



Hospital General Universitario
Gregorio Marañón



Centro de Investigación Biomédica En Red
de Salud Mental



Análisis de la relación entre la selección del tratamiento farmacológico y el proceso de humanización en la asistencia psiquiátrica

David Fraguas Herráez - Psiquiatra. Instituto de Psiquiatría y Salud Mental. Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañón. IISGM. CIBERSAM. Facultad de Medicina – UCM. Madrid.



Conflictos de intereses - David Fraguas

Compañía o Institución	Proyectos de investigación	Asesoría	Ponencia	Asistencia a congresos o cursos
Angelini		X		X
IE4Lab		X		
Janssen		X	X	X
Lundbeck		X	X	X
Otsuka		X	X	X
ISCIH - Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Universidades	X			
Fundación Alicia Koplowitz	X			

GUION

1. Lo urgente y lo importante
2. Ponerse en el lugar del otro
3. Hacia un tratamiento personalizado
4. La evidencia
5. En sentido contrario

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Peppa Pig y la perspectiva



Peppa Pig y la perspectiva

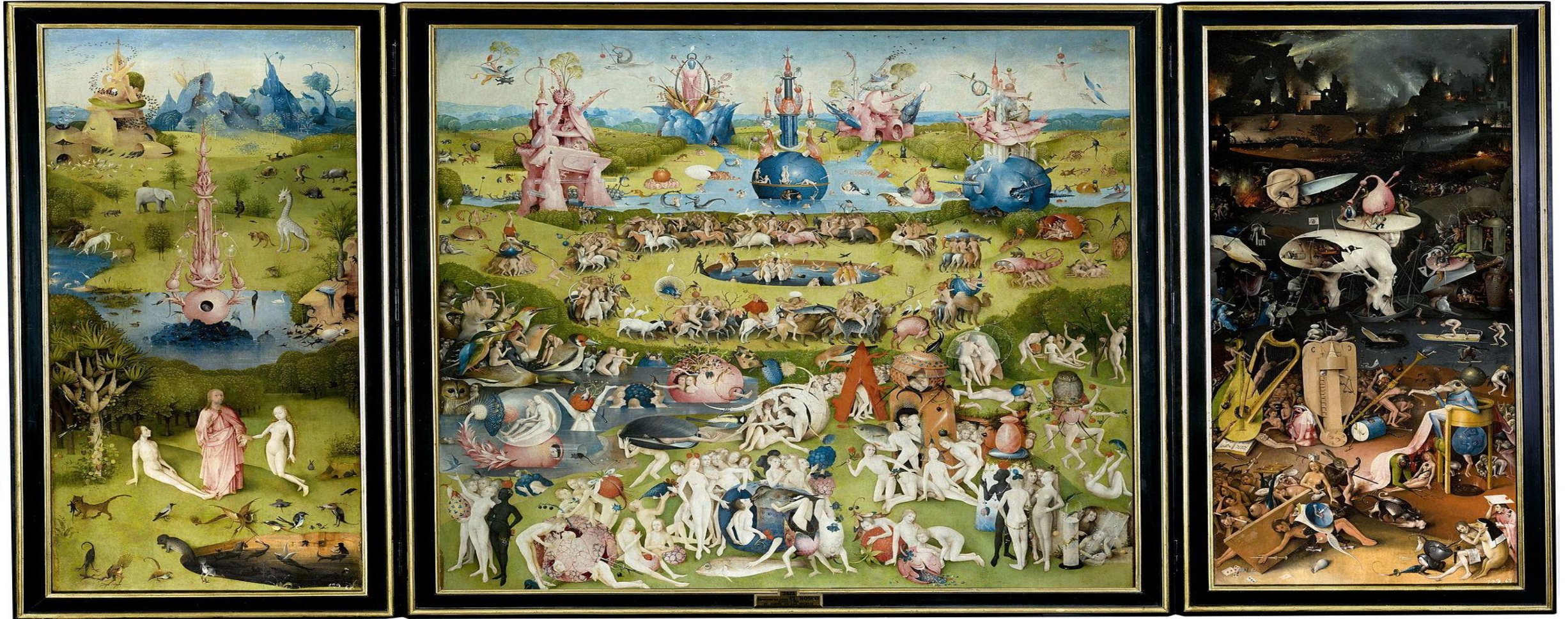


Perspectiva



La escuela de Atenas, obra de Rafael Sanzio, 1509-1510.

Espacio mental en la cultura

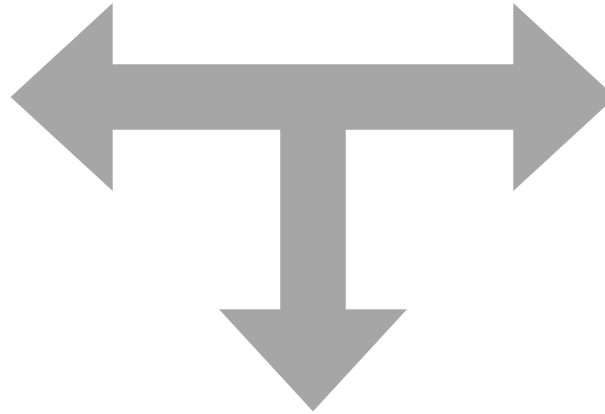


El jardín de las delicias, obra de El Bosco, 1503-1515.

El Renacimiento



Perspectiva



Espacio mental



Subjetividad



Puente sobre el río Sella, Cangas de Onís

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Diversidad



La Diversidad es norma, no situación excepcional

Schizophrenia: an integrated sociodevelopmental-cognitive model

Oliver D Howes, Robin M Murray www.thelancet.com Published online December 6, 2013

