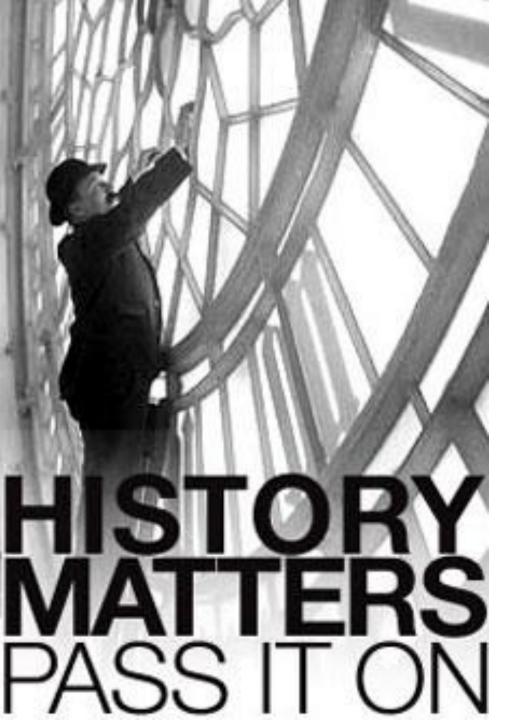
How will current psychiatric practices be seen in the future?

Anne Harrington

Harvard University



When our present has become the past...

What stories will be told of our time?

STORY #1: A TIME OF UPHEAVAL

Q Search analysis, research, academics...

THE CONVERSATION

Academic rigor, journalistic flair

COVID-19 Arts + Culture Economy + Business Education Environment + Energy Ethics + Religion Health Politics + Society Science + Technology



COVID-19's parallel pandemic: Why we need a mental health 'vaccine'



Mental health and psychosocial considerations during the COVID-19 outbreak

18 March 2020

In January 2020 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak of a new coronavirus disease, COVID-19, to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. WHO stated that there is a high risk of COVID-19 spreading to other countries around the world. In March 2020, WHO made the assessment that COVID-19 can be characterized as a pandemic.

WHO and public health authorities around the world are acting to contain the COVID-19 outbreak. However, this time of crisis is generating stress throughout the population. The considerations presented in this document have been developed by the WHO Department of Mental Health and Substance Use as a series of messages that can be used in communications to support mental and psychosocial well-being in different target groups during the outbreak.

There's Always Been A Shortage Of Therapists. The Pandemic Made It Worse

ELIZABETH GULINO
LAST UPDATED MAY 20, 2021, 1:44 PM









In April, a TikTok came across my for you page that stopped me in my tracks. In it, Jessica

Macnair, LPC, a therapist based in Washington,
D.C., was begging people to consider studying to become a licensed therapist. "We need more qualified clinicians in our field," she urged viewers in her video. "We are absolutely drowning."



By Judith Warner

Published April 30, 2021 Updated May 21, 2021

The New York Times

Andrew Gregory *Health editor*

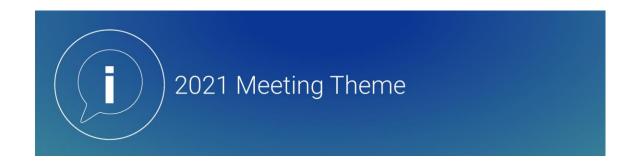
Thu 9 Sep 2021 14.44 EDT

Third of BAME staff in NHS mental health services face racist abuse at work

NHS England leaders urged to tackle issue after survey finds one in three have experienced harassment, bullying and attacks



NHS leaders are being urged to tackle racist abuse of staff as new figures reveal that a third of black, Asian or minority ethnic workers in mental health trusts in England have experienced harassment, bullying or attacks by patients, relatives or members of the public.



Finding Equity Through Advances in Mind & Brain in Unsettled Times

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacted a heavy toll. It has also laid bare many of the historic inequalities that have persisted in our society—issues that have predated the pandemic and will carry on beyond it.

