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Cover picture

The Museu de imagens do inconsciente was founded in 1952 by Dr Nise da Silveira (1905–1999), a Brazilian psychiatrist and pioneer of occupational therapy in Brazil. The collection is a rich store of patient art and has always attracted a high level of public interest. Raphael Domingues is among the foremost artists in the collection. He was born in São Paulo state. His father was a sculptor who made cemetery monuments. He was a shy, sensitive and withdrawn boy. When his father left the family, Raphael had to seek work, but he also managed to study drawing and worked as a designer for private companies. He first experienced mental symptoms aged 15, and at 19 he was admitted to hospital, eventually to the Pedro II Psychiatric Centre. When he was noticed to be doodling on the walls, he was referred to the hospital’s art studio.

He was a master of line, notably in drawing human faces. When he finished a work, he would start to cover it with cross-crossing lines, so that staff had to remove it before it was obliterated. He would then start on the next piece of paper. His technique was swift and free-flowing. He achieved critical recognition and had several exhibitions, both in a group and solo, in Brazil and abroad. With thanks to Dr Cesar Giserman, Old Age Psychiatrist, Nucleus For Assistance to the Elderly (NAN), University of the Third Age (UNAT), and State University of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ), and Luiz Carlos Mello, Director of the Museum of Unconscious Images, Rio de Janeiro.

Work submitted by Tom Dening, Professor of Dementia Research, Institute of Mental Health, University of Nottingham.

We are always looking for interesting and visually appealing images for the cover of the Journal and would welcome suggestions or pictures, which should be sent to Dr Allan Beveridge, British Journal of Psychiatry, 21 Prescot Street, London E1 8BB, UK or bj@bja.ox.ac.uk.
General hospital admission and SPECT imaging in dementia

On the basis that those with dementia are vulnerable to poorer outcomes when admitted to general hospitals and thus unscheduled admissions should be prevented where possible, Russ et al (pp. 153–159) examined data from a cohort of 730 persons with dementia to identify predictors of such admission. Neuropsychiatric symptoms were identified as independently predictive of non-psychiatric hospital admission, prompting the authors to call for research to examine whether or not treatment of such symptoms can reduce admission. The authors also note that neuropsychiatric symptoms have been linked to carer burden in previous studies. Seeking to improve the certainty of a clinical diagnosis of dementia with Lewy bodies (DLB), Walker et al (pp. 145–152) found that among those with clinically determined possible DLB, randomisation to undergo dopamine transporter single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) imaging with \(^{123}\)I-FP-CIT was significantly associated with a change in clinician diagnosis (from possible to probable DLB or possible to non-DLB) and thus appeared to improve diagnostic certainty.

Mental ill health following pregnancy, civil war and among those attending veterinary clinics

Common mental disorder (CMD) in pregnancy and immediately after giving birth is relatively common among women in low- and lower-middle-income countries with rates found to be higher than in higher-income countries. In a population-based prospective study in rural Vietnam, Nguyen et al (pp. 110–115) found that 70% of women with perinatal CMD had recovered within the first postpartum year. Such recovery was associated with the quality of intimate and domestic relationships and participation by family members in domestic work and infant care. The authors comment on the modifiability of these social factors, which are thus potential targets for improving recovery from perinatal mental ill health in resource-constrained settings. Newnham et al (pp. 116–121) also identified a range of potentially modifiable factors mediating associations between war exposures and post-traumatic stress symptoms in a sample of young people living in Sierra Leone. Daily stressors such as poor economic circumstances, including unemployment of the household’s main earner, poor personal health, having experienced the death of someone close, and depression suffered by a member of the household, played an important role in mediating the association between war exposure and post-traumatic stress symptoms. Such factors were also found to be associated with depression, while the extent of war exposure was not.

In the novel setting of veterinary clinics, Lepping et al (pp. 160–163) conducted a survey of clinicians to determine the extent of apparent psychosis among pet owners. Among over 30 000 respondents, 724 suspected cases of delusional infestation by proxy in a pet were reported, with a proportion of such pet owners reporting double delusional infestation – believing themselves to be affected also.