

DRAFT 10: Current Categories of Cognitive Disability & Illness and their Relationship to Criminal Justice

Countries included:

United States, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, India, Korea, Lebanon, Nauru, The Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom,

Brain Injury

•Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)

[Exploring the Cognitive-Communication Challenges of Adults With Histories of Traumatic Brain Injury and Criminal Justice System Involvement: A Pilot Study](#)
(Jan. 2023)

American Journal of Speech & Language Pathology

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² University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

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Abstract

Introduction: **The prevalence of traumatic brain injury (TBI) in the criminal justice system (CJS) is well known.** Furthermore, the impact of TBI on communication has been well documented; however, no study has explored the communication challenges of those with TBI in the CJS or considered their implications within CJS contexts. Moreover, no study has examined the possible differences in communication between those with TBI and CJS history and those with TBI but no CJS history.

Conclusions: These challenges have the potential to negatively impact the success of communication interactions within the CJS and illustrate a need for speech-language pathology services for individuals with TBI in the CJS. The nature and magnitude of between-group differences merits further investigation with larger samples to explore whether any specific cognitive-

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communication challenge is unique to, or predictive of, CJS involvement for purposes of targeted assessment and intervention.

[Protocol for a scoping review on rehabilitation among individuals with traumatic brain injury who intersect with the criminal justice system \(2022\)](#)

PLoSOne

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Abstract

Traumatic brain injury (TBI), a leading cause of both death and disability worldwide, is highly prevalent among individuals who intersect with the criminal justice system. TBI is associated with increased behavioural, psychological, or negative outcomes, such as higher rates of mental health problems, aggression, and violent offending that may lead to negative interactions with the criminal justice system, reincarceration, and recidivism

...

Stakeholders will be engaged to obtain feedback on preliminary results and the implications of findings. **The scoping review will summarize the current state of rehabilitation available to, or used by, individuals with TBI who intersect with all parts of the CJS to (a) inform opportunities to integrate rehabilitation in the**

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criminal justice system for diverse individuals and (b) identify opportunities for future research

[Associations Between Sociodemographic, Mental Health, and Mild Traumatic Brain Injury Characteristics With Lifetime History of Criminal Justice Involvement in Combat Veterans and Service Members \(2022\)](#)

Military Medicine

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12 Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, Morsani College of Medicine, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33612, USA.

Participants were predominantly male (87%) and white (72%), with a mean age of 40 years (SD = 9.7). Most (81%) reported a history of at least one mild traumatic brain injury, with one-third of those experiencing three or more mild traumatic brain injuries (33%). Participants completed a self-report measure of lifetime arrest and felony incarceration history, a structured interview for all potential concussive events, the post-traumatic stress disorder checklist for Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5), and the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test-Consumption. Three groups were compared on self-reported level of lifetime history of criminal justice system involvement: (1) no history of arrest or incarceration (65%); (2) history of arrest but no felony incarceration (32%); and (3) history of felony

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incarceration (3%).

Conclusions: The rate of lifetime arrest (35%) in this V/SM sample was consistent with rates of arrests in the U.S. general population. **One modifiable characteristic associated with lifetime arrest and felony incarceration was hazardous alcohol consumption. Alcohol use should be a top treatment target for V/SM at risk for arrest and those with history of criminal justice involvement.**

[Do Toxic Synergies of Underlying Etiologies Predispose the Positive Association Between Traumatic Brain Injury and ADHD? \(2020\)](#)

¹ Institute of Health and Environmental Research, Cleveland, OH, USA.

Abstract

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Objective:

In their meta-analysis, Adeyemo et al. reported a strong association between mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) and ADHD.

However, less is understood about why such an association exists.

Method:

This commentary focuses on the underlying etiologies of both conditions to reveal potential toxic synergisms that could explain this association.

Results:

Alcohol and substance abuse are recognized comorbidities in both

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conditions. The author of this commentary has recently been the first to propose that chronic exposure to nitrous oxide (N₂O), an increasing environmental air pollutant and greenhouse gas, may contribute to the cognitive impairment seen in conditions such as ADHD and autism. The toxic synergisms from combined GABA-mimetics, such as ethanol, and nontoxic N₂O exposure have been previously elucidated and are further contextualized here.

Conclusion:

The conclusion of this commentary is that the toxicological interdependence of the underlying etiologies for mTBI and ADHD may help to explain their association as found in the meta-analysis conducted by Adeyemo et al.

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This commentary explores this dynamic further and, in so doing, underscores the need for additional research to validate these important conclusions.

[Prevalence of traumatic brain injury and mental health problems among individuals within the criminal justice system \(2016\)](#)

Concussion

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Abstract

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is associated with increased aggression and antisocial behavior. This review examined existing literature regarding TBI prevalence and associated adverse mental health among individuals within the criminal justice system. TBI prevalence varied between 12 and 82% for youths, and 23 and 87% for adults. **TBI was associated with a range of negative outcomes, particularly substance abuse.** However, confounding factors, including differing control groups, lack of information for timing and severity of TBI, and use of self-report measures for TBI history made it difficult to determine whether TBI was a risk factor. Future research should eliminate or counter for these confounds, to provide accurate prevalence rates of TBI and the direction of association between TBI and offending behaviors.

[The association between traumatic brain injury and ADHD in a](#)

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Canadian adult sample (2015)

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University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

Conclusion: Significant positive associations between lifetime TBI and both current and past ADHD were observed among adults in this population. More research to understand these associations, and their significance for the etiology and management of TBI and ADHD, is needed.