In these unsettled times, we are presented with an unparalleled opportunity to address disparities in health care delivery and pursue a meaningful and equitable future for our patients and the field of psychiatry. This work is critical as we face a pandemic of mental illness that will persist long after COVID-19 infections subside. To move forward, we must place an emphasis on increasing the quality of treatment, while continuing to work on eliminating the barriers that prevent patients from accessing mental health and substance use services.

The scientific program for the 2021 Annual Meeting will examine the concept of equity in all its forms, through the conceptual lenses of both the mind & the brain. From disparities across the provision of health care to people of different races, to how patients with mental illness are treated compared to patients with other health issues, to how the flaws in our nation's mental health care system exacerbate these issues—the more we understand both the interplay of the mind and the brain—the better we will be able to determine appropriate treatments for our patients and assert the position of psychiatry in medicine.

Why the APA's apology for promoting white supremacy falls short

While the mea culpa details many of the past racist practices in psychology, it largely omits a key portion of this history.



Patients at Crownsville State Hospital psychiatric hospital, formerly Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland, in Crownsville, Md., in 1947.

Afro American Newspapers / Gado / Getty Images

Reviev

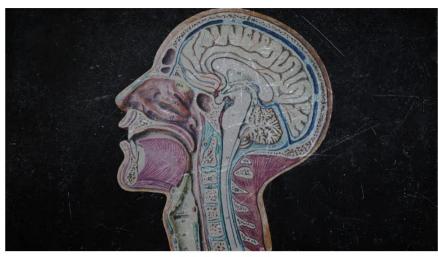
Neurological manifestations of COVID-19: a systematic review and detailed comprehension

Zeina Hassan Ousseiran, Youssef Fares & Wafaa Takash Chamoun 🗷 🗓

Received 14 Jun 2021, Accepted 16 Aug 2021, Accepted author version posted online: 25 Aug 2021, Published online: 27 Sep 2021

Review > Brain Behav Immun. 2020 Jul;87:34-39. doi: 10.1016/j.bbi.2020.04.027. Are We facing a crashing wave of neuropsychiatric symptoms Are we racing a crasming wave or neuropsychiatric symptoms
sequelae of COVID-19? Neuropsychiatric symptoms and potential immunologic mechanisms Emily A Troyer 1, Jordan N Kohn 2, Suzi Hong 3

Study reveals acute effects of severe COVID-19 on the brain



In people with severe COVID-19, central nervous system complications may be more common than initially estimated. Mental Art + Design/Stocksy

- A large international study suggests that around 1 in every 100 patients hospitalized with COVID-19 have brain complications.
- These include stroke, brain hemorrhage, and other potentially fatal conditions.
- Many of the patients had preexisting illnesses, such as high blood pressure, heart disease, and diabetes.
- Previous research has shown that some people who recover from COVID-19 have lingering neurological and psychiatric symptoms.

As the COVID-19 pandemic wears on, experts increasingly recognize that SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes the disease, affects areas beyond the lungs. It can also infect the kidneys, gut, and blood vessels, for example.

In addition, COVID-19 can cause a range of neurological and psychiatric symptoms.

STORY #2: A TIME OF RECALIBRATION

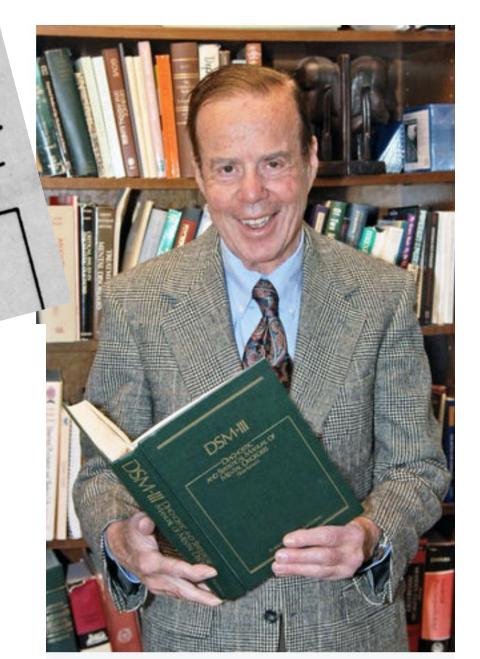
Therapy and insurance: This book is the latest Word This book is the latest Word

