

Pharmageddon

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David Healy FRCPsych, a professor of psychiatry at Bangor University in the United Kingdom, is a psychiatrist, psychopharmacologist, scientist and author. His main areas of research are the contribution of antidepressants to suicide, conflict of interest between pharmaceutical companies and academic medicine, and the history of pharmacology. Healy has written more than 150 peer-reviewed articles, 200 other articles, and 20 books, including *The Antidepressant Era*, *The Creation of Psychopharmacology*, *The Psychopharmacologists Volumes 1–3*, *Let Them Eat Prozac* and *Mania: A Short History of Bipolar Disorder*.

Healy has been involved as an expert witness in homicide and suicide trials involving psychotropic drugs, and has brought concerns about some medications to the attention of drug regulators. He has also said that pharmaceutical companies sell drugs by marketing diseases and co-opting academic opinion-leaders. In his 2012 book *Pharmageddon* he argues that pharmaceutical companies have dominated healthcare in America, often with life-threatening results for patients. Healy is a founder and chief executive officer of Data Based Medicine Limited, which aims to make medicines safer through "online direct patient reporting of drug effects".

Mental disorder

University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-997825-0.[page needed] David Healy (2013) Pharmageddon, University of California Press ISBN 978-0-520-27576-8[page needed] Peter

A mental disorder, also referred to as a mental illness, a mental health condition, or a psychiatric disability, is a behavioral or mental pattern that causes significant distress or impairment of personal functioning. A mental disorder is also characterized by a clinically significant disturbance in an individual's cognition, emotional regulation, or behavior, often in a social context. Such disturbances may occur as single episodes, may be persistent, or may be relapsing–remitting. There are many different types of mental disorders, with signs and symptoms that vary widely between specific disorders. A mental disorder is one aspect of mental health.

The causes of mental disorders are often unclear. Theories incorporate findings from a range of fields. Disorders may be associated with particular regions or functions of the brain. Disorders are usually diagnosed or assessed by a mental health professional, such as a clinical psychologist, psychiatrist, psychiatric nurse, or clinical social worker, using various methods such as psychometric tests, but often relying on observation and questioning. Cultural and religious beliefs, as well as social norms, should be taken into account when making a diagnosis.

Services for mental disorders are usually based in psychiatric hospitals, outpatient clinics, or in the community. Treatments are provided by mental health professionals. Common treatment options are psychotherapy or psychiatric medication, while lifestyle changes, social interventions, peer support, and self-help are also options. In a minority of cases, there may be involuntary detention or treatment. Prevention programs have been shown to reduce depression.

In 2019, common mental disorders around the globe include: depression, which affects about 264 million people; dementia, which affects about 50 million; bipolar disorder, which affects about 45 million; and schizophrenia and other psychoses, which affect about 20 million people. Neurodevelopmental disorders

include attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), autism spectrum disorder (ASD), and intellectual disability, of which onset occurs early in the developmental period. Stigma and discrimination can add to the suffering and disability associated with mental disorders, leading to various social movements attempting to increase understanding and challenge social exclusion.

Dymytry

Alen "A.L." Ljubi?. They also issued an album of new material, titled Pharmageddon. A year later, they published two split EPs with Hämatom: Víc Než B?h

Dymytry is a Czech metal band formed in 2003 in Prague by Jiří "Dymo" Urban. While performing, members of Dymytry wear masks with insect motifs. The band's name is based on a Russian locomotive.

In the 2017 Český slavík poll, they were ranked in sixth place, and they achieved second place in that year's Žebřík Music Awards.

As of 2025, the band consists of Urban and Jan "Gorgy" Görgel on guitars, Artur "R2R" Michajlov on bass, Miloš "Mildor" Meier on drums, and Václav "Noid" Bárta on vocals. They have released nine studio albums (two in English), eight EPs (three split with Hämatom), four live albums, and two compilation sets.

Bad Pharma

Law Deadly Medicines and Organised Crime (2013) by Peter C. Gøtzsche Pharmageddon (2012) by David Healy (psychiatrist) Side Effects (2008) by Alison Bass

Bad Pharma: How Drug Companies Mislead Doctors and Harm Patients is a book by the British physician and academic Ben Goldacre about the pharmaceutical industry, its relationship with the medical profession, and the extent to which it controls academic research into its own products. It was published in the UK in September 2012 by the Fourth Estate imprint of HarperCollins, and in the United States in February 2013 by Faber and Faber.

Goldacre argues in the book that "the whole edifice of medicine is broken", because the evidence on which it is based is systematically distorted by the pharmaceutical industry. He writes that the industry finances most of the clinical trials into its own products and much of doctors' continuing education, that clinical trials are often conducted on small groups of unrepresentative subjects and negative data is routinely withheld, and that apparently independent academic papers may be planned and even ghostwritten by pharmaceutical companies or their contractors, without disclosure. Describing the situation as a "murderous disaster", he makes suggestions for action by patients' groups, physicians, academics and the industry itself.

Responding to the book's publication, the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry issued a statement in 2012 arguing that the examples the book offers were historical, that the concerns had been addressed, that the industry is among the most regulated in the world, and that it discloses all data in accordance with international standards.

In January 2013 Goldacre joined the Cochrane Collaboration, British Medical Journal and others in setting up AllTrials, a campaign calling for the results of all past and current clinical trials to be reported. The British House of Commons Public Accounts Committee expressed concern in January 2014 that drug companies were still only publishing around 50 percent of clinical-trial results.

