating disorders 643–4
- Meduna, Ladislav Joseph von 28
- melatonin 181
- memantine
 - Alzheimer's disease studies 223, 231
 - dementia practice guidelines 232
 - dementia studies 190
 - vascular dementia study 226, 231
 - see also* cholinesterase inhibitors
- memory loss following ECT 70
- mental hospitals, decline of 158–9
- mental illness and substance abuse co-occurrence
 - adult attention deficit disorder (ADD) 450
 - anxiety disorders 449
 - assessment and diagnosis 443–4
 - bipolar disorder 448–9
 - clinical treatment interventions 445–7
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy 447
 - components of integrated treatment 447
 - dual diagnosis definition 442
 - integrated psychosocial treatments 446–7
 - integrated treatment model 444–5
 - major depression and dysthymia 447–8
 - medications to treat psychiatric disorders 446
 - medications to treat substance use disorders 446
 - motivational interviewing 446–7
 - panic disorder 449–50
 - personality disorders 450–1
 - post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) 450
 - prevalence 442–3
 - problems associated with 443
 - psychopharmacology 446
 - psychosocial treatments 446–7
 - schizophrenia 451–2
 - traditional (non-integrated) treatment model 444
 - treatment models 444–5
- mental illness educational interventions 122–5
 - bipolar disorder 122–3
 - family education 123–4
 - for health professionals 125
 - for patients and carers 122–4
 - for the general public 124–5
 - schizophrenia 123, 124–5
- mental retardation, use of ECT 68

- mentalization based treatment, for borderline personality disorder 662–3
- metabolic side effects of antipsychotics 464
- Methadone Anonymous 393
- methadone in medically-assisted withdrawal 384–5
- methadone maintenance treatment 387–9
- methamphetamine, methods of use 369–70
- methamphetamine dependence, prevalence 369 *see also*
 - stimulant dependence; stimulant misuse
- methamphetamine dependence psychological therapies 361–2
 - low-cost contingency management 361–2
- Matrix Model 361
- methylphenidate
 - cost-effectiveness of ADHD treatment 55
 - for ADHD 784–6
 - for child conduct problems 801–2
 - for delirium 180–1
 - for dementia 191
- Metrazol, use in convulsive therapy 27, 28
- mianserin, for delirium 180
- mind-body therapies
 - for alcohol misuse 343–7
 - for eating disorders 643–4
- Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT) 346–7
 - for depression 510
- Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) 346–7
- mindfulness techniques 345
 - for alcohol misuse 346–7
- minimal interventions, benzodiazepine dependence treatment 407–8
- Minnesota Model of treatment (alcohol use disorders) 324–8
 - evidence from studies 326–8
 - extent of use 325–6
 - Hazelden Model 325
 - origins and development 324
 - Project MATCH 325, 327
 - recommendations 328
 - treatment strategy 324–5
 - Twelve-Step based treatment 324–5
 - Twelve-Step Facilitation (TSF) 325, 327
 - use for adolescents 326
- mirtazapine, side effects 484
- models of treatment for mental disorder 9–10
 - cognitive-behavioural model 10
 - disease model 9–10
 - psychodynamic model 10
 - social model 10
- Moniz, Egas 35–7
- monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs)
 - for nicotine dependence 431
 - for PTSD 594–5
 - for social phobia 564
 - side effects 484
- mood disorders
 - ablative procedures 503
 - brain stimulation procedures 498–502
 - deep brain stimulation (DBS) 503
 - DSM-IV(TR) classification 11
 - ECT (electroconvulsive therapy) 58–65, 498–501
 - ECT and medication comparison 64
 - ECT and TMS comparison 64–5
 - ICD-10 classification 11
 - neurosurgical procedures 503
 - transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) 501–2
 - treatment choice from diagnosis (example) 10–14
 - treatments for depression 13–14
 - vagal nerve stimulation (VNS) 502
 - see also* affective disorders; bipolar disorder; depression; major depressive disorder
- mood disorders alternative therapies
 - androgen replacement 519–20
 - biophilia hypothesis 519
 - estrogen replacement in perimenopausal depression 519
 - exercise therapy 518–19
 - hormone replacement 519–20
 - light therapy 516–17
 - omega-3 supplementation 517–18
 - sleep deprivation therapy 517
 - St John's wort (hypericum extract) 520
 - swimming with dolphins 519
 - testosterone replacement 519–20
- mood disorders treatment choice
 - depression example 10–14
 - differentiation of depressive states 12–13
 - implications of diagnostic categories 11–12
 - limitations of diagnostic categories 11–12
 - narrowing the concept 12–13
- mood stabilisers
 - for learning disability behavioural disorders 686
 - for borderline personality disorder 669–70
 - for PTSD 596
 - see also* lithium
- morphine
 - mode of action 382
 - opioid dependence treatment 392
- motivational enhancement therapy (MET) for alcohol use disorders 270–1
 - evidence from studies 271
 - extent of use 270
 - techniques and goals 270
- motivational interviewing
 - for mental illness and substance abuse 446–7
 - for opioid dependence 393
 - nicotine dependence treatment 433
- motivational interviewing and enhancement, for child and adolescent eating disorders 843
- multi-systemic therapy, for children and adolescents 742–3

- naloxone, use in opioid dependence treatment 386
- naltrexone
 - combined pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy studies 332–3
 - for acquired brain injury behaviour disorders 204
 - for alcohol misuse 290
 - for nicotine dependence 431
 - for stimulant misuse or dependency 373
 - in medically-assisted withdrawal 385–6
 - maintenance treatment for opioid dependence 386–7
 - mode of action 382
 - Vivitrol (injectable naltrexone) 294–5
- naltrexone for alcohol dependence 294–5
 - contraindications, warnings and interactions 295
 - dose 295