● Acquired Brain Injury (ABI)

[The Building Bridges project: Linking disconnected service networks in acquired brain injury and criminal justice \(2020\)](#)

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Neuropsychological Rehabilitation

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Abstract

People with acquired brain injury (ABI) are overrepresented in prison populations across many countries. An effective service response to reduce this trend requires collaboration between the ABI and criminal justice (CJ) sectors. The Building Bridges project piloted a novel professional development model designed to increase cross-sectoral knowledge and collaboration between the

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ABI and CJ sectors. A total of 178 service providers from Victoria, Australia, participated in six professional development forums that included content about ABI, policing, disability and legal supports, and correctional/post-release services. Participants came from the disability, criminal justice, and health and community service sectors. Using a pre-test-post-test design with 6-month follow-up, data were obtained via a project-specific questionnaire evaluating knowledge and behaviour change among participants. Statistically significant gains in knowledge were shown at post-test and maintained at follow-up. Work-related behaviours addressing ABI/CJ issues had increased significantly within both sectors at follow-up compared to the 6 months prior to the forum. Carefully constructed professional forums improved cross-silo collaboration in the ABI/CJ sectors. This pilot project illustrates effective use of existing service resources, and highlights training as an important part of a raft of initiatives needed to address the overrepresentation of people with ABI in the CJ system.

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● Psychiatric Disorders

[Criminal Justice Involvement after Release from Prison following Exposure to Community Mental Health Services among People Who Use Illicit Drugs and Have Mental Illness: a Systematic Review \(2022\)](#)

Journal of Urban Health

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Abstract

Illicit drug use and mental illness are common among people in prison and are associated with higher rates of reoffending and reimprisonment. We conducted a systematic review, searching MEDLINE, Embase, and PsycINFO to January 10, 2022, for studies reporting criminal justice involvement following exposure to community mental health services among people released from jail or prison who use illicit drugs and have mental illness. Our search identified 6954 studies; 13 were eligible for inclusion in this review. Studies were separated into three broad categories based on community mental health service type. Eleven of 13

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studies reported a reduction in criminal justice involvement among participants exposed to community mental health services compared to a comparison group. Findings indicate a need to expand and improve integration and referral mechanisms linking people to community mental health services after jail or prison release, alongside a need for tailored programs for individuals with complex illicit drug use and mental health morbidities.

[Decriminalizing severe mental illness by reducing risk of contact with the criminal justice system, including for forensic patients \(2020\)](#)

CNS Spectrums

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Abstract

Risk of contact with the criminal justice system (CJS) is greater among those with mental illness, including severe mental illness-an observation that many argue reflects a process of "criminalizing" mental illness. Forensic patients represent a subgroup at one end of a spectrum of such criminalization, typically with histories of serious violence and psychotic illness. Strategies for decriminalizing mental illness in this context should consider a range of approaches, including intervening to prevent CJS contact in those with severe mental illness, particularly in the early or emerging stages of psychosis. However, it may be that even gold standard mental healthcare applied universally is insufficient to address CJS contact risks. While there is now an extensive literature documenting the relatively low rates of repeat CJS contact for forensic patients released from secure care, appropriate comparison groups

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are lacking and the key ingredients of any benefits of treatment are unknown. The CJS may well have something to learn from forensic mental health systems and services given the abject failure to stem rates of prison-release reoffending internationally. Understanding how to best identify risk and effectively intervene to prevent CJS contact in those with mental illness, whether early in the course of psychosis or following release from secure care, remains a priority for those seeking to address the criminalization of mentally illness in our communities.

[Severe mental illness, common mental disorders, and neurodevelopmental conditions amongst 9088 lower court attendees in London, UK \(2022\)](#)

BMC Psychiatry

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5 , Together for Mental Wellbeing, London, UK.

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9 Affiliate member of the Gillberg Neuropsychiatry Centre at Gothenburg University, Gothenburg, Sweden.

10 Honorary Research Fellow in the College of Medical, Veterinary and Life Sciences affiliated to the Institute of Health and Wellbeing at the University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK.

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12 Teesside University, Middlesbrough, UK.

13 Forensic Psychiatry, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK.

Abstract

Background: Court Mental Health Liaison and Diversion Services (CMHLDS) have developed in some countries as a response to the over-representation of mental illness and other vulnerabilities amongst defendants presenting to criminal justice (or correctional) systems. This study examined the characteristics and rates of mental disorder of 9088 defendants referred to CMHLDS.

Method: The study analysed service level data, obtained from the National Health Service's mental health data set, to examine characteristics relating to gender, ethnicity and comorbidity of common mental and neurodevelopmental disorders at five CMHLDS across London between September 2015 and April

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2017.

Results: The sample included 7186 males (79.1%) and 1719 females (18.9%), the gender of 183 (2%) were not recorded. Of those referred, 6616 (72.8%) presented with an identifiable mental disorder and 503 (5.5%) with a neurodevelopmental disorder (NDD). Significantly higher rates of schizophrenia were reported amongst Black defendants (n = 681; 37.2%) and Asian defendants (n = 315; 29%), while higher rates of depression were found amongst White defendants (n = 1007; 22.1%). Substance misuse was reported amongst 2813 defendants (31%), and alcohol misuse amongst 2111 (23.2%), with significantly high rates of substance and alcohol misuse amongst defendants presenting with schizophrenia or personality disorder.

Conclusions: This is one of the largest studies to examine mental health needs and vulnerabilities amongst defendants presenting to CMHLDS. It will enable an

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improved understanding of the required service designs and resources required to manage the healthcare pathways for people attending CMHLDS.

