

Stahl's Illustrated

Index

- acetylcholine 35
 - and aggression 40
- adrenergic blockers 76
- affective disorder 19
- aggression
 - definition 2
 - genes associated with
 - 5HTTLPR 47, 48
 - COMT 46, 48
 - FKBP5 48
 - MAO-A *see* MAO-A gene
 - genetics 23
 - impulsive 2, 3, 15, 28
 - inheritance 41
 - mechanisms of 34
 - neurotransmitter systems involved in 23, 24, 35
 - acetylcholine 40
 - dopamine 36
 - GABA 39
 - glutamate 39
 - serotonin 37
 - serotonin receptors 38
 - predisposition 8
 - psychopathic 2, 5
 - psychotic 2, 4, 29
 - reactive 2, 3
 - treatment 49–79
- amygdala 27, 29, 35
- anterior cingulate cortex 27
- anticonvulsants 73
- antidepressants 74
- antipsychotics 51–72
 - atypical 57–59
 - binding profiles 58–59
 - high-dose monotherapy 61–71
 - molecular binding profiles 58
 - side effects 58
 - dopamine D2 receptor occupancy 52
 - high-dose monotherapy 54, 72
 - pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics 53
 - polypharmacy 54, 57
 - time to treat 55
 - treatment algorithm 56
 - see also individual drugs*
- antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) 31
 - reduced gray matter volume 33
- aripiprazole
 - binding profile 58
 - dose range 71
 - high-dose monotherapy 67
- asenapine
 - binding profile 58
 - dose range 71
 - high-dose monotherapy 69
- attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) 28
- atypical antipsychotics 57–59
 - binding profiles 58–59
 - high-dose monotherapy 61–71
 - dose range 71
 - molecular binding profiles 58
 - side effects 58
 - see also* antipsychotics

- benzodiazepines 78
- bipolar disorder
 - and substance abuse 8
 - and violent behavior 19
- borderline personality disorder 28
- bottom-up limbic drive 25, 27
 - suppression of 50
- Brøset Violence Checklist (BVC) 21
- carbamazepine 73
- catechol-O-methyltransferase *see* COMT
- child abuse
 - MAO-A gene 44
 - and violence 7
- citalopram 74
- Classification of Violence Risk (COVR) 21
- Clinically Feasible Iterative Classification Tree (ICT-CF) 21
- clozapine
 - binding profile 58
 - dose range 71
 - high-dose monotherapy 61
- cognitive behavioral therapy 79
- cognitive dysfunction 18
 - testosterone-induced 16
- command hallucinations 4
- COMT 46, 48
- conduct disorder 31
- cortical control centers 25, 26
- counseling 79
- delusions 4
- dialectical behavioral therapy 79
- dopamine 35
 - and aggression 36
 - D2 receptor occupancy 52, 60
- dose ranges of atypical antipsychotics 71
- emotional hypersensitivity 3
- FKBP5 48
- fluoxetine 74
- GABA *see* gamma-aminobutyric acid
- gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) 35
 - and aggression 39
- gender
 - sexual dimorphism
 - MAO-A gene 44
 - reversal in schizophrenia 12
 - and testosterone exposure 13
 - "sexual unmorphism" 12
 - and violence 11
- genes associated with aggression
 - 5HTTLPR 47, 48
 - COMT 46, 48
 - FKBP5 48
 - MAO-A *see* MAO-A gene
- genetics of aggression 23
- glutamate 35
 - and aggression 39
- grandiosity 4
- gray matter, reduced volume 33
- Hare Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version (PCL:SV) 21
- Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) 21
- heterogeneity of violence 2
- high-dose monotherapy
 - atypical antipsychotics 61–71
 - conventional antipsychotics 72
- hippocampus 27
- Historical Clinical Risk Management (HCR-20) 21
- hostility, testosterone-induced 16
- 5HTTLPR 47, 48
- hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal (HPA) axis 7
- hypothalamus 27
- iloperidone
 - binding profile 58
 - dose range 71
 - high-dose monotherapy 68
- impulsive aggression 2, 3
 - MAO-A gene 45
 - neurocircuitry 28
 - and serotonin 15
 - and testosterone 15
- inheritance of aggression 41
- interpersonal skills training 79
- lamotrigine 73
- limbic control centers 25, 27

