

FORMATO EUROPEO PER IL CURRICULUM VITAE



INFORMAZIONI PERSONALI

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Data di Nascita	02/12/1950

ESPERIENZA LAVORATIVA

Date (da - a)	01/11/2009 -
Nome e indirizzo del datore di lavoro	UNIVERSITÀ DI MESSINA, PIAZZA PUGLIATTI MESSINA
Tipo di azienda o settore	ISTRUZIONE
Tipo di impiego	DOCENTE
Principali mansioni e responsabilità	COORDINATORE DEL DOTTORATO DI RICERCA IN "SCIENZE PSICHIATRICHE"
Date (da - a)	01/11/2009 -
Nome e indirizzo del datore di lavoro	UNIVERSITÀ DI MESSINA,
Tipo di azienda o settore	ISTRUZIONE
Tipo di impiego	DOCENTE
Principali mansioni e responsabilità	COORDINATORE DEL C.I. "SCIENZE PSICHIATRICHE" DEL CORSO DI LAUREA IN MEDICINA E CHIRURGIA
Date (da - a)	01/11/2009 -

Nome e indirizzo del datore di lavoro	UNIVERSITÀ DI MESSINA, PIAZZA PUGLIATTI MESSINA
Tipo di azienda o settore	ISTRUZIONE
Tipo di impiego	DOCENTE
Principali mansioni e responsabilità	DIRETTORE DELLA SCUOLA DI SPECIALIZZAZIONE IN PSICHIATRIA - QUINQUENNALE - NUOVO ORDINAMENTO
Date (da - a)	01/11/2009 -
Nome e indirizzo del datore di lavoro	UNIVERSITÀ DI MESSINA, PIAZZA PUGLIATTI MESSINA
Tipo di azienda o settore	ISTRUZIONE
Tipo di impiego	DOCENTE
Principali mansioni e responsabilità	DIRETTORE DELLA SCUOLA DI SPECIALIZZAZIONE IN PSICHIATRIA - QUADRIENNALE - VECCHIO ORDINAMENTO
Date (da - a)	01/11/2004 -
Nome e indirizzo del datore di lavoro	UNIVERSITÀ DI MESSINA, PIAZZA PUGLIATTI MESSINA
Tipo di azienda o settore	ISTRUZIONE
Tipo di impiego	DOCENTE
Principali mansioni e responsabilità	PROFESSORE ORDINARIO DI PSICHIATRIA
Date (da - a)	01/11/2003 - 30/10/2006
Nome e indirizzo del datore di lavoro	UNIVERSITÀ DI MESSINA, PIAZZA PUGLIATTI MESSINA
Tipo di azienda o settore	ISTRUZIONE
Tipo di impiego	DOCENTE
Principali mansioni e responsabilità	DIRETTORE DELLA SCUOLA DI SPECIALIZZAZIONE IN PSICOLOGIA CLINICA
Date (da - a)	01/11/2001 - 30/10/2004
Nome e indirizzo del datore di lavoro	UNIVERSITÀ DI MESSINA, PIAZZA PUGLIATTI MESSINA
Tipo di azienda o settore	ISTRUZIONE
Tipo di impiego	DOCENTE

Principali mansioni e responsabilità	PROFESSORE STRAORDINARIO DI PSICHIATRIA
Date (da - a)	01/11/2001 - 30/10/2004
Nome e indirizzo del datore di lavoro	UNIVERSITÀ DI MESSINA, PIAZZA PUGLIATTI MESSINA
Tipo di azienda o settore	ISTRUZIONE
Tipo di impiego	DOCENTE
Principali mansioni e responsabilità	DIRETTORE DELLA SCUOLA DI SPECIALIZZAZIONE IN PSICHIATRIA
Date (da - a)	01/11/1998 - 30/10/2004
Nome e indirizzo del datore di lavoro	UNIVERSITÀ DI MESSINA, PIAZZA PUGLIATTI MESSINA
Tipo di azienda o settore	ISTRUZIONE
Tipo di impiego	DOCENTE
Principali mansioni e responsabilità	DIRETTORE DELLA SCUOLA DI SPECIALIZZAZIONE IN IGIENE MENTALE
Date (da - a)	01/11/1993 - 30/10/2001
Nome e indirizzo del datore di lavoro	UNIVERSITÀ DI MESSINA, PIAZZA PUGLIATTI MESSINA
Tipo di azienda o settore	ISTRUZIONE
Tipo di impiego	DOCENTE
Principali mansioni e responsabilità	PROFESSORE ASSOCIATO DI IGIENE MENTALE
Date (da - a)	01/11/1989 - 30/10/1990
Nome e indirizzo del datore di lavoro	UNIVERSITÀ DI MESSINA, PIAZZA PUGLIATTI MESSINA
Tipo di azienda o settore	ISTRUZIONE
Tipo di impiego	DOCENTE
Principali mansioni e responsabilità	PROFESSORE A CONTRATTO DI "EDUCAZIONE LINGUISTICA" NEL "CORSO BIENNALE DI SPECIALIZZAZIONE POLIVALENTE PER IL PERSONALE DOCENTE ED EDUCATIVO CHE OPERA A FAVORE DI SOGGETTI HANDICAPPATI" (D.P.R. 31 / 10 / 1975, N° 970-O.M.164 DEL 15 / 6 / 1988. MODIFICATO CON O. M. 164 DEL 10 / 5 / 1989)

Date (da - a)	01/11/1988 - 30/10/1990
Nome e indirizzo del datore di lavoro	UNIVERSITÀ DI MESSINA, PIAZZA PUGLIATTI MESSINA
Tipo di azienda o settore	ISTRUZIONE
Tipo di impiego	DOCENTE
Principali mansioni e responsabilità	PROFESSORE A CONTRATTO DI "PSICOTERAPIA MEDICA" PRESSO LA SCUOLA DI SPECIALIZZAZIONE IN IGIENE MENTALE DELLA FACOLTÀ DI MEDICINA E CHIRURGIA DELL'UNIVERSITÀ DI MESSINA.
Date (da - a)	01/11/1988 - 30/10/1989
Nome e indirizzo del datore di lavoro	UNIVERSITÀ DI MESSINA, PIAZZA PUGLIATTI MESSINA
Tipo di azienda o settore	ISTRUZIONE
Tipo di impiego	DOCENTE
Principali mansioni e responsabilità	PROFESSORE A CONTRATTO DI "EDUCAZIONE LOGICO-MATEMATICA" NEL "CORSO BIENNALE DI SPECIALIZZAZIONE POLIVALENTE PER IL PERSONALE DOCENTE ED EDUCATIVO CHE OPERA A FAVORE DI SOGGETTI HANDICAPPATI" (D.P.R. 31 / 10 / 1975, N° 970-O.M.164 DEL 15 / 6 / 1988. MODIFICATO CON O. M. 164 DEL 10 / 5 / 1989)
ISTRUZIONE E FORMAZIONE	
Date (da - a)	- 20/11/1987
Nome e tipo di istituto di istruzione o formazione	UNIVERSITÀ DI MESSINA, MESSINA - ITALIA
Titolo di Studio	SPEC.NE IN PSICHIATRIA
Qualifica conseguita	SPECIALISTA IN IGIENE MENTALE
Livello nella classificazione nazionale	50/50 CON LODE
Date (da - a)	- 27/07/1978
Nome e tipo di istituto di istruzione o formazione	UNIVERSITÀ DI PAVIA, PAVIA - ITALIA
Titolo di Studio	SPEC.NE IN NEUROLOGIA
Qualifica conseguita	SPECIALISTA IN NEUROLOGIA
Livello nella classificazione nazionale	

Date (da - a)	- 20/01/1975
Nome e tipo di istituto di istruzione o formazione	UNIVERSITÀ DI PAVIA FACOLTÀ DI MEDICINA E CHIRURGIA, PAVIA - ITALIA
Titolo di Studio	ABILITAZIONE ALL'ESERCIZIO DELLA PROFESSIONE DI MEDICO CHIRURGO
Qualifica conseguita	ABILITATO ALL'ESERCIZIO DELLA PROFESSIONE DI MEDICO CHIRURGO
Livello nella classificazione nazionale	
Date (da - a)	- 05/11/1974
Nome e tipo di istituto di istruzione o formazione	UNIVERSITÀ DI PAVIA FACOLTÀ DI MEDICINA E CHIRURGIA, PAVIA - ITALIA
Titolo di Studio	LAUREA IN MEDICINA E CHIRURGIA
Qualifica conseguita	DOTTORE IN MEDICINA E CHIRURGIA
Livello nella classificazione nazionale	105/110

