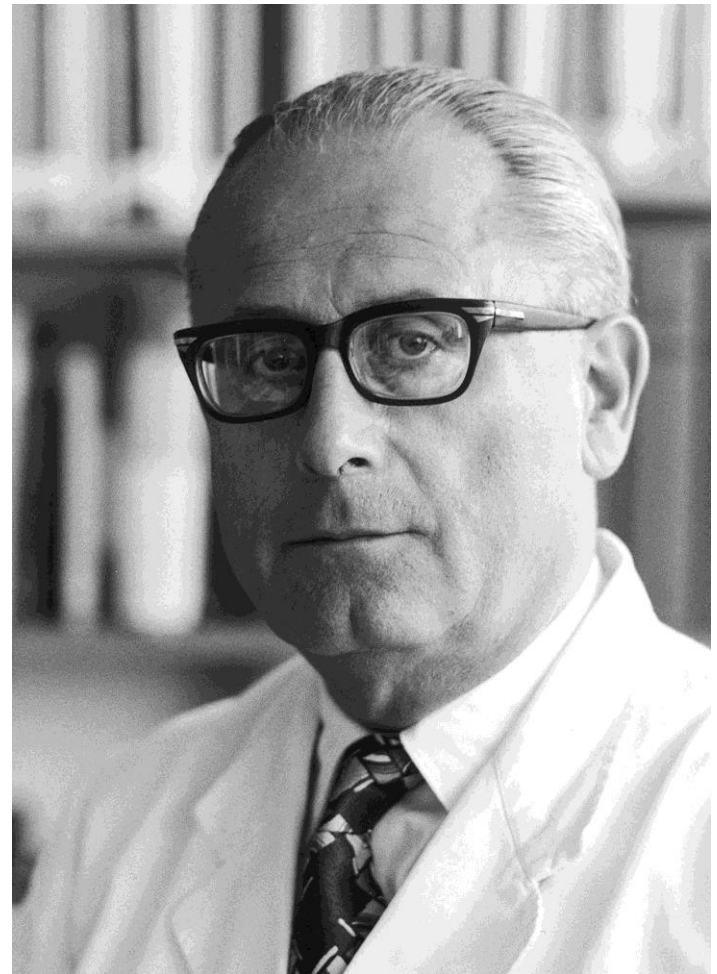




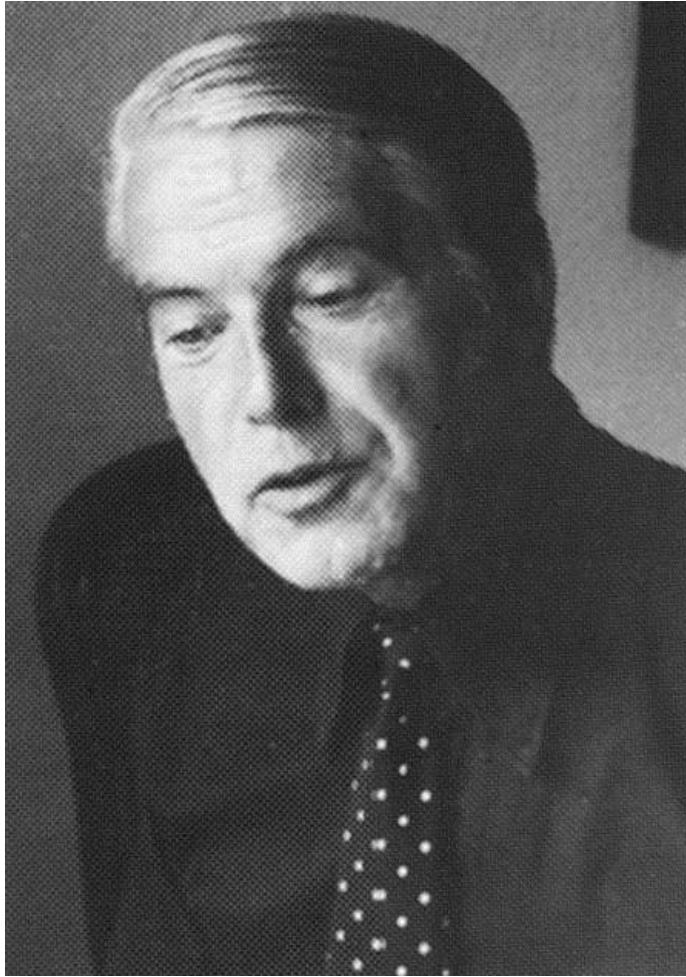
Bernard (Steve) Brodie

National Heart Institute USA

Reserpine and iproniazid have opposite effects on brain serotonin levels and in some patients on mood