The name of the book is Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders and, while you may never have seen a copy or even heard the book determines to a great if your insurance will pay all, prone of the bill from your the none of the bill from your the

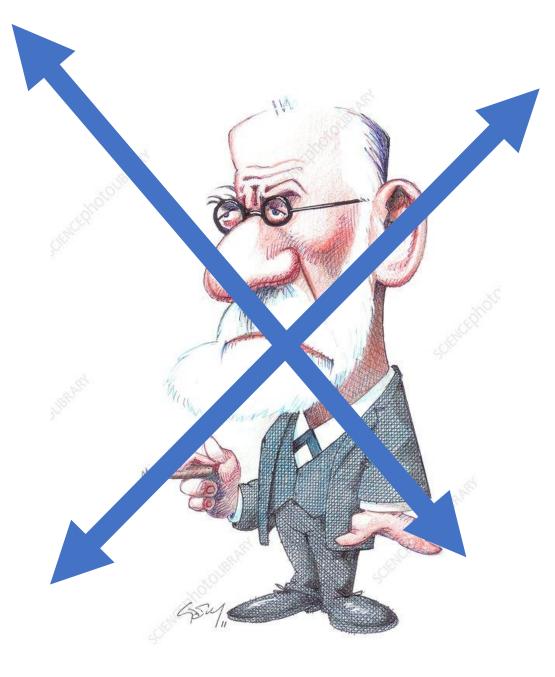
Psychiatric Bible

Bringing Order to Disorders

By ANNE C. ROARK, Times Staff Writer



Source: Columbia University





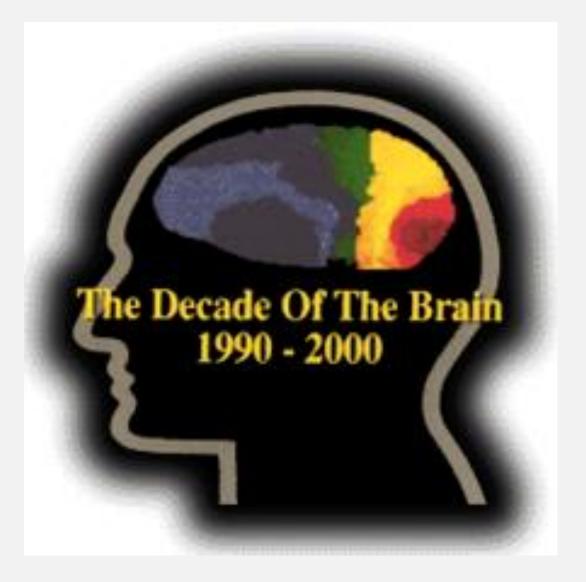
"Psychiatry, the prodigal son, has returned home to its place as a specialty within the field of medicine" Nancy Andreasen,1989

"Her book will be especially valuable to anyone who knows someone afflicted with a mental illness." -New York Times Book Review The Biological Revolution in Psychiatry NANCY C. ANDREASEN, M.D., Ph.D.