PUBBLICAZIONI

Titolo	EFFECT OF ARIPIPRAZOLE AUGMENTATION OF CLOZAPINE IN SCHIZOPHRENIA: A DOUBLE-BLIND, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED STUDY.
Autori	MUSCATELLO MR, BRUNO A, PANDOLFO G, MICÒ U, SCIMECA G, DI NARDO F, SANTORO V, SPINA E, ZOCCALI RA.
Abstract	THE SIMULTANEOUS PRESCRIPTION OF TWO OR MORE ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUGS IN COMBINATION IS A COMMON TREATMENT STRATEGY FOR THOSE PATIENTS WHO HAVE DEMONSTRATED A SUBOPTIMAL RESPONSE TO CLOZAPINE; NEVERTHELESS, EVIDENCE SUGGESTING POTENTIAL ADVANTAGES OF COMBINATION TREATMENT WITH CLOZAPINE PLUS ONE ANTIPSYCHOTIC IN TERMS OF EFFICACY AND TOLERABILITY ARE STILL SPARSE. THE PRESENT 24-WEEK DOUBLE-BLIND, RANDOMIZED, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED TRIAL OF ADJUNCTIVE ARIPIPRAZOLE TO CLOZAPINE THERAPY IN SCHIZOPHRENIA WAS AIMED TO EXPLORE THE EFFICACY OF ARIPIPRAZOLE ADD-ON PHARMACOTHERAPY ON CLINICAL SYMPTOMATOLOGY AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING IN A SAMPLE OF PATIENTS WITH TREATMENT-RESISTANT SCHIZOPHRENIA RECEIVING CLOZAPINE. AFTER CLINICAL AND NEUROCOGNITIVE ASSESSMENTS PATIENTS WERE RANDOMLY ALLOCATED TO RECEIVE, IN A DOUBLE-BLIND DESIGN, EITHER UP TO 15 MG/DAY OF ARIPIPRAZOLE OR A PLACEBO. A FINAL SAMPLE OF THIRTY-ONE PATIENTS COMPLETED THE STUDY. THE RESULTS OBTAINED INDICATE THAT ARIPIPRAZOLE ADDED TO STABLE CLOZAPINE TREATMENT SHOWED A BENEFICIAL EFFECT ON THE POSITIVE AND GENERAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMATOLOGY IN A SAMPLE OF TREATMENT-RESISTANT SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS. REGARDING EXECUTIVE COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS, ARIPIPRAZOLE AUGMENTATION OF CLOZAPINE HAD NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS. THE FINDINGS PROVIDE EVIDENCE THAT ARIPIPRAZOLE AUGMENTATION OF CLOZAPINE TREATMENT IS WELL-TOLERATED AND MAY BE OF BENEFIT FOR PATIENTS WHO ARE PARTIALLY RESPONSIVE TO CLOZAPINE MONOTHERAPY; FURTHER DOUBLE-BLIND, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED TRIALS IN A LARGER NUMBER OF PATIENTS ARE REQUIRED TO EVALUATE THE THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL OF ARIPIPRAZOLE AUGMENTATION OF CLOZAPINE.

Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	SCHIZOPHR RES. APR;127(1-3):93-9. EPUB 2011 JAN 23. ANNO: 2011 - ISBN: ISSN 0920-9964
Titolo	DULOXETINE AS ADJUNCTIVE TREATMENT TO CLOZAPINE IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA: A RANDOMIZED, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED TRIAL.
Autori	MICO' U, BRUNO A, PANDOLFO G, MARIA ROMEO V, MALLAMACE D, D'ARRIGO C, SPINA E, ZOCCALI RA, MUSCATELLO MR.
Abstract	ANTIDEPRESSANT DRUGS HAVE OFTEN BEEN USED AS AN AUGMENTATION STRATEGY FOR THOSE PATIENTS WHO HAVE DEMONSTRATED A SUBOPTIMAL RESPONSE TO CLOZAPINE. THE PRESENT 16-WEEK DOUBLE-BLIND, RANDOMIZED, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED TRIAL STUDY AIMED TO EXPLORE THE EFFICACY AND TOLERABILITY OF DULOXETINE ADD-ON PHARMACOTHERAPY ON CLINICAL SYMPTOMATOLOGY AND EXECUTIVE COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING IN A SAMPLE OF PATIENTS WITH TREATMENT-RESISTANT SCHIZOPHRENIA RECEIVING CLOZAPINE. AFTER CLINICAL AND NEUROCOGNITIVE ASSESSMENTS, THE PATIENTS WERE RANDOMLY ALLOCATED TO RECEIVE, IN A DOUBLE-BLIND DESIGN, AT A DOSE OF 60 MG PER DAY OF DULOXETINE OR A PLACEBO. A FINAL SAMPLE OF 33 PATIENTS COMPLETED THE STUDY. THE RESULTS OBTAINED INDICATE THAT DULOXETINE ADDED TO STABLE CLOZAPINE TREATMENT SHOWED A BENEFICIAL EFFECT ON THE NEGATIVE AND GENERAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMATOLOGY IN A SAMPLE OF TREATMENT-RESISTANT SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS. WITH REGARD TO EXECUTIVE COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS, DULOXETINE AUGMENTATION OF CLOZAPINE HAD NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS. THE FINDINGS PROVIDE EVIDENCE THAT DULOXETINE AUGMENTATION OF CLOZAPINE TREATMENT IS SAFE AND WELL TOLERATED AND MAY BE OF BENEFIT FOR PATIENTS WHO ARE PARTIALLY RESPONSIVE TO CLOZAPINE MONOTHERAPY.
Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	INT CLIN PSYCHOPHARMACOL. NOV;26(6):303-10 ANNO: 2011 - ISBN: ISSN 0268-1315 (
Titolo	EFFECT OF ARIPIPRAZOLE AUGMENTATION OF SEROTONIN REUPTAKE INHIBITORS OR CLOMIPRAMINE IN TREATMENT-RESISTANT OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER: A DOUBLE-BLIND, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED STUDY.
Autori	MUSCATELLO MR, BRUNO A, PANDOLFO G, MICÒ U, SCIMECA G, ROMEO VM, SANTORO V, SETTINERI S, SPINA E, ZOCCALI RA.
Abstract	BASED ON THE EVIDENCE THAT ARIPIPRAZOLE ADDED TO SEROTONIN REUPTAKE INHIBITORS (SRIS) OR CLOMIPRAMINE IN TREATMENT-RESISTANT OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER (OCD) HAS REPORTED PROMISING RESULTS, THE PRESENT 16-WEEK, DOUBLE-BLIND, RANDOMIZED, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED TRIAL HAD THE AIM TO EXPLORE THE EFFICACY OF ARIPIPRAZOLE ADD-ON PHARMACOTHERAPY ON CLINICAL SYMPTOMS AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING IN A SAMPLE OF TREATMENT-RESISTANT OCD PATIENTS RECEIVING SRIS. AFTER CLINICAL AND NEUROCOGNITIVE ASSESSMENTS, PATIENTS WERE RANDOMLY ALLOCATED TO RECEIVE, IN A DOUBLE-BLIND DESIGN, 15 MG/D OF ARIPIPRAZOLE OR A PLACEBO. A FINAL SAMPLE OF 30 PATIENTS COMPLETED THE STUDY. THE RESULTS OBTAINED INDICATE THAT ARIPIPRAZOLE ADDED TO STABLE SRI TREATMENT SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE SYMPTOMS AS MEASURED BY CHANGES ON THE YALE-BROWN OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE SCALE TOTAL SCORE AND SUBSCORES (OBSESSIONS, P = 0.007; COMPULSIONS, P = 0.001; TOTAL SCORE, P < 0.0001). REGARDING COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS, IMPROVEMENT WAS OBSERVED IN SOME EXPLORED AREAS, SUCH AS ATTENTIONAL RESISTANCE TO INTERFERENCE (STROOP SCORE, P = 0.001) AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING (PERSEVERATIVE ERRORS, P = 0.015). THE FINDINGS PROVIDE EVIDENCE THAT ARIPIPRAZOLE AUGMENTATION OF SRIS/CLOMIPRAMINE TREATMENT IS WELL TOLERATED AND MAY BE PROPOSED AS AN EFFECTIVE THERAPEUTIC STRATEGY TO IMPROVE OUTCOME IN TREATMENT-RESISTANT OCD.

Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	J CLIN PSYCHOPHARMACOL.APR;31(2):174-9. ANNO: 2011 - ISBN: ISSN 0271-0749
Titolo	TOPIRAMATE AUGMENTATION OF CLOZAPINE IN SCHIZOPHRENIA: A DOUBLE-BLIND, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED STUDY.
Autori	MUSCATELLO MR, BRUNO A, PANDOLFO G, MICÒ U, BELLINGHIERI PM, SCIMECA G, CACCIOLA M, CAMPOLO D, SETTINERI S, ZOCCALI R.
Abstract	THE PERSISTENCE OF PSYCHOTIC, AFFECTIVE, COGNITIVE, AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SYMPTOMS DESPITE MEDICATIONS IS COMMONLY OBSERVED IN SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS. THE PRESENT STUDY WAS A 24-WEEK DOUBLE-BLIND, RANDOMIZED, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED TRIAL AIMED TO EXPLORE THE EFFICACY OF TOPIRAMATE ADD-ON PHARMACOTHERAPY ON CLINICAL SYMPTOMATOLOGY AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING IN A SAMPLE OF TREATMENT-RESISTANT SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS RECEIVING CLOZAPINE. AFTER CLINICAL AND COGNITIVE ASSESSMENTS WERE RANDOMLY ALLOCATED TO RECEIVE EITHER UP TO 200 MG/DAY OF TOPIRAMATE OR A PLACEBO. A FINAL SAMPLE OF 43 PATIENTS COMPLETED THE STUDY. THE RESULTS OBTAINED INDICATE THAT TOPIRAMATE APPEARED TO BE SCARCELY EFFECTIVE FOR REDUCING CLINICAL SYMPTOMATOLOGY IN SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS WHO HAVE HAD AN INCOMPLETE CLINICAL RESPONSE TO CLOZAPINE. REGARDING COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING, IN OUR SAMPLE A TREND TO EXPERIENCE COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT IN THE EXAMINED DOMAINS WAS OBSERVED, AS THE PATIENTS INCLUDED IN THE TOPIRAMATE GROUPS EXPRESSED COGNITIVE COMPLAINTS PARTIALLY CONFIRMED BY A MILD WORSENING OF PERFORMANCES ON CERTAIN COGNITIVE TASKS. SCHIZOPHRENIA IS A HETEROGENEOUS DISORDER WITH REGARD TO PATHOPHYSIOLOGY; THEREFORE, DATA REFLECTING THE MEAN RESPONSE OF A SAMPLE OF PATIENTS MAY FAIL TO REVEAL THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS. MORE RESEARCH IS NEEDED TO BETTER IDENTIFY SUBGROUPS OF PATIENTS WITH PECULIAR FEATURES WHICH MAY ACCOUNT FOR RESPONSIVITY TO EXPERIMENTAL MEDICATIONS AND AUGMENTATION STRATEGIES.
Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	J PSYCHOPHARMACOL. MAY;25(5):667-74. ANNO: 2011 - ISBN: ISSN 0269-8811
Titolo	EMERGING TREATMENTS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA - FOCUS ON SERTINDOLE.
Autori	MUSCATELLO MR, BRUNO A, PANDOLFO G, MICÒ U, SETTINERI S, ZOCCALI R.
Abstract	THE ANTIPSYCHOTIC TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA IS STILL MARKED BY POOR COMPLIANCE, AND DRUG DISCONTINUATION; THE DEVELOPMENT OF MORE EFFECTIVE AND SAFER DRUGS STILL REMAINS A CHALLENGE. SERTINDOLE IS A SECOND-GENERATION ANTIPSYCHOTIC WITH HIGH AFFINITY FOR DOPAMINE D(2), SEROTONIN 5-HT(2A), 5-HT(2C), AND A(1)-ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS, AND LOW AFFINITY FOR OTHER RECEPTORS. SERTINDOLE UNDERGOES EXTENSIVE HEPATIC METABOLISM BY THE CYTOCHROME P450 ISOENZYMES CYP2D6 AND CYP3A4 AND HAS AN ELIMINATION HALF-LIFE OF APPROXIMATELY THREE DAYS. IN CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIALS SERTINDOLE WAS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN PLACEBO IN REDUCING POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE SYMPTOMS, WHEREAS IT WAS AS EFFECTIVE AS HALOPERIDOL AND RISPERIDONE AGAINST THE POSITIVE SYMPTOMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. THE EFFECTIVE DOSE-RANGE OF SERTINDOLE IS 12-20 MG, ADMINISTERED ORALLY ONCE DAILY. THE MOST COMMON ADVERSE EVENTS ARE HEADACHE, INSOMNIA, RHINITIS/NASAL CONGESTION, MALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION, AND MODERATE WEIGHT GAIN, WITH FEW EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYMPTOMS AND METABOLIC CHANGES. SERTINDOLE IS ASSOCIATED WITH CORRECTED QT INTERVAL PROLONGATION, WITH SUBSEQUENT RISK OF SERIOUS ARRHYTHMIAS. DUE TO CARDIOVASCULAR SAFETY CONCERNS, SERTINDOLE IS AVAILABLE AS A

	<p>SECOND-LINE CHOICE FOR PATIENTS INTOLERANT TO AT LEAST ONE OTHER ANTIPSYCHOTIC AGENT. FURTHER CLINICAL STUDIES, MAINLY DIRECT "HEAD-TO-HEAD" COMPARISONS WITH OTHER SECOND-GENERATION ANTIPSYCHOTIC AGENTS, ARE NEEDED TO DEFINE THE ROLE OF SERTINDOLE IN THE TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA.</p>
Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	<p>DRUG DES DEVEL THER. SEP 7;4:187-201. ANNO: 2010 - ISBN: ISSN 1177-8881</p>
Titolo	<p>EFFECT OF ADJUNCTIVE DULOXETINE ON THE PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS OF CLOZAPINE, OLANZAPINE, AND RISPERIDONE IN PATIENTS WITH PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS.</p>
Autori	<p>SANTORO V, D'ARRIGO C, SPINA E, MICÒ U, MUSCATELLO MR, ZOCCALI R.</p>
Abstract	
Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	<p>J CLIN PSYCHOPHARMACOL. OCT;30(5):634-6. ANNO: 2010 - ISBN: ISSN 0271-0749</p>
Titolo	<p>DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND ANGER IN SUBTYPES OF IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME PATIENTS.</p>
Autori	<p>MUSCATELLO MR, BRUNO A, PANDOLFO G, MICÒ U, STILO S, SCAFFIDI M, CONSOLO P, TORTORA A, PALLIO S, GIACOBBE G, FAMILIARI L, ZOCCALI R.</p>
Abstract	<p>THE PRESENT STUDY AIMED TO ELUCIDATE THE DIFFERENCES IN DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, ANGER, AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN A SAMPLE OF NON-PSYCHIATRIC IBS PATIENTS, STARTING FROM THE HYPOTHESIS THAT IBS SUBTYPES MAY HAVE DIFFERENT SYMPTOMATIC EXPRESSIONS OF NEGATIVE EMOTIONS WITH DIFFERENT OUTCOMES ON QUALITY OF LIFE MEASURES. FORTY-TWO CONSTIPATION-PREDOMINANT IBS (C-IBS) SUBJECTS AND 44 DIARRHEA-PREDOMINANT IBS (D-IBS) SUBJECTS, AFTER AN EXAMINATION BY A GASTROENTEROLOGIST AND A TOTAL COLONOSCOPY, UNDERWENT A CLINICAL INTERVIEW AND PSYCHOMETRIC EXAMINATION FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, ANGER AND QUALITY OF LIFE. IBS SUBTYPES SHOWED DIFFERENT SYMPTOMATIC PROFILES IN DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND ANGER, WITH C-IBS PATIENTS MORE PSYCHOLOGICALLY DISTRESSED THAN D-IBS SUBJECTS. AFFECTIVE AND EMOTIONAL SYMPTOMS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS SPECIFIC AND INTEGRAL TO THE SYNDROME, AND RECOGNIZING THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN IBS SUBTYPES MAY HAVE RELEVANT IMPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT OPTIONS AND CLINICAL OUTCOME.</p>
Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	<p>J CLIN PSYCHOL MED SETTINGS. MAR;17(1):64-70. ANNO: 2010 - ISBN: ISSN 1068-9583</p>
Titolo	<p>THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANGER AND HETEROSEXUAL BEHAVIOR. AN INVESTIGATION IN A NONCLINICAL SAMPLE OF URBAN ITALIAN UNDERGRADUATES.</p>
Autori	<p>MUSCATELLO MR, BRUNO A, SCIMECA G, PANDOLFO G, PADUANO R, MICO' U, BELLINGHIERI PM, DI NARDO F, IANNUZZO G, COFINI V, DI ORIO F, ZOCCALI R.</p>
Abstract	<p>INTRODUCTION: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANGER AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR HAS NEVER BEEN THOROUGHLY ADDRESSED, ALTHOUGH IT MAY DESERVE SPECIAL ATTENTION BECAUSE OF ITS THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL CONSEQUENCES. AIM: WE WERE INTERESTED IN DETERMINING THE EXTENT IN WHICH TRAIT ANGER WAS ASSOCIATED WITH DYSFUNCTIONAL SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT POSSIBLE GENDER DIFFERENCES. METHOD: IN THIS CORRELATIONAL STUDY, 410</p>

VOLUNTEERS (199 MEN AND 211 WOMEN) RECRUITED FROM THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MESSINA, ITALY, PARTICIPATED IN THE STUDY. MEDIAN AGE OF PARTICIPANTS WAS 24 YEARS. MEN AND WOMEN DID NOT DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY IN AGE ($U = 18996$, $P = 0.606$). MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: THE INDIVIDUALS' SEXUAL BEHAVIOR WAS ASSESSED USING THE SEX AND THE AVERAGE WOMAN (OR MAN) QUESTIONNAIRE. RESULTS: WE FOUND NO ASSOCIATION BETWEEN TRAIT ANGER AND EITHER MEASURE OF SEXUAL MOTIVATION: SEXUAL EXCITEMENT, $R(396) = 0.11$, $P = 0.016$, AND SEXUAL FULFILLMENT, $R(396) = -0.06$, $P = 0.134$. ALSO, GENDER HAD NO EFFECT ON EITHER OF THESE TWO VARIABLES. TRAIT ANGER HAD A POSITIVE SIGNIFICANT CORRELATION WITH NEUROTIC SEX, $R(396) = 0.29$, $P < 0.002$, IMPERSONAL SEX, $R(396) = 0.20$, $P < 0.002$, AND AGGRESSIVE SEX, $R(396) = 0.28$, $P < 0.002$. AS WE PREDICTED, THE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN TRAIT ANGER AND THESE LAST THREE VARIABLES WERE STRONGER FOR MEN THAN FOR WOMEN (ALTHOUGH ONLY AGGRESSIVE SEX HAD A SIGNIFICANT RESULT). IN MULTIVARIATE ANALYSES, IMPERSONAL SEX CEASED TO BE A SIGNIFICANT CORRELATE OF TRAIT ANGER. CONCLUSIONS: TRAIT ANGER HAS A NEGATIVE EFFECT ON SEXUAL BEHAVIOR. IT SEEMS TO EXERT ITS WORST EFFECTS ON THE NATURE OF SEXUAL INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOR RATHER THAN ON SEXUAL MOTIVATION. WE FOUND NO EFFECT OF GENDER ON SEXUAL MOTIVATION. HOWEVER, THE POSITIVE CORRELATION BETWEEN ANGER AND RELATIONAL SEXUAL BEHAVIOR WAS STRONGER FOR MEN THAN FOR WOMEN.

Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti

J SEX MED.DEC;7(12):3899-908. DOI: 10.1111/J.1743-6109.2009.01640.X.
ANNO: 2010 - ISBN: ISSN 1743-6095

Titolo

EFFECT OF VALPROATE ON OLANZAPINE PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH BIPOLAR OR SCHIZOAFFECTIVE DISORDER.

Autori

SPINA E, D'ARRIGO C, SANTORO V, MUSCATELLO MR, PANDOLFO G, ZOCCALI R, DIAZ FJ, DE LEON J.

Abstract

THE EFFECT OF VALPROATE ON THE STEADY-STATE PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS OF OLANZAPINE WAS INVESTIGATED IN 18 PATIENTS WITH BIPOLAR OR SCHIZOAFFECTIVE DISORDER. ADDITIONAL VALPROATE, AT A DOSE RANGING FROM 600 TO 2000 MG/D, WAS ADMINISTERED FOR 4 WEEKS TO PATIENTS STABILIZED ON OLANZAPINE (5-20 MG/D). DURING VALPROATE COADMINISTRATION, MEAN PLASMA OLANZAPINE CONCENTRATIONS DECREASED SIGNIFICANTLY FROM 32.9 +/- 9.7 NG/ML AT BASELINE TO 27.4 +/- 9.8 NG/ML AT WEEK 2 ($P = 0.02$), AND TO 26.9 +/- 9.2 NG/ML AT WEEK 4 ($P = 0.001$). SMOKING ALSO DECREASED PLASMA OLANZAPINE CONCENTRATIONS. VALPROATE COADMINISTRATION WITH OLANZAPINE WAS WELL TOLERATED AND NO PATIENT SHOWED A WORSENING OF HIS OR HER PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL CONDITION. THESE FINDINGS INDICATE THAT VALPROATE, AT DOSES OF UP TO 2000 MG/D, IS ASSOCIATED WITH A MINIMAL, PRESUMABLY NOT CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT, DECREASE IN PLASMA OLANZAPINE CONCENTRATIONS, POSSIBLY AS A RESULT OF INDUCTION OF OLANZAPINE METABOLISM. NEW STUDIES ARE NEEDED TO CONFIRM THAT VALPROATE COULD HAVE MILD INDUCTIVE EFFECTS.

Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti

THE DRUG MONIT. 31(6):758-63.
ANNO: 2009 - ISBN: ISSN: 0163-4356

Titolo

SERTINDOLE: PHARMACOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL PROFILE AND ROLE IN THE TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA.

Autori

SPINA E, ZOCCALI R.

Abstract

BACKGROUND: SERTINDOLE IS A SECOND-GENERATION ANTIPSYCHOTIC RECENTLY REINTRODUCED IN THE MARKET FOR THE TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA AFTER A REEVALUATION OF ITS RISKS AND BENEFITS. OBJECTIVE: THIS ARTICLE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF THE PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF SERTINDOLE AS WELL AS OF ITS

	<p>EFFICACY, TOLERABILITY AND SAFETY PROFILE. METHODS: SEVERAL CLINICAL TRIALS AND LARGE-SCALE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES HAVE EVALUATED THE EFFICACY AND TOLERABILITY OF SERTINDOLE IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA. RESULTS/CONCLUSIONS: FINDINGS FROM CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIALS HAVE DEMONSTRATED THAT SERTINDOLE IS AT LEAST AS EFFECTIVE AS HALOPERIDOL AND RISPERIDONE AGAINST THE POSITIVE SYMPTOMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA, WHILE IT APPEARS SUPERIOR AGAINST NEGATIVE SYMPTOMS. PRELIMINARY EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT SERTINDOLE HAS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS ON COGNITIVE FUNCTION. SERTINDOLE IS ASSOCIATED WITH A LOW RATE OF EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SIDE EFFECTS, LACKS SEDATIVE PROPERTIES, AND MAY INDUCE A MODERATE WEIGHT GAIN. NO CLINICALLY RELEVANT ELEVATIONS IN SERUM PROLACTIN, GLUCOSE OR LIPID LEVELS HAVE BEEN SO FAR DOCUMENTED IN SERTINDOLE-TREATED PATIENTS. ON THE OTHER HAND, ADMINISTRATION OF SERTINDOLE MAY RESULT IN A PROLONGATION OF THE QTC INTERVAL, WITH SUBSEQUENT RISK OF SERIOUS ARRHYTHMIAS. HOWEVER, POSTMARKETING SURVEILLANCE STUDIES HAVE RECENTLY INDICATED THAT SERTINDOLE IS NOT ASSOCIATED WITH A HIGHER RATE OF CARDIOVASCULAR MORTALITY THAN OTHER ANTIPSYCHOTIC AGENTS.</p>
Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	EXPERT OPINION ON DRUG METABOLISM & TOXICOLOGY, VOL. 4(5); P. 629-63. ANNO: 2008 - ISBN: EXPERT OPINION ON
Titolo	DEFENSE MECHANISMS IN A SAMPLE OF NON-PSYCHIATRIC OBESE SUBJECTS.
Autori	ZOCCALI R., BRUNO A, MUSCATELLO M, MICÒ U, CORICA F, MEDURI M
Abstract	THE AIM WAS TO ASSESS THE PREVALENT DEFENSE MECHANISMS IN A SAMPLE OF OBESE SUBJECTS; SINCE SPECIFIC DEFENSIVE STYLES MAY INTERFERE WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF STRESSORS AND EMOTIONS, THEY MAY ALSO INFLUENCE THE ONSET, THE SEVERITY, AND THE MAINTENANCE OF OBESITY. 70 OBESE SUBJECTS AND 70 HEALTHY NORMAL-WEIGHT VOLUNTEERS WERE ASSESSED USING THE DEFENSE MECHANISMS INVENTORY -- DMI. SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GROUPS HAVE EMERGED AT TURNING AGAINST OBJECT (T=-5.30; P<0.0001), PROJECTION (T=-5.55; P<0.0001), TURNING AGAINST SELF (T=-4.87; P<0.0001) AND REVERSAL (T=-3.61; P<0.0001) VARIABLES. WITHIN THE OBESE GROUP, SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES HAVE BEEN FOUND AT TURNING AGAINST OBJECT (U=264; P=.001) AND PROJECTION (U=359; P=.042) SCALES, BOTH HIGHER IN MALES. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES ON DMI SCORES IN RELATION TO THE SEVERITY OF OBESITY HAVE BEEN OBSERVED. AN INADEQUATE DEFENSIVE STRUCTURE MIGHT REPRESENT A VULNERABILITY TO EMOTIONAL STATES AND STRESSFUL LIFE EVENTS. THE ASSESSMENT OF DEFENSE MECHANISMS MAY PROVIDE A VALID TOOL FOR LONG-TERM TREATMENTS OF OBESITY.
Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	EATING BEHAVIORS, VOL. 9(1); P. 120-123. ANNO: 2008 - ISBN: ISSN: 1471-0153
Titolo	MENTAL DISORDERS AND REQUEST FOR PSYCHIATRIC INTERVENTION IN AN ITALIAN LOCAL JAIL.
Autori	ZOCCALI R., MUSCATELLO M, BRUNO A, CAMBRIA R, CAVALLARO L, D'AMICO G, ISGRÒ S, ROMEO V, MEDURI M
Abstract	THE ISSUE OF THE PREVALENCE OF PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESSES IN ITALIAN PRISON SAMPLES HAS NOT RECEIVED THE SAME ATTENTION PAID AT AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL. THE AIMS OF THE PRESENT STUDY WERE TO EVALUATE THE PREVALENCE OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS DIAGNOSED ACCORDING TO DSM-III-R CRITERIA AMONG AN ITALIAN PRISONER POPULATION, AND TO EXAMINE PRISONERS' REQUESTS FOR PSYCHIATRIC INTERVENTION IN RELATIONSHIP TO THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF DIFFERENT PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS. ONE HUNDRED FORTY-TWO ITALIAN

Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	<p>MALE SUBJECTS FROM THE CASA CIRCONDARIALE OF MESSINA, ITALY, WERE EVALUATED USING THE STRUCTURED CLINICAL INTERVIEW FOR DSM-III-R NON-PATIENT VERSION - SCID I AND SCID II. A VERY HIGH RATE OF DISORDERS WAS FOUND AMONG INMATES: 85.2% (N=121) OF THE SAMPLE WERE AFFECTED BY A PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER. OF THE TOTAL SAMPLE, 51.4% (N=73) HAD REQUESTED PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT DURING DETENTION. THE DETECTION, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF THE MENTALLY ILL PRISONERS IS A PRIMARY GOAL FOR A BETTER ORGANIZATION OF SERVICES AND PRISON SETTINGS; SCREENING PROCEDURES FOR EVALUATING THE PRESENCE OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS, WITH THE AIM TO PROMOTE DIFFERENTIAL STRATEGIES FOR THE CARE AND REHABILITATION OF INMATES, ARE NEEDED.</p>
	<p>INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LAW AND PSYCHIATRY, VOL. 31(5); P. 447-450. ANNO: 2008 - ISBN: ISSN: 0160-2527</p>
Titolo	<p>GENDER ROLE IDENTITY IN A SAMPLE OF ITALIAN MALE HOMOSEXUALS.</p>
Autori	<p>ZOCCALI R., MUSCATELLO M, BRUNO A, SERRANÒ D, CAMPOLO D, PANDOLFO G, CEDRO C, LA TORRE D, MEDURI M</p>
Abstract	<p>GENDER ROLE IS A MULTIFACTORIAL CONCEPT, AS GENDER-RELATED ATTITUDES, BEHAVIORS, AND PERSONALITY ARE PARTIALLY AUTONOMOUS. THE AIM OF THE STUDY WAS TO EVALUATE THE PREVALENT GENDER ROLE IDENTITY IN A SAMPLE OF MALE HOMOSEXUALS. ONE HUNDRED MALE HOMOSEXUALS AND 50 MALE HETEROSEXUALS MATCHED FOR AGE AND SEX, HAVE BEEN ASSESSED WITH THE ITALIAN VERSION OF THE BEM SEX-ROLE INVENTORY (BSRI; BEM, 1974). STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES HAVE BEEN FOUND BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS AT THE DIMENSIONS "MASCULINE" (Z = 1.963; P = 0.001) AND "ANDROGYNY" (Z = 2.367; P < 0.0001). THE RESULTS OBTAINED FROM THE PRESENT STUDY TEND TO CONFIRM THAT HOMOSEXUALS VIEW THEMSELVES AS ANDROGYNOUS INDIVIDUALS, SHARING BOTH FEATURES OF MASCULINE AND FEMININE GENDER ROLES.</p>
Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	<p>JOURNAL OF HOMOSEXUALITY, VOL. 55(2); P. 265-273. ANNO: 2008 - ISBN: ISSN: 0091-8369</p>
Titolo	<p>THE EFFECT OF LAMOTRIGINE AUGMENTATION OF CLOZAPINE IN A SAMPLE OF TREATMENT-RESISTANT SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS: A DOUBLE-BLIND, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED STUDY.</p>
Autori	<p>ZOCCALI R., MUSCATELLO MR, BRUNO A, CAMBRIA R, MICO U, SPINA E, MEDURI M</p>
Abstract	<p>BASED ON THE EVIDENCE THAT LAMOTRIGINE ADDED TO CLOZAPINE IN REFRACTORY SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS HAS REPORTED PROMISING RESULTS, THE PRESENT 24-WEEK DOUBLE-BLIND, RANDOMIZED, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED TRIAL HAD THE AIM TO EXPLORE THE EFFICACY OF LAMOTRIGINE ADD-ON PHARMACOTHERAPY ON CLINICAL SYMPTOMATOLOGY AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING IN A SAMPLE OF TREATMENT-RESISTANT SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS RECEIVING CLOZAPINE. AFTER CLINICAL AND NEUROCOGNITIVE ASSESSMENTS PATIENTS WERE RANDOMLY ALLOCATED TO RECEIVE, IN A DOUBLE-BLIND DESIGN, EITHER UP TO 200 MG/DAY OF LAMOTRIGINE OR A PLACEBO. A FINAL SAMPLE OF FIFTY-ONE PATIENTS COMPLETED THE STUDY. THE RESULTS OBTAINED INDICATE THAT LAMOTRIGINE ADDED TO STABLE CLOZAPINE TREATMENT SHOWED A BENEFICIAL EFFECT ON THE NEGATIVE, POSITIVE AND GENERAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMATOLOGY IN A SAMPLE OF TREATMENT-RESISTANT SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS. REGARDING COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS, IMPROVEMENT WAS OBSERVED IN SOME EXPLORED AREAS, SUCH AS ATTENTIONAL RESISTANCE TO INTERFERENCE, VERBAL FLUENCY AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING. THE FINDINGS PROVIDE EVIDENCE THAT LAMOTRIGINE AUGMENTATION OF CLOZAPINE TREATMENT IS WELL TOLERATED AND MAY BE PROPOSED AS AN EFFECTIVE THERAPEUTIC</p>

	STRATEGY TO IMPROVE OUTCOME IN TREATMENT-RESISTANT SCHIZOPHRENIA.
Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	SCHIZOPHRENIA RESEARCH, VOL. 93; P. 109 - 116. ANNO: 2007 - ISBN: ISSN: 0920-9964
Titolo	TEMPERAMENT AND CHARACTER DIMENSIONS IN OPIATE ADDICTS: COMPARING SUBJECTS WHO COMPLETED INPATIENT TREATMENT IN THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITIES VS. INCOMPLETERS.
Autori	ZOCCALI R., MUSCATELLO MRA, BRUNO A, BILARDI F, DE STEFANO C, FELLETTI E, ISGRO S, MICALIZZI V, MICO U, ROMEO A, MEDURI M
Abstract	THE AIM OF THIS STUDY WAS TO COMPARE TEMPERAMENTAL PROFILES OF PATIENTS WHO COMPLETED INPATIENT TREATMENT OF DRUG DEPENDENCE WITH THOSE WHO FAILED TO COMPLETE THE PROGRAM. ONE HUNDRED FORTY FOUR OPIATE ADDICTS, ALL RESIDENT IN THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITIES AND SCREENED TO EXCLUDE AXIS I DISORDERS, WERE ASSESSED USING THE TEMPERAMENT AND CHARACTER INVENTORY (TCI). AFTER ONE YEAR, THE TCI SCORES WERE COMPARED BETWEEN THOSE WHO WERE STILL RESIDENT AND THOSE WHO HAD DROPPED OUT. SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GROUPS WERE FOUND IN REWARD DEPENDENCE, PERSISTENCE, COOPERATIVENESS, SELF-TRANSCENDENCE. TEMPERAMENT AND CHARACTER FEATURES MAY HAVE AN INFLUENCE ON MOTIVATION AND ON THE ADHERENCE TO TREATMENT AND COMMUNITY RULES, AS THEY MODULATE THE MAINTENANCE OF ONGOING BEHAVIORS AND THE SENSITIVITY TO SOCIAL REWARDS. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT WITH TCI IN OPIATE ADDICTS MAY BE HELPFUL IN SCREENING PROCEDURES TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF TREATMENT AND REHABILITATIVE STRATEGIES.
Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE, VOL. 33; P. 707 - 715. ANNO: 2007 - ISBN: ISSN: 0095-2990
Titolo	THE ROLE OF DEFENSE MECHANISMS IN THE MODULATION OF ANGER EXPERIENCE AND EXPRESSION: GENDER DIFFERENCES AND INFLUENCE ON SELF-REPORT MEASURES.
Autori	ZOCCALI R, MUSCATELLO M., BRUNO A, CEDRO C, CAMPOLO D, PANDOLFO G, MEDURI M
Abstract	
Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	PERSONALITY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES, VOL. 43; P. 1426 - 1436. ANNO: 2007 - ISBN: ISSN: 0191-8869
Titolo	COMPARATION OF LEVELS OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN PATIENTS WITH AUTOIMMUNE AND CHRONIC-DEGENERATIVE RHEUMATIC: PRELIMINARY DATA.
Autori	BAGNATO F, DE FILIPPIS LG, CALIRI A, BRUNO A, GAMBARDELLA N, MUSCATELLO MRA, CAMBRIA R, ZOCCALI R.
Abstract	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON RHEUMATIC DISEASES WAS OFTEN FOCUSED ON THE LINK BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES AND DISEASE. DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY ARE FREQUENTLY OBSERVED WITH AN HIGHER INCIDENCE AMONG RHEUMATIC PATIENTS IN COMPARISON TO GENERAL POPULATION. IN AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES, SUCH AS RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS, AN IMPORTANT ROLE FOR PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS COULD BE PLAYED BY THE ALTERATION OF CYTOKINES LEVELS. IN THE CHRONIC-DEGENERATIVE DISEASES,

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS SUCH AS STRESS AND DEPRESSION, CAN BE INVOLVED IN PERCEPTION OF PAIN. OBJECTIVE: WE AIMED AT EVALUATING IN A SAMPLE OF 50 PATIENTS (25 WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS AND 25 WITH OSTEOARTHRITIS) LEVELS OF PAIN, ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION. METHODS: WE EVALUATED TWO GROUP OF PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATIC DISEASE, GROUP A (25 WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS, MEAN AGE = 45.1; DS =15.24) AND GROUP B (25 WITH OSTEOARTHRITIS, MEAN AGE = 54.3; DS =14.74) BY CLINIC EXAMINATION AND WITH THE FOLLOWING TESTS, SF-MPQ, HAQ, HAM-A, HAM-D. RESULTS: WE FOUND IN GROUP A HIGHER LEVELS OF DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY BUT LOWER LEVELS OF PAIN, WHICH WAS MORE EXPRESSED IN GROUP B. CONCLUSION: DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY WERE OBSERVED WITH AN HIGHER PREVALENCE IN PATIENTS WITH AUTOIMMUNE DISEASE, WHEREAS PAIN WAS STRONGER IN PATIENTS WITH OSTEOARTHRITIS, A DEGENERATIVE DISEASE. WE COULD EXPLAIN THIS PHENOMENON CONSIDERING THE AETIOPATHOLOGY OF THE TWO CONDITIONS. AS REGARD TO AUTOIMMUNE DISORDERS, THESE SYMPTOMS MAY REFLECT THE DIRECT EFFECT OF CYTOKINES ON THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. AS FAR AS IT CONCERNS CHRONIC-DEGENERATIVE DISEASES, ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION ARE USUALLY CONSIDERED "REACTIVE" TO PAIN, NOT "CONSTITUTIVE".

Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti

REUMATISMO, VOL. 58; P. 206-211.
ANNO: 2006 - ISBN: ISSN: 0048-7449

Titolo

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN BURNOUT AND ANGER IN ONCOLOGY VERSUS OPHTHALMOLOGY HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS.

Autori

MUSCATELLO M., BRUNO A, CARROCCIO C, CEDRO C, LA TORRE D, DI ROSA AE, ZOCCALI R, ARAGONA M, LA TORRE F, MATTEI A, ANGELONE AM, DI ORIO F

Abstract

THE PREVALENCE OF BURNOUT IN ONCOLOGY STAFF WAS COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE OPHTHALMOLOGY STAFF, WHO NORMALLY PRESENT A LOW PREVALENCE OF BURNOUT AS DESCRIBED IN THIS LITERATURE. THE CORRELATION OF BURNOUT WITH THE EMOTION OF ANGER WAS ALSO INVESTIGATED. THIRTY-SIX SUBJECTS WORKING IN AN ONCOLOGY DEPARTMENT AND 32 WORKING IN AN OPHTHALMOLOGY DEPARTMENT WERE EXAMINED USING THE MASLACH BURNOUT INVENTORY AND THE STATE-TRAIT ANGER EXPRESSION INVENTORY. THE ONCOLOGY GROUP SHOWED HIGHER MEAN SCORES ON THE MBI EMOTIVE EXHAUSTION AND DEPERSONALIZATION SCALES WITH RESPECT TO OPHTHALMOLOGY STAFF. CORRELATION ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT INCREASING BURNOUT WAS ASSOCIATED WITH HIGHER ANGER EXPRESSED TOWARDS THE ENVIRONMENT AND LOSS OF ANGER CONTROL. ANGER, AS A RESPONSE TO FRUSTRATION, APPEARS TO BE A FEATURE CONSTANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE CLINICAL EXPRESSION OF BURNOUT AND IT SHOULD NOT BE UNDERESTIMATED IN THEORETICAL AND PREVENTIVE CONTEXTS.

Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti

PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS, VOL. 99; P. 641 - 650,
ANNO: 2006 - ISBN: ISSN: 0033-2941

Titolo

DEFENSE MECHANISMS IN HEMODIALYSIS-DEPENDENT PATIENTS.

Autori

ZOCCALI R, BELLINGHIERI G, MALLAMACE A, MUSCATELLO M., BRUNO A, SANTORO D, MALLAMACE D, BARILLA GP, SCARDAMAGLIA P, LA TORRE D, MEDURI M

Abstract

DEFENSE MECHANISMS ARE AUTOMATIC PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES THAT PROTECT THE INDIVIDUAL AGAINST ANXIETY AND FROM THE AWARENESS OF INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL DANGERS OR STRESSORS. THE INFLUENCE OF DEFENSE MECHANISMS IN PATIENTS ON CHRONIC HEMODIALYSIS TREATMENT WAS STUDIED. THERE WERE 53 UREMIC SUBJECTS (37 MALES AND 16 FEMALES), AGED BETWEEN 22 AND 88 YEARS (MEAN AGE 60.11, SD 15.03), ON CHRONIC DIALYSIS AND 50 HEALTHY SUBJECTS AS CONTROLS

	<p>HAVE BEEN ENROLLED IN THE STUDY. ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF DIALYSIS, UREMIC PATIENTS WERE DIVIDED IN TWO SUBGROUPS: 21 PATIENTS WITH LESS THAN 5 YEARS AND 19 PATIENTS WITH MORE THAN 10 YEARS OF DIALYTIC TREATMENT. ASSESSMENT WAS CONDUCTED USING THE DEFENSE MECHANISMS INVENTORY DMI. THE INVENTORY IDENTIFIES FIVE DEFENSIVE STYLES: TURNING AGAINST THE OBJECT (TAO), PROJECTION (PRO), PRINCIPALIZATION (PRN), TURNING AGAINST THE SELF (TAS) AND REVERSAL (REV). RESULTS SHOWED DMI SCORES WITHIN THE NORMAL RANGE BOTH FOR UREMICS AND CONTROLS WITH SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN TAO (T = -3.053, P = 0.003) AND REV (T = 5.067, P < 0.0001) BETWEEN GROUPS. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN THE USE OF DEFENSIVE STYLES RELATED TO THE DURATION OF DIALYTIC TREATMENT WERE OBSERVED. BESIDES OTHER PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES, THE ASSESSMENT OF DEFENSE MECHANISMS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC AND INVALIDATING DISEASES MAY CONTRIBUTE TO AMELIORATE THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE ADJUSTMENT PROCESSES AND OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF THE PATIENTS.</p>
Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	CLINICAL NEPHROLOGY, VOL. 65; P. 119 - 123, ANNO: 2006 - ISBN: ISSN: 0301-0430
Titolo	ANGER AND EGO-DEFENCE MECHANISMS IN NON-PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS WITH IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME.
Autori	ZOCCALI R, MUSCATELLO M., BRUNO A, BARILLA G, CAMPOLO D, MEDURI M, FAMILIARI L, BONICA M, CONSOLO P, SCAFFIDI M
Abstract	IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME IS COMMONLY ACCEPTED AS A DISORDER CLOSELY INFLUENCED BY AFFECTIVE FACTORS, WHICH CAN EITHER TRIGGER THE SYMPTOMS OR CONTRIBUTE TO THEIR PERSISTENCE, INDEPENDENTLY FROM THEIR AETIOLOGY. IT HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED THAT IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME PATIENTS RESPOND TO A VARIETY OF EMOTIONAL STATES (ANGER, FEAR AND ANXIETY) WITH AN INCREASE IN COLONIC MOTILITY. AIMS: THE AIM OF THIS STUDY WAS TO EVALUATE THE EXPERIENCE AND THE EXPRESSION OF ANGER AND THE PREVALENT EGO-DEFENCE MECHANISMS IN A GROUP OF NON-PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS WITH IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME. SUBJECTS: FIFTY-TWO PATIENTS WITH IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME (18 MALES, 34 FEMALES) AND 100 HEALTHY VOLUNTEERS FROM THE COMMUNITY (44 MALES, 56 FEMALES) MATCHED FOR AGE, LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL-STATUS WERE ENROLLED. METHODS: ASSESSMENT WAS CONDUCTED USING THE STATE-TRAIT ANGER EXPRESSION INVENTORY AND THE DEFENCE MECHANISM INVENTORY. RESULTS: NO IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO EXAMINED GROUPS WERE FOUND USING THE STATE-TRAIT ANGER EXPRESSION INVENTORY AND DEFENCE MECHANISM INVENTORY. CONCLUSIONS: IT CAN BE HYPOTHESISED THAT STABLE PERSONALITY FEATURES AND HABITS, SUCH AS ANGER DISPOSITION AND DEFENCE MECHANISMS, PLAY ONLY A MARGINAL ROLE IN IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME, WHILE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL INFLUENCES MAY ACT AS PREDISPOSING OR PRECIPITATING FACTORS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE PATHOGENESIS OR EXPRESSION OF IRRITABLE BOWEL SYMPTOMS
Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	DIGESTIVE AND LIVER DISEASE, VOL. 38; P. 195 - 200, ANNO: 2006 - ISBN: ISSN: 1590-8658
Titolo	PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS OF RISPERIDONE AND OLANZAPINE DURING COADMINISTRATION WITH OXCARBAZEPINE.
Autori	MUSCATELLO M., PACETTI M, CACCIOLA M, LA TORRE D, ZOCCALI R, D'ARRIGO C, MIGLIARDI G, SPINA E
Abstract	OXCARBAZEPINE (OZC) IS A SECOND-GENERATION ANTIEPILEPTIC DRUG (AED) THAT ALSO MAY BE USED AS A MOOD STABILIZER. UNLIKE CARBAMAZEPINE (CBZ), WHICH IS AN INDUCER OF THE CYTOCHROME P-450

