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ANNOTATED LIST OF

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE

MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

1984-1993



DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

GENEVA

Note

The present document is an up-dated version of the annotated list of books first issued in 1990. It includes publications dealing with matters directly relevant to WHO's Mental Health Programme, edited, authored, or co-authored by WHO staff and others, regardless of whether they have been published by WHO or someone else. It covers books published between 1984 and 1993 and will be further up-dated at regular intervals. A comprehensive list of publications, articles in journals and documents produced by the Division of Mental Health is also available on request.

Legend for abbreviations between brackets: A = Arabic; C = Chinese; E = English; F = French; G = German; I = Italian; J = Japanese; R = Russian; S = Spanish; S-C = Serbo-Croatian. This means that translated versions are available.

Publications issued by the Mental Health Programme

1984-1993

Adverse health consequences of cocaine abuse

A. Arif (ed.).
WHO nonserial publications
Geneva: World Health Organization (1987)

Reviews what is known about the extent of cocaine abuse, its adverse effects on health, and methods available for treatment and prevention. The book opens with general information on populations at risk, the significance of personality factors as predictors of risk, and the importance of peer-group pressure and other environmental influence. Because of the need to understand the dangers of cocaine use, the book devotes three separate chapters to an assessment of effects on health, including the specific adverse physical consequences arising from either the direct toxic effects of the drug or the method of self-administration. The remaining chapters outline current approaches to treatment, emphasizing the importance of abrupt, as opposed to gradual, withdrawal and discuss methods for primary and secondary prevention. The book concludes with an overview of areas where research is urgently needed in order to improve understanding of the biological and behavioural basis of cocaine abuse.

"...a useful and sensible overview of information regarding cocaine..."
- British Journal of Addiction.

Alcohol policies

M. Grant (ed.).
European Series, 18 (1985). [ISBN 92-890-1109-2]
Copenhagen: World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe

An analysis of what governments can do to reduce the scale of alcohol-related problems through the design and implementation of national policies. In nine chapters, international experts present research results and experiences useful in clarifying the many alternative approaches and disputed issues generated by the complexities of alcohol control. Concerned with providing concrete guidance rather than abstract generalizations, the book gives readers a chance to view the reservations and policy recommendations expressed by a diverse group of professionals, including political scientists, economists, and representatives of government and industry as well as sociologists, mental health professionals, epidemiologists, and experts in substance abuse.

"...important reading for health professionals and others working in the public health or alcohol field..."
- New Zealand Medical Journal

Annotated Bibliography of Psychiatric Epidemiology

M. Tansella, G. de Girolamo, N. Sartorius (eds).
Glasgow: Royal College of Psychiatrists (1992) [ISBN 0-902241 45 1]

The book contains over 200 entries with summaries and comments on outstanding publications in the field of psychiatric epidemiology, compiled by some of the world's leading experts in this field.

Anxiety: Psychological and Clinical Perspectives

N. Sartorius, V. Andreoli, G. Cassano, L. Eisenberg, P. Kielholz, P. Pancheri & G. Racagni (eds).
Bristol, Pennsylvania: Hemisphere Publishing Corporation. (1990) [ISBN 1-56032-064-8]

In recent years there has been a growing consensus on the importance of recognizing and treating patients suffering from anxiety states. Anxiety states of sufficient severity to constitute the main reason for a contact with general health services are reported with increasing frequency. Evidence about the causes and pathogenesis of anxiety has also been accumulating. The frequency of anxiety states and the seriousness of their consequences for individuals, their families and society at large, and the lack of agreement about etiology, course, treatment and prognosis of anxiety have led to the decision to bring together expert clinicians and researchers and ask them to try to agree on crucial points governing research and treatment of anxiety. The papers prepared by these experts are included in this volume.

Application of the International Classification of Diseases to Neurology (ICD-NA)

World Health Organization. WHO nonserial publication (E, F)
Geneva: World Health Organization (1987) [ISBN 92-4-154205-5]

Derived directly from the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases, this book covers neurological diseases and conditions that occur in associations with the diseases of the nervous system. The classifications and terminology used in ICD-9 have been expanded in the present volume, and it is recommended that the ICD and this volume be used in conjunction. The book aims at focusing the attention of specialists in neurology on the desirability of a detailed diagnosis for each patient, using a comprehensive and consistent classification of neurological diseases and of neurological manifestations of other diseases, and at providing an improved standard recording system for neurological diseases and conditions.

Assessment of depression

N. Sartorius and T.A. Ban (eds).
Berlin: Springer Verlag (1986) [ISBN 3-540-15441-8]

Brings together knowledge and detailed descriptions of techniques that can be used to assess depressive disorders. The book has three features which distinguish it from all previous publications in this area. First, it brings together chapters on the most widely used assessment instruments, written by authors of the instruments themselves. Second, it reviews the use of these instruments in different parts of the world. And third, it deals with specific methodological problems, such as assessing depression in children or the elderly.