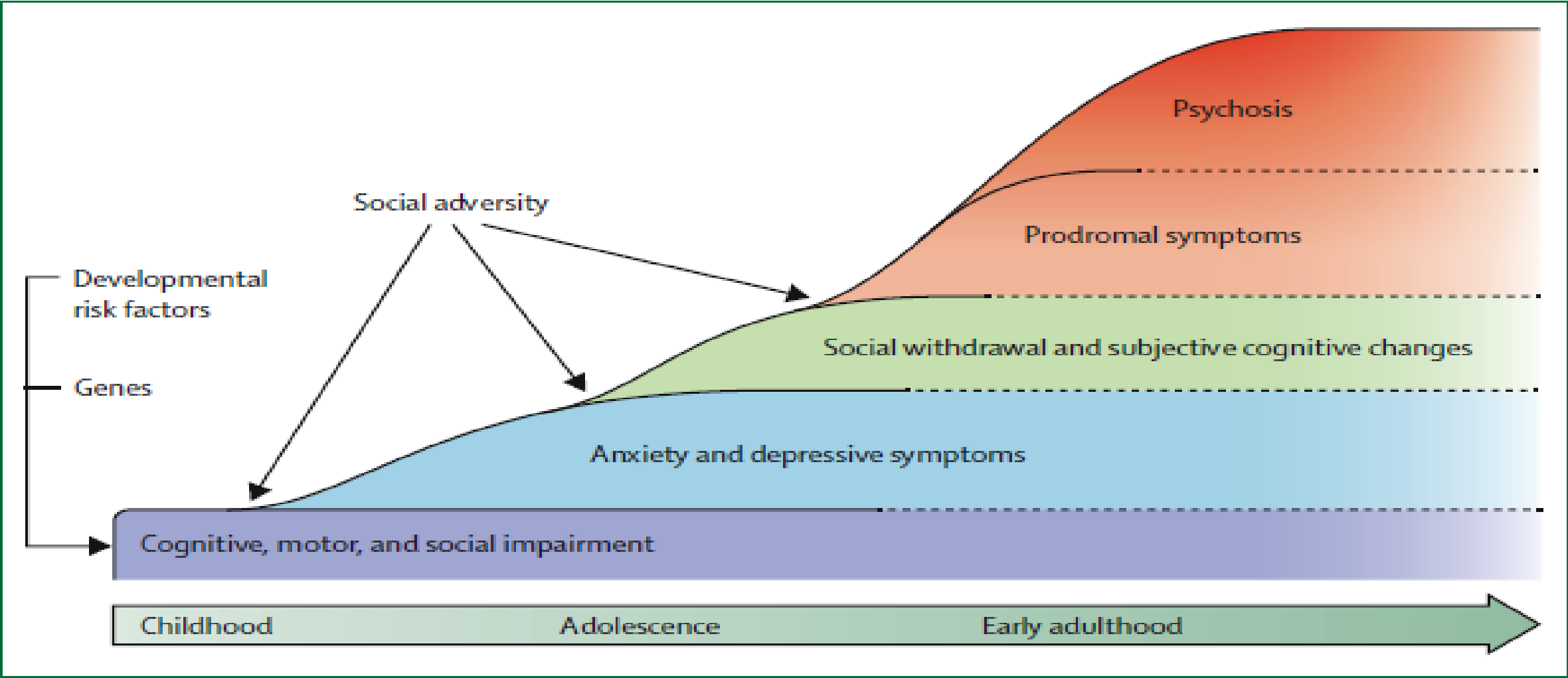


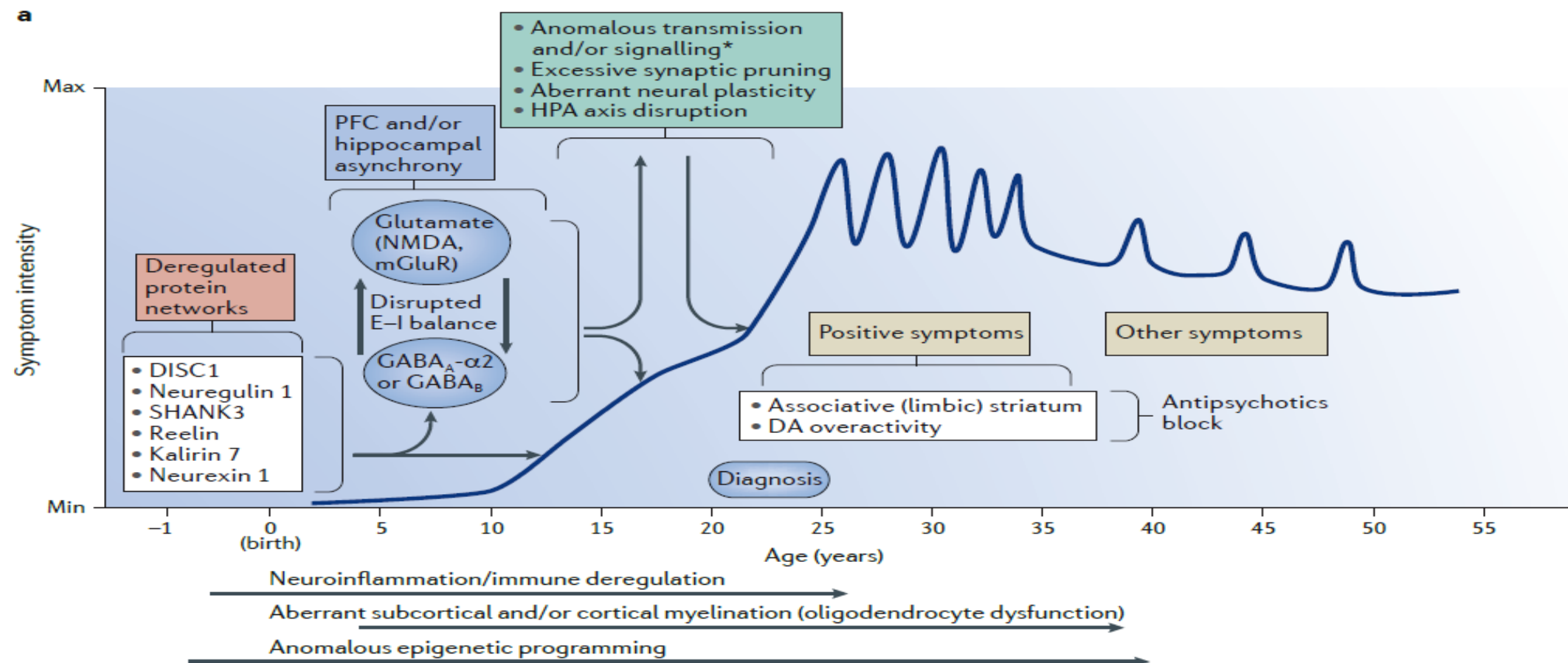
Figure 1: The trajectory to schizophrenia showing the evolution of symptoms and the main risk factors

Altering the course of schizophrenia: progress and perspectives

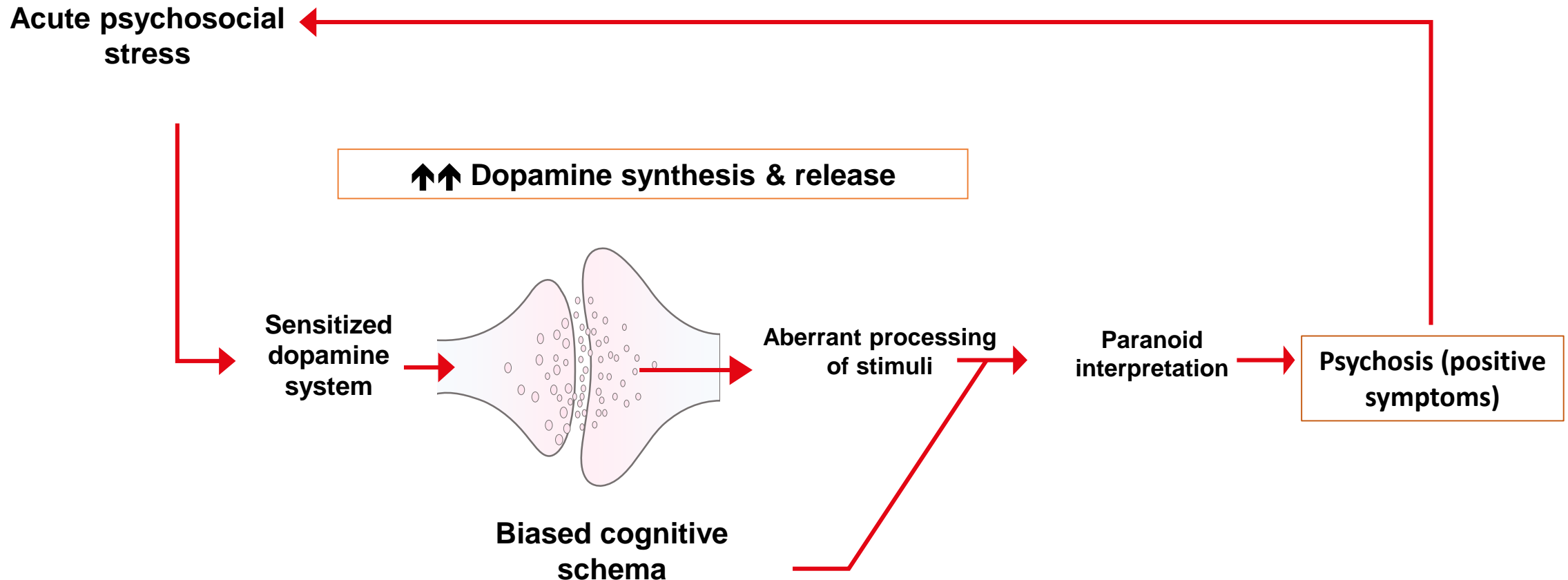
NATURE REVIEWS | DRUG DISCOVERY

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Mark J. Millan¹, Annie Andrieux², George Bartzokis³, Kristin Cadenhead⁴, Paola Dazzan⁵, Paolo Fusar-Poli⁵, Jürgen Gallinat⁶, Jay Giedd⁷, Dennis R. Grayson⁸, Markus Heinrichs⁹, René Kahn¹⁰, Marie-Odile Krebs¹¹, Marion Leboyer¹², David Lewis¹³, Oscar Marin¹⁴, Philippe Marin¹⁵, Andreas Meyer-Lindenberg¹⁶, Patrick McGorry¹⁷, Philip McGuire¹⁸, Michael J. Owen¹⁹, Paul Patterson²⁰, Akira Sawa²¹, Michael Spedding²², Peter Uhlhaas²⁰, Flora Vaccarino²³, Claes Wahlestedt²⁴ and Daniel Weinberger²⁵



Esquizofrenia: ¿Un problema de exceso o defecto de dopamina?