ISOFORMS AND MAY ACCELERATE THE ELIMINATION OF SEVERAL THERAPEUTIC AGENTS, OXC SEEMS TO HAVE ONLY A MODEST INDUCING ACTION. THE AIM OF THIS INVESTIGATION WAS TO EVALUATE THE EFFECT OF A TREATMENT WITH OXC ON PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS OF THE NEW ANTIPSYCHOTICS RISPERIDONE AND OLANZAPINE. METHODS: OXC, AT A DOSAGE OF 900-1,200 MG/DAY, WAS ADMINISTERED FOR 5 CONSECUTIVE WEEKS TO 25 OUTPATIENTS, 10 MEN AND 15 WOMEN, AGED 25 TO 64 YEARS, WITH BIPOLAR OR SCHIZOAFFECTIVE DISORDER. TWELVE PATIENTS WERE STABILIZED ON RISPERIDONE THERAPY (2-6 MG/DAY) AND 13 ON OLANZAPINE (5-20 MG/DAY). STEADY-STATE PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS OF RISPERIDONE AND ITS ACTIVE METABOLITE 9-HYDROXYRISPERIDONE (9-OH-RISPERIDONE) AND OLANZAPINE WERE MEASURED BY HIGH-PRESSURE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (HPLC) BEFORE ADDITION OF OXC AND AFTER 5 WEEKS FROM THE START OF ADJUNCTIVE TREATMENT. RESULTS: OXC CAUSED ONLY MINIMAL AND NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE MEAN PLASMA LEVELS OF RISPERIDONE (FROM 5.6 +/- 3.6 NG/ML AT BASELINE TO 4.8 +/- 2.6 NG/ML AT WEEK 5), 9-OH-RISPERIDONE (FROM 23.6 +/- 7.5 TO 24.7 +/- 7.4 NG/ML), AND OLANZAPINE (FROM 26.5 +/- 5.7 NG/ML AT BASELINE TO 27.8 +/- 5.1 NG/ML). OXC COADMINISTRATION WITH EITHER RISPERIDONE OR OLANZAPINE WAS WELL TOLERATED. CONCLUSIONS: OUR FINDINGS INDICATE THAT OXC DOES NOT AFFECT THE ELIMINATION OF RISPERIDONE AND OLANZAPINE, THUS CONFIRMING ITS WEAK INDUCING EFFECT ON HEPATIC DRUG-METABOLIZING ENZYMES.

Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti

EPILEPSIA, VOL. 46; P. 771 - 774,
ANNO: 2005 - ISBN: ISSN: 0013-9580

Titolo

PANIC-AGORAPHOBIC SPECTRUM IN OBESE BINGE EATERS.

Autori

ZOCCALI R, BRUNO A, MUSCATELLO M., LA TORRE D, PATERNITI A, CORICA F,
DAMIANO MC, DI ROSA AE, MEDURI M.

Abstract

THIS STUDY INVESTIGATED THE FREQUENCY OF THE PANIC-AGORAPHOBIC SPECTRUM SYMPTOMS IN A SAMPLE OF OBESE SUBJECTS AFFECTED BY BINGE EATING DISORDER (BED) VS CONTROLS. METHOD: FIFTY OBESE WITH BED WERE MATCHED BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS TO TWENTY-FIVE NORMAL WEIGHT CONTROLS. THE STRUCTURED CLINICAL INTERVIEW FOR PANIC-AGORAPHOBIC SPECTRUM--SCI-PAS WAS ADMINISTERED TO ALL PARTICIPANTS. RESULTS: OBESE SUBJECTS WITH BED PRESENTED SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER FREQUENCIES OF TYPICAL AND ATYPICAL PANIC SYMPTOMS (82% VS 8%, P<0.0001), AGORAPHOBIA (58% VS 12%, P=0.002) AND REASSURANCE ORIENTATION (56% VS 8%, P=0.001) THAN CONTROLS. DISCUSSION: BED FREQUENTLY CO-OCCURS WITH OTHER MAJOR PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS, TRADITIONALLY ASSESSED USING CATEGORICAL METHODS OF CLASSIFICATION OF MENTAL DISORDERS. THE SPECTRUM OF THE SUBTHRESHOLD, ATYPICAL AND PARTIAL SYMPTOMS OF FULL-BLOWN MENTAL DISORDERS, OFTEN NEGLECTED BY CATEGORICAL APPROACH, MAY ALSO AFFECT SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AND FUNCTIONING AS FULL-BLOWN DISORDERS. THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBTHRESHOLD SYMPTOMATOLOGY MAY HAVE RELEVANT IMPLICATIONS FOR THE RESPONSE TO TREATMENT AND THE OUTCOME OF THE EATING DISORDER.

Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti

EATING AND WEIGHT DISORDERS, VOL. 9; P. 264-268, ISSN: 1124-4909
ANNO: 2004 - ISBN: ISSN: 1124-4909

Titolo

PANIC-AGORAPHOBIC SPECTRUM SYMPTOMS IN SUBJECTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE.

Autori

R.ZOCCALI, G.PANDOLFO, MUSCATELLO M., A.BRUNO, P.CHIRICO PRATTICO',
C.TRIPODI, M.MALARA

Abstract

Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	ITALIAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, VOL. 10; P. 440-443, ANNO: 2004 - ISBN: ISSN: 1592-1107
Titolo	THE EFFECT OF MIRTAZAPINE AUGMENTATION OF CLOZAPINE IN THE TREATMENT OF NEGATIVE SYMPTOMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA: A DOUBLE-BLIND, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED STUDY.
Autori	ZOCCALI R, MUSCATELLO M., CEDRO C, NERI P, LA TORRE D, SPINA E, DI ROSA AE, MEDURI M
Abstract	
Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	INTERNATIONAL CLINICAL PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY, VOL. 19; P. 71 - 76, ANNO: 2004 - ISBN: ISSN: 0268-1315
Titolo	PLASMA RISPERIDONE CONCENTRATIONS DURING COMBINED TREATMENT WITH SERTRALINE.
Autori	SPINA E, D'ARRIGO C, MIGLIARDI G, MORGANTE L, ZOCCALI R, ANCIONE M, MADIA A.
Abstract	THE EFFECT OF SERTRALINE ON THE STEADY-STATE PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS OF RISPERIDONE AND ITS ACTIVE METABOLITE 9-HYDROXYRISPERIDONE (9-OH-RISPERIDONE) WAS STUDIED IN 11 PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA OR SCHIZOAFFECTIVE DISORDER. TO TREAT CONCOMITANT DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS, ADDITIONAL SERTRALINE, AT THE DOSE OF 50 MG/D, WAS ADMINISTERED FOR 4 WEEKS TO PATIENTS STABILIZED ON RISPERIDONE (4-6 MG/D). MEAN PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS OF RISPERIDONE, 9-OH-RISPERIDONE, AND THE ACTIVE MOIETY (SUM OF THE CONCENTRATIONS OF RISPERIDONE AND 9-OH-RISPERIDONE) DID NOT CHANGE SIGNIFICANTLY DURING COMBINED TREATMENT WITH SERTRALINE. AT THE END OF WEEK 4, SERTRALINE DOSAGE WAS ADJUSTED IN SOME PATIENTS ON THE BASIS OF THE INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE AND THEN MAINTAINED UNTIL THE END OF WEEK 8. AT FINAL EVALUATION, MEAN PLASMA LEVELS OF RISPERIDONE ACTIVE MOIETY WERE NOT MODIFIED IN THE 4 PATIENTS WHO WERE STILL RECEIVING THE INITIAL SERTRALINE DOSE, BUT CONCENTRATIONS WERE SLIGHTLY BUT NOT SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED (BY A MEAN 15% OVER PRETREATMENT) IN THE SUBGROUP OF 5 SUBJECTS TREATED WITH A FINAL DOSE OF 100 MG/D. IN THE 2 PATIENTS RECEIVING THE HIGHEST DOSE OF SERTRALINE, 150 MG/D, AT WEEK 8 TOTAL PLASMA RISPERIDONE CONCENTRATIONS WERE INCREASED BY 36% AND 52%, RESPECTIVELY, AS COMPARED WITH BASELINE VALUES. SERTRALINE COADMINISTRATION WITH RISPERIDONE WAS WELL TOLERATED, AND NO PATIENT DEVELOPED EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYMPTOMS. THESE FINDINGS INDICATE THAT SERTRALINE AT DOSAGES UP TO 100 MG/D IS NOT ASSOCIATED WITH CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN PLASMA RISPERIDONE CONCENTRATIONS. HOWEVER, HIGHER DOSES OF SERTRALINE MAY ELEVATE PLASMA RISPERIDONE LEVELS, PRESUMABLY AS A RESULT OF A DOSE-DEPENDENT INHIBITORY EFFECT OF SERTRALINE ON CYP2D6-MEDIATED 9-HYDROXYLATION OF RISPERIDONE.
Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	THE DRUG MONIT. AUG;26(4):386-90. ANNO: 2004 - ISBN: ISSN 0163-4356
Titolo	LACK OF A PHARMACOKINETIC INTERACTION BETWEEN MIRTAZAPINE AND THE NEWER ANTIPSYCHOTICS CLOZAPINE, RISPERIDONE AND OLANZAPINE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA.
Autori	ZOCCALI R, MUSCATELLO MR, TORRE DL, MALARA G, CANALE A, CRUCITTI D, D'ARRIGO C, SPINA E.