Alfred Pletscher



Wolfgang de Boor
Proposed at first international congress on Psychotropic Drugs
(Milan, May 1957) the founding of the CINP



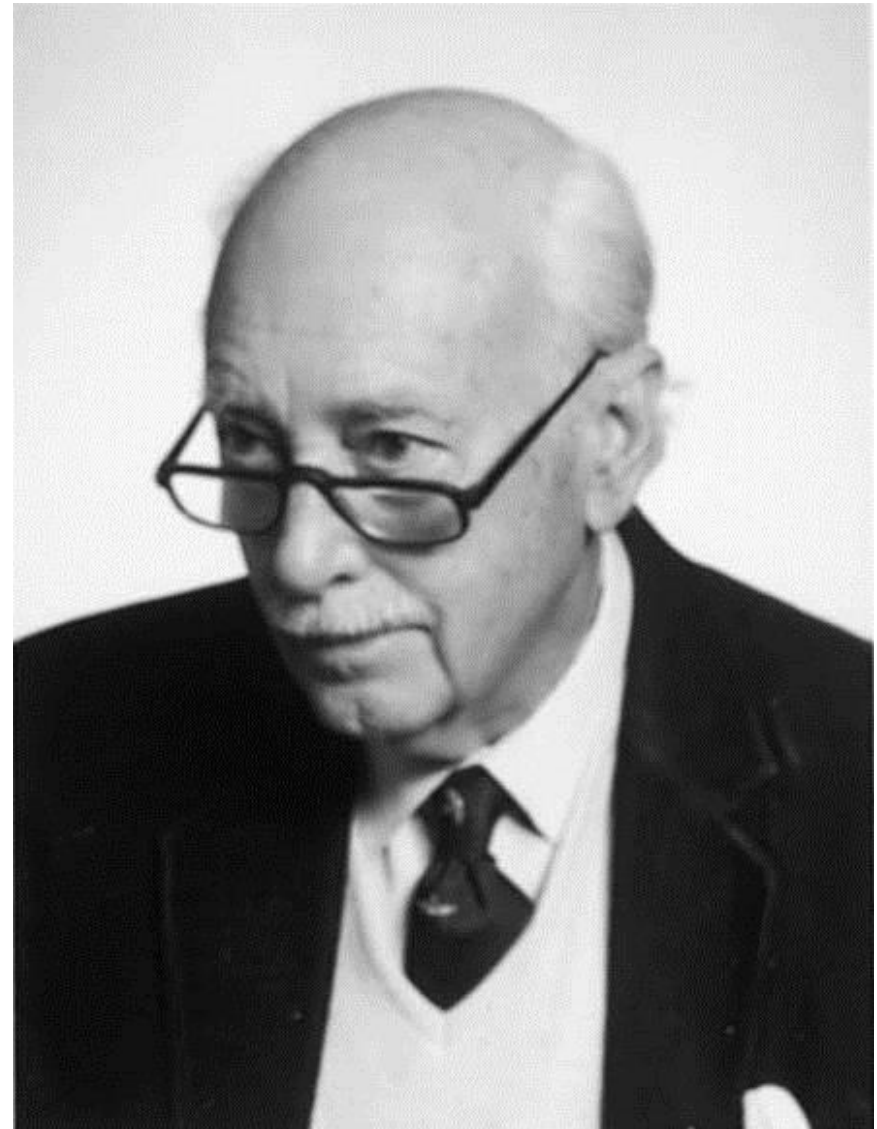
Corneille Radouco-Thomas



Ernst Rothlin
Former Director of Sandoz
Founding President
September 2, 1957



Hanns Hippus
German psychiatrist

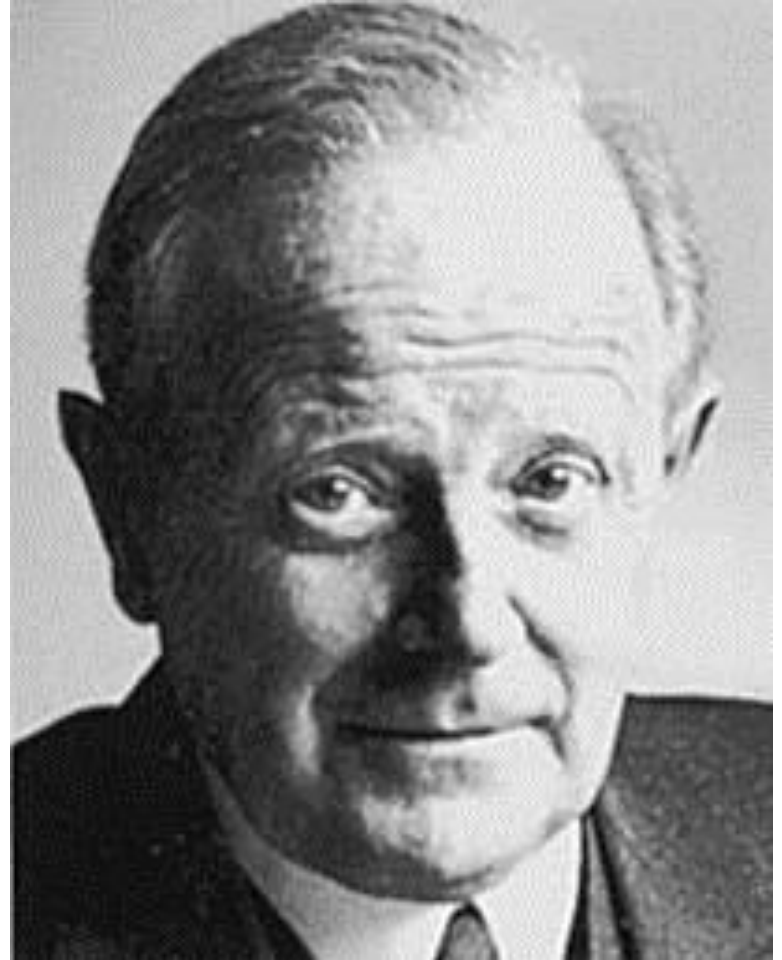


Cornelis C. Van Rhy
Dutch psychiatrist

Two of the 32 founders of the CINP



Emilio Trabucchi
Professor of Pharmacology
Purpose: Education



Ernst Rothlin
Former Director of Sandoz