A vueltas con la dopamina

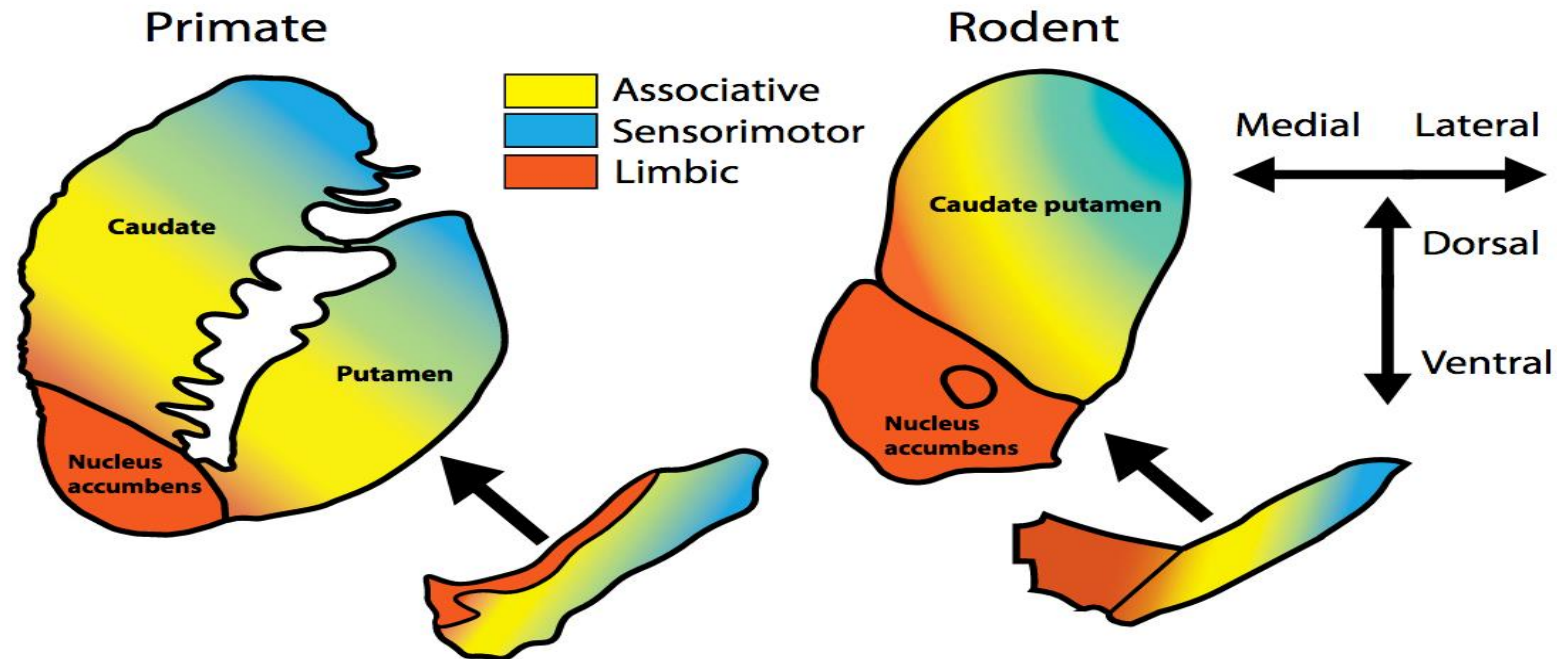
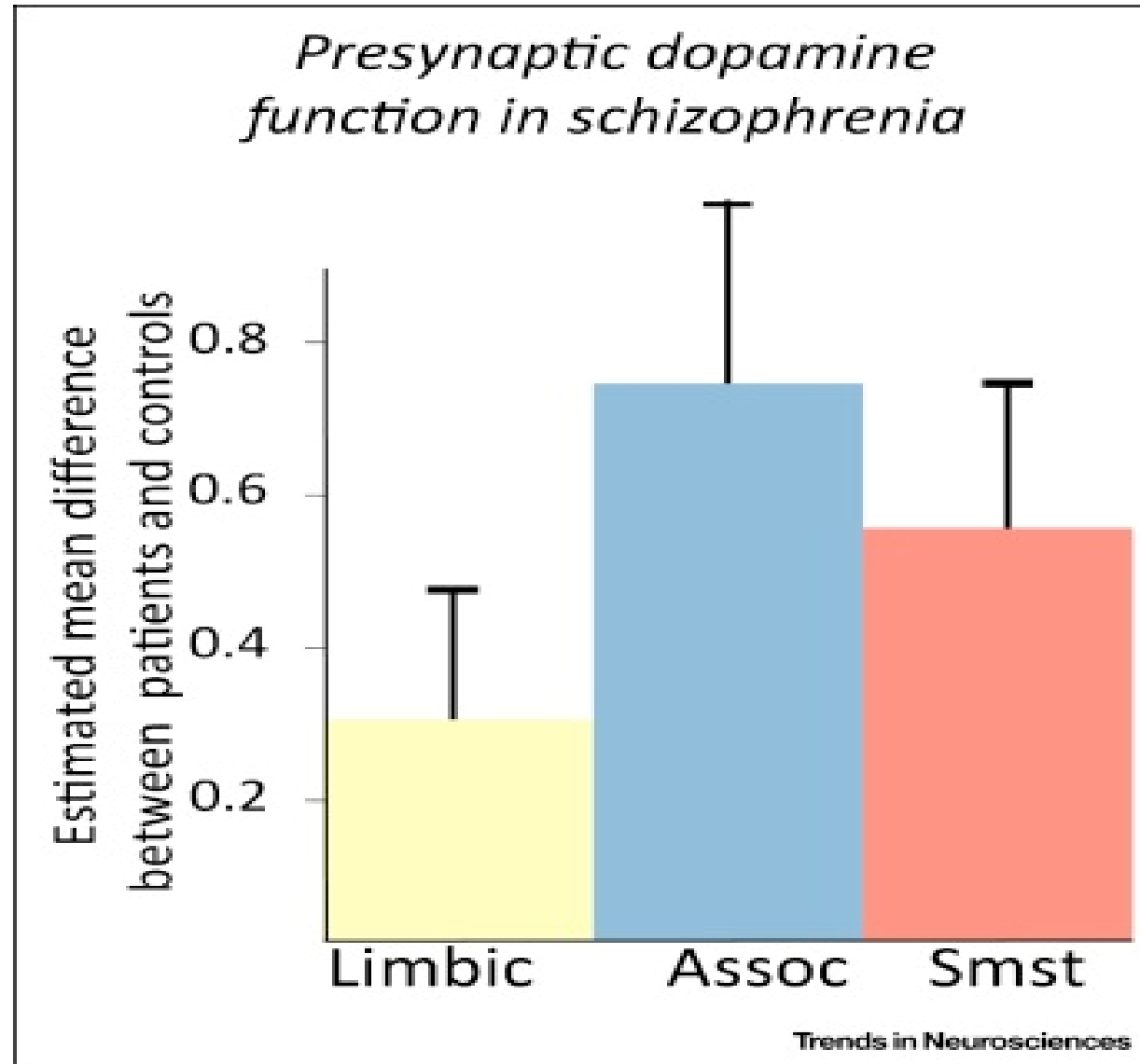


Fig. 1 Functional subdivisions of the dopamine system across species. Midbrain dopamine neurons are the source of dopamine projections to the striatum in primates (left) and rodents (right). Important neuroanatomical differences exist, especially when considering functional subdivisions of the striatum. In the primate, the limbic system (orange) originates in the dorsal tier of the substantia nigra (the ventral tegmental area equivalent). In the rodent, the limbic system originates in ventral tegmental area, which sits medially to the substantia nigra. The midbrain projections to the associative striatum (yellow) and sensorimotor striatum (blue) follow a dorsomedial-to-ventrolateral topology

A vueltas con la dopamina



Abbreviations: Assoc, associative striatum; Limbic, limbic striatum; Smst, sensorimotor striatum

McCutcheon et al. Trends in neurosciences 2019

Psicosis hiperdopaminérgicas y normodopaminérgicas (estriado asociativo)