 - evidence from studies 294–5
 - extent of use 294
 - factors influencing effectiveness 294
 - mode of action 294
- naproxen, use in dementia 236
- Narcotics Anonymous 393
- narrative therapy, for child and adolescent eating disorders 843
- National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) 642, 643, 645
- native healers 158
- nefazodone
 - combined studies 334
 - side effects 484
- neonatal withdrawal, opioid dependence treatment 394
- network therapy 278
 - for opioid dependence 393
- neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS), use of ECT 60–1
- neuroleptics *see* antipsychotics
- neurological diseases
 - and depression 250–5
 - and psychosis 244–50
 - increased incidence in later life 244
 - psychiatric sequelae 244
- neurological disorders, use of ECT 68–9
- neurosurgery
 - for mood disorders 503
 - for obsessive-compulsive disorder 582
- NICE (National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence) 103
- nicotine dependence
 - clinical features 423, 424
 - epidemiology of cigarette smoking 422
 - health hazards of smoking 423
 - national guidelines for treatment 423–4
 - quit rates for smoking 422–3
 - smoking in the developing world 423
 - socio-economic gradient in smoking 423
- nicotine dependence treatments 425–33
 - alternative therapies 433
 - behavioral therapy 432–3
 - brief interventions 432
 - bupropion sustained-release formulation (Zyban®) 428–9
 - clonidine 430
 - cognitive-behavioral interventions 432–3
 - in alcohol abusers 433–4
 - in cancer patients 434
 - in cardiac patients 434
 - in drug abusers 433–4
 - in medical patients 434
 - in persons with depression 434
 - in pulmonary patients 434
 - in schizophrenic patients 434
 - in substance abusers 433–4
 - mecamylamine 430–1
 - medication treatments 425–31
 - monoamine oxidase inhibitors 431
 - motivational interviewing 433
 - naltrexone 431
 - nicotine gum (nicotine polacrilex) 425–6
 - nicotine nasal spray 427
 - nicotine polacrilex lozenges 427–8
 - nicotine replacement therapies (NRTs) 425–8
 - nicotine sublingual tablet 428
 - nicotine vapour inhalers 427
 - nortriptyline 430
 - psychosocial treatments 432–3
 - recommendations on pharmacotherapies 431
 - self-help materials 432
 - stepped care approaches 425
 - transdermal nicotine patch 426–7
 - varenicline tartrate (Chantix®, Champix®) 429
- nidothyrapy, for learning disability and behavioural disorders 685
- non-directive relationship-based group therapies, for children and adolescents 727
- non-herbal dietary supplements 132–3, 139–42
- non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), use in
 - dementia 235–6
- non-verbal therapies, for eating disorders 645
- nortriptyline
 - for ADHD 786–7
 - for nicotine dependence 430
- obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)
 - characteristics 574
 - diagnostic criteria 574
 - etiology 575
 - link with GAS infection in children 575
 - prevalence 575
 - progression 575
 - rating scales for features 576
 - treatment response and remission criteria 576
 - types of obsessions and compulsions 574
 - Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) 576
- obsessive-compulsive disorder in children and adolescents 834–6
 - behaviour therapy 834
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy 834

- psychotherapy 834
- psychopharmacology 834–6
- obsessive-compulsive disorder treatment
 - APA guidelines (US) 577–9
 - behaviour therapy 579–80
 - clomipramine 578, 580–2
 - cognitive therapy 580
 - combined psychological and pharmacological treatment 582–3
 - deep brain stimulation (DBS) 90
 - educational interventions 126–7
 - evidence for treatment effectiveness 579–83
 - exposure with response/ritual prevention (ERP) 579–80
 - neurosurgery 582
 - NICE draft guidelines (UK) 576–7
 - official UK guidelines 576–7
 - official US guidelines 577–9
 - pharmacological treatments 575, 580–2
 - psychological treatments 575–6, 579–80
 - psychosocial treatments 578
 - rTMS (repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation) 88
 - SSRIs 577–8, 581–2
 - TMS (transcranial magnetic stimulation) 582
 - treatment response and remission criteria 576
- olanzapine
 - for bipolar affective disorder 489, 491–2
 - for delirium 177–8
 - for psychosis in dementia 246–7
 - for psychosis in Parkinson's disease 248
 - for schizophrenia 462–3
 - stroke risk 246
- omega-3 fatty acids 139–41
 - background 139–40
 - formulations 141
 - proposed mechanism of action 140
 - side effects 141
 - supplementation for mood disorders 517–18
 - use in depression 140–1
- ondansetron for alcohol dependence 298
 - evidence from studies 298
 - mode of action 298
- ondansetron for delirium 181
- opiate antagonists, for PTSD 597
- opioid abuse, definition 383
- opioid dependence
 - action of opioid receptor agonists 382
 - action of opioid receptor antagonists 382
 - action of opioids 382
 - clinical features 382–3
 - development of tolerance 383
 - DSM–IV–TR definition 383
 - epidemiology 381–2
 - opioid intoxication effects 382
 - overdose 382
 - prevalence 381–2
 - signs of opioid use 382
 - substance-induced disorders 382
 - substance use disorders 382
 - withdrawal syndrome 382–3
- opioid dependence psychological therapies 356–8
 - behavioural couples therapy 358
 - contingency management approaches 357–8
 - formal psychotherapy 358
 - use with methadone maintenance 356–7
- opioid dependence treatments 383–94
 - acupuncture 394
 - alternative treatments 394
 - buprenorphine in MAW 385
 - buprenorphine maintenance treatment 387–8, 389–90
 - clonidine 385
 - codeine 392
 - cognitive-behavioral therapy 393
 - community reinforcement approach 393
 - contingency management 393
 - diamorphine 390–1
 - dihydrocodeine 392
 - drug counseling 393
 - family therapies 392–3
 - ibogaine 394
 - LAAM (L- α -acetylmethadol) 387–8