[Mental illness and the Lebanese criminal justice system: Practices and challenges \(2020\)](#)

International Journal of Law & Psychiatry

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Abstract

Forensic mental health services are a necessity for individuals involved in the criminal justice system. Such services involve two generally independent functions: assessment and treatment. A jurisdiction's legal system is a determinant of how such services are provided and to whom. In our study, we identified the Lebanese laws that address the rights and protections given to a mentally disordered defendant in the criminal justice system. We then analyzed how the Lebanese judicial system interprets and applies the written law in cases where the mental health of the defendant was brought up as an issue. We found that Lebanon's insanity test has a cognitive and a volitional component. However, there does not seem to be a uniform process regulating the use of the insanity defense: statutes do not address the procedural details and the cases we reviewed used various processes to reach their decisions. Based on our

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findings, we explored avenues for potential improvement in the Lebanese forensic mental health system.

• Neuro-Developmental Differences/Disabilities

[The identification and management of ADHD offenders within the criminal justice system: a consensus statement from the UK Adult ADHD Network and criminal justice agencies \(2011\)](#)

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BMC Psychiatry

King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry

Abstract

The UK Adult ADHD Network (UKAAN) was founded by a group of mental health specialists who have experience delivering clinical services for adults with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) within the National Health Service (NHS). UKAAN aims to support mental health professionals in the development of services for adults with ADHD by the promotion of assessment and treatment protocols. One method of achieving these aims has been to sponsor conferences and workshops on adult ADHD.

This consensus statement is the result of a Forensic Meeting held in November 2009, attended by senior representatives of the Department of Health (DoH),

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Forensic Mental Health, Prison, Probation, Courts and Metropolitan Police services. The objectives of the meeting were to discuss ways of raising awareness about adult ADHD, and its recognition, assessment, treatment and management within these respective services. Whilst the document draws on the UK experience, with some adaptations it can be used as a template for similar local actions in other countries.

It was concluded that bringing together experts in adult ADHD and the Criminal Justice System (CJS) will be vital to raising awareness of the needs of ADHD offenders at every stage of the offender pathway. Joint working and commissioning within the CJS is needed to improve awareness and understanding of ADHD offenders to ensure that individuals are directed to appropriate care and rehabilitation. General Practitioners (GPs), whilst ideally placed for early intervention, should not be relied upon to provide this service as vulnerable offenders often have difficulty accessing primary care services. Moreover once this hurdle has been overcome and ADHD in offenders has been

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identified, a second challenge will be to provide treatment and ensure continuity of care. Future research must focus on proof of principle studies to demonstrate that identification and treatment confers health gain, safeguards individual's rights, improves engagement in offender rehabilitation programmes, reduces institutional behavioural disturbance and, ultimately, leads to crime reduction. In time this will provide better justice for both offenders and society.

[Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder \(ADHD\) and the Criminal Law \(2020\)](#)

Psychiatry, Psychology & Law

Ian Freckleton

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¹ Barrister, Crockett Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.

² University of Melbourne, Parkville, Australia.

Abstract

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) has been identified as significantly over-represented in the prison population and being a likely precipitant to engagement in criminal conduct. There should be little surprise in this fact, as impulsivity, inattentiveness to instructions, inability to retain information and limitations in the ability to think rationally through the likely consequences of actions have long been recognised as criminogenic factors. This article adds to the literature on ADHD and the criminal law. It reviews the history of ADHD diagnosis and treatment and scrutinises important English, Australian, New Zealand and Canadian judgments, in particular at appellate level, in which the relevance of ADHD to criminal offending has been evaluated. It notes the vulnerability of persons with ADHD in the context of being

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interviewed by police on suspicion of having committed criminal offences, it raises issues related to the fitness to stand trial of accused persons with ADHD and it identifies a need for forensic psychiatrists and psychologists to give particular attention in their reports and evidence to an assessment of the extent and nature of an offender's ADHD symptomatology and whether it played a causative or influential role in the person's engagement in criminal conduct, as well as to whether symptomatology is likely to be worsened by imprisonment or to render the offender especially vulnerable in a custodial environment.

[Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder \(ADHD\) in the Prison System \(2019\)](#)

Current Psychiatry Reports

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Recent findings:

Efforts have been made to develop useful tools for assessing ADHD among prisoners. Prisoners with ADHD demonstrate incremental vulnerability due to comorbid psychiatric disorders, neurodevelopmental disorders and traumatic brain injury. Compared with prisoners without ADHD, prisoners with ADHD become involved in the criminal justice system at a younger age and have higher rates of recidivism in adulthood. Recent studies demonstrate the effectiveness of extended release stimulant medication and psychological interventions. Early identification and treatment of prisoners with ADHD have the potential to demonstrate health economic benefits. Our understanding of ADHD among

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prisoners continues to develop. However, further research is needed, particularly among neglected groups such as females. Much more attention is needed by the prison service to engender better outcomes for this at-risk population.

[Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder \(ADHD\) among longer-term prison inmates is a prevalent, persistent and disabling disorder \(2010\)](#)

BMC Psychiatry

Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Division of Psychiatry, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden.

Conclusions:

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This study suggested ADHD to be present among 40% of adult male longer-term prison inmates. Further, ADHD and coexisting disorders, such as SUD, ASD, personality disorders, mood- and anxiety disorders, severely affected prison inmates with ADHD. Besides, inmates showed poorer executive functions also when controlling for estimated IQ compared with ADHD among psychiatric outpatients and controls. Our findings imply the need for considering these severities when designing treatment programmes for prison inmates with ADHD.

