



## In this issue

**Nguyen et al. (2019)** investigated the gut microbiome composition in schizophrenia and control subjects. Significant differences were seen in several gut bacterial populations. The causal role of such findings to pathophysiology of schizophrenia and their relevance to treatment are important areas for further study.

Loneliness is a well known risk factor for physical illness. **Badcock et al. (2019)** examine the association between loneliness and cardiometabolic disorders using the Australian national psychosis survey data. Loneliness was associated with increased risk of metabolic syndrome. Psychosocial interventions to reduce his loneliness likely have benefits for both physical and psychiatric health.

**Fernandes et al. (2019)** examined attention medication effects on color vision schizophrenia using the Cambridge color test, They observed i subtle color perception impairments in patients especially those receiving typical antipsychotics. These findings are interesting given the known association between dopaminergic function and retinal pathways.

**Lewandowski et al. (2019)** examined resting state functional connectivity in patients with psychotic disorders with versus without cognitive impairments. They observed that fronto-parietal network connectivity distinguishes between subgroups separated by cognitive dysfunction. This observation is consistent with recent efforts to disentangle the heterogeneity of psychotic disorders using a biotype approach.

**Macek et al. (2019)** conducted a randomized controlled study pf TAK-063 a Phosphodiesterase 10a Inhibitor in patients with acute exacerbations oh Schizophrenia. The primary goal of reduction In PANSS scores was not achieved, though tome improvement in secondary goals such as Clinical global impression-severity (CGI-S) was seen with TAK-063.

**Prikken et al. (2019)** conducted a meta-analysis to compare cognitive drill and practice training in 24 studies involving 1262 patients with schizophrenia. Efficacy was found for cognitive training across wide range of cognitive functions but not for functional outcomes. Generalization of benefits with computer training is likely to require strategic approaches combined with cognitive rehabilitation.

**Velthorst et al. (2019)** examined a prospective follow up study of clinical High risk (CHR) subjects To identify neurocognitive subgroups and their associated outcomes. Conversion to psychosis was highest in the cognitively impaired subgroup, and least in the cognitively intact subgroups. These observations point to the value of personalized care in CHR youth.

**Niarchou et al. (2019)** examined the predictive value of ADHD symptoms for later emergence of psychotic symptoms in 22q deletion syndrome. ADHD diagnosis was strongly associated with psychotic

emergence about three years later. This observation has clinical implications for prevention. The potential role of stimulants and triggering psychosis needs further investigation.

**Fuermaier et al. (2019)** investigated the driving behavior of patients with schizophrenia using an advanced driving simulator and examined Their correlations with cognitive impairments. Driving in Schizophrenia was characterized by lower speed which could hinder cars behind while merging. However, other aspects of driving such as lane control and reacting in critical situations were intact. Further studies are needed given a critical importance of cognition in driving.

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