 - lofexidine 385
 - measures of treatment success 383–4
 - medically-assisted withdrawal (MAW) 384–6
 - Methadone Anonymous 393
 - methadone in MAW 384–5
 - methadone maintenance treatment 387–9
 - morphine 392
 - motivational interviewing 393
 - naloxone 386
 - naltrexone in MAW 385–6
 - naltrexone maintenance treatment 386–7
 - Narcotics Anonymous 393
 - neonatal withdrawal 394
 - network therapy 393
 - office-based maintenance treatment (US) 392
 - opioid agonist maintenance treatment 387–92
 - opioid antagonist treatment 386–7
 - opioid antagonists in MAW 385–6
 - pharmacological treatments for withdrawal symptoms 385
 - priority of treatment outcomes 383–4
 - psychosocial treatment in agonist maintenance 392–4
 - psychotherapy 393
 - supportive expressive therapy 393
 - treatment in pregnancy 394
 - twelve-step programs 393
 - ultrarapid MAW 386
- opioid overdose 382
- opioid withdrawal syndrome 382–3

- oppositional defiant disorder
 - classification 796
 - diagnosis 796
 - see also* conduct problems
- panic disorder
 - and substance abuse 449–50
 - chronicity and course 543
 - clinical features 542–3
 - development and maintenance 544
 - diagnostic criteria 542
 - DSM–IV diagnostic category 6, 542
 - etiology 543–4
 - explanatory models 543–4
 - ‘fear of fear’ response 544
 - heritability 543
 - ICD–10 criteria 542
 - in children and adolescents 833
 - neurobiological processes 544
 - panic attacks 542–3
 - prevalence 542
 - prevention 548
 - psychological processes 544
 - risk factors 543–4
 - treatment delivery challenges 547–8
- panic disorder treatment
 - benzodiazepines 546
 - breathing retraining 545
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) 544–5, 547–8
 - cognitive restructuring 545
 - comparative and combination treatments 546–7
 - computer/web-based delivery of CBT 547–8
 - in vivo exposure 545
 - introceptive exposure 545
 - pharmacotherapy 545–6
 - prevention 548
 - psychoeducation 545
 - psychosocial treatment 544–5
 - SSRIs 545–6
 - rTMS (repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation) 87
 - treatment delivery challenges 547–8
- panic disorder with agoraphobia 543, 553
- Paracelsus 23
- paranoid personality disorder 661
 - characteristics 661
 - psychotherapy 661
- parenting skills programmes 725–6
 - children with ADHD 790
 - for child conduct problems 797, 798
 - see also* family therapies
- Parkinson’s disease
 - association with depression 252
 - incidence in later life 244
 - pharmacological treatment of depression 255
 - use of ECT 68
- Parkinson’s disease and psychosis
 - prevalence 247–8
 - symptoms 247–8
 - treatment 247–9
- paroxetine, side effects 484
- peer-review mechanism 51–2
- pemoline 784
- perphenazine, schizophrenia treatment 463
- persistent behavioural problems *see* behavioural disorders
- person-centred planning, for learning disability behavioural disorders 685
- personality disorder
 - and substance abuse 450–1
 - antisocial personality disorder 670–1
 - avoidant personality disorder 671–2
 - borderline personality disorder 662–70
 - dangerous and severe personality disorder 670
 - diagnosis 659
 - DSM–IV classification 659
 - ICD–10 classification 659
 - limitations of existing studies 673–4
 - mixed personality disorder studies 672–3
 - paranoid personality disorder 661
 - psychopathy 670
 - schizotypal personality disorder 661–2
- personality disorder treatments
 - assessment of treatment effectiveness 660
 - meta-analyses of psychotherapeutic studies 660–1
 - pharmacotherapy 661
 - see also specific personality disorders*
- pet therapy 195
- pethidine 181
- ‘Pharmaceutical-Industrial-Complex’, influence of 52
- pharmaceutical industry, growth of 26
- pharmaceutical industry-sponsored trials 52
- ‘pharmacological dissection’ 6
- pharmacotherapy
 - effects across diagnostic groupings 8
 - range of new compounds 8
 - history of 26
- pharmacotherapy for amphetamine dependence or misuse 373
- pharmacotherapy for benzodiazepine dependence 404–5
- pharmacotherapy for bipolar disorder 488–92
- pharmacotherapy for cannabis dependence 417–18
- pharmacotherapy for cocaine dependence or misuse 371–3
 - adrenergic blockers 373
 - amantadine 371–2
 - antidepressants 371
 - antiepileptics 372
 - baclofen 372
 - bromocriptine 372
 - buspirone 373
 - carbamazepine 372
 - cocaine vaccine 373

- desipramine 371
- dexamphetamine 373
- disulfiram 372
- dopamine agonists 371–2
- fluoxetine 371
- immunotherapies 373
- naltrexone 373
- phenytoin 372
- propranolol 373
- tiagabine 372
- topiramate 372
- pharmacotherapy for dementia 188–91
- pharmacotherapy for depressive disorder 483–8
- pharmacotherapy for mental illness and substance abuse
 - co-occurrence 446
- phenytoin, for stimulant misuse or dependency 372
- philanthropic movement, therapeutic philosophy 23–4
- phobia *see* agoraphobia; social phobia; specific phobia
- pica 756, 761–3
- pindolol, antidepressant augmentation 487
- placebo responses 49
- placebos in RCTs 49–50
 - clinically meaningful placebo-drug difference 50
 - placebo run-in method 49
 - use in pediatric age group 49–50
 - variations in placebo response 49
- post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) 592–604
 - and substance abuse 450
 - clinical guidelines 602–3
 - DSM–IV criteria 588–9
 - ICD–10 criteria 588–9
- post-traumatic stress disorder in children and adolescents 833–4
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy 833
 - eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) 834
 - psychotherapy 833
 - psychopharmacology 833–4
- post-traumatic stress disorder pharmacotherapy 592–8
 - adherence 597–8
 - antidepressants 593–5
 - antipsychotics (neuroleptics) 596–7
 - autonomic nervous system modulators 597
 - benzodiazepines 595–6
 - clinical issues 597–8
 - comorbidity 597
