Département de psychiatrie
Centre de neurosciences psychiatriques
Site de Cery
CH-1008 Prilly - Lausanne

Centre de Neurosciences Psychiatriques

CNP SEMINAR

ANNOUNCEMENT

Monday, June 6, 2011, 11:00

"Neuropsychologial Function Across the Lifespan in Schizophrenia: From the Premorbid Period to Old Age"

Prof Larry J. Seidman, PhD

Harvard Medical School
Massachusetts General Hospital, USA

Invited by Kim Do
(Kim.Do@chuv.ch)

Auditoire, Hôpital Psychiatrique de Cery
Site de Cery, CH-1008 Prilly-Lausanne

Dr. Seidman is Professor of Psychology in the Department of Psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, at the Massachusetts Mental Health Center (MMHC) Public Psychiatry Division of the Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center. He joined the faculty at MMHC in 1985. He is also on the faculty at Massachusetts General Hospital where he has conducted neuroimaging research and has studied ADHD since 1991. He has spent the last 30 years of his career primarily studying the causes of psychotic disorders and trying to advance innovative treatments for these problems. He has published more than 250 peer-reviewed papers and has been involved with more than 60 funded grants since 1978. He is currently Principal Investigator of a number of grants investigating the causes of psychotic illnesses as well as the potential prevention or treatment of psychosis. As Director of the Commonwealth Research Center, a research "Center of Excellence" funded by the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health, he leads a program on "Clinical Neuroscience and Psychopharmacological Research" with a strong emphasis on early intervention and prevention of psychosis.

Primary Research Interests:

1. Risk for and evolution of schizophrenia across the life cycle.
2. Understanding, brain, cognition, mind and self in normal development and in schizophrenia
3. Brain plasticity and malleability of brain dysfunctions in schizophrenia

The talk will demonstrate that neuropsychological deficits are present in schizophrenia for many people well before the illness begins, often apparent in the premorbid period and worsening by the prodromal phase and into the first episode. Neuropsychological studies following up children into adulthood will be presented and treatment strategies discussed. Comparisons of neuropsychological findings with those associated with affective psychosis will be presented.

References:

1. *Woodberry K, Giuliano AJ, Seidman LJ. Premorbid IQ in schizophrenia: A meta-analytic review. Am J Psychiatry 2008; 165:579-87. PMID: 18413704*
2. *Mesholam-Gately R, Giuliano AJ, Faraone SV, Goff KP, Seidman LJ. Neurocognition in first-episode schizophrenia: A meta-analytic review. Neuropsychology 2009; 23:315-336. PMID: 19413446*
3. *Seidman LJ, Giuliano AJ, Meyer EC, Addington J, Cadenhead KS, Cannon TD, McGlashan TH, Perkins DO, Tsuang MT, Walker EF, Woods SW, Bearden CE, Christensen BK, Hawkins K, Heaton R, Keefe RSE, Heinssen R, Cornblatt B. Neuropsychology of the prodrome to psychosis in the NAPLS consortium: Relationship to family history and conversion to psychosis. Archives General Psychiatry 2010; 67(6): 578-588. PMID: 205300*