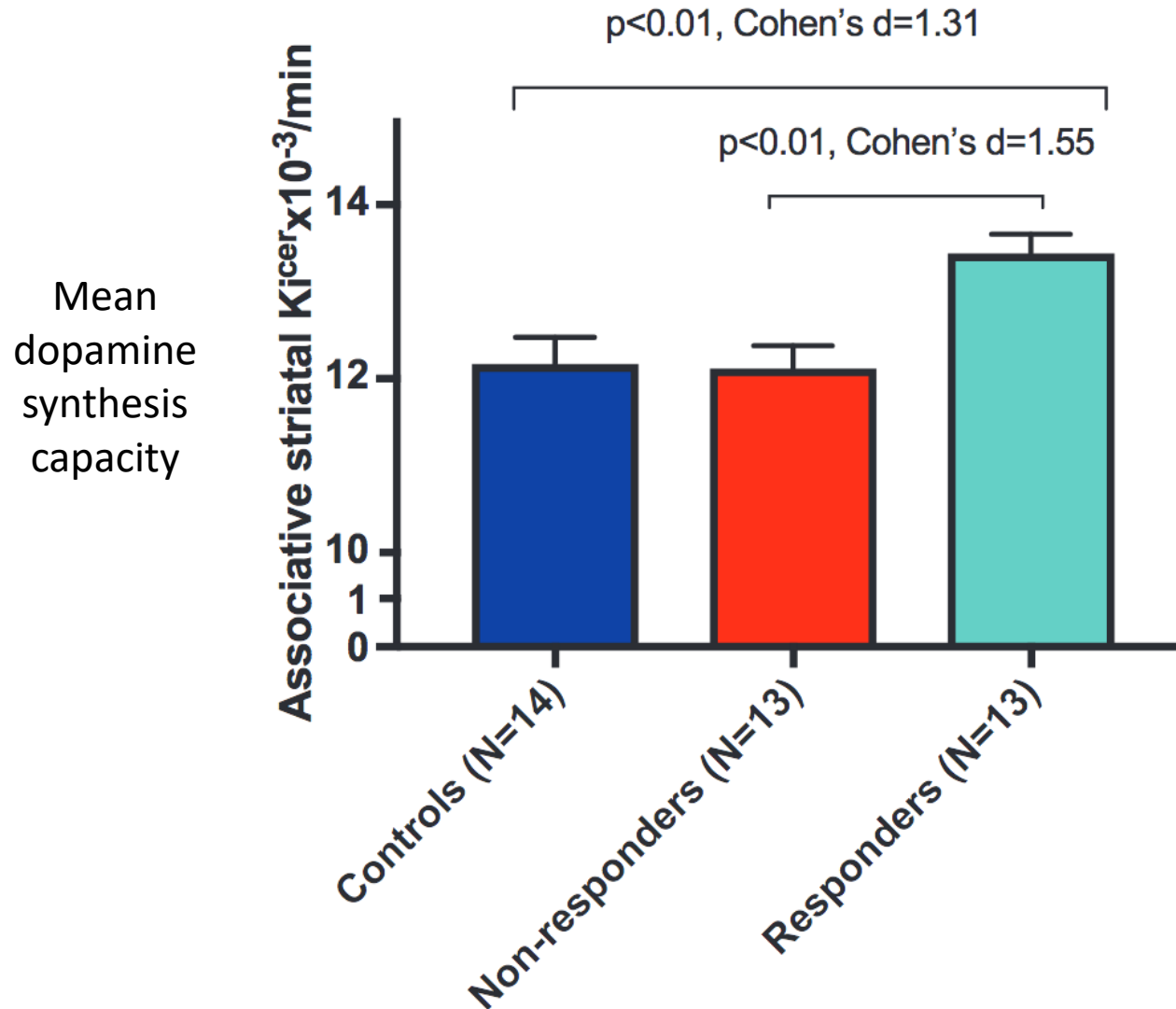


Psicosis
hiperdopaminérgica

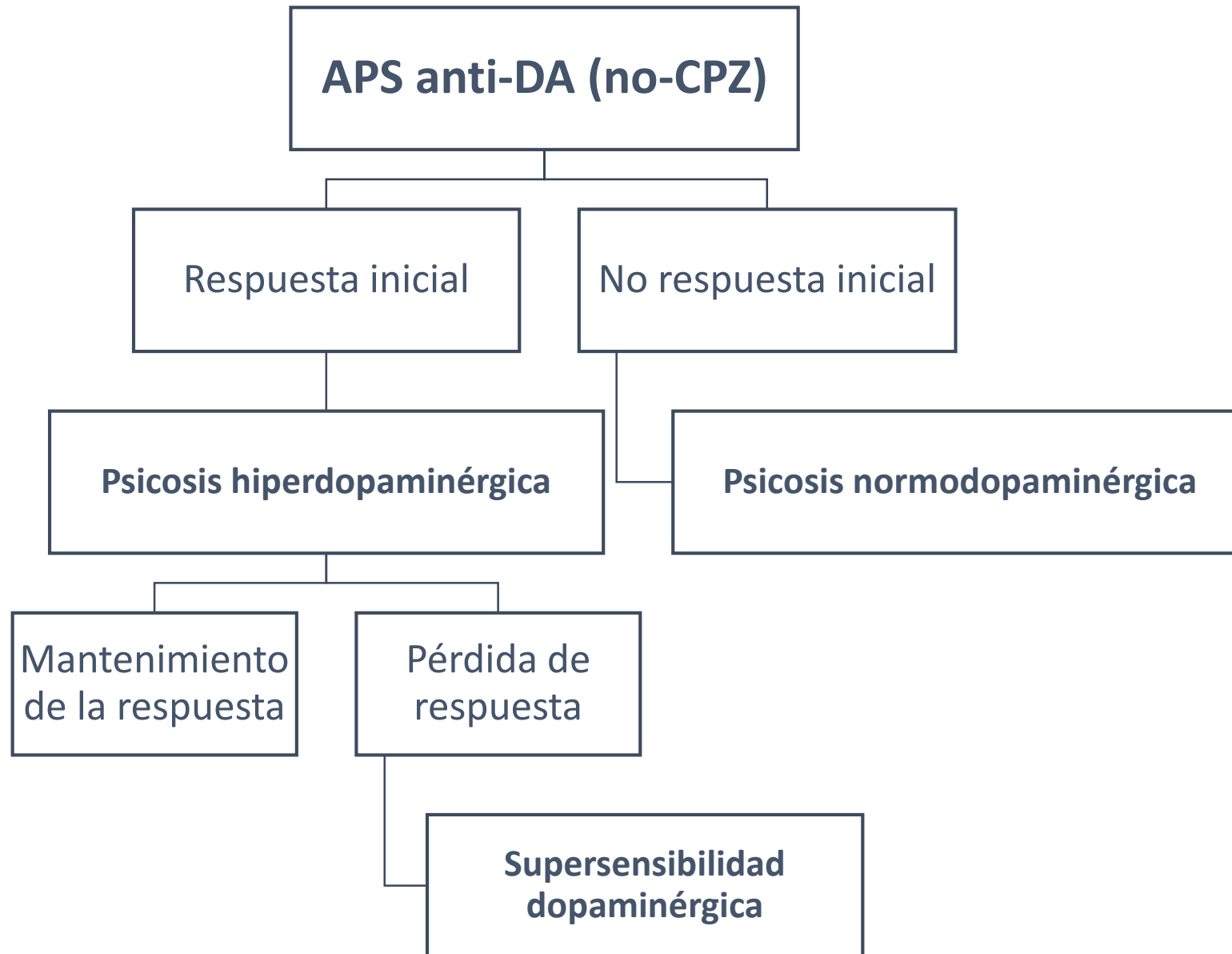


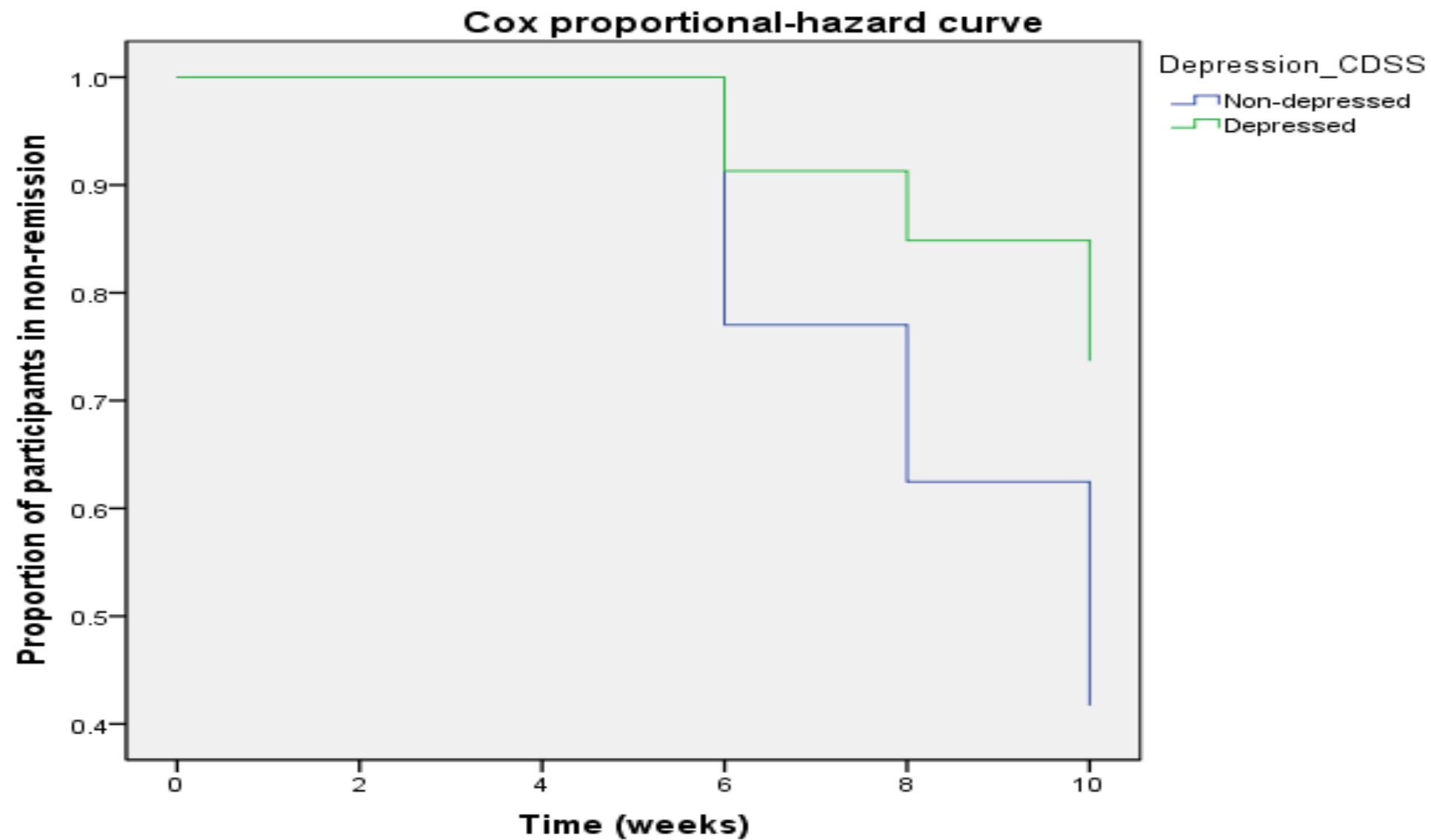
Psicosis
normodopaminérgica

Psicosis hiper- y normodopamiérgica



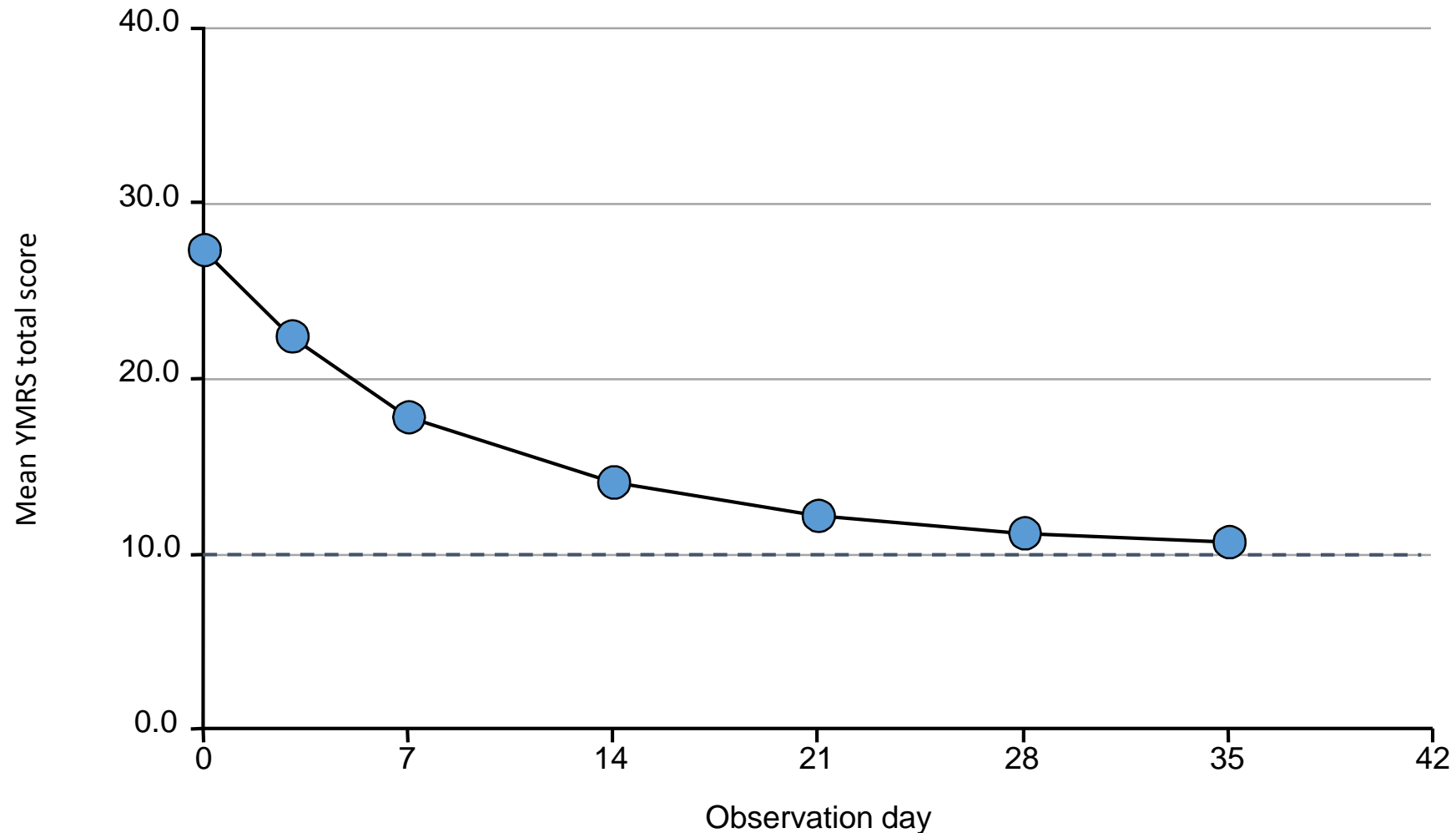
Antipsychotics do not reduce DA synthesis



