The Abraham Dilemma: A Divine Delusion focuses on the topic of religious delusion - on the disorder's causes, contents, consequences, diagnosis and treatment. The title argues that we cannot understand a religious delusion without appreciating three facts. One is that religiosity or spirituality is a part of human nature, whether it takes theistic or non-theistic forms. Another is that religious delusion is something to which we are all vulnerable. The third is that the delusion is not best understood by reducing it to brain chemistry, or by insisting that it is empirically false. It is best understood by examining its harmful personal and moral consequences - consequences that nearly unfolded when the biblical patriarch Abraham prepared to sacrifice his son Isaac in response to a command, he thought, from God.

The Actor's Brain: Exploring the cognitive neuroscience of free will

Is free will just an illusion? What is it in the brain that allows us to pursue our own actions and objectives? What is it about this organ that permits seemingly purposeful behaviour, giving us the impression we are free? This resource takes a journey into the brain to examine what is about known voluntary behaviour, and why it can go wrong.

Addiction (Oxford Psychiatry Library)
understanding. It focuses on the nature of addiction as a brain disorder that includes a range of different behavioural traits such as impulsivity and reward dependence, and discusses the critical role of kinetic and pharmacological factors. The also explains how the primary pharmacological targets of drugs of abuse are now understood, the relation to the variable nature of addiction to different substances, and how this may lead to new approaches to treatment.

Addiction and Weakness of Will
Lubomira Radoilska

This thought-provoking resource presents an original philosophical analysis bringing together addiction and weakness of will. The author develops an integrated account of these two phenomena, rooted in a classical conception of akrasia as valuing without intending and at the same time intending without valuing. This fascinating and suggestive account addresses a number of paradoxes faced by current thinking about addiction and weakness of will, in particular the significance of control and intention for responsible action. Addiction and Weakness of Will makes an original contribution to central issues in moral psychology and philosophy of action, including the relationship between responsibility and intentional agency, and the nature and scope of moral appraisal.

Addiction in the Older Patient
Maria Sullivan and Frances Levin (eds)

Addictive disorders in older adults are underdiagnosed and undertreated. An important reason for this lack of recognition of a serious health problem is a paucity of clinical knowledge about how such disorders present in this population. The presentation for alcohol and substance use disorders in the elderly can be confusing, given the metabolic changes and concurrent conditions associated with aging, together with interactions between alcohol and prescribed psychoactive drugs. Further, screening instruments have not been validated for this population. Brief interventions may be effective but should take into account contextual needs such as medical conditions, cognitive decline, and mobility limitations. Treatment strategies, including detoxification regimens, need to be modified for older patients and - in the case of opioid dependence - must address the management of chronic pain in this population. Ironically, benzodiazepines are the most frequently prescribed psychoactive medication in the elderly, despite older individuals’ greater sensitivity to side effects and toxicity. Older women are at particularly heightened vulnerability for iatrogenic dependence on sedatives and hypnotics. More clinical research data are needed to inform screening and referral strategies, behavioral therapies, and pharmacological treatment. At
the same time, emerging technologies such as communication tools and monitoring devices offer important opportunities to advance addiction treatment and recovery management in older adults. Although research to date has been limited in this population, recent data suggest that treatment outcomes are equal or better to those seen in younger cohorts.

Addiction Medicine (Oxford Specialist Handbooks)

Addiction Medicine is a concise and practical guide for students and practitioners of medicine, nursing, and other health professions. It provides practical information and clinical management advice for all who are involved in the care of persons with alcohol and other substance use disorders, and also behavioural and electronic addictions such as gambling and Internet use. The second edition of Addiction Medicine comprises 27 chapters and is in easy-to-read handbook form. The first three chapters cover the nature of addictive disorders, the epidemiology of psychoactive substance use, and the pharmacology of the major substance groups. Principles of diagnosis and management (including emergency situations) are then described. There follow chapters on the major substance groups, which present a comprehensive account of the clinical features, diagnosis, and management of disorders related to specific substances. The chapters cover tobacco, alcohol, cannabis, opioids, sedative-hypnotics, psychostimulants, hallucinogens and dissociative drugs, miscellaneous forms of substance use, and polydrug and injecting drug use. New chapters in the second edition cover the electronic and behavioural addictions, with specific chapters for gambling and on-line/electronic gaming. The remainder of the book covers the management of addictive disorders experienced by specific groups and in specific circumstances and settings, together with a summary of ethical and legal issues. The final chapter comprises a series of resources which cover diagnostic criteria for addictive disorders and practical tools to aid management, including screening and assessment questionnaires and withdrawal scales.