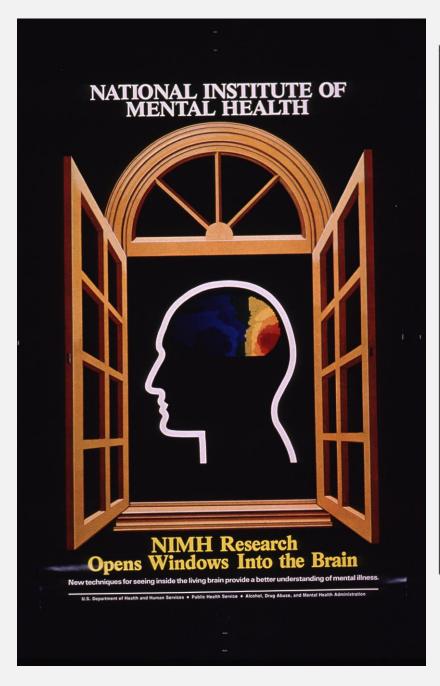


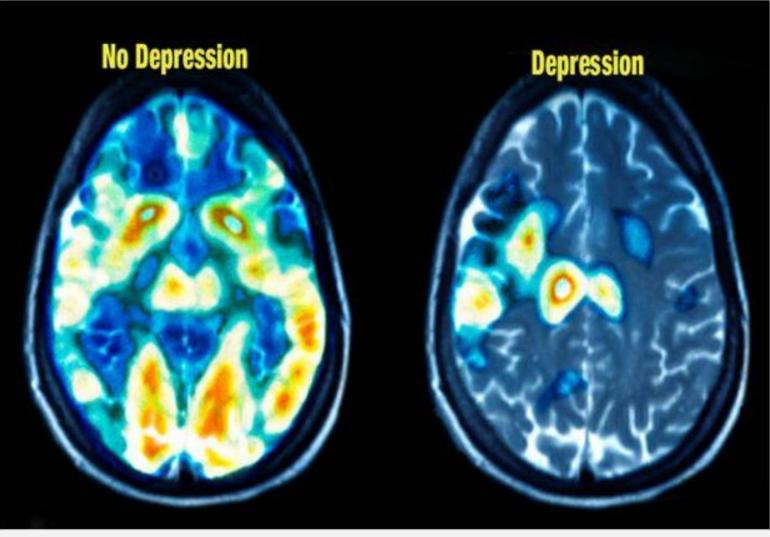
vio Conte (R-MA, sponsor of the bill).

"Decade of the Brain" resolution with (I-r) Sen. Pete Domenici (R-NM), Sen. Donald Riegle, Jr. (D-M)



1990 Begins the Decade of the Brain





"A tremendous new vista" --Herbert Pardes, NIMH Director, in 1981



"During the so-called Decade of the Brain, there was neither a marked increase in the rate of recovery from mental illness, nor a detectable decrease in suicide or homelessness—each of which is associated with a failure to recover from mental illness." – Tom Insel, director of the NIMH, 2010

Manic-depression caused by gene, study indicates Richard Saltus Globe Staff

Boston Globe (1960-1988); Feb 26, 1987; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Bos

Manic-depression caused by gene, study indicates

By Richard Saltus Globe Staff

Scientists today reported that a gene inherited through generations of Pennsylvania Amish is the major cause of manic-depression afflicting certain families of the rural sect, yielding the strongest evidence yet for a genetic basis of one of the common mental illnesses.

The finding has the potential to improve diagnosis and treatment of manic-depression, a disorder marked by violent mood swings. It affects an estimated 1 million to 2 million Americans.

Researchers hunting sites of manic-depression genes

Chicago Tribune (1963-1996); Apr 3, 1996; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Chicago Tribune pg. 7

Researchers hunting sites of manic-depression genes

S cientists who launched an all-points search for manic-depression genes say they've found five possible hiding spots.

Further work might reveal the genes themselves, a step toward finding better treatments for a condition that strikes 1 percent to 2 percent of Americans at some point in their lives.

Scientists have strong evidence that genes play a role in making people vulnerable to the disorder, but so far no gene has been identified.



1996

5 Disorders Share Genetic Risk Factors, Study Finds

By GINA KOLATA

The psychlatric illnesses seem very different — schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, audism, major depression and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Yet they share several genetic glitches that can nudge the brain along a path to mental lilness, researchers report. Which disease, if any, develops is thought to depend on other genetic or environmental factors.

