

OJPAS this issue

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This issue, i.e. January-June 2015, Volume 6 Number 1, of Open Journal of Psychiatry & Allied Sciences (OJPAS), Formerly DYSPHRENIA™ contains two editorials discussing the contents and title change, respectively.[1,2] One article,[3] seven researches,[4-10] and four cases[11-14] constitute the rest. Sfera and Osorio[3] tried to understand neuropsychiatric conditions with the concept of neurovascular unit.

Different symptoms for the same disorder according to sex have important management implications. Sreevani[4] found that while depression, total somatic, quality of life (QOL), and functional impairment scores were same for both the sexes, women scored high in constipation and back pain scores. Another important treatment implication for depression is the availability of effective alternative thera-

pies. Dev et al.[5] demonstrated reduction in depressive symptoms with music therapy in elderly persons.

A measure of QOL, i.e. health related QOL (HRQOL), was used in a general medical condition, namely chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). And Sarma and Konwar[6] showed that COPD patients had reduced HRQOL that was positively correlated with psychosocial factors. In another general medical condition, i.e. myocardial infarction, depressed patients were poorer in QOL. It led Dutta et al.[9] to conclude that in such patients depressive symptoms demand routine screening.

Continuing the talk on co-morbidities between psychiatric disorders and general medical condition, depression and cancer is a common co-occurrence. Konwar et al.[8] studied coping strategies in those group of patients, and adopting effective coping strategies seem to be essential for improved QOL.

The two studies on psychotic disorders constituted approaches of completely different dimensions. Nath et al.[7] designed their study to see how effective was planned exercise programme in improving schizophrenia's negative symptoms. Das et al.[10] investigated prolactin in patients on olanzapine with respect to sex, dose, and duration.

Though known for lower risk of extrapyramidal syndrome (EPS), Gedam and Ghosh[11] presented a case of quetiapine induced dystonia. The two patients with Kleine-Levin syndrome in Sengupta et al.'s[12] case represented the extremes of ages, and both responded to lithium. Ghosh and Kalita[13] reported for the first time a case of Rett's syndrome from this eastern part of the country. Singh et

al.[14] discussed a case with the unusual presentation of trichotillomania which was combined with personality disorder, namely antisocial.

Happy reading!

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