ADHD and Hyperkinetic Disorder (Oxford Psychiatry Library)
Tobias Banaschewski, Alessandro Zuddas, Philip Asherson, Jan Buitelaar, David Coghill, Marina Danckaerts, Manfred Döpfner, Luis Augusto Rohde, Edmund Sonuga-Barke, and Eric Taylor

This online resource serves as a concise and practical guide to the management of ADHD and Hyperkinetic disorder. It provides a user-friendly introduction to the clinical understanding, evaluation, and treatment of ADHD. This edition has been updated to include new DSM-5 diagnostic criteria as of May 2013, and to reflect more published
studies on ADHD in the adult population, along with new data on the CNS stimulant drug LDX (Lisdexamfetamine Dimesylate).

ADHD and Its Many Associated Problems

Christopher Gillberg

This book on ADHD is a first in that it is aimed both at clinicians across the board of medicine — child psychiatrists, pediatricians, child neurologists, adult and forensic psychiatrists, GPs and clinical psychologists and other specialists working with individuals with behavior or cognitive problems.

ADHD in Preschool Children Assessment and Treatment

Jaswinder Ghuman and Harinder Ghuman (eds)

This resource provides the most comprehensive and up-to-date information regarding assessment of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in children and adolescents, including information about the diagnostic interview, neuropsychological testing, comorbidity and differential diagnosis, sleep problems, and treatment interventions (including psychosocial, pharmacological and complementary and alternative treatments). All the chapters have a clinical focus and practical case examples are used to increase competency in clinical settings.

Adjustment Disorders From Controversy to Clinical Practice

Patricia Casey (ed.)

Adjustment disorder has been included in the psychiatric classifications for half a century, but despite its age, this is the first book devoted exclusively to the condition. The starting point is to delineate its origins and how it differs from normal distress. The philosophical and clinical dilemmas raised by this diagnosis are considered in the early chapters of this book. The development of new screening and diagnostic tools will assist in epidemiological studies. The radical proposal to have specific criteria for AD in ICD-11 is reviewed critically as this would lead to significant differences between DSM-5 and ICD-11. Psychobiology, treatment, and prognosis are discussed in the middle sections of this work, and specialists in a number of areas—including child and adolescent psychiatry, learning disability, occupational health, and forensic psychiatry—have made
invaluable contributions. This book will fill the vacuum for doctors and other mental health professionals working with those who have AD. The generous use of case vignettes invigorates the theory behind the practice.

Adolescent Sexual Behavior in the Digital AgeConsiderations for Clinicians, Legal Professionals and Educators

Fabian Saleh, Albert Grudzinskas, and Abigail Judge (eds)

The nexus between the digital revolution and adolescent sexual behavior has posed significant challenges to mental health practitioners, attorneys, and educators. These digital technologies may facilitate dangerous behaviors and serious consequences for some youth. This online resource considers adolescent sexual behavior in both clinical and legal contexts and provides a basis for clinicians, legal professionals, educators, policy makers, parents and the general public to understand the impact that technology has on human growth and development. It fosters an interdisciplinary dialogue within the text, and subjects covered include "sexting," social networking, cyber-sexual harassment, commercial exploitation of children, and child pornography.

Advancing the Science of Implementation across the Cancer Continuum

David A. Chambers, Cynthia A. Vinson, and Wynne E. Norton (eds)

While many effective interventions have been developed with the potential to significantly reduce morbidity and mortality from cancer, they are of no benefit to the health of populations if they cannot be delivered. In response to this challenge, Advancing the Science of Implementation across the Cancer Continuum provides an overview of research that can improve the delivery of evidence-based interventions in cancer prevention, early detection, treatment, and survivorship. Chapters explore the field of implementation science and its application to practice, a broad synthesis of relevant research and case studies illustrating each cancer-focused topic area, and emerging issues at the intersection of research and practice in cancer. Both comprehensive and accessible, this book is an ideal resource for researchers, clinical and public health practitioners, medical and public health students, and health policymakers.