"...an excellent resource for educators, practitioners, and researchers in accurately assessing depression..."

- Journal of Psychological Nursing, USA

"...a uniquely useful book for researchers and practitioners interested in the assessment of depressive disorders, one that merits a place in both individual and reference libraries."

- Bulletin of the Pan American Health Organization

Benzodiazepines and therapeutic counselling

Report from a WHO collaborative study.
World Health Organization (ed.).
Berlin: Springer-Verlag (1988) [ISBN 3-540-19289-1]

Describes a unique study on the usefulness of benzodiazepine tranquilizers given in conjunction with and compared to therapeutic counselling for the treatment of minor psychiatric disorders. The study was coordinated by WHO and resulted in important methodological advances. It demonstrated the possibility of making quantitative assessments of milder forms of psychiatric disorders in patients living in different cultures and of comparing such data. It also produced important data about the effectiveness of the treatments compared.

"...the study demonstrates that multicenter cross-cultural studies, although difficult, are possible and of value in extending our knowledge of pharmacotherapy, psychotherapy, and their interactions in diverse cultures."

- American Journal of Psychiatry

Changes in frequency of mental disorders over time: Results of repeated surveys of mental disorders in the general population

N. Sartorius, J.A. Nielsen and E. Strömngren. (eds).
Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, No. 348, Vol. 79 (1989) [ISBN 87-16-14808-8]

Mental disorders cause an enormous amount of suffering, economic loss and decreased quality of life of individuals, their families and communities. At least 300 million people suffer from such disorders, and probably a quarter of all disability is caused by them. It is important to know if these disorders will increase, decrease, or remain stable. So far, longitudinal epidemiological research has been limited and data are scant. Amongst others this is due to methodological difficulties, lack of resources for research and lack of awareness about the importance of such data. The first two of these obstacles are common to much other research and will eventually be overcome in rational societies; it was to tackle the third and major obstacle - the lack of awareness - that the work done so far by researchers has been brought together and presented. This book which brings together reports of all epidemiological studies which have assessed mental disorders in the same geographical location at two distant points in time clearly illustrates the interest which such data represent and allows tentative definitions of trends in frequency and severity of mental disorders over time.

Classification and Diagnosis of Alzheimer Disease: An International Perspective

T. Hovaguimian, S. Henderson, Z. Khachaturian & J. Orley (eds).
Toronto: Hogrefe and Huber Publishers (1989) [ISBN 0-920887-31-7]

Presents an overview of the state of the art in diagnosing Alzheimer disease and related dementia disorders. Section I identifies the commonalities and distinctions in diagnostic criteria as applied in different parts of the world, emphasizing the need for the development of an international consensus on diagnostic criteria. In Section II, individual chapters offer descriptions of neuropsychological assessment methods, including portable tests, field studies, and computerized batteries. Other non-invasive diagnostic approaches such as brain imaging, EEG, and electron microscopy are discussed in detail in Section III. The book ends with an overview of cognitive changes in the aged, and a discussion of the need for further research.

Classification française des troubles mentaux de l'enfant et de l'adolescent: Classification Internationale des troubles mentaux et du comportement (Chapitre V de la CIM 10-OMS)

R. Mises & N. Quemada (eds).
Paris: CTNERHL. (1993) [ISBN 2-87710-071-5]

This volume contains the French Classification of mental disorders in childhood and adolescence as well as the French version of chapter V of the International Classification of Diseases on mental and behavioural disorders [ICD-10 (V)]. The first classification, prepared by a working group headed by Professor R. Mises, is bi-axial. Axis 1 comprises the basic clinical categories and axis 2 deals with related or preceding factors, possibly etiological in nature. A glossary contains definitions of criteria for inclusion and exclusion.

The second Classification was prepared under the aegis of the World Health Organization in Geneva. The part presented in this volume is the official French translation of Chapter V on mental and behavioural disorders.

The third edition also contains a table of conversion between CFTMEA and ICD-10.

Clinical Evaluation of Psychotropic Drugs for Psychiatric Disorders

P. Grof, M.I. Akhter, M. Campbell, C.G. Gottfries, I. Khan, Y. Lapiere, L. Lemberger, B. Müller-Oerlingshausen & B. Woggon
Seattle, Toronto, Bern, Göttingen: Hogrefe & Huber Publishers. (1993) [ISBN 0-88937-063-X]

The achievement of WHO's goal of "Health for All by the Year 2000" supposes better treatment of psychiatric disorders. An appropriate strategy for this is to strive for a rational, effective, safe and economic use of psychotropic drugs in psychiatric treatment. This means that medicaments used are properly evaluated in the settings in which they will be used. To facilitate this work, WHO has brought together a group of specialists who have prepared a set of principles for the clinical evaluation of psychotropic drugs. These principles have been formulated to help those who will be in charge of the clinical evaluation of psychotropic substances but are relatively new to the task and have only limited experience in clinical psychopharmacology, be they psychiatrists, psychologists, pharmacologists, nurses, or other health professionals.

