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Genetics- BIO 294  
October 18, 2023

#### Writing Assignment #4

Yes this article is a primary source article in a peer reviewed journal and has open access. The publishing timeline for this review journal can take 164 days from submission to acceptance and 14 days from acceptance to publication. To date there have been 260 volumes published with the next one set to be published in November. A journal is posted every month in year since January of 1988. The amount of pages can range from 100-600. My article is from December of 2005.

This article relates to genetics because schizophrenia is a genetic condition. While there isn't one gene that is responsible for this genetic condition. It is a combination of deletions and/or mutations that raise your chances of having this mental illness. If any close family members has schizophrenia than your chances of having this illness increases by 10%, this can be maternal or paternal. It is believe that a small deletion in chromosome 22 (22p11) causes a small percentage of schizophrenia. However just because you have a higher chance of this illness doesn't mean that you will get it. This mental illness causes problems in brain development. Schizophrenia can occur at any age however the age issues began to show varies in men and women. Men show signs earlier than women it can be as earlier as late teens to early twenties. While woman began to show signs in their late twenties to early thirties. It is rare for someone to start showing signs or be diagnosed with schizophrenia; younger than 12 or older than 45 years old.

Metabolic syndrome (MS) is a a cluster of conditions that occur at once such as; increased blood pressure, high blood sugar, abnormal cholesterol, and excess body fat around the waist. While this illness is 50% heritability, there have been genetic studies that has identified a number of mutations that causes this. Obesity also plays a role in this illness and can make it more likely for it occur. People who have a apple body shape are more than likely to have MS. However those with pear body shapes don't have a risk for this illness. While body shape doesn't guarantee that you will have this illness it can be indicator. Your risk can increase if you have type 2 diabetes and hear disease. Up to one-third of the U.S. adult population has this illness.

This articles talks about how metabolic syndrome is common in people with schizophrenia however there has been little research on how the to correlate with each other. They started with control data from the Clinical Antipsychotic Trial of Intervention Effectiveness (CATIE) schizophrenia Trail, which focused on the effectiveness of older and never antipsychotic medications that were used/still used to treat schizophrenia. They then compared people with MS and without MS two different variables, primary and secondary interest from the control data which included psychiatric, neurocognitive and quality of life. MS could be assigned to 1231 of the participants when using the National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) criteria. Adjustments were made for things like; age, gender, race, and ethnicity. The participants that had MS rated themselves lower on physical health but scored higher on

physosomatic preoccupation. Somatic symptoms are when a person has significant physical symptoms but results in no level of major problem doing everyday functions. There were no significant differences between the two cohorts on measures of symptom severity, depression, quality of life, neurocognition, or self-rated mental health (Meyer et al.).

## Works Cited

"All Issues."

*<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/schizophrenia-research/issues?page=1>,*

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Meyer, Jonathan, et al. "The Clinical Antipsychotic Trials Of Intervention Effectiveness (CATIE) Schizophrenia Trial: Clinical comparison of subgroups with and without the metabolic syndrome Schizophrenia Trial: Clinical Comparison of Subgroups with and Without the Metabolic Syndrome." *<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16125372/>*, 1 Dec. 2005,