 - continuation, maintenance and termination 598
 - monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) 594–5
 - mood stabilizers 596
 - opiate antagonists 597
 - refractory symptoms 598
 - SSRIs 593–4
 - therapeutic mechanisms 603
 - tricyclic antidepressants 594
- post-traumatic stress disorder psychosocial treatments 599–602
 - cognitive processing therapy 599, 601
 - EMDR 590, 599, 600–1
 - exposure-based therapies 599–602
 - limitations of exposure-based therapies 601–2
 - skills training in affective and interpersonal regulation 601
 - therapeutic mechanisms 603–4
- post-traumatic stress disorder treatment, rTMS (repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation) 87–8
- Powell, Enoch 158–9
- pramipexole, for bipolar affective disorder 489–90
- prayer, therapy for alcohol misuse 343
- pregnancy
 - opioid dependence treatment 394
 - use of ECT 66
- Project MATCH 325, 327
- propranolol, for stimulant misuse or dependency 373
- psychiatric comorbidity, effects on stimulant use disorder treatment 375
- psychiatric diagnosis
 - biological underpinnings 7
 - current state 6–8
 - failure to indicate specific treatment 3
 - impact of discovery of antidepressants 7
 - impact of the HRS-D 7
 - increase in number of psychiatric entities 8
 - influences of DSM–III and ICD–9 3–4
 - lack of pharmacological specificity 8
 - matching to treatments 8–9
 - psychoanalytic view 7
 - search for specific diagnostic entities 3, 4
 - shift from the psychoanalytic view 7–8
 - view of psychiatric illness as a disease 7–8
- psychiatric disorders, emergence of the concept 7–8
- psychiatric drug testing
 - analysis of RCT data 48
 - atheoretical, descriptive approach 50
 - comparator drug trials 49
 - completer analysis of RCT data 48
 - double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized controlled trial model 48–9
 - funding by pharmaceutical firms 52
 - impact of changing psychiatric nosology 50
 - impact of lack of disease etiology 56
 - influence of the ‘Pharmaceutical-Industrial-Complex’ 52
 - intention-to-treat analysis of RCT data 48
 - interpretation of the literature 50–1
 - lithium 52
 - long-term trials 48–9
 - meta-analyses of large databases 51–2
 - peer-review mechanism 51–2
 - pharmaceutical industry-sponsored trials 52
 - placebos in RCTs 49–50
 - potential of genetic studies 56
 - proposed database of all clinical trials 52
 - relapse prevention trials 48–9
 - study design 47–52
 - see also* depression pharmacotherapy meta-analyses

- psychiatric nosology, impact of change in approach 50
- psychoanalytic view, shift away from 7–8
- psychodynamic-interpersonal therapy (PI), for depression 512
- psychodynamic model of treatment 10
- psychodynamic psychotherapy for alcohol use disorders 279–80
 - evidence from studies 280
 - extent of use 279–80
 - for child and adolescent eating disorders 842–3, 844
 - techniques and goals 279
- psychodynamic therapies 98–9
 - focal therapies 99
 - for children and adolescents (group) 727
 - for children and adolescents (individual) 726
 - for depression 512
 - interpersonal therapy 99
 - main characteristics 98–9
 - timescale 99
- psychoeducation 117
 - schizophrenia intervention 471
- psychoeducation about eating disorders
 - aims 637
 - for child and adolescent eating disorders 842
 - for family members of patients 638–9
 - for prevention of eating disorders 639
 - for primary care providers 640
 - negative effects 639–40
 - packages for patients 638
 - role in treatment 637–8
 - target groups 637
- 'psychological dissection' by psychological interventions 6
- psychological therapies *see* psychotherapy
- psychopathy 670
- psychopharmacology *see* pharmacotherapy
- psychoses *see* child and adolescent psychoses
- psychosis in cerebrovascular disease
 - risk of post-stroke psychosis 249
 - treatment 249
- psychosis in dementia
 - prevalence 245
 - symptoms 245
- psychosis in neurological disease 244–50
- psychosis in Parkinson's disease
 - prevalence 247–8
 - symptoms 247–8
- psychosis in traumatic brain injury
 - risk of 249
 - treatment 249
- psychosis treatment in dementia 245–7
 - anticonvulsants 247
 - antidepressants 247
 - atypical antipsychotics 245–7
 - cholinesterase inhibitors 247
 - olanzapine 246–7
 - quetiapine 247
 - risperidone 245–6
 - SSRIs 247
 - typical antipsychotics 245
- psychosis treatment in Parkinson's disease 247–9
 - atypical antipsychotics 247–9
 - clozapine 248
 - olanzapine 248
 - quetiapine 248–9
 - risperidone 248
- psychosocial treatments
 - for mental illness and substance abuse 446–7
 - for nicotine dependence 432–3
 - for stimulant use disorders 373–4
- psychostimulants
 - for acquired brain injury behaviour disorders 202–3
 - for child conduct problems 801–2
- psychosurgery
 - definition 31–2
 - history of 31–7
 - in late nineteenth century Britain 32–4
 - increased CSF pressure hypothesis 32–4
 - work of Egas Moniz 35–7
 - work of Gottlieb Burckhardt 34–5
- psychotherapy
 - behavioural therapies 99–100
 - cognitive analytic therapy (CAT) 100
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) 99–100, 102
 - experiential therapy 100
 - family therapy 100
 - focal therapies 99
 - integration of orientations 100
 - interpersonal therapy (IPT) 99, 102
 - maintenance therapy 100
 - psychodynamic therapies 98–9
 - range of psychotherapies 98
 - supportive therapy 100
 - systemic therapy 100
 - timescale of therapies 102–3
 - use of multiple therapies 100
 - see also* psychological therapies
- psychotherapy efficacy 104
 - common factors in effective therapies 104–5
 - comparison of therapies 104–5
 - evaluation of outcomes 104
 - factors affecting 104
 - length of therapy 109–10
 - patient/client factors 105–6
 - process research 108–9
 - role of the therapeutic alliance 107–8
 - therapist factors 106–7