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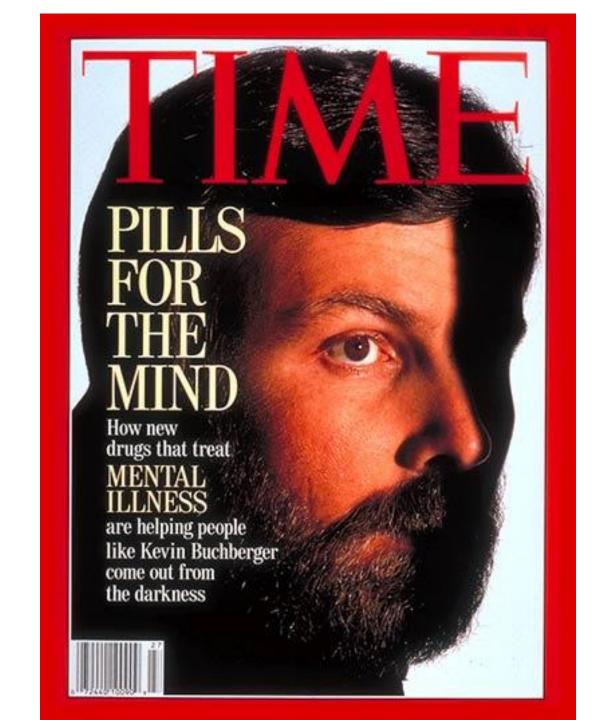
Autism, for example, was once called childhood schizophrenia. It was not until the 1970s that autism was distinguished as a separate disorder.

But Dr. Sebat, who did not work on the new study, said that until now it was not clear whether the rare families he and others had studied were an exception or whether they were pointing to a rule about multiple disorders arising from a single genetic glitch.

"No one had evelomatically looked at

202 I

1987





"disturbed wards have virtually disappeared"

Many hospitals have found that

THORAZINE*

- makes patients accessible and receptive to psychotherapy
 reduces or eliminates the need for restraint and seclusion
- · improves ward morale
- · speeds release of hospitalized patients
- · reduces destruction of personal and hospital property
- · reduces need for shock therapy and lobotomy
- · increases capacity of hospital to serve more patients

'Thorazine' is available in ampuls, tablets and syrup (as the hydrochloride),

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia

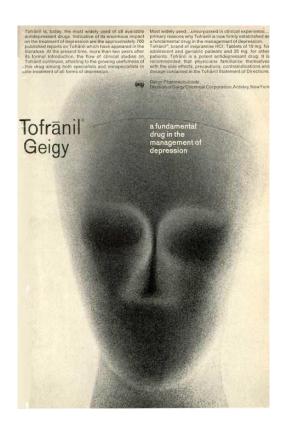
1. Overholser, W.: in Chlorpromazine and Mental Health, Philadelphia, Lea &

Febiger, 1955. *T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. for chlorpromazine, S.K.F.

Chlorpromazine, (US approved as an antipsychotic, 1954)



Meprobamate, (US approved as an anxiolytic, 1958)



Imipramine, (US approved as an antidepressant, 1958)