Purpose: Research

1958-1964

First Four Congresses

Ernst Rothlin
1st Rome 1958

Ernst Rothlin
2nd Basel 1960

Paul Hoch
3rd Munich 1962

Hans Hoff
4th Birmingham 1964

ISSUES AT THE HEART OF NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLGY:

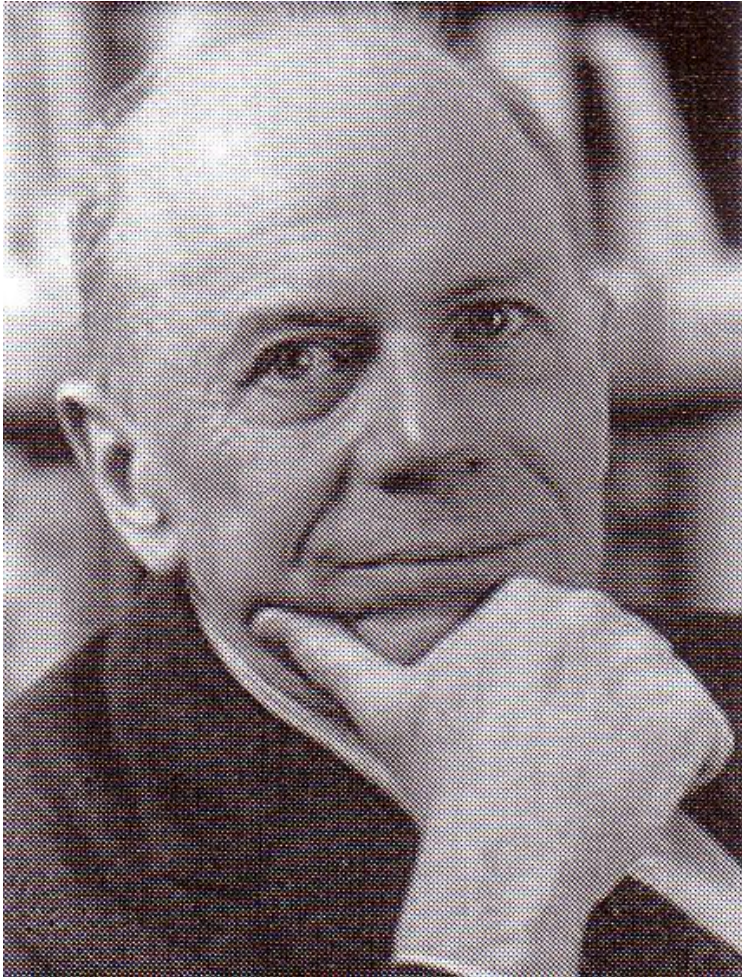
- * Relevance of “model psychoses” to naturally occurring psychoses**
- * Mode of action of drugs with known therapeutic effects**
- * Translation of findings from animal to man**
- * Relevance of mode of action of drugs to pathophysiology of psychoses**