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[Policy gaps and opportunities: A systematic review of autism spectrum disorder and criminal justice intersections \(2022\)](#)

Autism

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- 3 University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA.
- 4 University of Bath, UK.
- 5 University of Pretoria, South Africa.

Abstract

The number of people with autism spectrum disorder has increased,

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and as this population ages, research is showing high rates of contact with the criminal justice system among this group. Social and communication differences that autistic individuals experience can act as a risk factor during these interactions, as shown by public reports of negative and violent encounters between autistic individuals and the law enforcement. There is a clear need for evidence-based strategies to reduce high rates of contact and to improve outcomes when an interaction occurs. This article provides a systematic review of research on autism spectrum disorder and

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United States, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, India, Korea, Lebanon, Nauru, The Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom,

criminal justice system to compile this evidence base.

[Autism and the criminal justice system: An analysis of 93 cases](#)

(2022)

Autism Research

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² Psychology and Language Sciences, University College London, London, UK.

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There is a need for mandatory autism training for police officers and the judiciary, with a focus on identifying autism and understanding the needs of autistic people so that reasonable adjustments are offered in all cases. LAY SUMMARY: This study sought to investigate if the needs of autistic people are being overlooked by the police and other professionals within the CJS.

Results show that autistic people are not always given the support they need during police questioning or in court. The experience of being involved with the police may also have a more negative impact on autistic peoples' mental health than that of nonautistic people.

[Obsessive compulsive disorder and obsessive compulsive](#)

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[personality disorder and the criminal law \(2020\)](#)

Psychiatry, Psychology & the Law

Ian Freckleton

1 Crockett Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.

2 Supreme Court of Nauru, Nauru.

3 Law and Psychiatry, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia.

4 Forensic Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia.

5 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA.

Abstract

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Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) is a mental illness that has penetrated public consciousness. However, the extent to which OCD and obsessive compulsive personality disorder (OCPD) can constitute debilitating conditions that adversely affect most aspects of a person's functioning and quality of life are not so well known, including as to how they can impair the capacity to give reasoned consideration to conduct options and the consequences of choices. Little scholarship exists about the

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legal repercussions of OCD and OCPD and, in particular, their potential relevance for both assessments of criminal responsibility and criminal culpability. This article commences to redress that deficit, outlining contemporary clinical knowledge about the disorders that is relevant to the legal context and identifying important judgments by courts in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India which have dealt with the potential impact of OCD and

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OCPD, in particular for decisions at the sentencing phase of criminal proceedings. It calls for better awareness of OCD and OCPD on the part of forensic mental health practitioners, criminal law practitioners and members of the judiciary.

[Understanding the Role of the Gut Microbiome in Brain Development and Its Association With Neurodevelopmental Psychiatric Disorders \(2022\)](#)

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United States, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, India, Korea, Lebanon, Nauru, The Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom,

Frontiers in Cell & Developmental Biology

¹ Life Sciences Division, Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology (IASST), Guwahati, India.

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Abstract

The gut microbiome has a tremendous influence on human physiology, including the nervous system.

During fetal development, the initial colonization of the microbiome coincides with the development of the nervous

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system in a timely, coordinated manner.

Emerging studies suggest an active involvement of the microbiome and its metabolic by-products in regulating early brain development.

However, any disruption during this early developmental process can negatively impact brain functionality, leading to a range of neurodevelopment and neuropsychiatric disorders (NPD).

In this review, we summarize recent evidence as to how the gut microbiome can influence the process of early human

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brain development and its association with major neurodevelopmental psychiatric disorders such as autism spectrum disorders, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, and schizophrenia.

Further, we discuss how gut microbiome alterations can also play a role in inducing drug resistance in the affected individuals. We propose a model that establishes a direct link of microbiome dysbiosis with the exacerbated inflammatory state, leading to functional brain deficits associated with NPD.

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Based on the existing research, we discuss a framework whereby early diet intervention can boost mental wellness in the affected subjects and call for further research for a better understanding of mechanisms that govern the gut-brain axis may lead to novel approaches to the study of the pathophysiology and treatment of neuropsychiatric disorders.

[Early Life Inflammation and Neurodevelopmental Outcome in Bangladeshi Infants Growing Up in Adversity \(2017\)](#)

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American Journal of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene

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3 Division of Biostatistics, Department of Public Health Sciences, School of Medicine, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

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5 Division of Developmental Medicine, Boston Children's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts.

Abstract

Exposure to profound adversity can negatively affect the neurodevelopment of children, but biologic mechanisms that underlie this

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association remain unknown.

We sought to determine whether elevated levels of the inflammatory markers C-reactive protein (CRP) and soluble CD14 (sCD14) are associated with neurodevelopmental outcomes in Bangladeshi children.

A total of 422 infant-mother pairs from an urban slum in Dhaka, Bangladesh were enrolled at birth and followed prospectively.

Inflammation was measured with sCD14, interleukin (IL)-1 β , and IL-6 at 18

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weeks, and CRP at 6, 18, 40, and 53 weeks.

Psychologists assessed cognitive, language, motor, and social emotional development using the Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development at 78 and 104 weeks of age.

We tested for the association of inflammatory markers with developmental outcomes, independent of previously identified associations such as malnutrition, family income, and maternal education.

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Every 10 pg/mL increase in sCD14 was associated with a 1.1-2.0 decrement in cognitive and motor scores at 78 weeks and in all domains at 104 weeks.

The cumulative number of CRP elevations that a child experienced in the first year of life, as well as IL-1 β and IL-6 at 18 weeks of age, were also negatively associated with Bayley Scales results. CRP, sCD14, IL-1 β , and IL-6 were associated with lower neurodevelopmental outcomes.