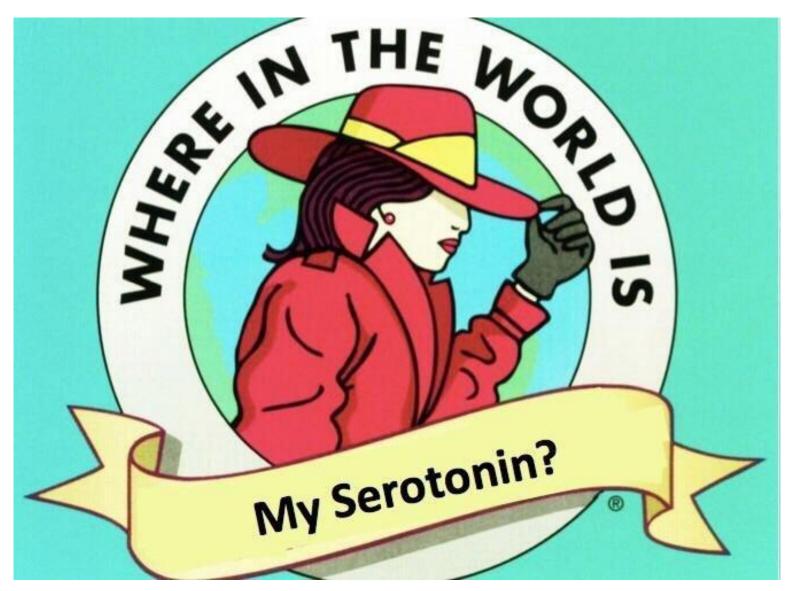












"The past two decades have been a barren time for the discovery of novel drugs for psychiatric disorders, in particular those that could revolutionize disease treatment" (*Nature Review*, 2007)



Is Pharma Running Out of Brainy Ideas?

Recent cutbacks raise concerns about the future of drug development for nervous system disorders

Why 'big pharma' stopped searching for the next Prozac

Pharma giants have cut research on psychiatric medicine by 70% in 10 years, so where will the next 'wonder drug' come from?



▲ Even when trials of new drugs show promise in early stages they often fall at the final hurdle, reducing incentives for drugs companies to invest

"BIOLOGY NEVER READ THAT BOOK" (TOM INSEL, NIMH DIRECTOR, 2013)

MONDAY, MAY 6, 2013 12:06 PM EDT

Beginning of the end of the DSM?

The National Institute of Mental Health has announced it will reorient its research away from DSM categories

JOHN HORGAN, SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

Science Plays the Long Game. But People Have Mental Health Issues Now.

I've reported on behavior and mental health for 20 years. As I exit, I can't help but wonder why researchers have placed so little emphasis on helping people in distress today.

The New York Times





VOICES

The original architects of DSM-III "were real heroes at the time...but totally wrong in a way they couldn't have imagined. So in fact, what they produced was an absolute scientific nightmare."

-Steven Hyman 2013*

*Former NIMH director, current Director of the Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research at the Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard



VOICES

I am disappointed that we have never identified the "bipolar gene." . . . I realize now how complicated it is and how naïve we were. Very good people are now looking for the genes, not a single gene. I am not going to be the one to find them, but it would be nice to know that there really are genes when patients ask, "Is this a genetic disorder?" and I can only say, "Well, we think so."

- David Dunner, 2001*

*Professor Emeritus in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at the University of Washington, Director of the Center for Anxiety and Depression, Mercer Island, WA



VOICES

"I spent 13 years at NIMH really pushing on the neuroscience and genetics of mental disorders, and when I look back on that I realize that while I think I succeeded at getting lots of really cool papers published by cool scientists at fairly large costs—I think \$20 billion—I don't think we moved the needle in reducing suicide, reducing hospitalizations, improving recovery for the tens of millions of people who have mental illness...I hold myself accountable for that." Thomas Insel, 2017*

^{*}former director of the NIMH, cofounder of a digital mental health company named "Mindstrong," "Mental Health Czar" to the state of California



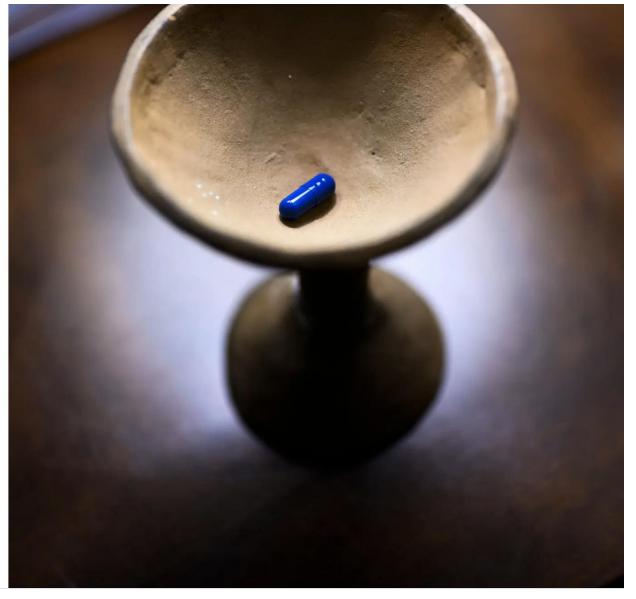
STORY #3: HOPE AND HYPE

The Psychedelic Revolution Is Coming. Psychiatry May Never Be the Same.