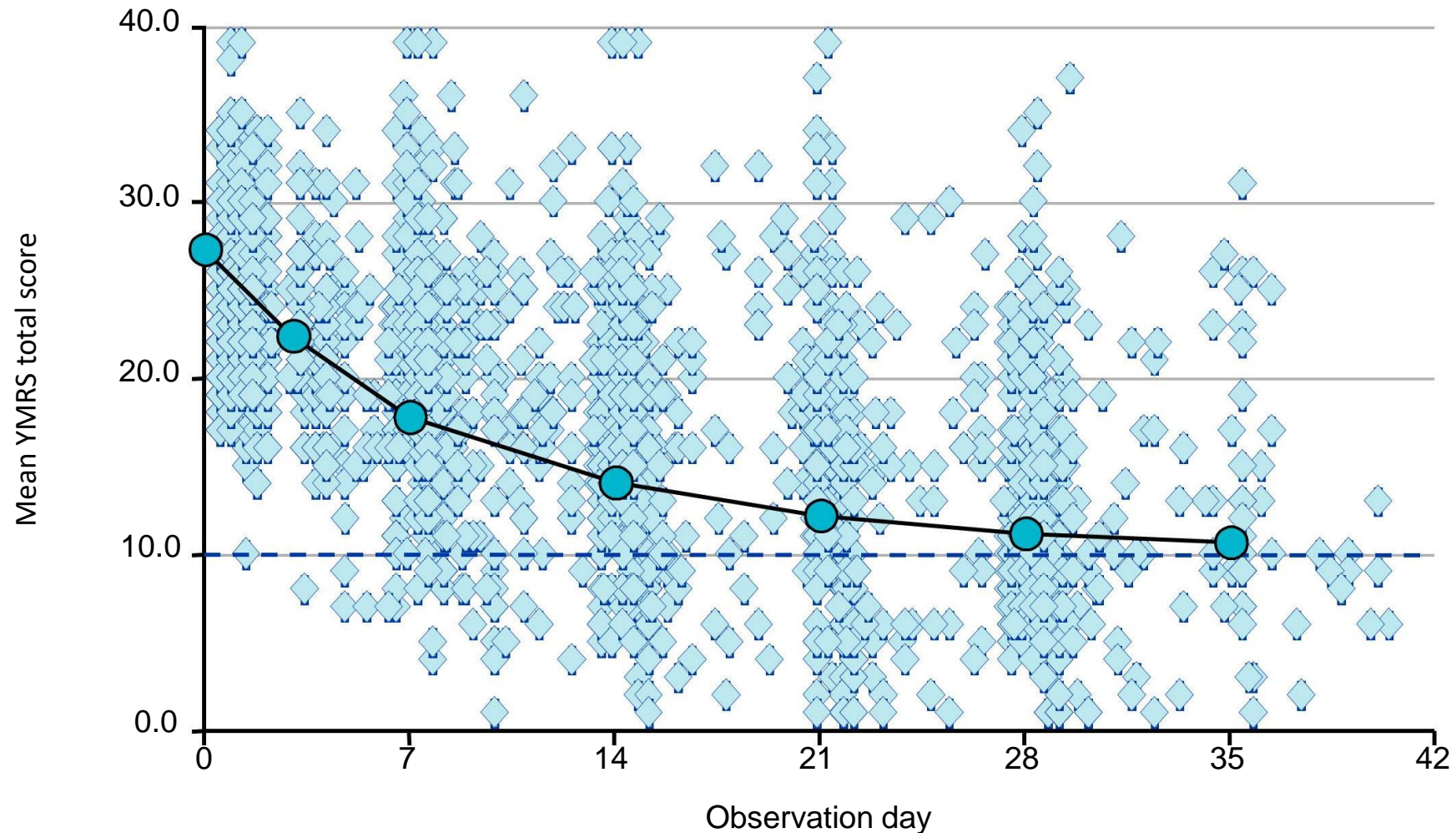


Fraguas et al, en preparación

Los Ensayos Clínicos proporcionan resultados basados en medias, no en valores individuales



Los Ensayos Clínicos proporcionan resultados basados en medias, no en valores individuales



[Eligibility of schizophrenia inpatients to participate in clinical trials].