Arvid Carlsson

Swedish pharmacologist

**Selective changes in brain monoamines with psychotropic drugs
Influenced psychotropic drug development to date**



Joseph Schildkraut
American psychiatrist
Catecholamine hypothesis
affective disorders (1965)



Jacques Van Rossum
Dutch pharmacologist
Dopamine hypothesis
schizophrenia (1966)

1966-1968

Jean Delay
5th Washington 1966

Francisco Valdecasas
6th Tarragona 1968

PHARMACOLOGICAL HETEROGENEITY WITHIN DIAGNOSES:

- * Precluded the generation of information about pathophysiology (biochemical underpinning) of mental disorders**
- * Delayed acceptance of psychotropic drugs for clinical use**

1970-1978

**Lehmann
7th Prague
1970**

**Jacobssen
8th Copenhagen
1972**

**Hippius
9th Paris
1974**

**Deniker
10th Quebec
1976**

**Hollister
11th Vienna
1978**

DURING THE 1970s

Psychotropic drugs became primary form of treatment

1980-1984

Arvid Carlsson
12th Goteborg 1980

Paul Janssen
13th Jerusalem 1982

Paul Kielholz
14th Florence 1984

IN THE EARLY 1980s

- * Neuropharmacological research extended from neurochemistry at synaptic cleft to receptor bindings**
- * Clinical methodology remained restricted to demonstrating therapeutic efficacy**
- * The gap grew so wide that it required the translation of findings that their clinical relevance could be understood**

TRAINING OF NEW CADRES OF NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGISTS (1984-)

PERIOD	PRESIDENT	CONGRESS	DEVELOPMENT
1984-1986	Ole Rafaelsen	San Juan	Logo
1986-1988	William Bunney	Munich	Travel Awards
1988-1990	Alec Coppen	Kyoto	Presidents' Workshop
1990-1992	Julien Mendlewicz	Nice	1st Presidents' Workshop
1992-1994	Giogio Racagni	Washington	Regional meeting
1994-1996	Lewis Judd	Melbourne	1st Regional meeting
1996-1998	Claude de Montigny	Glasgow	Pioneer award
1998-2000	Helmut Beckmann	Brussels	Incorporation: July 26, 1999
2000-2002	Eugene Paykel	Montreal	Regionalization
2002-2004	Herbert Meltzer	Paris	Opening Central Office



Brian Leonard
President
2004-2006
Amendment of Constitution
to include training programs



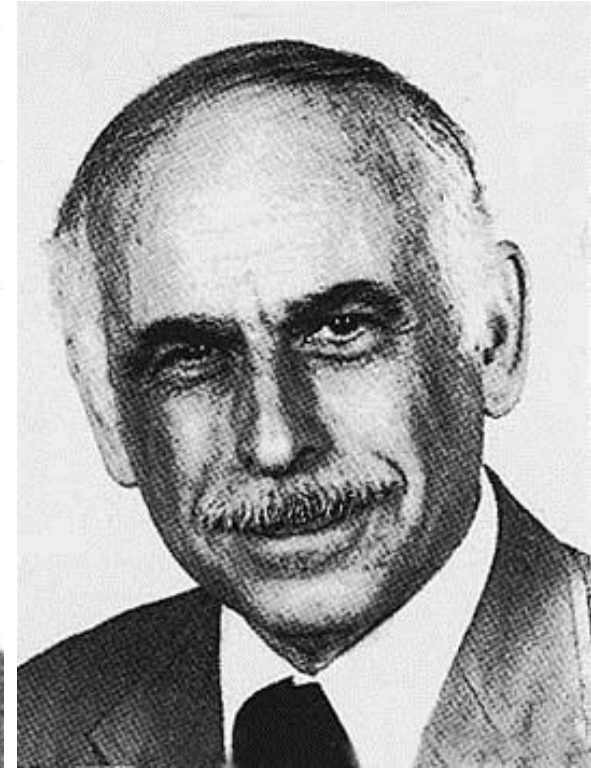
Norman Sartorius
Chairman
Antidepressant Task Force
Worldwide forum
to discuss recommendations



Ole Rafaelsen



Hanns Hippus



Thomas Ban

The history committee began in 1986 as a working collaboration.