- psychotherapy for amphetamine dependence 361–2
 - low-cost contingency management 361–2
 - Matrix Model 361
- psychotherapy for benzodiazepine dependence 406–7

- psychotherapy for cannabis dependence 362–4
 - young adult studies 362–4
- psychotherapy for cocaine dependence 359–61
 - behavioural couples therapy 360
 - behavioural therapies 359–60
 - cognitive-behavioural therapies 360
 - contingency management approaches 359–60
 - coping skills therapy 360
 - disease model approaches 361
 - low-cost contingency management 359–60
 - relapse preventions skills 360
 - voucher-based contingency management 359
- psychotherapy for depression 13
 - behaviour therapies 511–12
 - behavioural activation (BA) 511–12
 - Cognitive Behavioural Analysis System of Psychotherapy (CBASP) 512
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) 510–12
 - cognitive therapy (CT) 507–12
 - common factors model (meta-model) 513
 - efficacious and specific treatment concept 507, 512–13
 - evaluation of efficacy of therapies 507
 - interpersonal psychotherapy (IPT) 508–9, 510–11
 - mindfulness-based cognitive therapy (MBCT) 510
 - probably efficacious treatments 511–12
 - prophylactic effects of treatments 509
 - psychodynamic-interpersonal therapy (PI) 512
 - psychodynamic treatments 512
 - rough equivalence of various therapies 512–13
 - supportive-expressive psychotherapy 512
 - Treatment of Depression Collaborative Research Program (TDCRP) 508–9
- psychotherapy for drug dependence
 - cessation of drug use 354–5
 - changing reinforcement contingencies 355
 - cognitive behavioural and behavioural treatments 356–64
 - comparison with pharmacotherapy 354
 - disease model approaches 361
 - drugs with no effective pharmacotherapy 354
 - enhancement of social support network 355–6
 - extent of use 353
 - fostering compliance with pharmacotherapy 356
 - goals 354–6
 - harm reduction approach in the UK 354
 - improvement of interpersonal functioning 355–6
 - link between research and clinical practice 353–4, 364
 - management of negative emotions 355
 - management of painful affect 355
 - pharmacological orientation in UK treatment 354
 - relapse prevention 355
 - roles and uses in treatment 354
 - teaching coping skills 355
 - UK treatment approaches 354
 - see also specific drugs*
- psychotherapy for methamphetamine dependence 361–2
 - low-cost contingency management 361–2
 - Matrix Model 361
- psychotherapy for opioid dependence 356–8, 393
 - behavioural couples therapy 358
 - contingency management approaches 357–8
 - formal psychotherapy 358
 - use with methadone maintenance 356–7
- psychotherapy historical overview 100–3
 - development of clinical guidelines 103
 - evidence-based medicine and RCTs 102–3
 - limited impact of early research 100–2
- psychotic depression, use of ECT 59–60
- psychotic disorders, efficacy of ECT 65–6
- pulmonary patients, nicotine dependence
 - treatment 434
- QALY (quality of life year) value of treatments 55
- quetiapine
 - for bipolar disorder 489, 491
 - for delirium 179
 - for psychosis in dementia 247
 - for psychosis in Parkinson's disease 248–9
 - schizophrenia treatment 463
- randomized controlled trial (RCT) model 48–9
 - analysis of data 48
- reality orientation therapy, use in dementia 194, 237
- recovery movement 161
- rehabilitation and employment 163–4
- relapse prevention trials 48–9
- reliability of diagnostic categories 4
- reminiscence therapy, use in dementia 193–4, 236–7
- remoxipride, for delirium 179
- risperidone
 - for child conduct problems 802
 - for delirium 178–9
 - for learning disability behavioural disorders 685–6
 - for psychosis in dementia 245–6
 - for psychosis in Parkinson's disease 248
 - for schizophrenia 462–3
 - stroke risk 246
- rivastigmine
 - Alzheimer's disease studies 220–2, 223–4, 230
 - dementia practice guidelines 232
 - dementia studies 190
 - dementia with Lewy bodies studies 228–9, 231–2
 - for delirium 180
 - vascular dementia study 225, 230
 - see also* cholinesterase inhibitors
- rofecoxib, use in dementia 236
- rTMS (repetitive transcranial stimulation) *see* transcranial magnetic stimulation
- rumination disorder in early childhood 756, 763

- SAMe (S-adenosyl-methionine) 141–2
 - background 141
 - formulations 141–2
 - pharmacokinetics 141–2
 - side effects 141–2
 - studies of use in depression 141
- Schedule for Evaluating Persistent Symptoms (SEPS) 529
- schizoaffective disorder, antipsychotic medications 462
- schizophrenia
 - and substance abuse 451–2
 - effects of extended drug therapy 48–9
 - nicotine dependence treatment 434
 - relationship with epilepsy 27, 28
 - see also* child and adolescent schizophrenia
- schizophrenia pharmacotherapy (acute phase)
 - amisulpride 462–3
 - CATIE study 463
 - clozapine 462–3
 - CUTLASS studies 463
 - effectiveness of antipsychotic medications 462
 - extrapyramidal side effects 464
 - haloperidol 462–3
 - metabolic side effects 464
 - olanzapine 462–3
 - perphenazine 463
 - quetiapine 463
 - risperidone 462–3, 463
 - side effects of antipsychotics 463–4
 - sulpiride 463
 - tolerability and efficacy 463–4
 - typical versus atypical antipsychotics 462–3
 - ziprasidone 463
- schizophrenia pharmacotherapy (stable phase) 464–5
 - goals of long-term treatment 464
 - maintenance therapy 464–5
 - recovery model 464
 - relapse prevention and antipsychotics 464–5
- schizophrenia psychosocial interventions
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) 473–4
 - cognitive remediation/rehabilitation 474–5
 - common principles 470
 - compliance therapy 474
 - expressed emotion concept 470–1 *see also* family interventions
 - family interventions 471–3
 - historical development 470–1
 - medications management 474
 - psychoeducation 471
 - role in multidisciplinary management 469
 - role of the family 470–1