[Article in Spanish]

Iniesta E¹, Lucas M, Ruiz J, Portela M, Romero-Rodenas P, Tolosa MT, Díaz MC, Martín MÁ, Nieto K, Martínez MD, Lloret J, Mayordomo A, Domato M, Fraguas D.

Author information

1 Servicio de Salud Mental, Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Albacete, Grupo de Investigación de Salud Mental en Albacete (ISAMA), Albacete, España.

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: This study assesses the potential eligibility of patients admitted to a psychiatric hospitalisation unit to take part in the major clinical trials based on schizophrenia treatment in clinical practice (CATIE, CUtLASS and EUFEST).

MATERIAL AND METHODS: A retrospective evaluation by consulting the medical records of 241 subjects (59.8% males and 40.2% females, mean age 39.7 ± 13.0 years), admitted consecutively over one year to psychiatric hospitalisation unit with a diagnosis of schizophrenia or another psychosis. The influence of the factors involved in the non-eligibility in each of the clinical trials is analysed using logistic regression analysis.

RESULTS: Only 20.7%, 22.3%, and 22.5% of patients with schizophrenia or another psychosis would be eligible to participate in the CATIE, CUtLASS and EUFEST studies, respectively. The main factors involved in the non-eligibility were polytherapy with anti-psychotics (2 or more) (Odds Ratio (OR): 7.64, 95% confidence interval (CI): 3.06-19.06, $P < .001$), mental retardation (OR: 16.67, 95% CI: 1.75-166.67, $P = .014$), and resistance, intolerance or contraindication to any of the anti-psychotics of the study (OR: 3.68, 95% CI: 1.13-11.99, $P = .030$).

CONCLUSIONS: Three out of every four patients with schizophrenia or another psychosis admitted to a psychiatric hospitalisation unit are not represented in the major clinical trials on schizophrenia treatment.

The Representativeness of Participants With Severe Mental Illness in a Psychosocial Clinical Trial.

Lally J^{1,2,3,4}, Watkins R¹, Nash S¹, Shetty H⁵, Gardner-Sood P¹, Smith S^{6,7}, Murray RM^{1,8,9}, Gaughran F^{1,9}.

Author information

Abstract

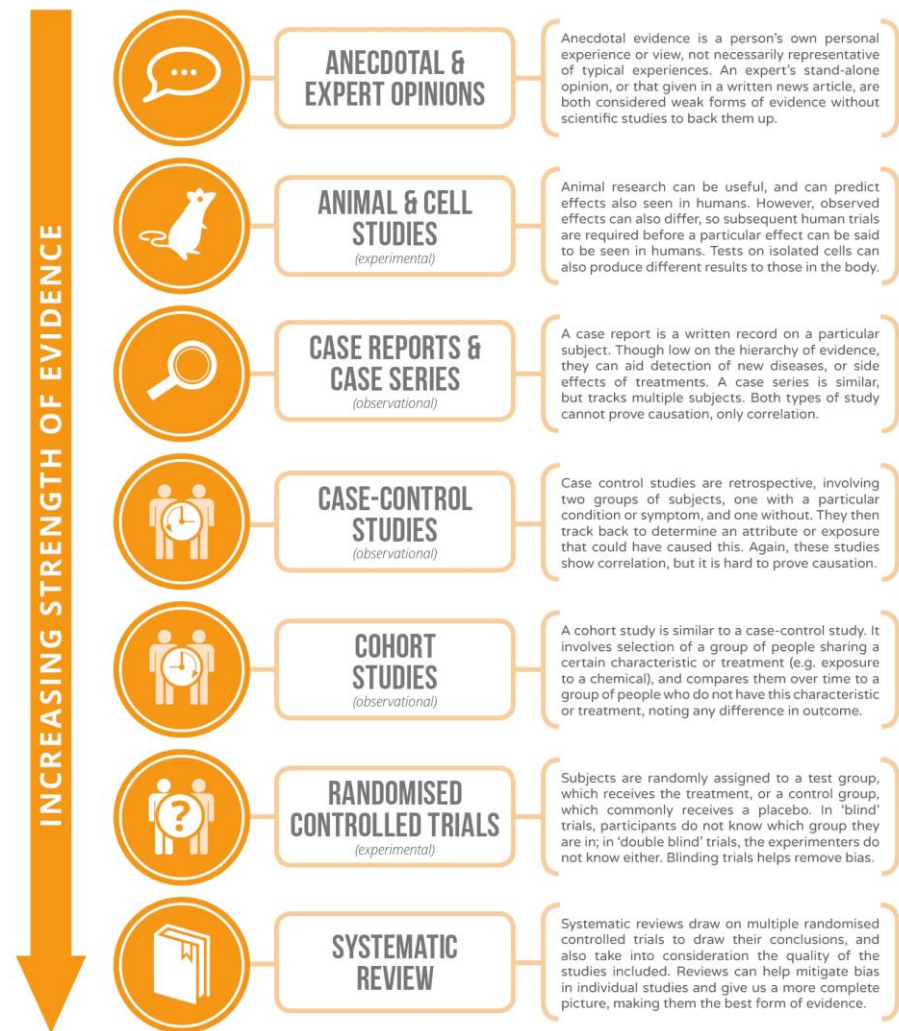
Introduction: Cardiovascular morbidity and mortality are increased in severe mental illnesses (SMI). Trials of psychosocial health interventions to improve physical health in SMI, including in treatment-resistant schizophrenia, have shown some benefit. However, the representativeness of participants in such trials has not been determined. **Method:** We utilized an anonymised case register to determine if participants in a randomized controlled trial (RCT) of a novel psychosocial health intervention aiming to improve physical health in SMI had similar severity of illness to eligible non-participants. A retrospective database analysis was performed, using Health of the Nation Outcome Scale (HoNOS) data from the sample of patients participating in the IMPaCT (Improving Physical health and reducing substance use in Psychosis) RCT ($n = 293$) compared to all eligible participants with a psychotic illness ($n = 774$). **Results:** The mean total HoNOS score in the eligible comparator population (Mean = 9.09, SD = 5.8, range = 0-30) was significantly greater than that of the IMPaCT RCT participants (Mean = 7.16, SD = 4.7, range = 0-26), ($t = 3.810$, $p = 0.006$), as was the degree of overall illness severity and functional impairment, as measured by HoNOS. **Conclusion:** This study shows for the first time that the patient population participating in an RCT of a lifestyle intervention for those with SMI had a better mental health status at entry to the trial, than the total eligible population, although there was no difference in physical health needs. This has relevance to the applicability of RCTs of lifestyle interventions in service planning and suggests that when people are more unwell, greater effort may be needed to include them in psychosocial interventions. A more careful and focused recruitment approach should be followed to improve the participation of the more severely ill patients in psychosocial interventions in order to enhance the external validity of such studies.

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A Rough Guide to TYPES OF SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE

Being able to evaluate the evidence behind a claim is important, but scientific evidence comes in a variety of forms. Here, the different types of scientific evidence are ranked and described, particularly those relevant to health and medicinal claims.

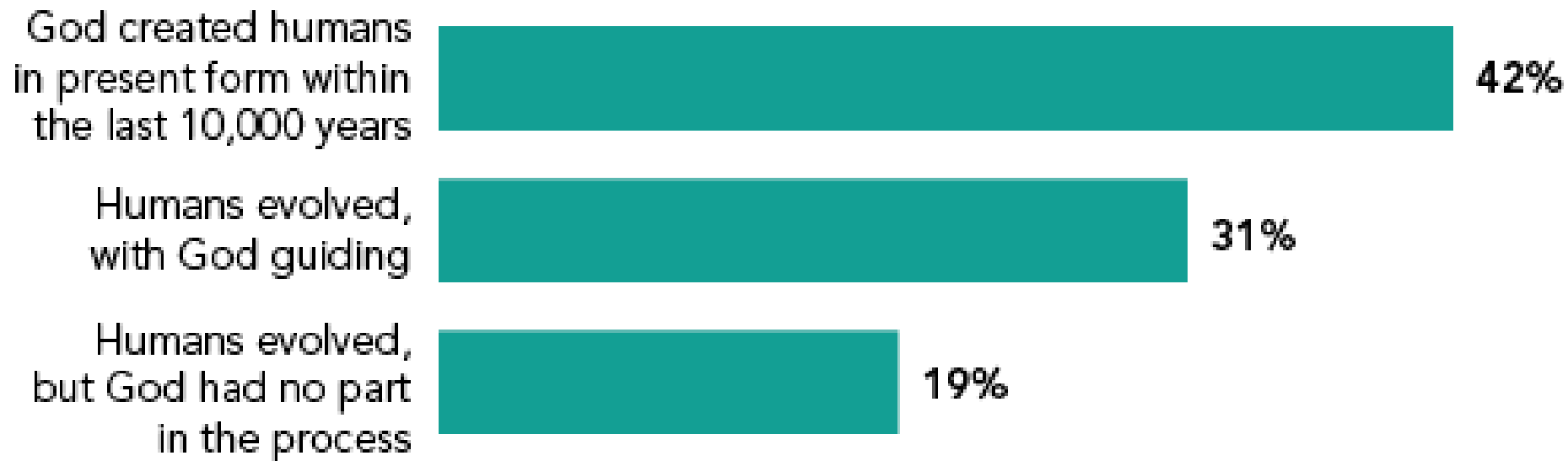


Note that in certain cases, some of these types of evidence may not be possible to procure, for ethical or other reasons.