Psilocybin and MDMA are poised to be the hottest new therapeutics since Prozac. Universities want in, and so does Wall Street. Some worry a push to loosen access could bring unintended consequences.

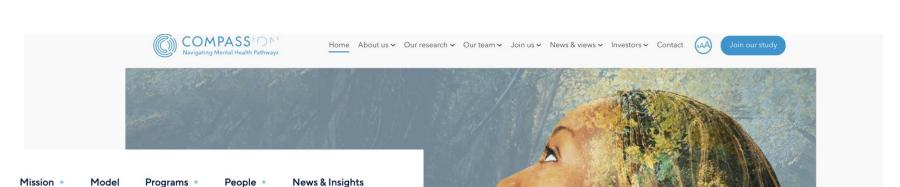
By Andrew Jacobs

Published May 9, 2021 Updated Nov. 11, 2021



A dose of psilocybin, at the Center for Psychedelic and Consciousness Research at Johns Hopkins. Matt Roth for The New York Times



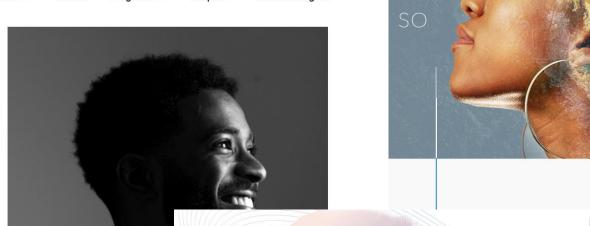




Redefining how the world approaches, prevents, and heals mental health disorders.

We are a biotechnology company pioneering mental health innovation. We are committed to developing more effective and potentially disease-modifying mental health treatments by researching both psychedelic and non-psychedelic compounds.

LEARN MORE



MindMed Announces 2020 Year-End Financial Results; Current Cash Balance of \$161 million...

Breakthrough Mental Healing

We help patients unlock the healing power of the mind through Psychedelic Inspired Medicines & Experiential Therapies.

Together we can overcome.



"If psychedelic-assisted therapy proves as effective as early trials suggest it might, it will be because it succeeds in rejoining the brain and the mind in a radical new therapeutic paradigm --Michel Pollen, "My Adventures with the Trip Doctors," 2018



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Kevin O'Leary of 'Shark Tank': Why I'm betting big on psychedelics, and how investors should be thinking about this opportunity

Kevin O'Leary Nov 17, 2020, 10:12 AM



Kevin O'Leary says his approach as an investor is quite simple: Look for solutions to people's problems. Kevin O'Leary

OPINION

In this op-ed article, the "Shark Tank" investor Kevin O'Leary explains why he and other Wall Street investors are betting big on psychedelic mushrooms.









VIDEOS YOU MAY LIKE

being scrapped as affects your brain





quills can cost \$27 - largest airplane

here's why it's one of boneyard stores and

FROM THE WEB













MOTHERBOARD TECHBYVICE

The Race to Patent Psychedelics Is Just Getting Started

Psychedelics now appear in patent applications for Philip Morris ecigarettes, periodontal disease, hair loss, weight loss, and food allergies.



March 5, 2021, 9:30am 💌 Share 📦 Tweet 📤 Span

Boris Johnson wants to beat drug crime. Without decriminalisation, he hasn't got a hope

Prohibition doesn't work. It didn't work against liquor in 1920s Chicago and it does not work now against proscribed substances



By Michael Day

Chief Foreign Commentator

December 7, 20217:00 am



How Toronto went from a 'war on drugs' to pushing for their decriminalization



Florida Lawmaker Files Bill To Decriminalize All Currently Illicit Drugs









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TAKING STOCK: PUTTING THE PIECES TOGETHER