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**TI** **Neural circuitry and precision medicines for mental disorders: are they compatible?**

Dean, Charles E. **Psychological Medicine** 49.1: 1-8. Cambridge University Press. (Jan 2019)

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**AB**  **Abstract (summary)** [Translate](#)

Given the failure of psychiatry to develop clinically useful biomarkers for psychiatric disorders, and the concomitant failure to develop significant advances in diagnosis and treatment, the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) in 2010 launched the Research Domain Criteria (RDoC), a framework for research based on the assumption that mental disorders are disorders of identifiable brain neural circuits, with neural circuitry at the center of units of analysis ranging from genes, molecules, and cells to behavior, self-reports, and paradigms. These were to be integrated with five validated dimensional psychological constructs such as negative and positive valence systems. Four years later, the NIMH stated that the ultimate goal of RDoC is precision medicine for psychiatry, with the assumption that precision medications will normalize dysfunctional neural circuits. How this could be accomplished is not obvious, given that neural circuits are widely distributed, have unclear boundaries, and exhibit a significant degree of neuroplasticity, with multiple circuits present in any given disorder. Moreover, the early focus on neural circuitry has been criticized for its reductionism and neglect of the more recent RDoC emphasis on the integration and equivalence of biological and psychological phenomena. Yet this seems inconsistent with the priorities of the NIMH director, an advocate of the central role of neural circuitry and projects such as the Brain Initiative and the Human Connectome Project. Will such projects, at a cost of at least \$10 billion, lead to precision medications for mental disorders, or further diminish funding for clinical care and research?

**Full Text** [Translate](#)

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**Introduction**

The goal of precision medicine for mental disorders has its historical roots dating to the nineteenth century, when the early psychiatrists, or 'alienists,' found themselves isolated and often demeaned by their counterparts in medicine and surgery (Mitchell, 1984; Rollins, 2003). The alienists therefore began a quest for parity with other physicians, a quest that became intense with the discovery of the bacterial cause of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, and, in 1913, with the discovery of treponema pallidum in the brains of patients with tertiary syphilis, who often became psychotic (Shorter, 1997). Here was evidence of linkage between specific causal agents and specific diseases, leading to the concept of a specific – or precise – treatment.

**TX**

If this could be accomplished in medicine, why not psychiatry? Thus began the search for specificity of diagnosis and treatment in psychiatry, the history of which I have reviewed elsewhere (Dean, 2012, 2017). Despite the search for specificity, the field suffered through a long period wherein primitive therapies (blood-letting, forced injections of mercury and horse serum, tranquilizer chairs) were both damaging and imprecise (Scull, 1986; Valenstein, 1986).

(...)

SU

Indexing (details) Cite

**Subject**

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 Drugs;  
 Psychiatric disorders;  
 Circuits;  
 Psychiatry;  
 Biological markers;  
 Reductionism;  
 Mortality;  
 Mental disorders;  
 Psychotropic drugs;  
 Clinical research;  
 Plasticity (neural);  
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Field Name	Field Code	Example	Description and Notes
Abstract	AB	ab("psychiatric disorders")	
Abstract – documents with abstract available	ABANY	"Alzheimer disease" AND ABANY(YES)	Add <i>AND ABANY(YES)</i> to a query to limit retrieval to records with abstracts. Use double quotes to search for a precise phrase.
Accession number	AN	an(2117196470)	Documents in Health Research Full text Professional do not display a unique accession number. However, they are present and can be searched. Refer to Notes for more details.
All fields	ALL	all(cgm OR "continuous glucose monitoring")	Searches all fields except the Text (TX). Use proximity and/or Boolean operators to narrow search results.
All fields + text	--	"continuous glucose monitoring"	Searches all fields.
Author <sup>1</sup> Author First Name Author Last Name	AU AUFN AULN	au(dean, c*) aufn(c*) auln(dean)	All authors are included in the document. Author names are generally shown as Family Name followed by First name(s) or initials – though this is not comprehensively applied. Search Family Name and Initial – with truncation for common names.
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Company / Organization <sup>1</sup>	CO / ORG	co("3m healthcare")	Names of companies and organizations are not currently displayed in documents.
Document title			See Title
Document type	DTYPE	dtype(editorial)	A list of document types is listed on the Advanced Search page.
DOI	DOI	doi(10.1111/dom.12705)	Digital Object Identifier. Search the portion of the number that follows <a href="http://dx.doi.org">http://dx.doi.org</a>
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Full text			See Text
Grant information	GI	gi("eli lilly")	If the authors received support or funding for the study that support is acknowledged here.
ISSN	ISSN	issn(14402440) issn(1440-2440)	ISSNs are searchable but do not display in the record.
Issue	ISS	iss(10) iss(supp)	Also searchable via the Look Up Citation tool.