Adverse Syndromes and Psychiatric DrugsA clinical guide

Peter Haddad, Serdar Dursun, and Bill Deakin (eds)
This resource will help psychiatrists, GPs, pharmacists and nurses prevent, recognize, and manage adverse syndromes associated with psychiatric drugs. It provides an easily readable account of almost all the adverse syndromes that clinicians will ever encounter. Each section is written by an authority in the area, with each syndrome clearly laid out to include the following information: clinical features; pharmacological basis; differential diagnosis; management; risk factors and prevention. Summary tables are also provided, along with key references for further reading.

Alternative Perspectives on Psychiatric Validation
DSM, IDC, RDoC, and Beyond
Peter Zachar, Drozdstoj St. Stoyanov, Massimiliano Aragona, and Assen Jablensky (eds)

Many of the current debates about validity in psychiatry and psychology are predicated on the unexpected failure to validate commonly used diagnostic categories. The recognition of this failure has resulted in what Thomas Kuhn calls a period of extraordinary science in which validation problems are given increased weight, alternatives are proposed, methodologies are debated, and philosophical and historical analyses are seen as more relevant than usual. In this important new title in the IPPP series, a group of leading thinkers in psychiatry, psychology, and philosophy offer alternative perspectives that address both the scientific and clinical aspects of psychiatric validation, emphasizing throughout their philosophical and historical considerations.

Alzheimer's Disease (Oxford Neurology Library)
Gunhild Waldemar and Alistair Burns (eds)

Providing clinicians with the latest developments in research, this new edition of Alzheimer's Disease is a succinct and practical introduction to the diagnosis, evaluation, and management of Alzheimer’s disease. Part of the Oxford Neuropsychiatry Library series, this pocketbook contains 14 fully updated chapters on key topics such as pathophysiology, epidemiology, pharmacological treatments, and psychological symptoms. It also features new chapters on atypical presentations, end-of-life issues, and case vignettes to ensure the reader is fully equipped with the latest understanding of the possible causes of the disease, methods of diagnosis, and management techniques. A powerful tool for the practising clinician, this edition is an indispensable guide to the latest thinking about management of the disease.
The American Society of Addiction Medicine Handbook of Addiction Medicine
Darius Rastegar and Michael Fingerhood

The American Society of Addiction Medicine Handbook of Addiction Medicine is a practical, evidence-based guide to the identification and treatment of substance use disorders. Produced by the largest medical society dedicated to the improvement of addiction care, it begins with screening and brief intervention and an overview of treatment. This is followed by substance-specific chapters covering: alcohol, sedatives, opioids, tobacco, stimulants, hallucinogens, cannabinoids, inhalants, anabolic steroids and prescription drug misuse. Substance-specific chapters cover pharmacology, acute effects and intoxication, withdrawal, medical complications and treatment. The handbook concludes with chapters on the medical care of patients with substance use disorders, psychiatric co-occurring disorders, special populations and ethical and legal considerations. Chapters include practical tools and treatment protocols that can be used in outpatient and inpatient settings.

The American Society of Addiction Medicine Handbook on Pain and Addiction
Ilene Robeck, Melvin Pohl, Michael Weaver, Mark Weiner, Herbert Malinoff, Cory Waller, William Haning, and Bonnie B. Wilford (eds)

The ASAM Handbook on Pain and Addiction provides clinical guidance to health care professionals who treat patients with co-occurring pain and addiction. Produced by the largest medical society dedicated to the improvement of addiction care, the handbook takes an evidence-based approach. Its advice is based on the current scientific literature and the advice of well-regarded organizations and government agencies, including NIDA, CDC, SAMHSA, PCSS-O, and ASAM itself. The ASAM Handbook is organized in five sections, which cover the core concepts of pain and addiction; diagnosis and treatment; treating pain in patients with, or at risk for, addiction; treating substance use disorders (SUD) and addiction in patients with co-occurring pain; and adapting treatment to the needs of specific populations. Each chapter concludes with suggestions for further reading on the topics discussed. The Handbook is ideal for primary care practitioners, mental health clinicians, addiction clinicians, and pain clinicians who wish to bridge the knowledge gap related to treating patients suffering from both pain and addiction.
Antipsychotic Long-acting Injections
Peter Haddad, Tim Lambert, and John Lauriello (eds)