 - service delivery configurations 477
 - social skills training 475–6
 - systematic reviews 470
 - targets 470
 - timescale of intervention 470
 - training for mental health professionals 470
 - vocational rehabilitation 476–7
- schizophrenia treatment
 - effects of extended drug therapy 48–9
 - educational interventions 123, 124–5
 - efficacy of ECT 65–6
 - factors in treatment planning 461
 - phases of schizophrenia 461–2
 - rTMS (repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation) 86–7
 - treatment phases 461–2
 - see also* schizophrenia pharmacotherapy; schizophrenia psychosocial interventions
- schizophrenia treatment resistance 465–6
 - approaches to management 465–6
 - definition 465
 - use of antipsychotic combinations 466
 - use of ECT 466
 - use of high-dose antipsychotics 466
- schizophrenia with depression, antidepressant studies 54–5
- schizotypal personality disorder 661–2
 - pharmacotherapy 662
 - preventive study 661–2
 - psychological treatment 661–2
- school-based interventions 741–2
 - bullying interventions 742
 - parent skills programmes 741
 - small group therapy 741–2
 - teacher training 741
 - whole class early interventions 742
 - whole class preventive interventions 742
 - whole school positive behaviour programmes 742
- school phobia in children and adolescents 832
- scientific criteria for effectiveness of treatments 21–2
- screening and brief intervention *see* brief interventions for alcohol misuse
- sedative-hypnotic drugs
 - dependence *see* barbiturates; benzodiazepines; Z-drugs
 - extent of use 402
 - mode of action 402
 - propensity for dependence 402
 - withdrawal syndrome 402–3
- sedative withdrawal, use of benzodiazepines for delirium 179
- selective mutism in children 832–3
- selegiline (L-Deprenyl), use in dementia 234–5
- self-help approaches
 - for bulimia nervosa 632
 - for generalised anxiety disorder 534–5
 - for nicotine dependence 432
- sertraline, side effects 484
- service delivery configurations, for schizophrenia interventions 477
- sexual dysfunction
 - changing views of 693–4
 - classification 694–5
 - definition of abnormality 694–5

- history of therapies 693–4
- influence of the pharmaceutical industry 694–5
- Kinsey studies 693
- Masters and Johnson studies 693–4
- see also* gender identity disorders
- sexual dysfunction (female) 700–3
 - drug treatments 701, 702
 - hypoactive sexual desire 701–2
 - physiology of female sexual response 700–1
 - psychological approaches 701–2, 703
 - sexual arousal disorder 702–3
 - vaginismus 703
 - views on female sexuality 701
- sexual dysfunction (male) 695–700
 - anorgasmia 699–700
 - erectile disorder 696–9
 - orgasmic disorders 699–700
 - premature ejaculation 699
 - psychological and behavioural treatments 698–9, 700
 - retarded ejaculation 699–700
 - vascular function and neurophysiology 695–6
- sexual dysfunction treatments, lack of evidence for
 - effectiveness 695
- simple phobia *see* specific phobia
- sleep deprivation therapy, for mood disorders 517
- sleep disorders in early childhood 764–8
 - classification 764
 - limit-setting sleep disorder 767
 - sleep onset association disorder 764–7
 - sleep terrors 768
 - sleep walking 768
- smoking
 - epidemiology 422
 - health hazards 423
 - in the developing world 423
 - quit rates 422–3
 - socio-economic link 423
 - see also* nicotine dependence
- smoking withdrawal, and acupuncture 148–9
- SNRIs (serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors), for
 - generalised anxiety disorder 531
- social anxiety disorder *see* social phobia
- social behavior and network therapy 278
- social model of treatment 10
 - alternative therapies 14
- social phobia (social anxiety disorder)
 - characteristics 563
 - comorbidity 563–4
 - ‘generalized’ social phobia 563
 - impact on quality of life 563–4
 - levels of severity 563
 - overlap with avoidant personality
 - disorder 563
 - prevalence 563
 - reluctance to seek treatment 563–4
- social phobia in children and adolescents 831, 832–3
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy 832
 - psychopharmacology 832–3
- social phobia treatment
 - adjunctive benzodiazepine treatment 565
 - antidepressants 564–5
 - benzodiazepine monotherapy 565
 - cognitive-behavioral therapy 566
 - combined pharmacological and psychological interventions 568
 - comparison of pharmacological and psychological
 - interventions 567–8
 - exposure therapy 566–7
 - monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MOAIs) 564
 - pharmacological treatments 564–5
 - predictors of treatment outcome 568
 - psychological treatments 565–7
 - social skills training 567
 - SSRIs 564
- social problem solving, for children and adolescents 727–8
- social skills training
 - for ADHD 790
 - for children and adolescents 727–8
 - for schizophrenia 475–6
 - for social phobia 567
- somatoform disorders
 - action of anxiety-reducing drugs 529
 - assessment 527–9
 - benzodiazepines 529
 - complementary therapies 534–5
 - computer-aided CBT 535
 - definition 527
 - GABA-facilitating drugs 529
 - general principles of treatment 529
 - long-term course 527
 - pharmacological treatments 529, 533–4
 - prevalence 527
 - psychological treatments 529, 534
 - screening instruments 527–9
 - self-help approaches 534–5
 - theoretical models of treatment 529
- specific intervention plan (SIP) 6
- specific phobia
 - characteristics 553
 - clinical features 554
 - main types 554
 - prevalence 553–4
- specific phobia in children and adolescents 832
 - cognitive behavioural therapy 832
 - psychopharmacology 832
 - psychotherapy 832
 - psychotherapy and psychopharmacology 832
- specific phobia treatment
 - blood-injection-injury phobias 556–7
 - children and adolescents 556
 - comparative and combination treatments 558

- specific phobia treatment (cont.)
