Editorial
91 Time to abandon Evidence Based Medicine?

Expert review
93 Bipolar disorder and disruptive mood dysregulation in children and adolescents: assessment, diagnosis and treatment

Aetiology
95 Depression and use of antidepressants is associated with increased risk of Clostridium difficile infection
96 When viewing empathy-eliciting scenarios, incarcerated men with high psychopathy display differences in brain activity compared with those with low psychopathy
97 Adults with psychosis or psychotic experiences may report adverse life events prior to the onset of symptoms but direction of causality cannot be inferred
98 The association between maternal depression and anxiety during pregnancy and child attention problems may be partly explained by postnatal symptoms

Children & Adolescents
99 Vulnerability for psychosis at ages 13 and 16 predicts cannabis use at ages 16 and 19, and cannabis use at age 16 predicts psychosis vulnerability at age 19
100 Personality-targeted interventions delivered by teachers may be effective at reducing alcohol use
101 Experiencing maltreatment during childhood increases the likelihood of lifetime alcohol dependence
102 Exposure to intimate partner violence and parental depression increases risk of ADHD in preschool children
103 Non-transient childhood conversion disorder is uncommon in the UK and Ireland, but use of services is high
104 Methylphenidate reduces ADHD symptoms in children with severe ADHD and intellectual disability
105 Limited evidence that a brief education programme for parents of high-risk preschool children may reduce risk of internalising disorders in adolescence in girls but not boys
106 Suicidal behaviours are common among US adolescents and are associated with mental health disorders

Medical comorbidity
107 Centralised depression care according to patient preference is effective for the treatment of depression symptoms following acute coronary syndrome
108 Review: insufficient evidence to recommend routine screening for psychological distress among people with cancer
109 Current use of second-generation antipsychotics may increase risk of pneumonia in people with schizophrenia
110 Review: depression after myocardial infarction is associated with increased risk of all-cause mortality and cardiovascular events

Pharmacotherapy
111 Limited evidence that benzodiazepines are beneficial in the treatment of disturbed behaviour
112 Review: lithium reduces the risk of suicide compared with placebo in people with depression and bipolar disorder

Prevalence
113 Review: about one in five people with first-episode psychosis have a history of deliberate self-harm
114 Family history of REM sleep behaviour disorder more common in individuals affected by the disorder than among unaffected individuals

Psychosocial
115 A false-positive on screening mammography has a negative psychosocial impact up to 3 years after receiving the all clear
116 Community treatment orders do not reduce hospital readmission in people with psychosis
117 Letter in response to Dr Segal’s commentary
118 Mortality risks from psychological distress are greater for people of lower socioeconomic status

Psychotherapy
119 Review: computerised CBT improves adult depression in the short-term, but its effect may have been overestimated previously
120 Interpersonal therapy with parenting enhancement does not reduce depression symptoms in low-income mothers compared with control
121 Lay therapist-delivered manualised CBT improves anger coping in people with intellectual disability and anger problems, but effects on anger measures mixed
122 Review: different psychotherapies have comparable effects on adult depression
124 CBT increases remission of child or adolescent anxiety disorders compared with wait list control