Dementia in later life: research and action

Report of a WHO scientific group. *Technical Report Series, 730* (1986) (E, F, R)
Geneva: World Health Organization

Summarizes the debates and conclusions of a WHO scientific group meeting convened to review biomedical and health services' research on demential disorders in old people. The report makes proposals for a coordinated research programme covering the epidemiology, neurobiology, etiology and therapy of dementias of later life. It further stresses the need for research into ways of providing continuity of care and giving support to those giving care and provides a priority research agenda for the coming decade in a field where the needs are great and growing fast.

Dose effects of antidepressant medication in different populations

A World Health Organization Collaborative Study.
Journal of Affective Disorders, Supplement 2 (1986) [ISSN 0165-0327]

Brings together results of a WHO collaborative study of effects of antidepressants, carried out in seven centres from both developing and developed countries. This study attempted to answer questions about the effectiveness of treatment as compared between the different centres and different countries involved in the study, and to elucidate which factors - related to patients and their environment - influence the patient's decision to continue or discontinue treatment. It demonstrates the feasibility of crosscultural treatment studies of depressive disorders and provides evidence about the effects of low and high doses of antidepressants in different cultures.

Drug dependence and alcohol-related problems

World Health Organization. WHO nonserial publication (E, F, S, S-C)
Geneva: World Health Organization (1986) [ISBN 92-4-154212-8]

Presents information that can help community health workers recognize cases of drug- or alcohol misuse and provide effective counselling support at the earliest possible stage. The book has two main parts. The first is a self-instruction manual designed to familiarize community health workers with the special knowledge and skills required to deal with these sensitive problems. The second half of the book presents guidelines for training community health workers to take an active role in combatting drug and alcohol misuse.

"...Excellent advice is offered on the assessment of the individual and the family. The manual is full of sensible, clearly stated therapeutic strategies..."

Drug dependence: a methodology for evaluating treatment and rehabilitation

A. Arif, P.H. Hughes, I. Khan, U. Khant, C.J. Klett, V. Navaratnam & M. Shafique (eds).
WHO Offset Publication, 98 (E, F, S). Geneva: World Health Organization (1987)

Describes a simple, practical, and adaptable methodology for monitoring progress in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons. The method, which stems from a research and reporting project on the epidemiology of drug dependence, is designed for use in measuring treatment outcome for different types of drug users receiving different types of treatment in different socio-cultural environments. The main part of the book consists of detailed information on four sets of data recording forms. The forms are reproduced in full detail, together with instructions for their use, information on data processing, and an analytical description of issues encountered in the design and implementation of studies using these instruments.

Ethical Issues of Molecular Genetics in Psychiatry

R.J. Srám, V. Bulyzhenkov, L. Prilipko & Y. Christen (Eds.)
Berlin: Springer Verlag (1991) [ISBN 3-540-53675-2]

This book presents the discussions which emerged from a joint meeting of the *Fondation IPSEN* and WHO in Brno (Czechoslovakia) where a number of molecular geneticists, psychiatrists, and legal professionals met to consider new ethical issues and challenges.

Extending alcohol education

M. Grant and R. Waahlberg (eds).
Oslo: International Council of Alcohol and Addictions.
Statens edruskapsdirektorat (1985) [ISBN 82-90594.04.6]

Summarizes the discussions of a core group of the Section on Alcohol Education of the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions. The group compared the relative status of alcohol education in different countries and brought to light the following conclusion: despite the evident diversity of the cultures represented and despite the substantially different structures in each country for the delivery of alcohol education programmes, a relatively small number of common themes and concerns cuts across these differences and binds together the efforts of alcohol educators from around the world.

**Evaluation of Methods for the Treatment of Mental Disorders:
Report of a WHO Scientific Group**

WHO Technical Report Series, 812

Geneva: World Health Organization, 1991 [ISBN 92 4 1208120]

Price: Sw.fr. 10.-; Price in developing countries: Sw.fr. 7.-

This report considers methods for evaluating treatment from the scientific, economic and ethical standpoints. Treatment methods currently used for specific groups of disorders are discussed, together with the criteria for evaluating therapeutic effectiveness and areas requiring further research. Recommendations are made for action by WHO and by national governments to improve evaluation of treatment methods for mental disorders and of institutional support required.

Genetic approaches in the prevention of mental disorders

V. Bulyzhenkov, Y. Christen and L. Prilipko (eds).

Berlin: Springer-Verlag (1990) [ISBN 3-540-52244-1]

Reviews current knowledge about genetics of mental disorders and related ethical dilemmas arising, for example, in the application of skills. It considers the possibilities offered by molecular genetic approaches to the prevention and control of mental disorders.