 - exposure-based treatments 555–6
 - exposure plus other psychosocial treatments 556
 - pharmacotherapy 558
 - psychosocial treatments 555–7
 - treatment delivery challenges 558
 - virtual reality exposure therapy (VRET) 556
- SSRIs (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors)
 - biological effects 8
 - comparison with benzodiazepines 48
 - data from comparator trials 49
 - effects across diagnostic groupings 8
 - for borderline personality disorder 667–8
 - for dementia 189–90
 - for generalised anxiety disorder 530
 - for learning disability behavioural disorders 687
 - for OCD 577–8, 581–2
 - for panic disorder 545–6
 - for psychosis in dementia 247
 - for PTSD 593–4
 - for social phobia 564
 - side effects 484
- SSRIs for alcohol dependence 295–6
 - evidence from studies 295–6
 - extent of use 295
 - mode of action 295
- St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) 14, 133–6, 137
 - active components 135–6
 - adverse effects 136
 - background 133–4
 - for depression 134–5
 - for mood disorders 520
 - herb-drug interactions 136, 137
 - uses 134–5
- stimulant delirium 370
- stimulant dependence
 - definition (DSM-IV) 370
 - prevalence 369
- stimulant-induced psychotic disorder 370
- stimulant intoxication
 - characteristics 370
 - physical signs and symptoms 370
 - treatment 370
- stimulant misuse
 - preferred methods 369–70
 - risks associated 369
 - see also* amphetamine; cocaine; methamphetamine
- stimulant overdose 370
- stimulant use disorder treatment 370–6
 - acupuncture 374–5
 - adrenergic blockers 373
 - amantadine 371–2
 - and alcohol addiction 375
 - and opioid addiction 375
 - and tobacco addiction 375
 - antidepressants 371
 - antiepileptics 372
 - baclofen 372
 - behavioural therapies 373–4
 - bromocriptine 372
 - buspirone 373
 - carbamazepine 372
 - cocaine vaccine 373
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy 374
 - community reinforcement approach 374
 - contingency management 374
 - desipramine 371
 - dexamphetamine 373
 - disulfiram 372
 - dopamine agonists 371–2
 - drug counseling 374
 - effects of concomitant addictions 375
 - fluoxetine 371
 - immunotherapies 373
 - naltrexone 373
 - pharmacotherapy of amphetamine dependence or misuse 373
 - pharmacotherapy of cocaine dependence or misuse 371–3
 - phenytoin 372
 - propranolol 373
 - psychiatric comorbidity 375
 - psychosocial treatments 373–4
 - tiagabine 372
 - topiramate 372
- stimulant withdrawal 370
- stress reactions *see* acute stress disorder; acute stress reaction; adjustment disorder; post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- stroke
 - incidence in later life 244
 - risk of post-stroke depression 251–2
 - risk of post-stroke psychosis 249
 - treatment of post-stroke depression 252, 256–4
 - treatment of post-stroke psychosis 249
 - use of ECT 69
 - see also* cerebrovascular disease
- stroke risk
 - and olanzapine 246
 - and risperidone 246
- substance abuse
 - and acupuncture 148, 149
 - educational interventions 126
 - nicotine dependence treatment 433–4
- substance abuse and mental illness co-occurrence
 - adult attention deficit disorder (ADD) 450
 - anxiety disorders 449
 - assessment and diagnosis 443–4
 - bipolar disorder 448–9
 - clinical treatment interventions 445–7
 - cognitive-behavioural therapy 447
 - components of integrated treatment 447
 - definition of dual diagnosis 442

- integrated psychosocial treatments 446–7
- integrated treatment model 444–5
- major depression and dysthymia 447–8
- medications to treat psychiatric disorders 446
- medications to treat substance use disorders 446
- motivational interviewing 446–7
- panic disorder 449–50
- personality disorders 450–1
- post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) 450
- prevalence 442–3
- problems associated with 443
- psychopharmacology 446
- psychosocial treatments 446–7
- schizophrenia 451–2
- traditional (non-integrated) treatment model 444
- treatment models 444–5
- substance use disorders complex interventions, therapeutic communities 328–30
- substance use disorders with depression, antidepressant studies 55
- suicide risk in mood disorders, effects of ECT 59–60
- sulpiride, schizophrenia treatment 463
- supportive-expressive therapy
 - for depression 512
 - for opioid dependence 393
- supportive therapy 100
- swimming with dolphins, for mood disorders 519
- systemic therapy 100
- tacrine 180
- TBI *see* traumatic brain injury
- TCAs *see* tricyclic antidepressants
- testosterone replacement, for mood disorders 519–20
- therapeutic communities 157
- therapeutic communities for alcohol/substance use disorders 328–30
 - community structure and organization 328–9
 - extent of use 329
 - origins and development 328
 - recommendations 330
 - studies of modified TCs 329
 - studies of traditional TCs 329
- therapeutic community treatments, for borderline personality disorder 666–7
- tiagabine, for stimulant misuse or dependency 372
- topiramate for alcohol dependence 296–7
 - contraindications, warnings and interactions 297