Christoph Westphal

Davies, Kevin (April 26, 2010). "Christoph Westphal Dishes on Aging and Pharmageddon".
www.bio-itworld.com. McBride, Ryan (22 April 2010). "Sirtris Vet Michelle

Christoph Westphal is an American biomedical businessman.

Edward Evarts

(PDF). *The NIH Record*. Vol. XXIII, no. 21. October 12, 1971. p. 6. Retrieved August 13, 2024. Healy, David. *Pharmageddon*. p. 155.[full citation needed]

Edward Vaughan Evarts (March 28, 1926 – July 2, 1985) was an American neuroscientist. He pioneered single-unit recordings from the brains of awake, behaving monkeys.

Ruhi Hamid

2015 *Reggie Yates's Extreme Russia: Teen Model Factory* (60 mins) 2014 *Pharmageddon* (60 mins) 2013 *Reggie Yates's Extreme South Africa: Knife Crime* ER (55

Ruhi Hamid is a British filmmaker, born in Tanzania of Asian origin, who has made award-winning documentaries for the BBC, Channel 4, Al Jazeera International, and other UK, US and European broadcasters. Her films have covered international stories — in Africa, Asia, Europe, South America, the USA, and the Middle East — dealing with social and political issues about women religion, poverty, health, and human rights. A graduate of London's Royal College of Art, she is also a graphic designer.

Jan Mack?

(2010) *Neonarcis* (2012) *Homodlak* (2014) *Agronaut* (2016) *Revolter* (2019) *Pharmageddon* (2022) *EPs Psy-core* (2006) *Z pekla* (2015) *Sedmero krkavc?* (2017) *United*

Jan Mack? (born 8 September 1983) is a Czech singer from Chrudim who performs under the name Protheus. He was the frontman of the metal band Dymytry from 2005 until 2023. He also works as a teacher at the Faculty of Forestry and Wood Technology of the Czech University of Life Sciences in Prague. In the 2017 Český slavík poll, he ranked ninth.

Mack? released six studio albums with Dymytry over the course of 20 years, as well as several EPs, live records, and compilations. As a solo artist, under the name Protheus, he has issued two studio albums and one live record.

Study 329

(21 April 2005). "Not in my name"; *The Guardian*. Healy, David (2012). *Pharmageddon*, Berkeley: University of California Press, p. 109ff. Jureidini, Jon (January

Study 329 was a clinical trial which was conducted in North America from 1994 to 1998 to study the efficacy of paroxetine, an SSRI anti-depressant, in treating 12- to 18-year-olds diagnosed with major depressive disorder. Led by Martin Keller, then professor of psychiatry at Brown University, and funded by the British pharmaceutical company SmithKline Beecham—known since 2000 as GlaxoSmithKline (GSK)—the study compared paroxetine with imipramine, a tricyclic antidepressant, and placebo (an inert pill). SmithKline Beecham had released paroxetine in 1991, marketing it as Paxil in North America and Seroxat in the UK. The drug attracted sales of \$11.7 billion in the United States alone from 1997 to 2006, including \$2.12 billion in 2002, the year before it lost its patent.

Published in July 2001 in the Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (JAACAP), which listed Keller and 21 other researchers as co-authors, study 329 became controversial when it was discovered that the article had been ghostwritten by a PR firm hired by SmithKline Beecham, had made inappropriate claims about the drug's efficacy, and had downplayed safety concerns. The controversy led to several lawsuits and strengthened calls for drug companies to disclose all their clinical research data.

New Scientist wrote in 2015: "You may never have heard of it, but Study 329 changed medicine."

SmithKline Beecham acknowledged internally in 1998, that the study had failed to show efficacy for paroxetine in adolescent depression. In addition, more patients in the group taking paroxetine had experienced suicidal thinking and behaviour. Although the JAACAP article included these negative results, it did not account for them in its conclusion; on the contrary, it concluded that paroxetine was "generally well tolerated and effective for major depression in adolescents". The company relied on the JAACAP article to promote paroxetine for off-label use in teenagers.

In 2003 Britain's Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) analysed study 329 and other GSK studies of paroxetine, concluding that, while there was no evidence of paroxetine's efficacy in children and adolescents, there was "robust evidence" of a causal link between the drug and suicidal behaviour. The following month the MHRA and US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) advised doctors not to prescribe paroxetine to the under-18s. The MHRA launched a criminal inquiry into GSK's conduct, but announced in 2008, that there would be no charges. In 2004, New York State Attorney Eliot Spitzer sued GSK for having withheld data, and in 2012 the United States Department of Justice fined the company \$3 billion, including a sum for withholding data on paroxetine, unlawfully promoting it for the under-18s, and preparing a misleading article on study 329. The company denied that it had withheld data, and said it was only when data from its nine paediatric trials on paroxetine were analysed together that "an increased rate of suicidal thinking or attempted suicide [was] revealed".

The JAACAP article on study 329 was never retracted. The journal's editors say the negative findings are included in a table, and that therefore there are no grounds to withdraw the article. In September 2015 the BMJ published a re-analysis of the study. This concluded that neither paroxetine nor imipramine had differed in efficacy from placebo in treating depression, that the paroxetine group had experienced more suicidal ideation and behaviour, and that the imipramine group had experienced more cardiovascular problems.

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