Record Nr. UNINA9910461100503321 Vulnerability to psychosis: from neurosciences to psychopathology / / **Titolo** edited by Paolo Fusar-Poli, Stefan J. Borgwardt and Philip McGuire Pubbl/distr/stampa Hove, East Sussex;; New York, N.Y.:,: Psychology Press,, 2012 **ISBN** 1-136-59639-9 0-203-33268-7 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (209 p.) Collana Maudsley series Altri autori (Persone) BorgwardtStefan Fusar-PoliPaolo McGuirePhilip Disciplina 616.89 Soggetti Psychoses - Physiological aspects Nervous system - Diseases - Complications Mental illness Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Cover; The Maudsley Series: Vulnerability to Psychosis: From Neurosciences to Psychopathology; Copyright; Contents; Plates; Figures; Tables; Contributors; Acknowledgements; 1. Introduction; 2. Neuroscience, continua and the prodromal phaseof psychosis; 3. Defining the risk for psychosis: Can neurosciencehelp psychopathology?; 4. Genetic determinants of the vulnerability to psychosis: Findings from twin studies; 5. Stress and cortisol in the prepsychotic phases; 6. Neurocognitive indicators of high-risk states for psychosis; 7. Grey matters: Mapping the transition to psychosis 8. Functional MRI in prodromal psychosis9. Glutamate: Gateway to psychosis?; 10. Does dopamine start the psychotic "fire"?; 11. Neurophysiological alterations in the pre-psychotic phases; 12. Stigma in early stages of psychotic illness: Connections with cognitive neuroscience: 13. Conclusions: Index Sommario/riassunto Early clinical intervention in psychosis is now a major objective of mental health services and the development of specialist intervention services has greatly facilitated research on the early phases of this

disorder.In this book, contributors provide a review of the neurobiological research in people at high risk of psychosis, focusing on the transition from being at a high risk state to their first episode. Contributors consider unaffected family members and twin studies as well as the individual's data before and after the onset of the illness. The environmental factors that cont