Torgny Svensson

President

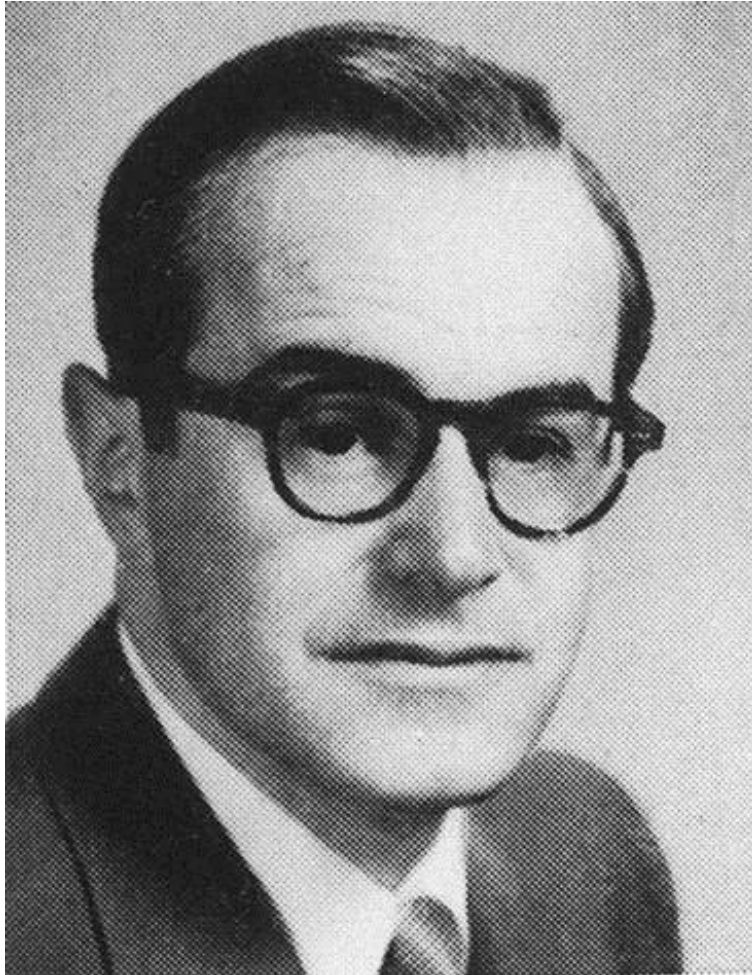
2006-2008

**Extension of educational activities
Completion of administrative structure**

CENTRAL THEME IN DEBATE

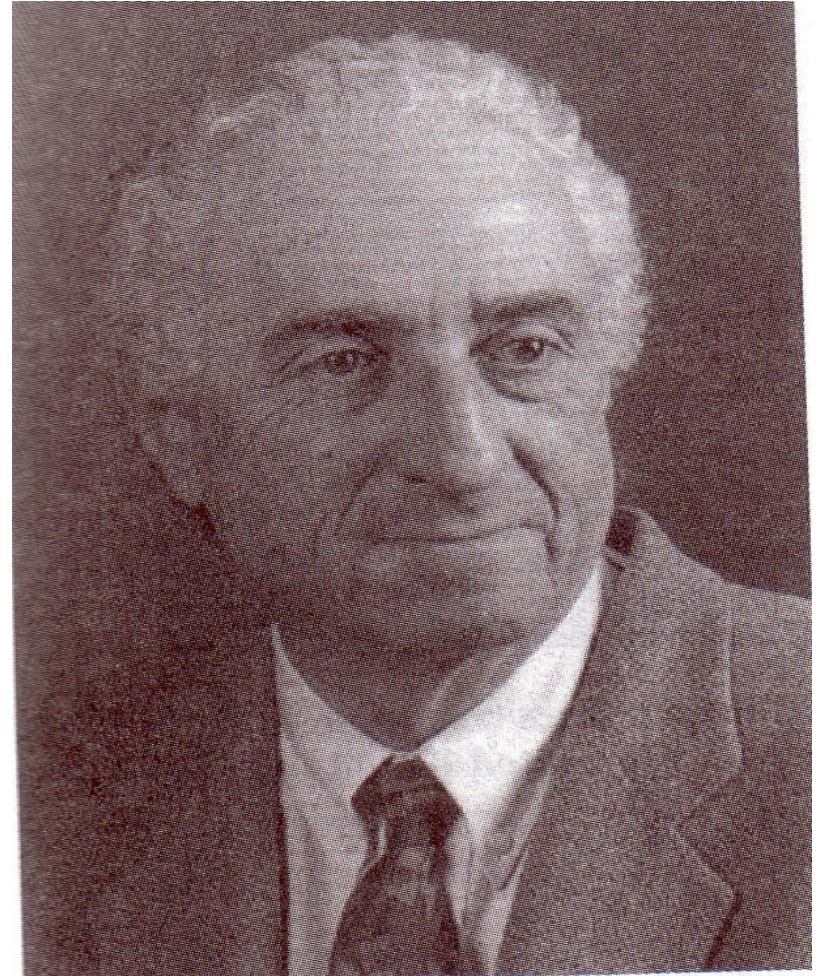
(antidepressant task force report)