Guidelines for the control of narcotic and psychotropic substances in the context of the international treaties

B. Rexed, K. Edmondson, I. Khan & R.J. Samson (eds).

WHO nonserial publication

Geneva: World Health Organization (1984). [ISBN 92-415-4172-5]

Presents and explains the international legal framework established to facilitate the control of narcotic and psychotropic substances. The book explains the obligations of parties to the conventions and shows how parties should formulate their national drug policies and legislation to conform with the aims and purposes of the international drug conventions. Readers are also guided in the formulation of alternative policies allowing adaptation of the provisions of the conventions to national situations. Other topics include the registration and distribution of medicinal drugs, the supply and use of psychoactive drugs, assessment of drug dependence and abuse, treatment and rehabilitation, and law enforcement.

Health and behaviour: Selected perspectives

D. Hamburg and N. Sartorius (eds).

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (1989) [ISBN 0-521-36352-7]

This book is part of WHO's effort to initiate international action and support national efforts in biobehavioural sciences and mental health. It draws attention to aspects of the relationship between behaviour and health which have been somewhat neglected in the past. Topics have been selected for expert review on the basis of their intrinsic importance and also their relative neglect in the published literature. They cover all stages of the life cycle and a wide range of social and cultural settings. Health workers and behavioural scientists, particularly those working in mental health, human development and community medicine will find the material presented of direct relevance to their practice.

Health and cross-cultural psychology. Towards applications

P.R. Dasen, J.W. Berry & N. Sartorius (eds).

Cross-cultural research and methodology series, 8.

Beverly Hills: SAGE Publications (1988) [ISBN 0-8039-2549-2]

Concentrates on cross-cultural perspectives, showing concern at the same time for the respect of cultural diversity and for the empirical tests of universality. The volume is organized into three parts: the first deals with fundamental issues in human development and with health in its broadest sense; the second part focuses more specifically on culture and mental health; and the third deals with the application of a cross-cultural approach to selected issues in the management of health problems and the provision of health services. This book provides field-workers with comprehensive background material.

The ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders: Clinical descriptions and diagnostic guidelines

Geneva: World Health Organization, 1992 [ISBN 92 4 154422 8]

Price: Sw. fr. 50.-; Price in developing countries: Sw. fr. 35.-

The Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) includes a detailed classification of over 300 mental and behavioural disorders. This version provides clinical descriptions of the disorders, and comprehensive guidelines for their diagnosis. Its publication follows extensive field-testing by more than 100 clinical and research centres in 40 countries. This publication will appear in many languages. So far this book has been published in the following languages: Czech Vydalo Psychiatrické centrum, 181 03 Prag - Bohnice, 1992 [ISBN 80 - 85 121 - 37 - 9], French, Masson, Paris 1993 [ISBN 2-225-84021-0], German, Verlag Hans Huber, Bern, 1991, [ISBN 3-456-82039-9], Italian, Masson, Milan, 1992 [ISBN 88-214-2111-2], Japanese, Igaku-Shoin, Tokyo, 1992 [ISBN 4-260-11774-2], Portuguese, Editora Artes Medicas Sul Ltda, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 1993, Spanish, Meditor, Madrid 1992 [ISBN 84-87548-13-X], Vietnamese, WHO, Geneva, 1992, Serbian, Zavod za udzbenike i nastavna sredstva, Belgrade, 1992 [ISBN 86-17-02323-6]

Introduction of a mental health component into primary health care

World Health Organization. WHO nonserial publication

Geneva: World Health Organization (1990) [ISBN 92-4 156136 X]

Highlights the considerable benefits to a community's general health of integrating a mental health component into the primary health care system. It stresses particularly that many psychological disorders can be the cause of, or result from, physical complaints. The book concentrates on the potential of primary health care workers to identify and manage certain priority conditions, and on the rationalization that the introduction of mental health care into general health services would allow in general and specialized health facilities.

Jeunes parents psychotiques et leurs enfants

G. Garrone, A. Jablensky & J. Manzano (eds).

Biologie et Psychologie, Villeurbanne (France): SINEP (1986)

Summarizes the debates of a consultation organized jointly by the Department of Psychiatry of the University of Geneva and WHO on the incidence and nature of early anomaly, and on the ethical issues involved.

The Law and the treatment of drug- and alcohol-dependent persons

L. Porter, A.E. Arif & W.J. Curren (eds).

Geneva: World Health Organization (1986) [ISBN 92-4-156093-2]

Presents results of a comparative study on existing legislation in 51 jurisdictions throughout the world and describes ways in which the law can serve to create and maintain effective programmes of treatment for drug- and alcohol-dependent persons.

Lessico dei Termini Psichiatrici e di Salute Mentale

World Health Organization.

Torino: Centro Scientifico Editore (1990) [ISBN 88-7640-143-1]

This first volume of the Lexicon of Psychiatric terms has been conceived in order to be used together with Chapter V of the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases. It expands and integrates that chapter. It includes the definitions of over 300 terms, divided into three categories. The first part puts together the terms used in psychiatric diagnosis, the second lists the names of symptoms and signs, the third defines the terms used in order to explain general concepts about psychiatry and mental health.

