DEVELOPMENTS THAT LED TO THE FOUNDING OF THE
COLLEGIVM INTERNATIONALE NEURO-PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICUM
BEGAN IN THE MID-1950s
THE THERAPEUTIC AND COMMERCIAL SUCCESS OF CHLORPROMAZINE GENERATED INTEREST IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY TO DEVELOP DRUGS FOR PSYCHIATRY
# PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS BY THE END OF THE 1950s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRUGS</th>
<th>COMPANIES</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorpromazine</td>
<td>Rhône-Poulenc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methotrimeprazine</td>
<td>Rhône-Poulenc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prochlorperazine</td>
<td>Rhône Poulenc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thioproperazine</td>
<td>Rhône Poulenc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserpine</td>
<td>Ciba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trifluoperazine</td>
<td>SKF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thioridazine</td>
<td>Sandoz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorprothixene</td>
<td>Lundbeck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloperidol</td>
<td>Janssen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meprobamate</td>
<td>Carter Wallace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxyzine</td>
<td>Pfizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iproniazid</td>
<td>Roche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imipramine</td>
<td>Geigy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nialamide</td>
<td>Pfizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenelzine</td>
<td>Warner Chilcott</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tranylcypromine</td>
<td>SKF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amitriptyline</td>
<td>Merck/Rosche/Lundbeck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY
(Macht 1920)

*Scope extended to study the effectiveness of new drugs

*Difficulty of showing effectiveness indicated heterogeneity within diagnoses

*Methodology developed to overcome difficulty by sensitive instruments for demonstration of effectiveness instead of resolving heterogeneity

*Efficacy studies was to dominate research
Synaptic transmission from electrically to chemically mediated events

Neurotransmitters: Ach
DA
GABA
NE
5-HT
Substance P

Spectrophotofluorimetry: Detection of biochemical changes might be responsible for therapeutic effects
NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY

*Scientific discipline dedicated to the study and treatment of the pathophysiology of mental symptoms with the employment of centrally acting drugs

*One of the essential prerequisites of successful neuropsychopharmacological research is a continuous dialogue between clinicians and basic scientists
INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS
Milan, Italy
May 1957

Emilio Trabucchi

Silvio Garattini
PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY
Milan, Italy, May 1957

Wolfgang de Boor
Corneille Radouco-Thomas
THE FORMAL INAUGURATION OF CINP TOOK PLACE ON SEPTEMBER 2, 1957 AT THE BUFFET OF THE ZURICH RAILWAY STATION
THE FIRST CINP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Ernst Rothlin  
President

W.A. Stoll  
Treasurer

Herman Denber  
Secretary

C. Radouco-Thomas  
Secretary

Pierre Deniker  
Councilor

Philip Bradley  
Councilor
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Founder</th>
<th>Founder</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arnold</td>
<td>Deniker</td>
<td>Ödegard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baruk</td>
<td>Faurbye</td>
<td>Osmond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booij</td>
<td>Flügel</td>
<td>Radouco-Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovet</td>
<td>Gozzano</td>
<td>Rothlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradley</td>
<td>Hippius</td>
<td>Shepherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brill</td>
<td>Hoff</td>
<td>Stoll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brodie</td>
<td>Hoffer</td>
<td>Tellez-Carrasco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameron</td>
<td>Van der Horst</td>
<td>Thuillier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay</td>
<td>Kline</td>
<td>Trabucchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delgado</td>
<td>Laborit</td>
<td>Van Rhyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denber</td>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
organize meetings for its members at least once every two-years “to consider and discuss matters related to neuropsychopharmacology and through the organization encourage and promote international scientific study, teaching and application of neuropsychopharmacology.”
DISAGREEMENT

Ernst Rothlin
Involved-Closed

Emilio Trabucchi
Interested-Open
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Congress</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Congress Rome</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Congress Basle</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>250</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Selected changes in brain monoamines with psychotropic drugs (dominate neuropsychopharmacology for two decades)
Compounds showing higher frequencies of hyperkinetic syndromes have higher failure rates.
FOURTH CONGRESS
Birmingham, England, 1964

THE MODE OF ACTION OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF PSYCHOTIC DISTURBANCES

F. Brucke, H. Selbach, W. Schleidt, and H.J. Eysenck
COMMUNICATION OF FINDINGS
1970s

*Pharmacotherapy becomes primary form of treatment

*Psychopharmacologists become part of psychiatric establishment

*Shift of emphasis from feedback to presentations of newly emerging areas of research
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Congress</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>Copenhagen</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lithium with special attention on the prophylactic treatment of bipolar disorder

Long-term effect of psychotropic drugs

Effect of neurotropic drugs on cyclic AMP in the brain

Interrelationship among neurotransmitter systems

The role of GABA-ergic mechanisms in the action of benzodiazepines
BY THE END OF THE 1970s

Recognition that pharmacotherapy based on neuropharmacological hypotheses does not work

Neuropsychopharmacology dominated by neuropharmacology driven by technological progress
  - Receptor binding assays
  - Receptor subtypes
TABLE D
EXTENSION OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGY

12th Congress  Goteborg  1980
“..shift from neurotransmitter biochemistry at the synaptic cleft to receptor research” (Carlsson)

13th Congress  Jerusalem  1982
“…documented the effort to understand mental disease in terms of molecular processes” (Janssen)

14th Congress  Florence  1984
“…employment of molecular neurobiology could lead to research that will transcend the existing boundaries of neuropsychopharmacology” (Kielholz)

15th Congress  San Juan  1986
“…a Brave New World that will be known in terms of cell function at the molecular level, and a galaxy of transmitters and their modifiers signaling to each other” (Bloom)
THE METHODOLOGY OF CLINICAL PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY

*Capable only to demonstrate therapeutic efficacy but not to translate receptor profiles into therapeutic profiles