 - evidence from studies 297
 - modes of action 296–7
- topiramate for stimulant misuse or dependency 372
- totalistic view of madness 19–20
- traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) 132, 144
 - diagnosis and treatment of emotional problems 145
 - history of acupuncture 144
 - principles of acupuncture 145
 - view of mental illness 145
 - see also* acupuncture
- Transcendental Meditation (TM) 344–5
 - evidence from alcohol misuse studies 345
 - origin and description 345
- transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) 90–1
 - rationale for focal brain stimulation 83–4
- transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS, rTMS) 84
 - comparison with ECT 64–5
 - evidence for effectiveness in psychiatry 85–8
 - for depression 13
 - for major depression 85–6
 - for mania 86
 - for mood disorders 64–5, 501–2
 - for OCD 88, 582
 - for panic disorder 87
 - for PTSD 87–8
 - for schizophrenia 86–7
 - rationale for focal brain stimulation 83–4
 - see also* magnetic seizure therapy
- transference focused psychotherapy, for borderline personality disorder 663–4
- transsexualism 703–4
 - classification 710–11
 - coincident mental illness 711
 - differential diagnosis 711–12
 - gender reassignment surgery 712–14
 - in children and adolescents 713
 - psychological treatment 712
 - subsets of transsexuals 711–12
- transvestism
 - classification 710–11
 - differential diagnosis 711–12
- traumatic brain injury (TBI)
 - incidence in later life 244
 - risk of psychosis 249
 - treatment for psychosis 249
- trazodone 181
- treatment
 - matching to psychiatric diagnosis 8–9
 - matching to psychiatric diagnosis (mood disorders example) 10–14
- treatment efficacy in psychiatric disorders 55
- treatment foster care, for children and adolescents 743
- treatment models for mental disorder 9–10
 - cognitive-behavioural model 10
 - disease model 9–10
 - psychodynamic model 10
 - social model 10
- Treatment of Depression Collaborative Research Program (TDCRP) 508–9
- treatment resistance
 - behavioural phenocopies 21
 - development of the concept 18–19
 - link with chronicity concept 20–1
- treatment response evaluation 18–19, 20–1

- tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs)
 - biological effects 8
 - effects across diagnostic groupings 8
 - for ADHD 786–7
 - for generalised anxiety disorder 530
 - for PTSD 594
 - side effects 484
- triiodothyronine, antidepressant augmentation 487
- Twelve-Step based treatment 324–5
- Twelve-Step Facilitation (TSF) 325, 327
- twelve step facilitation (TSF) therapy for alcohol use
 - disorders 273–4
 - evidence from studies 274
 - extent of use 274
 - technique and goals 273–4
- twelve-step programs, for opioid dependence 393
- typical antipsychotics, psychosis treatment in dementia 245
- vagus (vagal) nerve stimulation (VNS) 89
 - evidence for effectiveness in psychiatry 89–90
 - for depression 13
 - for major depression 89–90
 - for mood disorders 502
 - rationale for focal brain stimulation 83–4
- valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*) 138–9
 - active components 139
 - background 138
 - herb-drug interactions 139
 - side effects 139
 - uses 138–9
- validation therapy 194–5
- validity of diagnostic categories 4–5
- valproate
 - for alcohol dependence 296
 - for alcohol withdrawal 304
 - for bipolar affective disorder 488–9, 491–2
- varenicline tartarate (Chantix®, Champix®) 429
- vascular dementia
 - AChE inhibitor studies 224–6, 230–1
 - and depression 251
 - donepezil studies 224–5, 230
 - galantamine studies 225–6, 230–1
 - memantine study 226, 231
 - mode of action of AChE inhibitors 224
 - practice guidelines for AChE inhibitors 232
 - prevalence rates 217
 - rivastigmine study 225, 230
 - see also* dementia
- vasopressin, for acquired brain injury behaviour disorders 204
- venlafaxine
 - for ADHD 788
 - for generalised anxiety disorder 531
- venues of care (asylums), development of 23
- Vipassana meditation technique, 346–7
- virtual reality exposure therapy (VRET), for specific
 - phobia 556
- vis medicatrix* 22–3
- vitamin E, use in dementia 233
- Vivitrol (injectable naltrexone) 294–5
- vocational rehabilitation, schizophrenia intervention 476–7
- walking therapy, dementia intervention 196
- Willis, Thomas 23
- Wilson, Isabel 27
- Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) 576
- yoga, for eating disorders 644
- youth interpersonal skills, for conduct problems 799, 801
- Z-drugs *see* zaleplon; zolpidem; zopiclone; cyclopyrrolones
- zaleplon 531
 - extent of use 402
 - mode of action 402
 - propensity for dependence 402
 - see also* cyclopyrrolones
- ziprasidone
 - for delirium 179
 - for schizophrenia 463
- zolpidem 531
 - extent of use 402, 405–6
 - mode of action 402
 - potential for misuse 406
 - risk of dependence 402, 406
 - see also* cyclopyrrolones
- zopiclone 531
 - extent of use 402, 405–6
 - for anxiety disorders 529
 - mode of action 402, 529
 - potential for misuse 406
 - risk of dependence 402, 406
 - see also* cyclopyrrolones
- Zyban *see* bupropion