This lexicon, which will facilitate international communication, represents the first step towards the development of an international nomenclature of mental illness.

Lexicon of psychiatric and mental health terms, Volume 1

World Health Organization

Geneva: World Health Organization (1989) [ISBN 92-4-154242-X]

Contains definitions of over 300 terms, selected in the text of the glossaries accompanying the ICD-9 Chapter on mental disorders. Part I contains terms used in psychiatric diagnosis; Part II lists names for symptoms and signs; and Part III defines terms used to explain more general concepts in psychiatry and mental health. The lexicon will facilitate international communication, and forms a first step towards developing an international nomenclature of mental disorders. This first volume is designed for use with Chapter V of the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases. It expands and supplements the glossary to that chapter.

Mental disorders: alcohol- and drug-related problems: International perspectives on their diagnosis and classification

International Congress Series, 669

Amsterdam: Excerpta Medica (1985) [ISBN 0-444-80686-5]

Compiles the papers presented and summarizes the discussions held during the International Conference on Diagnosis and Classification of Mental Disorders and Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems. The meeting was attended by eminent mental health experts from 47 countries from all the continents. The material assembled covers all major schools or approaches in scientific psychiatry and presents a comprehensive range of data, viewpoints and recommendations.

Mental Disorders in HIV-1 Infection

WHO Expert Series on Biological Psychiatry, Volume 5

Bern: Hogrefe & Huber Publishers (1993) [ISBN 0-88937-096-6]

This book brings together and critically evaluates knowledge about mental and neurological disorders linked to HIV infection and AIDS. It will be of direct use to the growing numbers of those who have to deal with people infected with HIV, and to those interested in the management of severe and lethal illnesses and in the interaction between psychological and somatic states and functioning.

Mental health care in developing countries: a critical appraisal of research findings

Report of a WHO study group.

Technical Report Series, 698

Geneva: World Health Organization (1984) (A, E, F, S)

Summarizes actual findings on methods used in dealing with mental health problems in developing countries. It explores evidence about specific techniques aimed at treating mental disorders in the community; techniques aimed at improving the psychological and social skills of all health workers; and the use of such psychological and social skills in furthering the work of sectors not directly concerned with health. It contains an annex summarizing findings of a WHO multicentric study on the treatment of mental disorders in general health care.

Mental Health and Deviance in Inner Cities

University of Naples, Division of Mental Health, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI). Geneva: World Health Organization, 1991 [WHO/MNH/PSF/91.1]

The papers presented in this volume deal with the impact of the urbanization process on the mental health of people living in towns. They address the roots of vandalism, mental illness in inner cities, prevention of crime and other problems frequent in urban settings and present options for their prevention and reduction through architectural changes, school-based prevention programmes, new legislation and various other means.

Mental health in the elderly: a review of the present state of research

G. Häfner, G. Moschel & N. Sartorius (eds).
Berlin: Springer Verlag (1986) [ISBN 3-540-16182-1]

Gives a broad overview of the subject, presented by scientists from eleven different countries and belonging to a variety of disciplines, including demography, neurology, neuroradiology, psychiatry, psychology, and sociology. They report on the state of research in their specialties, on open questions, and on future possibilities of interdisciplinary cooperation with the aim of enabling a better understanding of the complex psychiatric, neuropsychological, biochemical and social relations of mental illness in old age.

The Mental Health Programme of the World Health Organization

Sartorius, N.
Geneva: World Health Organization, 1991 [WHO/MNH/91.3] [E,F,S,C] and Addendum 1

The Mental Health Programme of WHO puts emphasis on the development of techniques and the provision of technical know-how to allow countries to develop their national mental health programmes. Its main components include: psychosocial and behavioural factors affecting health and development; organization of services for the prevention and treatment of mental and neurological illness; biomedical research on mental functioning in health and disease; and prevention and control of neurological disorders.

Mental health services in pilot study areas: report on a European study

World Health Organization. Copenhagen: World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (1987)
[ISBN 92-890-1046-0]

Offers a comprehensive picture of the present state of mental health services within Europe, revealing widely different patterns in care and in pathways of patients followed up over two years in various areas. The book also shows the many options available in mental health care systems and provides data likely to be useful to those responsible for planning health services. It aims to encourage health workers and administrators at local and national levels to establish reliable information systems or to improve those that already exist.

Mental health services: the cross-cultural context

P.B. Pedersen, N. Sartorius & A.J. Marsella (eds).
Cross-cultural Research and Methodology Series, 7
Beverly Hills: SAGE Publications (1984) [ISBN 0-8039-1306-0]

Describes the complex relationship between culture and mental health services, therapies and psychiatric diagnoses. The dependence of techniques of treatment on cultural factors is examined first, followed by an analysis of the relationship between culture and service provision. The concluding chapter provides guidelines and observations integrating both emic and etic approaches. The book contains data likely to be useful to those engaged in research and training in crosscultural aspects of mental health.

