

From: [APA Communications](#)
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Subject: APA Headlines: Black Children May Be Less Likely To Be Diagnosed With Or Treated For AD/HD Than White Children
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Good morning Ms Cathy Thompson

August 24, 2016

Leading The News

Black Children May Be Less Likely To Be Diagnosed With Or Treated For AD/HD Than White Children.

[HealthDay](#) (8/23, Bernstein) reports, "While a higher percentage of black children show the symptoms of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder" (AD/HD) "than white kids, they are less likely to be diagnosed or treated for the disorder," researchers found after following some "4,000 children in grades 5, 7 and 10" from various areas around the US. During the study, investigators found that "rates of diagnosis for" AD/HD "were consistently higher among white children, with 19 percent diagnosed by the 10th grade compared to 10 percent of blacks by 10th grade." The findings were published online Aug. 23 in *Pediatrics*.

In a video segment for [MedPage Today](#) (8/23), F. Perry Wilson, MD, MSCE, assistant professor of medicine at the Yale School of Medicine, discusses the study and somewhat disagrees with its findings.

Psychiatric News Alert



[FDA Approves Devices for Assessing Cognitive Function After Brain Injury](#)

[New Scoring System May Improve Reliability of PMDD Diagnosis](#)

What can news anchors teach you about treating patients via telepsychiatry?

Dr. Peter Yellowlees discusses this unlikely source of inspiration in this part of the APA's Telepsychiatry Toolkit. [Watch the video.](#)

APA's [Telepsychiatry Toolkit](#) is an evolving resource for members who want to learn about the various aspects of telepsychiatry, including clinical, training and policy considerations. See more videos on other telepsychiatry specifics from APA experts, as well as other telepsychiatry resources, on the online APA [Telepsychiatry Toolkit](#).



Psychiatric Treatment/Disorders

People With Suspected SNAP Probably Will Not Progress To Alzheimer's, Scan Studies Find.

[MedPage Today](#) (8/23, Fiore) reports, "People with suspected non-Alzheimer pathophysiology (SNAP) probably aren't going to progress to Alzheimer's disease," researchers found in two studies involving brain scans. A 174-patient [study](#) found the "same low proportion (14% to 17%) of those with SNAP and those with no pathology at baseline went on to have amyloid accumulation in their brains," whereas a second [study](#) involving 247 patients revealed "people with SNAP didn't have greater levels of tau in Alzheimer's brain regions than those without any pathology." An accompanying [editorial](#) observed, "The results imply that in cognitively normal individuals, SNAP represents a biomarker-based concept of which the underlying causes are not yet understood." Both studies and the editorial were published online Aug. 22 in *JAMA Neurology*.

Kids Exposed To Relatively High Levels Of PCBs In Utero May Have An Increased Risk Of Autism, Study Indicates.

[HealthDay](#) (8/23, Norton) reports, "Children exposed to relatively high levels of" polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in utero "may have an increased risk of developing autism," researchers found. Specifically, when expectant mothers "had relatively high levels of certain PCBs in their blood, their children were about 80 percent more likely to be diagnosed with autism versus other kids," the study found. The [findings](#) of the 1,100-child study were published online Aug. 23 in *Environmental Health Perspectives*.

APA in the News

Company Seeks To Make Artificial Intelligence Tool To Help Primary Care Physicians Screen Patients For Schizophrenia.

[The Atlantic](#) (8/23, Frankel) reports that engineer Jim Schwoebel, "CEO of NeuroLex Diagnostics, wants to...make a tool for primary-care doctors to screen their patients for schizophrenia," searching "a transcript of the patient's speech for linguistic clues." According to the Atlantic, "in addition to the schizophrenia screener, an idea that earned Schwoebel [an award](#) from the American Psychiatric Association, NeuroLex is hoping to develop a tool for psychiatric patients who are already being treated in hospitals." The artificial intelligence tool "would examine a patient's speech over time to track their progress."

Practice Management

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Medical Industry Concerned MACRA Could Endanger Small, Solo Practices.

[Kaiser Health News](#) (8/23, Findlay) reports there is growing concern that the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act (MACRA), which will change how Medicare reimburses physicians, "will sharply increase the financial pressures that physicians in rural, solo and small practices face." Tim Gronniger, deputy chief of staff at CMS, acknowledged that MACRA is bringing significant change, but he insisted that "the current way we pay doctors incentivizes them in bad ways – to waste resources, for example."

Other News

Traumatic Brain Injuries Seen In Many Domestic Assault Survivors.

The [AP](#) (8/23, Tanner) reports that, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "about one-quarter of U.S. women and 14 percent of men have experienced severe physical assaults by a partner in their lifetime, including hitting, punching, being slammed against something hard or pushed down stairs." Meanwhile, according to a [research review](#) published this year in the journal *Family & Community Health*, "head and neck injuries are among the most common, and data suggest that domestic assaults may cause traumatic brain injuries in at least 60 percent of survivors."

Study Concludes High-impact Drills Cause More Concussions In Youth Football.

[USA Today](#) (8/23, Perez) reports that, according to a [study](#) published in the *Journal of Neurosurgery*, "eliminating particular high-impact drills in youth football practices significantly reduces the risk of head injuries."

Veterans Who Misuse Narcotic Pain Medications May Be At High Risk For Heroin Use.

[HealthDay](#) (8/23, Preidt) reports, "Veterans who misuse narcotic" pain medications "may be at high risk for heroin use," researchers found. The findings of the nearly 3,400-veteran [study](#) were published online Aug. 23 in *Addiction*.

Study Reveals How Zika Affects Babies' Brains.

[ABC World News Tonight](#) (8/23, story 14, 0:20, Muir) reported doctors published brain scans showing how the Zika virus can leave "big patches of empty white where brain tissue should be" in babies. They say the images can assist doctors in seeing if a fetus has been affected by the virus.

The [New York Times](#) (8/23, Belluck, Subscription Publication) reports the study, published Tuesday in the journal *Radiology*, "raised worrisome concerns about whether babies born without" obvious impairments such as microcephaly "could develop brain damage as they grow." The images show Zika causes part of the brain to not form normally, causes obstruction, and destroys part of the brain after it is formed. [NBC Nightly News](#) (8/23, lead story, 2:25, Holt) also briefly mentioned the study in a larger segment on Zika.

Tuesday's Lead Stories

- [Young Adult's Job Satisfaction Can Impact Health In Middle-Age, Study Suggests.](#)
- [Study Finds Some Women Taking Calcium Supplements May Have Increased Risk Of Dementia.](#)

- **National Institute Of Child Health And Human Development Launches New Initiative To Increase Awareness About Depression And Anxiety During Pregnancy And After Childbirth.**
- **Study Says Being A Breadwinner Reduces Millennial Men's Psychological Well-Being.**

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