A review of evidence based findings generated in multi-center clinical studies designed with power statistics with the employment of consensus based diagnoses and sensitized rating scales could lead to wrong conclusions about the optimal use of antidepressants.



**Fritz Freyhan
1956**

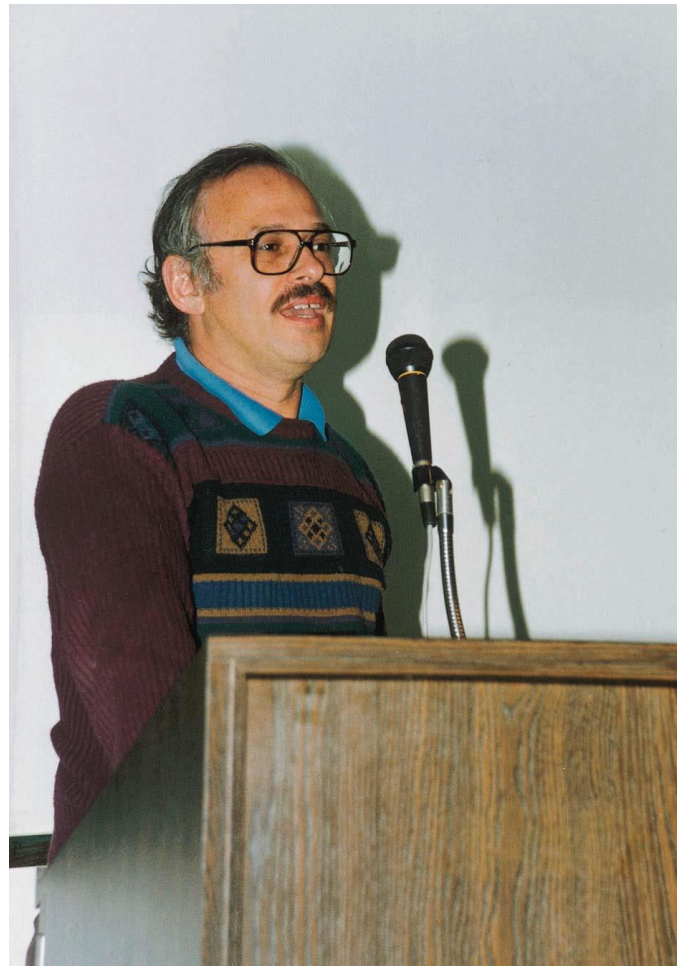
**Pharmacological re-evaluation of
psychiatric nosology needed**



**Donald Klein
2008**

**Pharmacological dissection
sabotaged**

/



Robert Belmaker
President elect

THE CINP'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN FIRST 50 YEARS

Grown into a powerful organization.

Membership grew to 1100 from 52 countries

**Transformation of thinking in psychiatry from
psychological to biological**

ENTERING NEW ERA

To continue on the road to becoming the world's most influential organization in the education of pharmacotherapy with psychotropic drugs.

&

To encourage scientific study in order to identify pharmacologically homogeneous populations that would make possible the generation of information on the pathophysiology (biochemical underpinning) of mental illness by studying the mode of action of psychotropic drugs.



Ernst Rothlin
Founding President

Saw the CINP as a unique organization that will guide(pharmaceutical industry in developing increasingly more (selective and) effective drugs for mental illness.