Abstract THE EFFECT OF MIRTAZAPINE ON STEADY-STATE PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS OF THE NEWER ATYPICAL ANTIPSYCHOTICS CLOZAPINE, RISPERIDONE AND OLANZAPINE WAS INVESTIGATED IN 24 PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA. IN ORDER TO TREAT RESIDUAL NEGATIVE SYMPTOMS, ADDITIONAL MIRTAZAPINE (30 MG PER DAY) WAS ADMINISTERED FOR SIX CONSECUTIVE WEEKS TO NINE PATIENTS STABILIZED ON CLOZAPINE THERAPY (200-650 MG PER DAY), EIGHT ON RISPERIDONE (3-8 MG PER DAY) AND SEVEN ON OLANZAPINE (10-20MG PER DAY). THERE WERE ONLY MINIMAL AND STATISTICALLY INSIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN MEAN PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS OF CLOZAPINE AND ITS METABOLITE NORCLOZAPINE, RISPERIDONE AND ITS METABOLITE 9-HYDROXYRISPERIDONE, AND OLANZAPINE DURING THE STUDY PERIOD. MIRTAZAPINE CO-ADMINISTRATION WITH EITHER CLOZAPINE, RISPERIDONE OR OLANZAPINE WAS WELL TOLERATED. IN THE OVERALL SAMPLE, A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN NEGATIVE SYMPTOMATOLOGY, AS ASSESSED BY THE SCALE FOR ASSESSMENT OF NEGATIVE SYMPTOMS, WAS OBSERVED AT FINAL EVALUATION ($P < 0.01$) AND SIX PATIENTS (TWO IN EACH TREATMENT GROUP) WERE CLASSIFIED AS RESPONDERS. WHILE DOUBLE-BLIND, CONTROLLED STUDIES ARE NEEDED TO EVALUATE THE POTENTIAL CLINICAL BENEFITS OF MIRTAZAPINE IN CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA, OUR FINDINGS INDICATE THAT MIRTAZAPINE HAS A NEGLIGIBLE EFFECT ON THE METABOLISM OF CLOZAPINE, RISPERIDONE AND OLANZAPINE AND CAN BE ADDED SAFELY TO AN EXISTING TREATMENT WITH THESE ANTIPSYCHOTICS.

Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti PHARMACOL RES. OCT;48(4):411-4.
ANNO: 2003 - ISBN: ISSN 1043-6618

Titolo OLANZAPINE AUGMENTATION OF PAROXETINE-REFRACTORY OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER.

Autori D'AMICO G, CEDRO C, MUSCATELLO MR, PANDOLFO G, DI ROSA AE, ZOCCALI R, LA TORRE D, D'ARRIGO C, SPINA E.

Abstract THE AIM OF THE PRESENT STUDY WAS TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECT OF ADJUNCTIVE OLANZAPINE IN PATIENTS WITH OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER (OCD) REFRACTORY TO PAROXETINE. TWENTY-ONE PATIENTS UNRESPONSIVE TO TREATMENT WITH PAROXETINE, ADMINISTERED FOR AT LEAST 12 WEEKS AT THE DOSE OF 60 MG/DAY, PARTICIPATED TO A 12-WEEK OPEN-LABEL, ADD-ON TRIAL WITH OLANZAPINE (10 MG/DAY). THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL STATE WAS EVALUATED BY THE YALE-BROWN OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE SCALE (Y-BOCS) AND BY CLINICAL GLOBAL IMPRESSION (CGI). THREE PATIENTS DID NOT COMPLETE THE 12-WEEK ADJUNCTIVE TREATMENT WITH OLANZAPINE. IN THE 18 COMPLETERS, THE MEAN Y-BOCS SCORE DECREASED SIGNIFICANTLY FROM 27.1 ± 4.0 AT BASELINE TO 20.1 ± 3.9 AT FINAL EVALUATION ($P < .001$). SEVEN PATIENTS (38.9%) WERE RATED AS RESPONDERS AT FINAL EVALUATION. STEADY-STATE PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS OF PAROXETINE WERE NOT MODIFIED DURING OLANZAPINE COADMINISTRATION. THE DRUG COMBINATION WAS GENERALLY WELL TOLERATED AND INITIAL SEDATION AND WEIGHT GAIN WERE THE MOST FREQUENT UNWANTED EFFECTS. OUR FINDINGS CONFIRM THE RESULTS OF PREVIOUS STUDIES AND INDICATE THAT THE ADDITION OF OLANZAPINE TO ONGOING TREATMENT WITH SEROTONIN REUPTAKE INHIBITORS (SRI) MAY BE BENEFICIAL IN SOME PATIENTS UNRESPONSIVE TO SRI MONOTHERAPY.

Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti PROG NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOL BIOL PSYCHIATRY. JUN;27(4):619-23.
ANNO: 2003 - ISBN: ISSN 0278-5846

Titolo LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF MENTAL RETARDATION DURING ADOLESCENCE AMONG ITALIAN PUPILS.

Autori DE MOJÁ CA, ZOCCALI R.

Abstract IN THIS PAPER ARE ANALYSED THE INCREASES IN MENTAL AGE DURING A 3- TO 31/2-YR. INTERVAL OF 54 ADOLESCENTS CLASSIFIED AS MILDLY OR

	<p>MODERATELY MENTALLY RETARDED WHO HAD PARTICIPATED IN REHABILITATION THERAPY (THERAPY) OR HAD NO THERAPY (CONTROL). ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT THE REHABILITATION THERAPY SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED MENTAL AGE ONLY FOR SUBJECTS WITH MILD RETARDATION BUT NOT THOSE WITH MODERATE MENTAL RETARDATION.</p>
Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	<p>PSYCHOL REP. AUG;79(1):175-80. ANNO: 1996 - ISBN: ISSN 0033-2941</p>
Titolo	<p>MENTAL DISEASE BETWEEN NORM AND HISTORY</p>
Autori	<p>CARUSO G, PADUANO P, ZOCCALI RA.</p>
Abstract	<p>AFTER A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF THE CONCEPT OF STATISTICAL, SOCIAL AND FUNCTIONAL NORM, THE AUTHORS STRESS THAT THE LATTER IS RELATED TO THE CONSTANT EVOLUTION AND HENCE UNCERTAIN NATURE OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE. WITH REGARD TO MENTAL DISEASE IT IS UNDERLINED THAT, DURING THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRICS, SOCIAL ASPECTS HAVE OFTEN BEEN CONFUSED WITH FUNCTIONAL ONES, AND UNCOMMON STATISTICAL ASPECTS HAVE BEEN INTERPRETED AS ABNORMAL. LIKEWISE, AS IT CHANGES OVER TIME EVEN THE SOCIAL NORM HAS INTERFERED WITH FUNCTIONAL NORMS AND CONSEQUENTLY WITH THE PATHOLOGICAL PROCESS.</p>
Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	<p>MINERVA PSICHIATR. JUN;36(2):79-82. ANNO: 1995 - ISBN:</p>
Titolo	<p>SEXUALITY: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS</p>
Autori	<p>PLATEROTI F, PADUANO P, ZOCCALI RA.</p>
Abstract	
Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	<p>MINERVA PSICHIATR. JUN;36(2):59-62. ANNO: 1995 - ISBN: ISSN 0374-9320</p>
Titolo	<p>THE HYPOTHESIS OF SEASON OF BIRTH AS A RISK FACTOR IN SCHIZOPHRENIA. RECAPITULATION AND CRITICAL REVIEW</p>
Autori	<p>IANNUZZO G, TELARICO MR, ZOCCALI RA.</p>
Abstract	<p>THE LITERATURE ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEASON OF BIRTH AND SCHIZOPHRENIA IS REVIEWED. ANALYSIS OF THE AVAILABLE DATA SUGGESTS THAT VARIOUS FACTORS MAY BE INVOLVED IN CAUSING THE PHENOMENON. THE HYPOTHESES THAT HAVE BEEN FORMULATED ON THIS EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DISCOVERY ARE ANALYSED AND A POSSIBLE INTERACTION BETWEEN RELATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS PRESUMABLY IMPLICATED IN THE EXPLANATION OF THE CONNECTION IN QUESTION IS SUGGESTED.</p>
Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti	<p>MINERVA PSICHIATR. APR-JUN;31(2):63-75. ANNO: 1990 - ISBN: ISSN 0374-9320</p>
Titolo	<p>INFORMATICS IN MENTAL SCIENCES: CLINICAL DATA MANAGEMENT AND "EXPERT SYSTEMS"</p>
Autori	<p>IANNUZZO G, TELARICO MR, ZOCCALI RA.</p>

Abstract THE ROLE OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND PARTICULARLY THAT OF EXPERT SYSTEMS IN MEDICINE IS ANALYSED IN BRIEF. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT, UNLIKE OTHER BRANCHES OF MEDICINE, IN MENTAL SCIENCES THE ROLE OF EXPERT SYSTEMS HAS SO FAR BEEN MORE LIMITED BECAUSE OF CERTAIN INTRINSIC PROBLEMS OF PROGRAMMING ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE SCIENTIFIC MODELS OF THE PSYCHIATRIST ON THE OTHER. AN IMPROVEMENT IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES AND BETTER EMPIRICAL CLASSIFICATION OF MENTAL DISTURBANCES COULD PROVIDE USEFUL BASES FOR THE REALISATION OF COMPUTERISED CONSULTANCY SYSTEMS IN MENTAL SCIENCES.

Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti MINERVA PSICHIATR. JAN-MAR;31(1):1-6.
ANNO: 1990 - ISBN: ISSN 0374-9320

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