- lithium 73
- lurasidone
 - binding profile 58
 - dose range 71
 - high-dose monotherapy 70
- MAO-A gene 42, 48
 - child abuse 44
 - polymorphisms, and impulsivity 45
 - sexual dimorphism 44
 - testosterone regulation 43
- men
 - childhood abuse 44
 - schizophrenia in 12
 - violent behavior 11
- Modified Screening Tool (MST) 21
- monoamine oxidase A ("warrior gene")
 - see MAO-A gene
- mood stabilizers 73
 - see also *individual drugs*
- naltrexone 77
- neurobiology 23
 - aggression 24
 - impulsive 29
 - neurotransmitter systems 35
 - psychopathic 32
 - psychotic 29
 - bottom-up limbic drive 25, 27
 - impaired neurotransmission 24
 - testosterone effects 17
 - top-down cortical brake 25, 26
- nonpharmacological treatment 79
- norepinephrine 35
- nucleus accumbens 29
- olanzapine
 - binding profile 58
 - dose range 71
 - high-dose monotherapy 62
- opiate antagonists 77
- orbitofrontal cortex 26
- oxcarbazepine 73
- paliperidone
 - binding profile 58
- dose range 71
 - high-dose monotherapy 64
- paranoid 4
- phenytoin 73
- posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) 28
- predatory gain 5
- prediction of violence 22
- prefrontal cortex 26, 35
- psychopathic aggression 2, 5
 - neurocircuitry 32
- Psychopathology Checklist–Revised (PCL-R) 30
- psychopathy 30
 - antisocial personality disorder 31
 - conduct disorder 31
 - reduced gray matter volume 33
- psychosis 4
- psychosocial interventions 79
- psychotic aggression 2, 4
 - neurocircuitry 29
- quetiapine
 - binding profile 58
 - dose range 71
 - high-dose monotherapy 65
- reactive aggression 2, 3
- remorse, lack of 5
- risk assessment 21, 22
- risk factors for violence 6
 - affective disorder 19
 - child abuse 7
 - cognitive dysfunction 18
 - gender 11
 - schizophrenia 9, 10
 - substance abuse 8
 - treatment nonadherence 20
- risperidone
 - binding profile 58
 - dose range 71
 - high-dose monotherapy 63
- schizophrenia
 - delusions 4
 - "sexual unmorphism" 12
 - and substance abuse 8

- testosterone in 13, 16, 17
 - cognition and hostility 16
 - effects on neurotransmission 17
 - treatment nonadherence 20
 - violent behavior 9
 - cost of 10
- selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) 74
- serotonin 35
 - and aggression 37
 - impulsive aggression 15
 - neurotransmission, testosterone effects 17
- serotonin receptors 38
- serotonin transporter gene *see* 5HTTLPR
- sertaline 74
- sexual dimorphism
 - MAO-A gene 44
 - reversal in schizophrenia 12
 - and testosterone exposure 13
- side effects of atypical antipsychotics 58
- stimulants 75
- substance abuse 29
 - and violence 8
- testosterone
 - and impulsive aggression 15
 - regulation of MAO-A gene 43
 - in schizophrenia 13
 - cognition and hostility 16
 - effects on neurotransmission 17
 - and violent behavior 14
- thalamus 27
- threat 4
 - exaggerated perception 3
- top-down cortical brake 25, 26
 - suppression of 50
- topiramate 73
- treatment 49–79
 - adrenergic blockers 76
 - antidepressants 74
 - antipsychotics 51–72
 - benzodiazepines 78
 - mood stabilizers 73
 - nonadherence 20
 - nonpharmacological 79
 - opiate antagonists 77
 - stimulants 75
 - see also individual drugs*
- valproate 73
- ventral tegmental area 29
- violence
 - genetics 23
 - heterogeneity of 2
 - neurobiology 23
 - patient prediction 22
 - predisposition to 8
 - risk assessment 21, 22
 - risk factors 6
 - affective disorder 19
 - child abuse 7
 - cognitive dysfunction 18
 - gender 11
 - substance abuse 8
 - treatment nonadherence 20
 - in schizophrenia 9, 10
 - cost of 10
 - testosterone exposure 13, 16, 17
 - treatment nonadherence 20
 - testosterone effects 14
 - treatment 49–79
 - see also aggression*
- Violence Risk Assessment Guide (VRAG) 21
- Violence Risk Scale (VRS) 21
- Violence Risk Screening-10 (V-RISK-10) 21
- “warrior gene” (MAO-A) 42
- women
 - childhood abuse 44
 - schizophrenia in 12
 - violent behavior 11
- ziprasidone
 - binding profile 58
 - dose range 71
 - high-dose monotherapy 66