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**To:** [lpmastaff@lpma.net](mailto:lpmastaff@lpma.net)  
**Subject:** APA Headlines: About Two-Thirds Of Women With Anorexia Nervosa Or Bulimia Will Eventually Recover, Study Suggests  
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Good morning Ms Cathy Thompson

December 22, 2016

## Holiday Message

In observance of the federal Christmas holiday, we will not publish on Friday, December 23, 2016 and Monday, December 26, 2016. Service will resume on Tuesday, December 27, 2016. We wish our readers a safe and happy holiday.

## Leading The News

### About Two-Thirds Of Women With Anorexia Nervosa Or Bulimia Will Eventually Recover, Study Suggests.

[Medical Daily](#) (12/21, Drain) reports research suggests that "around two-thirds of women with anorexia nervosa or bulimia will eventually recover." Investigators arrived at this conclusion after analyzing data on "246 participants for more than 20 years." The [findings](#) were published online Dec. 20 in the Journal of Clinical Psychiatry.

[Psychiatric News](#) (12/21) reports that even though "for most patients with anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa, recovery is durable, we found that 10.5% of those with anorexia nervosa and 20.5% of those with bulimia nervosa who achieved recovery in the first decade had relapsed at long-term follow-up," the authors wrote."

## Psychiatric News Alert



[Most Anorexia, Bulimia Patients Achieve Long-Term Recovery, Study Suggests](#)

[Early Decline in Social Functioning Said to Predict Long-term Outcome in Psychosis](#)

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- [Adult Psychiatrist](#) in Detroit, Mich.
- [Inpatient Geropsychiatrist](#) in McAlester, Okla.



## Psychiatric Treatment/Disorders

### Study Reveals Complex Etiology Of MDD In Han Chinese Women.

[Healio](#) (12/21, Oldt) reports researchers have found “a complex etiology of major depressive disorder [MDD] in Han Chinese women, suggesting the utility of analyzing parts of heritability to identify genetic risk.” Some “5,278 individuals with MDD from 58 provincial mental health centers and psychiatric departments in China” were included in the study. The [findings](#) were published online Dec. 21 in JAMA Psychiatry.

## DSI May Help Identify Risk Of Developing Dementia.

[Medscape](#) (12/21, Brauser) reports the Disease State Index (DSI), “a novel late-life dementia-prediction model,” may “help identify risk for” dementia “up to a decade later, [new research](#) suggests.” The DSI “is a validated and supervised risk assessment tool that uses ‘machine learning’ methods to analyze large amounts of health information.” Lead author Alina Solomon, MD, PhD, stressed, “however that the DSI shouldn’t be used to diagnose dementia but to help in making decision developing strategies for dementia prevention.” The findings were published online in the Journal of Alzheimer’s Disease.

## Government and Psychiatry

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## Data Show 6.4 Million Consumers Have Enrolled In ACA Plans Thus Far.

The [AP](#) (12/21, Alonso-Zaldivar) reports that on Wednesday, the Obama Administration said “6.4 million people have enrolled for subsidized private coverage through HealthCare.gov, ahead of last year’s pace.” In spite of rising premiums, fewer options, and threats by congressional Republicans about repealing the Affordable Care Act, HHS data show some “400,000 more people signed up through Monday than for a comparable period in 2015.” The AP points out, however, that it remains unclear if the Administration will reach its goal of 13.8 million enrollees for 2017.

The [New York Times](#) (12/21, A1, Pear, Subscription Publication) reports that the increase in ACA enrollments is “creating a large pool of consumers whose coverage could be imperiled by that repeal.”

The [Wall Street Journal](#) (12/21, Hackman, Subscription Publication) reports that of the 6.4 million enrollees, some two million are first-time

customers, and the remainder are renewing existing coverage.

[USA Today](#) (12/21, O’Donnell) reports that data indicate about 50 percent of enrollees were renewing existing coverage.

## Psychiatry and Public Health

## Majority Of Opioid Addicts Given Buprenorphine For Home Use Tested Free Of Illicit Opioids After 12 Weeks, Small Study Finds.

The [AP](#) (12/21, Marchione) reports people addicted to opioids were able to use Suboxone [buprenorphine] “at home to curb cravings and prevent abuse while waiting to get in a treatment program,” according to a small study published in the New England Journal of Medicine. Researchers found that 68% of the people given the drug tested free of illicit opioids at 12 weeks, while none of the people not given the drug tested free of illicit opioids after the same period. Dr. Nora Volkow, the director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, said, “It’s a huge effect. It is a remarkable difference in outcomes.”

## Psychiatric Medication Update

## Anti-Tau Vaccine For Alzheimer’s Elicits Well-Tolerated, Strong, Specific Immune Response In Small Phase I Study.

[Medwire News](#) (12/21) reports the “first-in-human clinical trial of” AADvac1, “an active vaccine targeting pathologic tau protein in patients with Alzheimer’s disease...has shown the vaccine elicits a well-tolerated, strong, and specific immune response,” researchers found. The [findings](#) of the 30-patient, phase I study were published online Dec. 9 in The Lancet Neurology. According to Medwire News, the authors of an accompanying [comment](#) observed, however, “that the use of just one dose of the vaccine meant dose-dependent effects could not be determined.”

## Other News

## Brain Abnormalities That Cause Dyslexia May Be Deeper And More Pervasive Than Previously Thought, Study Suggests.

The [Boston Globe](#) (12/21, Freyer) reports the “brain abnormalities that cause dyslexia may be deeper and more pervasive than previously thought,” according to a new study published in the journal Neuron. Researchers found that “neural adaptation was reduced” in people with dyslexia “even in tasks unrelated to reading, suggesting that dyslexia affects many brain regions, not just those involved with language.”

[HealthDay](#) (12/21, Norton) reports the researchers used brain imaging technology and found that adults and children with dyslexia demonstrated “less ability to ‘adapt’ to sensory information,” not just written words, compared to people without dyslexia.

## **Improving Sleep Quality May Help Restore Brain Function For Patients With Moderate To Severe TBIs, Study Suggests.**

[NPR](#) (12/21, Hamilton) reports that a [study](#) published in Neurology suggests that “sleep quality and brain function improved in tandem” for patients “hospitalized for moderate to severe traumatic brain injuries.” According to NPR, “the results raise the possibility that patients with brain injuries might recover more quickly if hospitals took steps to restore normal sleep patterns.”

### **Wednesday's Lead Stories**

- **[Trying To Control Bodily Movement And Treating Children With Autism Using Psychotropic Medications May Worsen Their Neuromotor Problems, Study Suggests.](#)**
- **[Review Identifies Mental Health Screening Tools Validated For Spanish And Use In People With Limited English Proficiency.](#)**
- **[Medicaid Expansion Under ACA May Have Allowed Patients To Access ED Care Faster, Study Indicates.](#)**
- **[Students May Be More Likely To Engage In Violence If A Friend Has Already Done The Same, Study Suggests.](#)**
- **[Physical Activity May Help Children Recover From Concussions, Study Suggests.](#)**

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