Editorial note for Journal of clinical psychiatry and Neuroscience

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EDITORIAL NOTE

Journal of Clinical Psychiatry and Neuroscience is an open access peer reviewed journal which is recognised internationally for publishing original research articles, review articles, and clinical studies in all areas of psychiatry & Neuroscience research and practice. In addition to regular issue releases, this transdisciplinary journal is also releasing special issues and conference proceedings from time to time, thus comprehensively covering a wide range of topics and emerging challenges in Psychology & Neuroscience. The journal serves professionals with an interest in mental health, including psychiatrists, Neurologists, psychologists, psychotherapists, and psychiatric nurses. In this issue some of the impactful research articles that were published by the journal will be discussed.

The scale and speed of the COVID-19 pandemic has been devastating both to patients and healthcare systems globally. Pavone F, et al. in their article provide a concise and accessible information regarding well known pharmacological treatments for delirium in patients who are COVID+. It draws from the experience from clinicians in Italy, which was the initial epicentre of the outbreak in Europe. The agents reviewed in the article provide effects, side effects and interactions with other medications which are commonly used to treat patients, including antiviral agents. The authors suggest clinicians to recognise and treat delirium promptly in COVID+ patients given its potential to alleviate distress in patients, and allow for healthcare systems not to be unduly distracted by patients who present with delirium and agitation.

Suicide remains one of the leading avoidable causes of death worldwide and the understanding of risk factors is crucial for the development of effective prevention plans. Recent studies have suggested that a subject's suicide risk was the cumulative effect of different factors occurring throughout life from pre-births to adult. Demesmaeker A, et al. For the first time used a survival tree analysis (a data driven analysis) to explore the possible interaction between sociodemographic and clinical characteristics associated with suicidal behaviour, The aim of their study was to provide the clinicians with a simple predictive model of risk of suicide attempt (SA) and suicide within 6 months after a previous SA. By using a data-driven method, the authors identified four clinical factors interacting together to reduce or increase the risk of recidivism. These combinations of risk factors allow for a better evaluation of a subject's suicide risk in clinical practice.

Agegnehu A, et al. conducted a cross sectional study to determine the length of frontal horn of lateral ventricle among adult patients. The lateral ventricles are a paired ventricle present inside the cerebrum. Knowledge of the frontal horn length is necessary for the initial and precise analysis of Ventriculomegaly. Therefore, having a baseline reference value for length of frontal horn of lateral ventricle is essential for a variety of ventricular medical pathologies. In the study the authors observed that age had a direct relationship between male and female adult participants on frontal horn of the lateral ventricle. The length of frontal horn of lateral ventricle of the male was greater than female. Therefore, clinicians should consider the frontal horn of lateral ventricle length deferences in male and female patients, as well as variation of ventricle in length by age.

The scientific studies and observations reported in this year are of immense significance and utility for optimizing and developing prevention and treatment strategies for delirium or psychosis, suicide and Frontal Horn of Lateral Ventricle.

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