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Our findings implicate a role of inflammation in the neurodevelopment of children growing up in adversity.

[Prenatal allergic inflammation in rats programs the developmental trajectory of dendritic spine patterning in brain regions associated with cognitive and social behavior \(2022\)](#)

Brain, Behavior & Immunology

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United States, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, India, Korea, Lebanon, Nauru, The Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom,

1 Neuroscience Graduate Program, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA.

2 Department of Psychology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA.

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Abstract

Allergic inflammation during pregnancy increases risk for a diagnosis of neurodevelopmental disorders such as Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in the offspring.

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Correlational analyses revealed disruption to amygdala-related networks in the neonatal animals and cortico-striatal related networks in juvenile and adult animals in a sex-specific manner.

Collectively, these data suggest that communication within and between these cognitive and social brain regions may be altered

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dynamically throughout development after prenatal exposure to allergic inflammation.

They also provide a basis for future intervention studies targeted at rescuing spine and behavior changes via immunomodulatory.

- **Neurodivergent Hyper-Focus & Fatigue, Burnout and even**

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Break-Down

[A conceptual model of risk and protective factors for autistic burnout \(2022\)](#)

Autism Research

¹ Olga Tennison Autism Research Centre, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria, Australia.

Abstract

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Early qualitative research indicates that autistic burnout is commonly experienced by autistic people and is associated with significant, negative consequences for their mental health, wellbeing, and quality of life, including suicidality.

Findings to date suggest that factors associated with being autistic and the widespread lack of autism awareness and acceptance within society contribute to the onset and recurrence of autistic burnout. B

ased on autistic adults' descriptions of their lived experiences, a Conceptual Model of Autistic Burnout (CMAB) is proposed,

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which describes a series of hypothesized relationships between identified risk and protective factors that may contribute to, or buffer against, autistic burnout.

The theoretical framework for the CMAB is based on the Social-Relational model of disability and neurodiversity paradigm, and the Job Demands-Resources model of burnout, and Conservation of Resources theory.

The CMAB offers a holistic perspective for understanding individual, social, and environmental factors that can influence autistic burnout via various direct and indirect

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pathways.

Autistic burnout research is in its infancy and the CMAB provides a foundation for future investigations about this condition.

LAY SUMMARY:

Although many autistic people describe experiencing autistic burnout, there has been little research on this topic.

Based on descriptions of autistic peoples' lived experiences, we developed a conceptual model to explore how various risk

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and protective factors may interact to contribute to, or prevent, autistic burnout.

[Occurrence of psychosis and bipolar disorder in adults with autism: A systematic review and meta-analysis \(2022\)](#)

1 Menzies Health Institute Queensland, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia; Telethon Kids Institute, Perth, Australia.

2 Orygen, Melbourne, Australia; Centre of Youth Mental Health, University of Melbourne, Australia; Melbourne School of

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United States, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, India, Korea, Lebanon, Nauru, The Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom,

Psychological Sciences, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia.

3 Telethon Kids Institute, Perth, Australia.

4 Department of Psychology, Aston University, Birmingham, United Kingdom; Institute for Mental Health, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom.

5 Orygen, Melbourne, Australia; Centre of Youth Mental Health, University of Melbourne, Australia; Institute for Mental Health, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom.

Conclusions:

Psychosis and bipolar disorder occur at a substantially higher prevalence in adults with autism compared to general population estimates.

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While there is an overall dearth of research examining risk factors for these disorders in autism, males had increased likelihood of co-occurring psychosis, and females of co-occurring bipolar disorder.

These results highlight the need for ongoing assessment and monitoring of these disorders in adults with autism.

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Bipolar Disorder and Psychosis in Autism

(2017)

The Psychiatric Clinics of North America

1 University of Michigan, University of Michigan Medical Center, 4250 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA.

2 University of Michigan, University of Michigan Medical Center, 4250 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI

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United States, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, India, Korea, Lebanon, Nauru, The Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom,

Abstract

Autism seldom occurs in its pure form. Often labeled as behavioral disorders or psychological reactions, comorbid psychiatric disorders are common.

Bipolar disorder is one of the most common psychiatric disorders that occur in persons with autism across their life

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spans.

It can be comorbid with and mistaken for several other conditions.

Similarly, psychosis occurs in several psychiatric disorders.

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Schizophrenia is the prototype psychotic disorder that has a close but controversial relationship with autism.

Assessment and treatment of bipolar disorder and psychosis should be based on their individual characteristics, family dynamics, and community resources.

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Countries included:

United States, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, India, Korea, Lebanon, Nauru, The Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom,

[First episode psychosis and comorbid ADHD, autism and intellectual disability \(2019\)](#)

European Psychiatry

Background:

Comorbidity between neurodevelopmental disorders and psychotic disorders is common, but little is known about how

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neurodevelopmental disorders influence the presentation and outcome of first episode psychosis.

...

Conclusions:

Psychosis with comorbid ADHD is associated with high risks for substance use disorders and for self-harm, while psychosis with comorbid autism and intellectual disability is associated

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with longer treatment and higher doses of antipsychotic medication.

[The Relationships between Addiction to Highly Caffeinated Drinks, Burnout, and Attention-Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder](#)

(2019)

Journal of the Korean Academy of Child & Adolescent

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Countries included:

United States, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, India, Korea, Lebanon, Nauru, The Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom,

Psychiatry

1 Department of Psychology, Graduate School, Dankook University, Cheonan, Korea.

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Abstract

Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the addiction to highly caffeinated drinks among university students, and we investigated the relationships between smartphone addiction,

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depression, anxiety, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), burnout, self-esteem, impulsiveness in high caffeine drink addiction risk group (high caffeine group). We also compared these mental health factors differences between the high caffeine group and the control group; and, investigated the relative risk between the independent variables of the high caffeine group.

