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## **Editorial**

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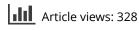
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#### EDITORIAL

# Psychiatry in Clinical Practice

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Dear colleagues,

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the third issue of 2014.

In our first article Benatti et al. examined the levels of **impulsivity in patients with obsessive-compulsive disor-der (OCD)** as compared to that of healthy controls. They concluded that OCD patients showed higher levels of impulsivity than their healthy controls especially with regard to the attentional factor.

Guzel Ozdemir and colleagues compared the effects of classical and new generation **antihistamines** on **sleep quality**, **sleepiness**, **dream anxiety**, **and mood**. Both types of antihistamines significantly increased daytime sleepiness and nocturnal sleep quality. While patients treated with cetirizine and hydroxyzine reported higher scores in depression and anxiety, pheniramine and rupatadine were associated with increased daytime sleepiness.

Bajoghli et al. explored the range of emotions of young adults in love. The results suggest that **romantic love** was related to **hypomania**, symptoms of **depression and anxiety**, and better **sleep quality**.

Hosseini and colleagues sought to quantify the influence of **depression and anxiety** on the **quality of life** in **myocardial infarction** (MI) survivors. It emerged that a reduction of depressive symptoms following MI improved the quality of life while a reduction of symptoms of anxiety did not.

Chan et al. assessed the reliability and validity of the **Chinese version** of the **interRAI Mental Health** (MH) tool in patients with psychiatric disorders. They concluded that the Chinese interRAI MH version was a valid and a reliable tool.

Yürümez and colleagues evaluated the relationship between **mothers** and their **infants** in terms of **maternal alexithymia**, **depression and anxiety**. While mothers with high alexithymia scores showed higher depression levels and lower relationship qualities, the quality of interaction with their children was higher in mothers with low alexithymia. Kyung et al. investigated **child behavior** in **children with functional visual loss** as compared to that of healthy controls. The results suggest that children with functional visual loss showed higher scores with regard to aggressive behavior, internalizing and externalizing problems and hyperactivity than the control group.

Yousef and colleagues addressed the issue of **television viewing** (TV) and **video gaming** (VG) on **child behavior**. They concluded that children exposed to TV and VG for more than two hours per day exhibited significantly more behavioral problems such as aggressive behavior, internalizing and externalizing problems, attention problems and delinquent behavior than those exposed for less than two hours per day.

Civil Arslan et al. compared the **neurocognitive functions** in **euthymic bipolar** patients and unaffected firstdegree relatives to healthy controls in order to reveal possible **phenotypes** of bipolar disorder (BD). The findings suggest that impairment in the executive functions may be indicative of cognitive endophenotypes for BD.

Sher and Landers present a case report on the **homicidal behavior** of a patient with **bipolar disorder** and hypogonadism after **testosterone** administration. They concluded that the administration of testosterone or high levels of testosterone may be associated with violent and homicidal behavior.

Boland and Burnett provide a short report on **the nonattendance** [or Did Not Attend (DNA)] **rates** in community outpatient clinics. Their findings indicate that the introduction of a **new management approach** decreased the DNA rates without large-scale organizational change.

Yours sincerely,

Siegfried Kasper, MD Chief Editor