Mental retardation: meeting the challenge

WHO Offset Publication, 86 (E, F, S)
Geneva: World Health Organization (1985)

Describes the most appropriate and effective measures which can be used to lessen disability and suffering caused by mental retardation. While some of these measures are expensive, many others are not and can be applied in countries with only limited resources. This publication aims to inform, to stimulate discussion and to incite action to alleviate the plight of the mentally retarded, their families and their communities.

National Perspectives on Quality Assurance in Mental Health Care

World Health Organization.

Geneva: World Health Organization, 1991 [WHO/MNH/91.2]

This document brings together various papers prepared on quality assurance in the broad mental health field, focusing largely on the situation encountered in particular countries. The papers fall into two groups: the first deals with psychiatric services in a few selected countries and the second with other services (mental deficiency, alcohol and drug abuse, child day care and nursing homes for the elderly). The document concludes with a paper describing the broad range of WHO's activities in this and in related fields. It provides background for a current WHO activity on quality assurance in mental health, in which a set of check-lists related to this field are being tested.

New research strategies in biological psychiatry

D. Kemali, P.V. Morozov & G. Toffano (eds).

Biological Psychiatry - New Prospects, 3

London: John Libbey (1984) [ISBN 0-86196-051-3]

Records the proceedings of an international meeting of researchers convened to review current knowledge of the biological correlates of mental disorders and to propose new strategies for further investigation. It addresses ethical and methodological issues in psychiatric research and advocates a comprehensive approach in biological psychiatry.

Non-specific aspects of treatment

M. Shepherd and N. Sartorius (eds).

Toronto: Hans Huber Publishers (1989) [ISBN 0-920887-32-5]

This interdisciplinary volume offers an overview of the relationship between the specific and the non-specific effects of treatment. Scientists from five areas - philosophy of science, experimental psychology, clinical pharmacology, psychotherapy, and clinical psychiatry - give their views on this complex topic. The discussion chapter contains answers of the specialists who wrote the five chapters to questions asked by the editors.

Preventing and controlling drug abuse

M. Gossop and M. Grant (eds).
Geneva: World Health Organization (1990) [ISBN 92-4-156134-3]

Elaborates a number of concepts, models, and approaches for understanding the complexities of drug abuse, establishing realistic goals for prevention and control, and adopting strategies having the greatest chance of success. Drawing upon research findings as well as experiences in several different countries, the book cautions against universal explanations and solutions, arguing that effective strategies must be based on an informed sense of the diversity of both drug abuse and drug misusers who are in need of help.

Public health impact of mental disorder

D. Goldberg and D. Tantam (eds).
Toronto: Hogrefe & Huber Publishers (1990) [ISBN 0-920887-65-1]

Addresses public health issues arising in the prevention and control of mental health disorders of major public health importance as well as the development of pertinent public health policies.

Psychiatric case registers in public health: a worldwide inventory, 1960-1985

G.H.M.M. ten Horn, R. Giel, W.H. Gulbinat & J.H. Henderson (eds).
Amsterdam: Elsevier Science Publishers (1986) [ISBN 0-444-90441-7]

Presents results of a study on psychiatric registers undertaken jointly by WHO and its collaborating centre in Gröningen (Netherlands). The book describes and classifies the different types of registers and assesses their relative advantages and merits. It presents comparisons of register data across the world, examines various problems encountered in establishing new registers and discusses various alternatives to classical case registers. It gives an inventory of psychiatric registers in operation.

Psychological disorders in general medical settings

N. Sartorius, D. Goldberg, G. de Girolamo, J.A. Costa e Silva, Y. Lecrubier & H.-U. Wittchen (eds).
Toronto: Hogrefe & Huber Publishers (1990) [ISBN 0-920887-59-7]

Contains reviews of current knowledge about the classification, forms of appearance, frequency, course, and outcome of depression, neurasthenia, anxiety state, stress reactions as well as a range of less well defined disorders encountered in general health care. The book brings together facts and opinions that could help in establishing and maintaining collaboration and can serve as a source of information to all those who are treating patients, doing research, teaching or trying to organize general health services.

Rational use of psychotropic drugs with special emphasis on tranquillizers in non-psychiatric settings

M.E. Vartanian, P.V. Morozov & I. Khan (eds). *International Congress Series, 739*
Amsterdam: Excerpta Medica (1987) [ISBN 0-444-808604]

Contains the proceedings of the International Symposium on "Rational use of Psychotropic Drugs in Clinical Medicine" which was organized in Moscow in autumn 1986 to document experience gained in developed and developing countries and to formulate recommendations for the rational use of these drugs.