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Methods: This study was conducted in Korea, from June 2015 to July 2016. A set of questionnaires was administered on 511 college students.

Results: The participants who belonged to the high caffeine group were more likely to demonstrate the symptoms of ADHD and higher levels of burnout and impulsiveness.

Further, the results of logistic regression analysis confirmed

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the association between the high caffeine group and burnout.

Conclusion: These behaviors among university students addicted to highly caffeinated drinks suggests the need for timely and effective interventions for those at risk of addiction.

● Substance Issues

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United States, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, India, Korea, Lebanon, Nauru, The Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom,

Alcohol use disorders and ADHD (2021) Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews

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³ Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY, USA; Department of Neuroscience and Physiology, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY, USA.

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⁵ Department of Psychiatry, Psychosomatic Medicine and Psychotherapy, University Hospital, Goethe University, Frankfurt, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

Abstract

Despite a growing literature on the complex bidirectional relationship of ADHD and substance use, reviews specifically focusing on alcohol are scarce.

ADHD and AUD show a significant genetic overlap, including genes involved in glutamatergic and catecholaminergic neurotransmission. ADHD drives risky behavior and

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negative experiences throughout the lifespan that subsequently enhance a genetically increased risk for Alcohol Use Disorders (AUD).

Impulsive decisions and a maladaptive reward system make individuals with ADHD vulnerable for alcohol use and up to 43 % develop an AUD; in adults with AUD, ADHD occurs in about 20 %, but is vastly under-recognized and under-treated. Thus, routine screening and treatment procedures need to be implemented in AUD treatment.

Long-acting stimulants or non-stimulants can be used to

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treat ADHD in individuals with AUD.

However, it is crucial to combine medical treatment for ADHD with pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy for AUD, and other comorbid disorders.

Identification of individuals at risk for AUD, especially those with ADHD and conduct disorder or oppositional defiant disorder, is a key factor to prevent negative outcomes.

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[Multivariate analysis of 1.5 million people identifies genetic associations with traits related to self-regulation and addiction \(2021\)](#)

Nature Neuroscience

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United States, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, India, Korea, Lebanon, Nauru, The Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom,

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⁷ Department of Psychology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, USA.

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¹⁵ Center for Studies of Addiction, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, USA.

¹⁶ Mental Illness Research Education and Clinical Center, Crescenz VA Medical Center, Philadelphia, PA, USA.

¹⁷ Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, the Netherlands.

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United States, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, India, Korea, Lebanon, Nauru, The Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom,

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²⁴ Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, USA.

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Contributed equally.

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United States, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, India, Korea, Lebanon, Nauru, The Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom,

Abstract

Behaviors and disorders related to self-regulation, such as substance use, antisocial behavior and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, are collectively referred to as externalizing and have shared genetic liability.

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We applied a multivariate approach that leverages genetic correlations among externalizing traits for genome-wide association analyses.

By pooling data from ~1.5 million people, our approach is statistically more powerful than single-trait analyses and identifies more than 500 genetic loci.

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The loci were enriched for genes expressed in the brain and related to nervous system development.

A polygenic score constructed from our results predicts a range of behavioral and medical outcomes that were not part of genome-wide analyses, including traits that until now lacked

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well-performing polygenic scores, such as opioid use disorder, suicide, HIV infections, criminal convictions and unemployment.

Our findings are consistent with the idea that persistent difficulties in self-regulation can be conceptualized as a neurodevelopmental trait with complex and far-reaching social and health correlates.

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United States, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, India, Korea, Lebanon, Nauru, The Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom,

[The International Collaboration on ADHD and Substance Abuse](#)

[\(ICASA\): Mission, Results, and Future Activities \(2020\)](#)

European Addiction Research

1 Director ICASA Foundation, Radboud University Medical Hospital, Nijmegen, The Netherlands,

2 Teacher at Bachelor School of Nursing, Institute for Nursing Studies, University of Applied Science, Utrecht, The Netherlands

3 Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Centre for Psychiatry Research, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden.

4 Psykologkontoret, Bergen, Norway.

5 National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

6 Division on Substance Use Disorders, New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University Medical Center, New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, New York, USA.

7 Department of psychiatry University Hospital Brussels, Free University of Brussels, Brussels, Belgium.

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Countries included:

United States, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, India, Korea, Lebanon, Nauru, The Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom,

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9 Clinical Psychological Service, University Hospital of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Bern, Switzerland.

10 Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Universitari Vall d'Hebron, Barcelona, Spain.

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13 Department of Psychiatry and Legal Medicine, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain.

14 Department of Psychiatry, Radboudumc, Donders Institute for Brain Cognition, and Behavior, Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

15 Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Brussels (UZ Jette), Toxicological Center, University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium.

16 Antwerp University & Hospital, Addiction Psychiatry, Psychiatric Center Alexian Brothers, Antwerp, Belgium.

17 Department of Psychiatry, Amsterdam University Medical Centers, Location Academic Medical Center (AMC), Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

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Conclusions: The ICASA research to date has demonstrated a high prevalence of comorbid ADHD and SUD, associated with elevated rates of additional comorbidities and risk factors for adverse outcomes. More research is needed to find the best way to treat these patients, which is the main topic of the ongoing INCAS study.