This book comprehensively reviews clinical practice and research findings concerning antipsychotic long-acting injections (LAIs) and should be relevant to academics and a range of healthcare professionals. The authors are all international experts in their fields. The book starts by reviewing the clinical course of schizophrenia and antipsychotic non-adherence. This is followed by chapters on the pharmacology of LAIs, their safety and tolerability, and the comparative effectiveness of LAIs versus oral antipsychotics. There are individual chapters on first-generation antipsychotic LAIs and each of the second-generation LAIs currently available (aripiprazole LAI, olanzapine LAI, paliperidone LAI, risperidone LAI). Further chapters discuss the use of LAI early in the course of psychosis, health professionals’ and patients’ attitudes to treatment, the importance of patient choice, prescribing patterns and determinants of LAI use by country, and the management of a specialist clinic for LAIs. The final chapter reviews the place of LAIs in current practice and highlights areas for future research. Antipsychotic LAIs are one strategy that can improve adherence and for some patients they offer greater convenience than daily oral medication. However, LAIs are not appropriate for all patients or all those with adherence problems. A recurrent message in this book is that the decision to prescribe an LAI needs to be collaborative and involve the patient. Antipsychotic medication, oral or LAI, is only one part of the treatment of schizophrenia and always needs to be combined with psychological and social treatments to provide an individualized treatment approach geared to recovery.

Anxiety Disorders
Kerry J. Ressler, Daniel S. Pine, and Barbara Olasov Rothbaum (eds)

Anxiety affects millions, manifesting as generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobias, post-traumatic-stress disorder (PTSD), and social anxiety disorder. Not only are anxiety disorders common, but they are also crippling, frequently co-occurring and predict high risk for depressive disorders. Shared mechanisms may explain the overlapping features of many anxiety disorders and account for associations with other highly-impairing conditions, such as major depression and substance use. Beyond risk for specific disorders, anxiety also predicts a number of other adverse outcomes, including suicidal behavior, medical problems, social, and economic difficulties. Conversely, disorder-specific mechanisms may also exist and explain the unique features of each syndrome. Thus, it is important to understand both shared and specific aspects of anxiety. The Primer on Anxiety Disorders provides information on diagnosis and treatment, and clinical cases are used throughout to enhance understanding of and illustrate specific disorders, comorbid conditions and clinical issues. To facilitate
an integrative approach, content allows clinicians to understand patient characteristics and tailor interventions. The integrated approach of each chapter includes recent research on genetics and neuroscience to understand the mechanisms of anxiety disorders, focusing on the forthcoming new nosology in DSM-5. Chapters further integrate innovative advances in clinical research providing research on a range of discoveries regarding biomarkers of illness, biological predictors of treatments and the effect of treatment on neurocircuitry.

Assessment and Staging of Care for People with Dementia
The IDEAL Schedule and its User Manual
Maya Semrau, Alistair Burns, Antonio Lobo, Marcel Olde Rikkert, Philippe Robert, Mirjam Schepens, Gabriela Stoppe, and Norman Sartorius
Print Publication Year: 2019 Published Online: Mar 2019 Publisher: Oxford University Press
Item type: book

Assessment and Staging of Care for Dementia: The IDEAL schedule and its user manual gives a detailed overview of the International Schedule for the Integrated Assessment and Staging of Care for Dementia (IDEAL schedule) and provides all information that is needed when learning how to use the schedule and when using it. This includes details on the aims of the schedule; a description of how the schedule was developed and tested; instructions on how to use the schedule; the IDEAL schedule itself; the glossary of terms used in the schedule; and suggestions about the interventions that are recommended for consideration at different stages of severity of dementia. The book also includes four case histories, which are recommended for use when training in the use of the schedule.