

The interface between research in clinical services and teaching in Psychiatry

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Editorial

The National Institute of Psychiatry Ramón de la Fuente Muñiz (INPRFM) began its program of medical residency in psychiatry in 1990, and its residency program in child and adolescent psychiatry in 2009. Both programs have sought to generate an interface between teaching, research, and the offer of specialized clinical services. The aim of this has been for residents to develop high-level clinical skills, research strategies, and the possibility of entering the market for clinical, academic, and research work upon completing their training. To become a researcher, it is necessary to work to protocols, form part of a team, and generate knowledge, but it is also vital to publish, and to publish well.

This issue of SALUD MENTAL forms a set of original papers related to residents, young researchers from the Directorate of Clinical Services (DSC), and their collaborators within and outside of the Institution. It also includes a broad and detailed revision of Psychiatry teaching in Mexico written by two outstanding clinicians and researchers who have worked at the INPRFM since its foundation; Doctors Juan Ramón de la Fuente and Gerhard Heinze.

Research work in vulnerable or at-risk populations, in particular children and adolescents, is important within this issue, and there are four articles related to the subject. Patricia Zavaleta, a graduate of the Psychiatry course from the first generation of child and adolescent psychiatrists trained at the INPRFM, leads the publication of two papers. The first describes the inter-rater reliability of the K-SADS-PL-2009-ASD interview for the assessment of autistic spectrum disorders, carried out jointly with the team from the Juan N. Navarro Child Psychiatric Hospital. This research adds to others related to the K-SADS-PL¹ carried out in Mexico, and to the construction of rational and objective tools for the assessment of neuro-developmental disorders.^{2,3} The second paper is about the psychopathology found in offspring of bipolar parents. This research is the second publication produced by the Adolescent Clinic group regarding this at-risk population. The first manuscript determined the global functioning of children and adolescents with and without psychopathology of parents

with bipolar disorder.⁴ Siblings of adolescents with ADHD are another at-risk population; the paper led by Lino Palacios seeks to establish the psychopathology and social adversity factors in these at-risk subjects that are very often not diagnosed or treated.

Three research papers on students make up the area of clinical investigation in the student population from undergraduate to postgraduate. The first is on junior high students, the second is on university students, and the third is on psychiatry residents. Students in public junior high schools are subject to greater psychosocial and family adversity, and present depression with greater frequency than students in private schools. University students were studied by Ernesto Reyes in order to validate the Five Factor Personality Inventory. Ivan Arango studied recognition capacity for facial expressions of emotions in psychiatry residents over three years of training, and interestingly, he found significant changes over time, with greater recognition of sadness and disgust.

Activity indicators over five years in the INPRFM emergency service were studied and reported by Alejandro Molina. More than 40 000 treated patients and an increase of 14.8% in the period studied are parameters that necessitate a new approach regarding the importance of this service in conjunction with treatment by clinical services and the development of "Triage" for emergency care.

Finally, Lorena Rodríguez Bores, a young psychiatrist recently graduated from the Institute, and fourth-year resident Ma. del Pilar Marjón López who specializes in Psychiatry, publish articles deriving from their respective specialty theses. The first considers the validity of the Montreal Cognitive Assessment Scale (MoCA) to determine cognitive deterioration in patients with schizophrenia, and the second studied quality of life and incapacity in patients with generalized anxiety disorder.

There is still much further to go in order to ensure that the interface between the offer of services and clinical research go hand-in-hand in the daily activities of residents, clinicians, and researchers of the DSC. However, efforts to include residents in projects along the lines of investigation

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established in clinics have contributed much to the publication of the papers presented here.

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