SCAN Schedules for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry

World Health Organization.
Geneva: World Health Organization, 1992

SCAN is a set of instruments aimed at assessing, measuring and classifying the psychopathology and behaviour associated with the major psychiatric disorders of adult life. It has four components: the tenth edition of the Present State Examination (PSE 10), the Glossary of Differential Definitions, the Item Group Checklist (IGC), and the Clinical History Schedule (CHS). PSE 10 itself has two parts: Part One covers somatoform, dissociative, anxiety, depressive and bipolar disorders and problems associated with appetite, alcohol and other substance use. There is also a screen for Part Two conditions: Part Two covers psychotic and cognitive disorders and observed abnormalities of speech, affect and behaviour.

Schizophrenia and Affective Psychoses: Nosology in contemporary psychiatry

F. Ferrero, A. Haynal & N. Sartorius (eds.)

Rome, Milan, London, Paris, New York: John Libbey CIC srl. (1992) [ISBN 88-85276-12-1]

This volume is divided into three chapters devoted to the topics of nosology and classifications, therapeutics, and epidemiology. It contains the papers presented at the International Congress on Schizophrenia and Affective Psychoses, held in Geneva from 12 to 14 September 1991 and offers a comprehensive overview of the role of nosology as a common language in psychiatry, especially in research, epidemiology and education.

Schizophrenia: Information for Families

World Health Organization.

Geneva: World Health Organization, 1992 [WHO/MNH/MND/92.8]

This publication aims to give information on schizophrenia in a simple way to families and the public at large. It presents useful and concrete information on how to set up self-help and mutual support groups for families with a relative affected by schizophrenia. It also includes up-to-date information on the nature and management of schizophrenia with emphasis on how to cope with it.

Schizophrenia: manifestations, incidence and course in different cultures:**A World Health Organization Ten-Country Study**

Jablensky, A., Sartorius, N., Ernberg, G., Anker, M., Korten, A., Cooper, J.E., Day, R. & Bertelsen, A.

Psychological Medicine, Monograph Supplement 20, 1992 [ISBN 0 521 42328 7]

Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press

This monograph presents the findings of a WHO Collaborative Study on the Determinants of Outcome of Severe Mental Disorders (DOS). The study was designed to investigate further some of the findings of the WHO International Pilot Study of Schizophrenia (IPSS) which produced the unexpected finding that patients suffering from schizophrenia in the centres in developing countries appear to have a more favourable outcome at both two and five years follow-up than initially similar patients in centres in developed countries.

Sources and traditions of classification in psychiatry

N. Sartorius, A. Jablensky, D.A. Regier, J.D. Burke, R.M.A. Hirschfeld (eds).
Toronto: Hogrefe & Huber Publishers (1990) [ISBN 0-920887-74-0]

Gives an overview of the origins and current state of the principles, concepts, traditions of diagnosis, and classification of psychiatric disorders throughout the world. The views held on these matters by the various schools of psychiatry are described in detail in a series of reports on the American, British, French, German, Russian, Scandinavian, Spanish and Third-World psychiatric traditions.

Source book of geriatric assessment: evaluations in gerontology, Volume 1

L. Israël, D. Kozarevic & N. Sartorius (eds).
Basel: S. Karger AG (1984) [ISBN 3-8055-3830-8]

Source book of geriatric assessment: review of analysed instruments, Volume 2

L. Israël, D. Kozarevic & N. Sartorius (eds).
Basel: S. Karger AG (1984) [ISBN 3-8055-3831-6]

The result of a broad documentary research study, this source book, in two volumes, presents and classifies instruments which can be used in assessing mental health and illness in the elderly. It also provides references to publications about them.

Subjective well-being

World Health Organization. *SEARO Regional Health Papers, 7*
New Delhi: World Health Organization, Regional Office for South-East Asia (1985)

Describes the findings of a study undertaken to explore subjective well-being and the perceived quality of social networks as indicators of quality of life. The instruments used in the study are also presented.

Suicide and its prevention: the role of attitude and imitation

R.F.W. Diekstra, R. Maris, S. Platt, A. Schmidtke & G. Sonneck (eds).
Leiden: E.J. Brill (1989) [ISBN 90-04-08613-7]

Presents an overview of important recent work on the influences of societal and care givers' attitudes on suicide as well as on the role of the mass media in provoking suicidal deaths.

Tardive Dyskinesia

Haag, H., Rütger, E., & Hippus, H.
WHO Expert Series on Biological Psychiatry, Volume 1,
Seattle, Toronto, Bern, Göttingen: Hogrefe & Huber Publishers, 1992
[ISBN 0 88937 086 9]

This first volume of the *WHO Expert Series in Biological Psychiatry* focuses on one particular side effect of pharmacotherapy: neuroleptic-induced tardive dyskinesia. The importance of tardive dyskinesia results from the widespread use of neuroleptics in psychiatry and other medical disciplines, the comparatively high incidence of the disorder, and its potential irreversibility. This book gives an overview of the most important results of research into tardive dyskinesia, with emphasis on findings of clinical relevance. It contains information on clinical features, epidemiology, pathophysiology, treatment approaches and the medico-legal aspects of tardive dyskinesia.