More Than 4 In 10 Americans Believe In Creationism

Percent of Americans saying the following statements came closest to their views on the origin and development of human beings

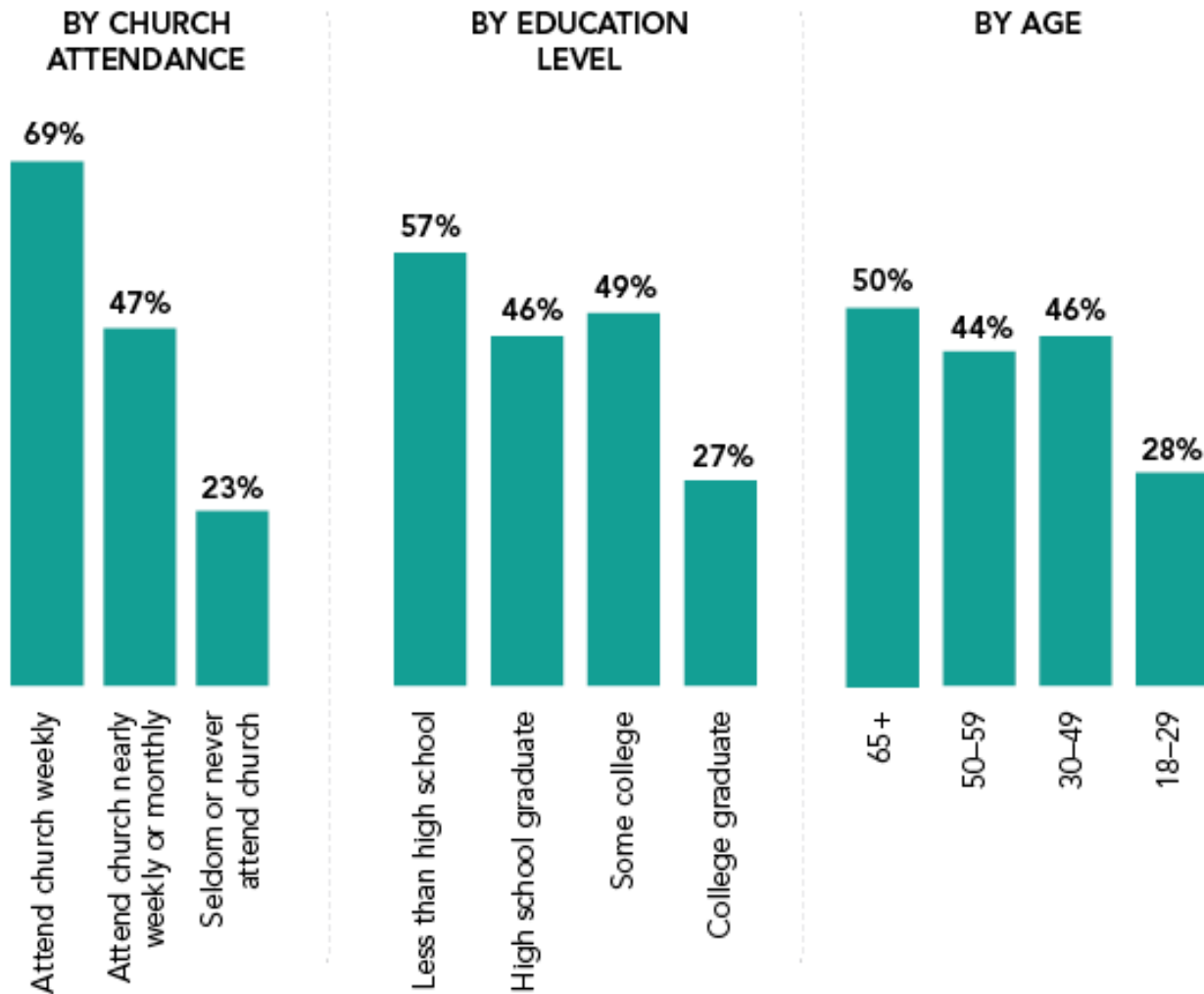


Source: Gallup

THE HUFFINGTON POST

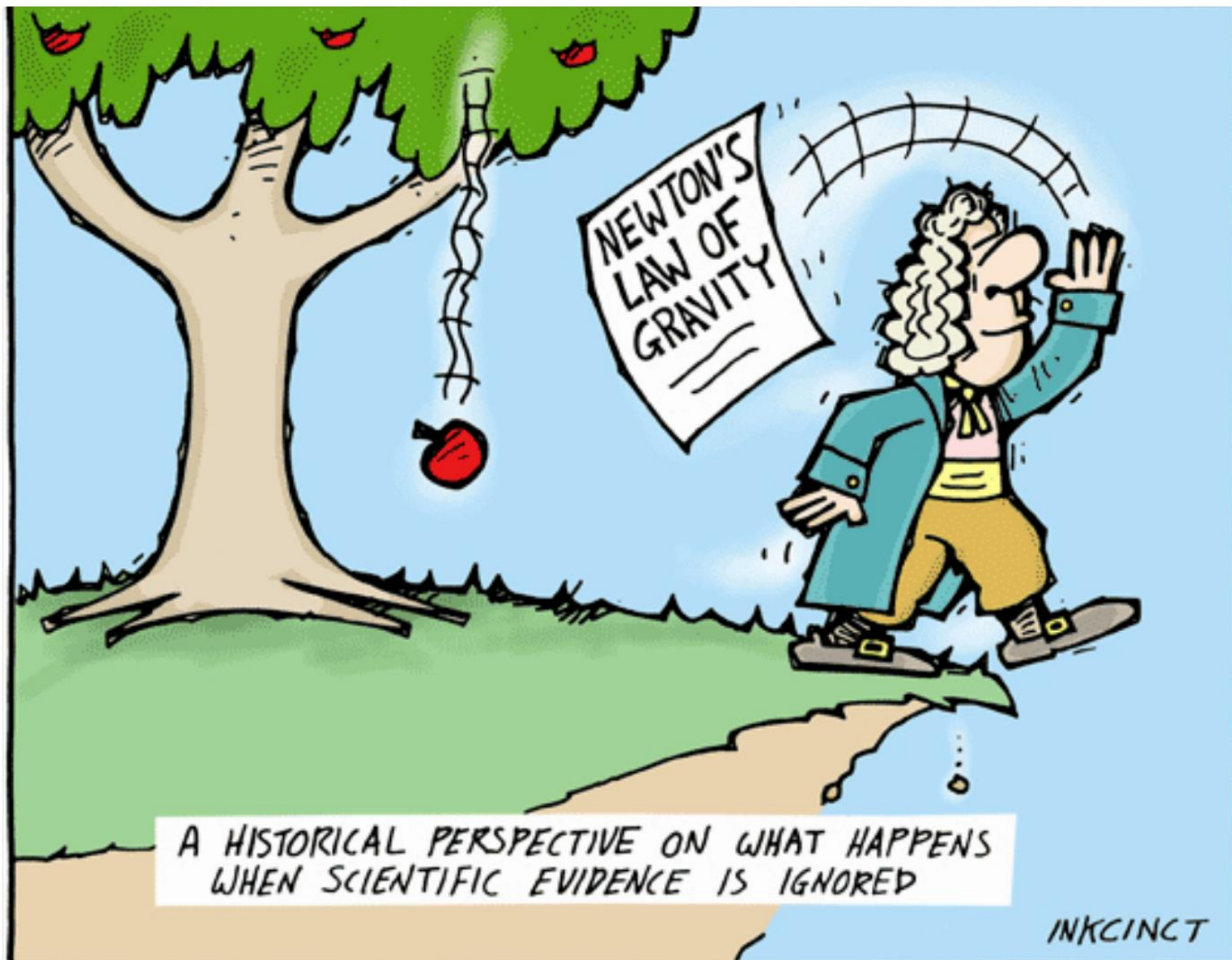
Who Still Believes In Creationism

Percent of Americans who say God created humans in present form within the last 10,000 years



Source: Gallup

THE HUFFINGTON POST



A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ON WHAT HAPPENS
WHEN SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE IS IGNORED

Uso paracaídas: ensayo clínico





Parachute use to prevent death and major trauma related to gravitational challenge: systematic review of randomised controlled trials

Gordon C S Smith, Jill P Pell

Objectives: To determine whether parachutes are effective in preventing major trauma related to gravitational challenge.