Field Name	Field Code	Example	Description and Notes
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Language of abstract	SL	sl(spanish)	Some documents in Embase have both an English and a foreign-language abstract. Both are searchable in their respective languages.
Location	LOC	loc("united states")	The geographic location of the research described in the original article.
MeSH	MESH	mesh("diabetes mellitus")	A subset of records within the database is searchable using the MESH mnemonic. Typically, these would be records with overlap to titles available in Medline.
Pagination	PG	pg(1023)	Use this to search the start page of the hard-copy article.
Publication date	PD	pd(20181109) pd(201811) pd(20181101-20181115)	This is the publication date of the article. Date range searching is supported.  See also Publication year.
Publication title <sup>1</sup>	PUB	pub("diabetes obesity and metabolism") pub("diabetes obes metab")	The publication title. Both the full and abbreviated form of the journal name are searchable.
Publication type			See Source type
Publication year	PY / YR	yr(2016) yr(2013-2017)	Date range searching is supported.
Publisher	PB	pb(blackwell)	This is the publisher of the journal.
Publisher location	PBLOC	pbloc(silver springs)	Generally the town/city in which the publisher is based.
Source type	PT / STYPE	pt("scholarly journals")	A list of source types is listed on the Advanced Search page.
Subject <sup>1</sup>	SU	su("psychiatric disorders")	Also searchable with SUB and SUBJECT.  Retrieves terms from MeSH field too.
Subject (major)	MJSUB	mjsub(diabetes mellitus)	Where subject terms have been defined as being the major emphasis, the MJSUB field code can be used to explicitly retrieve them.
Substance <sup>1</sup>	SUBST	subst("decitabine")	The CAS Registry number (but not the chemical name) is also searchable using the RN search field.
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Text – documents with full-text available		"folic acid deficiency" AND FTANY(YES)	Most records in the database have full-text; publications are included where some records only have abstracts.  Add <i>AND FTANY(YES)</i> to a query to limit your search to articles with full text.
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Field Name	Field Code	Example	Description and Notes
Title only	TIO	tio("glucose monitoring")	TIO searches the Title only, not Subtitle or Alternate title.
Alternate title	OTI	oti("insuline asparte")	The alternate title is usually the original language title of a non-English article.
Trade name <sup>1</sup>	TN	tn(cleanroom robots)	This is the trade name of e.g. drugs or devices referenced in the article.
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### Document type, Language, Source type

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List of Results - Detailed view	Same as Brief view plus a 3-line KWIC window	✓	
List of Results - KWIC (Keyword in Context)	Detailed view plus all occurrences of your search terms, highlighted within the fields where the terms occur	✓	✓
Preview (subscribers only)	Title, Author, Publication title, Volume, Issue, Pagination, Publication date, Abstract, Subject terms	✓	
Preview (transactional)	Title, Publication date, abbreviated Abstract, Subject terms	✓	
Brief citation	Complete record minus Abstract and Indexing	✓	✓
Citation / Abstract	Complete record	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✓
Full text	Searchable form of full text	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✓
Full text - PDF	PDF form of full text	✓ <sup>1</sup>	
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