Translating mental health concepts into programs

N. Sartorius (guest editor)
International Journal of Mental Health, 18(3), 1989

Promoting mental health should be understood as upgrading mental health on the scale of values of individuals, communities, and society. The media is a powerful tool to achieve this. Paradoxically, however, when the value of mental health is enhanced, those who suffer from mental illness may be considered as less important. Hence promotion of mental health must go hand in hand with promotion of tolerance for those affected. The issue brings together a series of essays on these matters as well as examples of ways in which mental health concepts were translated into national policies in China, Hungary, India, and the United States of America.

Treatment of mental disorders: a Review of Effectiveness

N. Sartorius, G. de Girolamo, G. Andrews, G. A. German & L. Eisenberg
Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Press. (1993) [ISBN 0-88048-975-8]

Treatment of mental disorders: a review of effectiveness covers the latest information about the treatment of mental disorders worldwide. The book has six sections dealing with prevention of mental disorders; biological, psychological, and psychosocial treatment methods; the influence of culture on treatment; and the evaluation of quality of care.

Viruses, immunity, and mental disorders

E. Kurstak, Z.J. Lipowski & P.V. Morozov (eds).
New York: Plenum Publishing Corporation (1987) [ISBN 0-306-42337-5]

Includes fundamental and clinical research data, overviews and hypotheses on the viral infections and mental disorders; the book describes *in vivo* and *in vitro* models for viral etiology and neuropsychiatric diseases; discusses immunity and effects of interferon, and the role of viral infection in depression and in coping with stress.

WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence. Twenty-third report

World Health Organization.
Technical Report Series, 741 (E, F, R, S)
Geneva: World Health Organization (1987)

Assesses data on 31 barbiturates in order to determine which of these substances should be recommended for international control. Barbiturates are classified in three main groups: ultra-short-acting barbiturates used as intravenous anaesthetics or those used for the induction of anaesthesia, the intermediate-acting barbiturates used mainly for hypnotics and daytime sedatives, and other longer-acting substances used in the management of epilepsy. Five of the 31 substances are recommended for placement in Schedule III or IV. A concluding section, devoted to recommendations for improving review procedures, discusses the problems caused by the difficulty of obtaining phenobarbital in many developing countries, especially in view of the effectiveness of this Schedule IV substance in the treatment of epilepsy.

WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, Twenty-fourth report

World Health Organization.
Technical Report Series, 761 (E, F, R, S)
Geneva: World Health Organization (1988)

Assesses data on acecarbromal, carbromal, clomethiazole, methylpentynol, triclofos, and secobarbital. For each, recommendations concerning the need for, and level of, control are made following an assessment of available data on the similarity to already known compounds and effects on the central nervous system, dependence potential, likelihood of abuse, and therapeutic usefulness. The book also contains detailed reports on five "designer drugs", three analogues of fentanyl), MPPP, and PEPAP. All five were recommended for control in Schedules I and IV.

WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, Twenty-fifth report

World Health Organization. *Technical Report Series, 775* (E, F, R, S)
Geneva: World Health Organization (1989)

Conveys the views and recommendations of an expert committee commissioned to assess selected narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to determine which should be recommended for control under existing international treaties. Evaluations and recommendations are presented for 14 substances in the categories of sedative-hypnotics, opioid agonist-antagonist analgesics, and stimulants. Recommendations for scheduling or de-scheduling are based on ratings of therapeutic usefulness as well as the potential for abuse. For the opioid agonist-antagonist analgesics, the report provides a general explanation of criteria for scheduling, including a discussion of mechanisms of pharmacologic actions that influence drug-seeking behaviour and dependence and form the basis of the committee's evaluations.

"...should serve to alert doctors in many differing fields in the changing patterns of, and potential for abuse of, substances they may prescribe..."

- Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps

WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, Twenty-sixth report

World Health Organization. *Technical Report Series, 787* (E, F, R, S)
Geneva: World Health Organization (1989)

Records the recommendations of a WHO Expert Committee responsible for reviewing information on psychoactive drugs to assess the need for their international control under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, or the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971. Evaluations are presented for fourteen substances, including four benzodiazepines, nine "designer drugs" (analogues of fentanyl, tenamfetamine and aminorex), and dronabinol. Recommendations are based on a review of pharmacological and epidemiological data together with evidence indicating the potential of serious abuse-related social and health problems.

WHO psychiatric disability assessment schedule (WHO/DAS)

World Health Organization. WHO nonserial publication
Geneva: World Health Organization (1988) [ISBN 92-4-156111-4]

Designed for use in the assessment of social functioning of patients with a mental disorder, this booklet was finalized after extensive field trials. Studies in more than twenty countries have shown it to be a valid and reliable tool for cross-cultural comparison of psychiatric disability. A detailed guide on how the Schedule should be completed is included in this publication, together with a glossary of key terms.