Design: Systematic review of randomised controlled trials.

Data sources: Medline, Web of Science, Embase, and the Cochrane Library databases; appropriate internet sites and citation lists.

Study selection: Studies showing the effects of using a parachute during free fall.

Main outcome measure Death or major trauma, defined as an injury severity score > 15.

Results: We were unable to identify any randomised controlled trials of parachute intervention.

Conclusions: As with many interventions intended to prevent ill health, the effectiveness of parachutes has not been subjected to rigorous evaluation by using randomised controlled trials. Advocates of evidence based medicine have criticised the adoption of interventions evaluated by using only observational data. We think that everyone might benefit if the most radical protagonists of evidence based medicine organised and participated in a double blind, randomised, placebo controlled, crossover trial of the parachute.



Parachute use to prevent death and major trauma when jumping from aircraft: randomized controlled trial

Robert W Yeh,¹ Linda R Valsdottir,¹ Michael W Yeh,² Changyu Shen,¹ Daniel B Kramer,¹ Jordan B Strom,¹ Eric A Secemsky,¹ Joanne L Healy,¹ Robert M Domeier,³ Dhruv S Kazi,¹ Brahmajee K Nallamothu⁴ On behalf of the PARACHUTE Investigators

OBJECTIVE: To determine if using a parachute prevents death or major traumatic injury when jumping from an aircraft.

DESIGN: Randomized controlled trial. **SETTING:** Private or commercial aircraft between September 2017 and August 2018.

PARTICIPANTS: 92 aircraft passengers aged 18 and over were screened for participation. 23 agreed to be enrolled and were randomized.

INTERVENTION: Jumping from an aircraft (airplane or helicopter) with a parachute versus an empty backpack (unblinded).

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Composite of death or major traumatic injury (defined by an Injury Severity Score over 15) upon impact with the ground measured immediately after landing.

RESULTS: Parachute use did not significantly reduce death or major injury (0% for parachute vs 0% for control; $P>0.9$). This finding was consistent across multiple subgroups. Compared with individuals screened but not enrolled, participants included in the study were on aircraft at significantly lower altitude (mean of 0.6 m for participants vs mean of 9146 m for non-participants; $P<0.001$) and lower velocity (mean of 0 vs km/h mean of 800 km/h; $P<0.001$).

CONCLUSIONS: Parachute use did not reduce death or major traumatic injury when jumping from aircraft in the first randomized evaluation of this intervention. However, the trial was only able to enroll participants on small stationary aircraft on the ground, suggesting cautious extrapolation to high altitude jumps.

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Un asteroide lleva millones de años viajando en dirección contraria

Un estudio desvela el origen del misterioso objeto 2015 BZ509



NUÑO DOMÍNGUEZ

21 MAY 2018 - 17:51 CEST



APÚNTATE A NUESTRAS NEWSLETTERS

TE PUEDE INTERESAR

Un asteroide más grande que un autobús pasará este viernes próximo a la Tierra



El eclipse lunar, la lluvia de estrellas y otros fenómenos astronómicos de 2018



El gran asteroide Florence pasará a





The International Astronomical Union
Minor Planet Center

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- [Processing](#) ([Info](#))

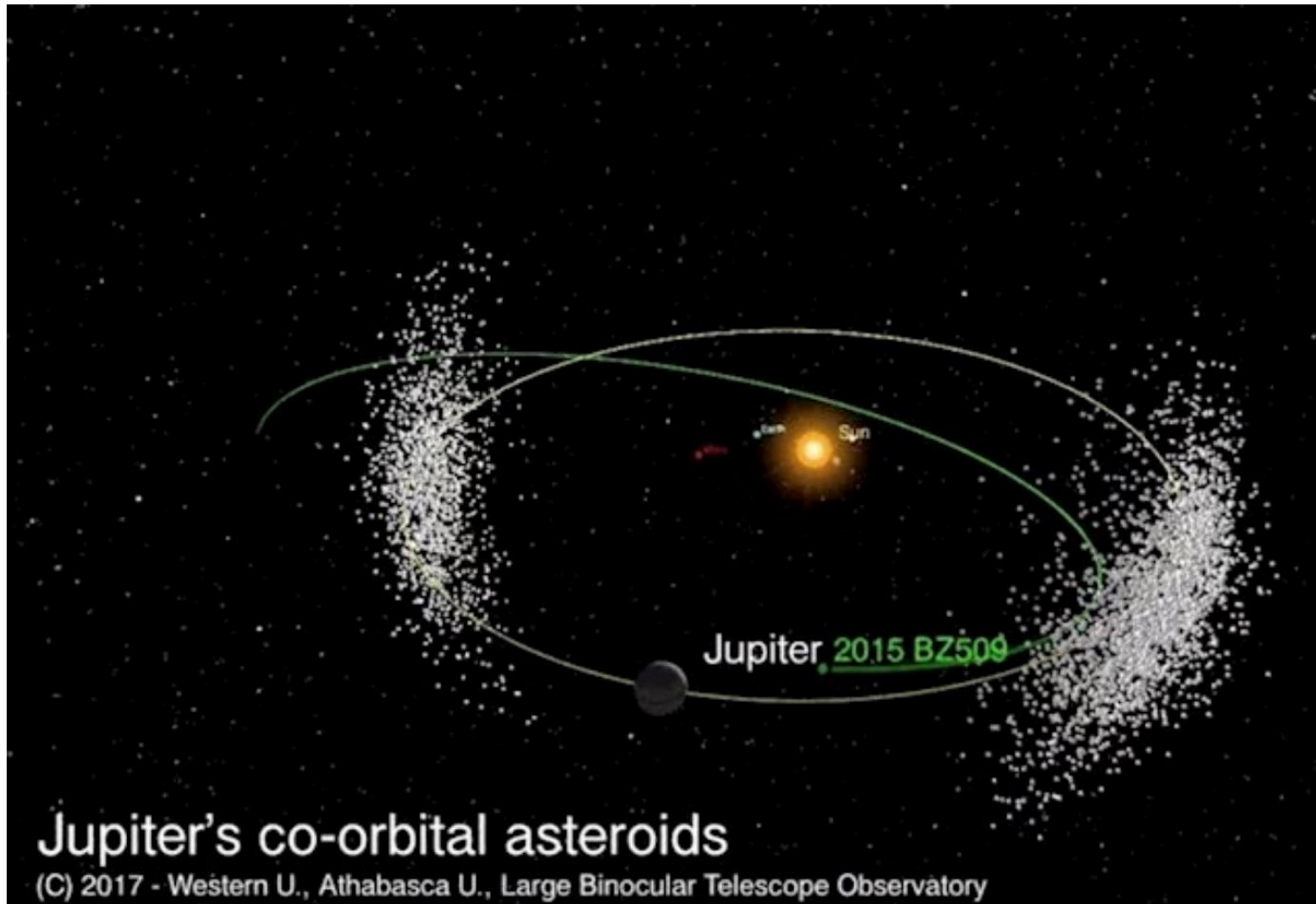
The **Minor Planet Center** (MPC) operates at the [Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory](#) (SAO), under the auspices of Division F (formerly Division III and, before that, Commission 20) of the [International Astronomical Union](#) (IAU). The Minor Planet Center derives its operating budget from a five-year NASA grant.

The MPC is responsible for the designation of minor bodies in the solar system: minor planets; comets; and natural satellites. The MPC is also responsible for the efficient collection, computation, checking and dissemination of astrometric observations and orbits for minor planets and comets, via its [various journals](#):

- *Minor Planet Circulars* (issued generally on a monthly basis)
- *Minor Planet Circulars Orbit Supplement (MPO)* (issued up to thirteen times per year)
- *Minor Planet Circulars Supplement (MPS)* (issued three or four times a month)
- *Minor Planet Electronic Circulars (MPECs)* (issued as necessary, generally at least once per day)

Explicación al misterio del asteroide que circula en sentido contrario

Actualizado 28/06/2017 12:51:46 CET



Últimas noticias / Astronomía »

- Usan un cúmulo gigante de galaxias como lupa de rayos X
- Violentos destellos en el corazón de un sistema de agujeros negros
- La Vía Láctea secuestró a varias galaxias pequeñas de su vecina

Leídas plus

- 1 Ex científico de la NASA sostiene que encontraron vida en Marte en 1976

david.fraguas@salud.madrid.org