[Impact of Sex and ADHD Status on Psychiatric Comorbidity in Treatment-Seeking Alcoholics](#) (2019)

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¹ 1 The University of Utah, Salt Lake City, USA.

² 2 Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, USA.

³ 3 Hospital Universidad Diego Portales, Santiago, Chile.

Abstract

Objective:

To assess for intrasex and intersex differences in psychiatric comorbidity according to ADHD status in treatment-seeking adults with alcohol use disorders (AUDs).

Method:

This study was a secondary analysis of data utilizing

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descriptive statistics from 472 treatment-seeking alcoholics who completed the Psychiatric Research Interview for Substance and Mental Disorders (PRISM).

Results:

The prevalence of ADHD in males and females was 6.0% and 6.4%, respectively.

Males with ADHD and AUDs had higher rates of current and lifetime drug use disorders, current depressive disorders, and current and lifetime anxiety disorders than male alcoholics without ADHD.

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No intrasex differences in psychiatric comorbidities were identified in female alcoholics with respect to ADHD status.

Males with ADHD and AUDs were more likely to have had opioid dependence than ADHD-positive females.

No other intersex differences were found.

Conclusion:

Positive ADHD status was associated with increased psychiatric comorbidity among treatment-seeking alcoholic men.

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[Patients With Autism Spectrum Disorder and Co-occurring Substance Use Disorder: A Clinical Intervention Study \(2022\)](#)

Substance Abuse: Research and Treatment

Abstract

Background:

The prevalence of substance use disorders (SUD) in individuals with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) appears to be higher than

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previously described. Attention has been drawn to developing new treatment approaches for this patient population, as they appear to do less well with traditional addiction treatment. There is very little research addressing treatment outcome. This study aims to introduce and evaluate a manualized group treatment intervention developed specifically for patients with ASD and co-occurring SUD.

...

Conclusions:

The present study shows promising results of a tailor-made group

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intervention in a heterogeneous patient population with ASD and co-occurring SUD with positive effects on both symptoms of ASD and SUD.

[Autism Spectrum Disorder and Substance Use Disorder: A Dual](#)

[Diagnosis Hiding in Plain Sight \(2021\)](#)

Psychiatric Clinics of North America

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Countries included:

United States, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, India, Korea, Lebanon, Nauru, The Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom,

1 Department of Psychiatry, University of North Carolina School of Medicine, Chapel Hill, NC, USA.

Abstract

Individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) have a significantly higher risk for developing a substance use disorder (SUD) than the general population yet literature addressing cooccurring ASD and SUD is scarce. This article explores connections between ASD and SUD and the impact on development, screening and treatment. The

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article proposes culturally constructed narratives associated with both diagnoses may be responsible for the dearth of research and literature. Constructed narratives of ASD and SUD do not naturally intersect and the resulting disconnect can create a cognitive dissonance that could allow the medical and general community to neglect this life-threatening dual diagnosis.

[Maternal immune activation and adolescent alcohol exposure increase alcohol drinking and disrupt cortical-striatal-hippocampal](#)

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[oscillations in adult offspring \(2022\)](#)

Translational Psychiatry

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2 Department of Psychiatry, Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth, Hanover, NH, US.

3 Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Guelph, Guelph, ON, Canada.

Abstract

Maternal immune activation (MIA) is strongly associated with an increased risk of developing mental illness in adulthood, which often

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co-occurs with alcohol misuse.

The current study aimed to begin to determine whether MIA, combined with adolescent alcohol exposure (AE), could be used as a model with which we could study the neurobiological mechanisms behind such co-occurring disorders.

Pregnant Sprague-Dawley rats were treated with polyI:C or saline on gestational day 15.

Half of the offspring were given continuous access to alcohol during adolescence, leading to four experimental groups: controls, MIA, AE,

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and Dual (MIA + AE).

We then evaluated whether MIA and/or AE alter: (1) alcohol consumption; (2) locomotor behavior; and (3) cortical-striatal-hippocampal local field potentials (LFPs) in adult offspring.

Dual rats, particularly females, drank significantly more alcohol in adulthood compared to all other groups. MIA led to reduced locomotor behavior in males only. Using machine learning to build predictive models from LFPs, we were able to differentiate Dual rats from control rats and AE rats in both sexes, and Dual rats from MIA

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rats in females.

These data suggest that Dual "hits" (MIA + AE) increases substance use behavior and disrupts activity in reward-related circuits, and that this may be a valuable heuristic model we can use to study the neurobiological underpinnings of co-occurring disorders.

Our future work aims to extend these findings to other addictive substances to enhance the translational relevance of this model, as well as determine whether amelioration of these circuit disruptions can reduce substance use behavior.

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[Effects of prenatal immune activation on amphetamine-induced addictive behaviors: Contributions from animal models \(2015\)](#)

Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry

1 Departamento de Farmacologia, Universidade Federal de São Paulo, R. Botucatu, 862, Ed. Leal Prado, 1° andar, 04023062 São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

2 Departamento de Farmacologia, Universidade Federal de São Paulo, R. Botucatu, 862, Ed. Leal Prado, 1° andar, 04023062 São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

3 Departamento de Farmacologia, Universidade Federal de São Paulo, R. Botucatu, 862, Ed. Leal Prado, 1° andar, 04023062 São Paulo, SP, Brazil; Departamento de Psicobiologia, Universidade Federal de São Paulo, R. Napoleão de

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Barros, 925, 04021002 São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

Objectives

Considering the vulnerability to addiction in patients with schizophrenia, we evaluated the interactions between prenatal Poly(I:C) administration and addiction in two animal models (behavioral sensitization and conditioned place preference — CPP) in mice repeatedly treated with amphetamine (AMP).