*Prototype-based diagnoses are covered up by consensus-based diagnoses

*Signs and symptoms relevant to prototype-based diagnoses are dismissed by sensitized rating scales

*Multi-center, centrally coordinated clinical investigations with sample sizes determined by power statistics lead to semi-finished drugs without guidance to predict responsiveness to treatment
GAP BETWEEN NEUROPHARMACOLOGY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY
Late 1980s

*Could not be bridged without interpretations

*Congresses shifted from interaction and feedback between clinicians and basic scientists to discussion of interpretations about the clinical relevance of neuropharmacological findings about the mode of action of drugs

*Since all pre-clinical and clinical data on a new drug are in the possession of the company sponsoring its development, in the profiling of drugs for clinical use corporate marketing considerations built on interpretations about the clinical relevance of neuropharmacological findings play an increasing role

*Shift of emphasis in meetings from communication of findings to dissemination of interpretations
FIFTEENTH CONGRESS
San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1986

Ole Rafaelsen
President 1984-86

Travel Awards to Young Investigators (Rafaelsen Fellowship Program
President’s Reception and Dinner (Bristol-Myers-Squibb)
SIXTEENTH CONGRESS
Munich, Germany, 1988

William Bunney
President 1986-1988

Tightening ties with industry and sister organizations
Corporate membership
Corresponding Organizations Luncheon (Hoechst Marion Russell – Aventis)
SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS
Kyoto, Japan, 1990

Alec Coppen
President 1988-1990

Past Presidents Symposium
Presidents and Meeting Organizers Luncheon
TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Melbourne, Australia, 1996

Lewis Judd
President 1994-1996

Regional Meetings
TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS
Glasgow, Scotland, 1998

Claude de Montigny
President 1996-1998
Democratization
TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS
Brussels, Belgium, 2000

Helmut Beckmann
President 1998-2000

Incorporation
TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS
Paris, France, 2004

Herbert Meltzer
President 2002-2004

Meeting Organizer Group
“In 1962 I was in charge of an Early Clinical Drug Evaluation Unit at the Verdun Protestant Hospital (now Douglas Hospital). Becoming a member of CINP made it possible for me to get access to information and to interact with those who created the drugs we were studying. There were only two journals in the field, *Psychopharmacologia* (Rothlin and Wikler) and *Neuropharmacology* (Brody, Costa, and Radouco-Thomas).”
“From 1970-1986 I served as Secretary, Vice President and Treasurer. During those years CINP’s membership grew from 200 to over 600; and almost all members were attending each congress and the general assembly of the congress. CINP operated on a shoestring budget and from 1978 to 1986 its the treasury grew from US$40,000 to US$100,000. Today CINP has about 1000 members, several hundred thousand dollars invested, organizes larger and larger meetings but with attendance of only about one quarter of its members”.

**TABLE F**

**ACTIVITIES ON COMMITTEES**

- 1970-1974 Secretary
- 1974-1976 Vice President
- 1978-1986 Treasurer
- 1986-2004 Chair History Committee
CINP HISTORY COMMITTEE
San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1986

Ole Rafaelsen  Hans Hippius  Thomas Ban
TABLE F

HISTORY COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS

30 Years CINP
Psychopharmacology in Perspective
Toward CINP
Early Years
A History of the CINP

The Rise of Psychopharmacology and the Story of CINP
The Triumph of Psychopharmacology and the Story of CINP
From Psychopharmacology to Neuropsychopharmacology
Reflections on Twentieth Century Psychiatry

CINP International Photo Archives in Neuropsychopharmacology 2000

Selected Writings of Joel Elkes
THE SERIES PROVIDES INFORMATION

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE DISCIPLINE AND THE ORGANIZATION.

ON THE PLACE OF THE ORGANIZATION IN SOCIETY AND AMONG OTHER PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES,

ON THE DIRECTION IN WHICH THE FIELD AND THE ORGANIZATION IS MOVING,
IN 1957, AT THE TIME IT WAS FOUNDED, CINP WAS THE ONLY ORGANIZATION IN THE NEW FIELD, AND THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY WAS SEEKING FOR INTERACTION THROUGH THE ORGANIZATION AMONG THE DIFFERENT ISOLATED DISCIPLINES INVOLVED WITH NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. IT WAS ALSO SEEKING GUIDANCE BY FEEDBACK THROUGH THE TRANSLATION OF PHARMACOLOGICAL PROFILES INTO CLINICAL EFFECTS, IN ORDER TO DEVELOP NEW DRUGS.
IN 2004 BY THE TIME BRIAN LEONARD SUCCEEDED HERBERT MELTZER AS PRESIDENT, CINP HAD EXPANDED ITS MEMBERSHIP AND EVOLVED INTO ITS PRESENT FORM. YET, WHILE RETAINING ITS EXCELLENCE, CINP WAS NO LONGER AN UNIQUE ORGANIZATION BUT ONE OF MANY ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN THE COMMUNICATION OF CLINICAL INTERPRETATIONS OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGICAL FINDINGS

CONCLUSIONS
CONFRONTED WITH THIS REALITY CINP WILL HAVE TO CHOOSE WHETHER TO CONTINUE IN THE DIRECTION SET IN THE LATE 1980s AND ORGANIZE LARGER AND LARGER MEETINGS FOR THE COMMUNICATION OF CLINICAL INTERPRETATIONS OF FINDINGS IN NEUROPHARMACOLOGY AS MOST OF ITS SISTER ORGANIZATIONS IN NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DO OR RETURN TO ITS ROOTS AND BECOME A UNIQUE ORGANIZATION AGAIN DEDICATED TO FACILITATION OF DISCUSSION AND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PRECLINICAL AND CLINICAL RESEARCHERS IN THE FIELD