Contents

A17 Editorial Board
A19 Highlights of this issue

Editorials
371 Schizophrenia and bipolar disorder: no recovery without suicide prevention
T. Foster

373 Are neurological and psychiatric disorders different?
A. S. David and T. Nicholson

375 Old age psychiatry in the modern age
J. P. Warner

Review article
377 Evidence for effective interventions to reduce mental health-related stigma and discrimination in the medium and long term: systematic review

Papers
385 Income gradients within child and adolescent antisocial behaviours
P. J. Piotrowska, C. B. Stride, B. Maughan, R. Goodman, L. McCaw and R. Rowe

392 Callous-unemotional traits in adolescents with autism spectrum disorder

399 Psychiatric expertise – in 100 words
Georga Ikios

400 Exploring the quantitative nature of empathy, systemising and autistic traits using factor mixture modelling
R. Grove, A. Bailie, C. Allison, S. Baron-Cohen and R. A. Hoekstra

406 How could it happen? The killing of people in mental hospitals in Germany under the Third Reich – psychiatry in history
Alistair Stewart

407 Empathy in individuals clinically at risk for psychosis: brain and behaviour
B. Derret, T. M. Michel, P. Prempeh, V. Backes, A. Finkelmeyer, F. Schneider and U. Habel

414 Reduced attention-driven auditory sensitivity in hallucination-prone individuals
L. H. Rayner, K.-H. Lee and P. W. R. Woodruff

419 High Royds Hospital, Menston, Ilkley – psychiatry in pictures
Richard Mindham

420 An fMRI study of multimodal selective attention in schizophrenia

429 Neuroimaging distinction between neurological and psychiatric disorders
N. A. Crossley, J. Scott, I. Ellison-Wright and A. Mechelli

434 On Madness and Civilisation: A History of Insanity in the Age of Reason (1961), by Michel Foucault – reflection
Pat Bracken

435 Resilience and MRI correlates of cognitive impairment in community-dwelling elders

440 Comparison of how old age psychiatry and general adult psychiatry services meet the needs of elderly people with functional mental illness: cross-sectional survey

444 Incidence of antipsychotic use in relation to diagnosis of Alzheimer’s disease among community-dwelling persons

450 Complications and mortality in patients with schizophrenia and diabetes: population-based cohort study
C.-S. Wu, M.-S. Lai and S. S.-F. Gau

Short report
458 Cortical folding and the potential for prognostic neuroimaging in schizophrenia
S. Guo, S. Iwabuchi, V. Balan, J. Feng, P. Liddle and L. Palaniyappan

Columns
460 Correspondence
461 Book reviews
463 Contents of BJPsych Advances
464 Contents of the American Journal of Psychiatry
465 Kaleidoscope
467 From the Editor’s desk

Cover picture
Robb was commissioned by NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde through Gartnavel Royal Hospital’s ‘Art in the Gart’ initiative to design a sculpture to mark the 200 years since the opening of Glasgow’s first asylum in 1814. The final work (comprising Sun and Moon and Two Hearts; see last month’s BJPsych) was unveiled on 27 May 2015 by staff and patients.

In the past mental illness has been related to the phases of the moon. Hence the origins of the word ‘lunatic’ derived from the Latin luna, meaning moon. The hospital’s motto is RELUCEAT, meaning ‘let there be light, again’. Patients often refer to themselves as being in a dark place, and when they feel better, they can be described as being in a brighter mood.

Sun and Moon is a convex circular sculpture with a 2.5-metre diameter. On one side there are several mirror polished, concave, circular dishes, while on the other side is entirely mirror polished. Sun and Moon considers the dualities of life, and seeks to communicate the dual states of mental health. First mental illness is represented through the many mirror polished circular concave dishes which have the effect of fragmenting and dividing the world and the viewer by reflecting them several times as well as upside down. Mental wellbeing is represented by the other side through a unified and right way up reflection of the viewer.

While this sculpture and Two Hearts (featured last month) can stand alone, they can be combined in the mind to create 200 to mark the 200 years since the opening of Glasgow’s first asylum.