Additionally, stereotyped behavior and cross-sensitization with

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cocaine (COC) were also investigated.

...

Conclusions

Prenatal administration of Poly(I:C) is able to potentiate vulnerability to addiction in two animal models, without however modulating stereotyped behavior.

● **Cancer**

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Criminal Justice [Involvement and Abnormal Cervical Cancer Screening Results Among Women in an Urban Safety Net Hospital](#) (2021)

Journal of Lower Genital Tract Disease

¹ Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA.

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³ Department of Infectious Disease, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA.

⁴ Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA.

⁵ Department of Population Health, University of Kansas School of Medicine, Kansas City, KS.

⁶ Department of Pathology, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA.

⁷ Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, University of South Florida Morsani College of

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Medicine, Tampa, FL.

Abstract

Objective: The aim of the study was to elucidate the risk factors underlying abnormal cytology-based cervical cancer screening (Pap testing) in justice-involved women (JIW) compared with non-JIW in an urban safety net hospital.

[Cancer Prevalence Among Adults with Criminal Justice Involvement from a National Survey \(2020\)](#)

Journal of General Internal Medicine

Section of General Internal Medicine, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, USA

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Division of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, Hennepin Healthcare, Minneapolis, MN, USA

Cancer Outcomes, Public Policy, and Effectiveness Research (COPPER) Center, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, USA

Section of General Internal Medicine, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, USA

RESULTS

In our weighted sample, 17.1% of individuals reported a history of criminal justice involvement (in 2015-2017). Individuals with criminal justice involvement were more likely to be male (71.1% vs. 43.5%), younger (mean age 44.2 years vs. 45.8 years), and Black (15.3% vs. 11.1%) compared with those without (all $p < .001$). Individuals with criminal justice involvement had a higher age-adjusted prevalence of lung cancer, cervical cancer, and alcohol-related cancer compared with those without criminal justice involvement (Table [1](#)). Smoking-

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related cancers were not significantly more prevalent among individuals with criminal justice involvement, although these estimates are likely limited by adequate power.

[Disparities in cancer prevalence, incidence, and mortality for incarcerated and formerly incarcerated patients: A scoping review \(2021\)](#)

Cancer Medicine

1 Division of Population Sciences, Department of Medical Oncology, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA, USA.

2 Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA.

3 Harvard University, Boston, MA, USA.

Conclusions:

Incarcerated and formerly incarcerated patients likely have a higher risk of

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dying from cancer than the general population, but important gaps in our knowledge about the extent and drivers of disparities for this population remain. Additional research is needed to guide interventions to reduce cancer disparities for patients experiencing incarceration.

[Mapping brain lesions for clues to criminal behavior](#)

(2017)

The Harvard Gazette

Harvard researchers worked with colleagues to map brain lesions in 17 patients who exhibited criminal behavior after — but not before — the lesions appeared.

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“Perhaps the most famous case in decades of interest on possible links between brain injury and criminal behavior is that of [Charles Whitman](#), who was found to have a brain tumor after killing 14 people in the Texas Tower massacre of 1966.

...

“Our results can help to understand how brain dysfunction can contribute to criminal behavior, which may serve as an important step toward prevention or even treatment,” he said. “However, the presence of a brain lesion cannot tell us whether or not we should hold someone legally responsible for their behavior. This is ultimately a question society must answer.”

[Autism and Cancer Share Risk Genes, Pathways, and Drug Targets \(2016\)](#)

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United States, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, India, Korea, Lebanon, Nauru, The Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom,

Trends in Genetics

MIND Institute, School of Medicine, University of California Davis, Sacramento, CA 95817, USA; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, School of Medicine, University of California Davis, Sacramento, CA 95817, USA.

² Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, University of California Davis, Davis, CA 95616, USA; Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of California Davis, Sacramento, CA, 95817, USA.

³ MIND Institute, School of Medicine, University of California Davis, Sacramento, CA 95817, USA; Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of California Davis, Sacramento, CA, 95817, USA; Department of Medical Microbiology and Immunology and Genome Center, University of California Davis, Davis, CA 95616, USA.

Abstract

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Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder, diagnosed behaviorally by social and communication deficits, repetitive behaviors, and restricted interests. Recent genome-wide exome sequencing has revealed extensive overlap in risk genes for autism and for cancer. Understanding the genetic commonalities of autism(s) and cancer(s), with a focus on mechanistic pathways, could lead to repurposed therapeutics.

● Dementia

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Parkinson's Disease and the Criminal Justice System (2022)

Journal of Law & Medicine

¹ Ian Freckleton --Barrister, Castan Chambers, Melbourne, Australia; Judge, Supreme Court of the Republic of Nauru; Professor of Law and Professorial Fellow, Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Health Sciences, University of Melbourne; Adjunct Professor of Forensic Medicine, Monash University; Adjunct Professor, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, United States.

Abstract

Parkinson's disease is the world's second most common neurodegenerative disorder, and its incidence is growing. This editorial reviews the current state of knowledge about Parkinson's disease, its causes, its treatment and the

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symptomatology that is relevant to the administration of criminal justice. It identifies that, in conjunction with comorbidities, the disease can result in unfitness to stand trial, soundly based pleas of insanity/mental impairment and, in particular, can have a significant effect on the sentencing of offenders. It argues that with the ageing of the modern jail population, the incidence of Parkinson's disease provides a strong justification for the creation of alternative health care approaches that can provide suitable custodial services for those with conditions such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease and a variety of forms of dementia.