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齋藤慎之介・他【症例報告】昏迷状態を呈し緊張型統合出張症が疑われたアスペルガー障害の 1 例
【特集】「精神科専門医取得のための研修にかかわる問題点」（5 題）
【特集】「精神科医との協働―事例を中心に―」（5 題）
【第 106 回総会】
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精神神経学雑誌百年　第九巻　ベルンハルドフォングッデン先生伝　H.Grashey　（明治 43 年）

【追加掲載】
第 112 巻第 10 号の 998 頁から 1002 頁に掲載いたしました特集：竹林実著者「グリアに着目した新しいうつ病治療のメカニズム―気分障害のグリア仮説から創薬へ向けて―」の英文抄録が未掲載でした．1002 頁に下記を追加掲載いたします．

Novel mechanisms in glia-focused treatment for mood disorders : Toward drug discovery from a glia hypothesis

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A postmortem study of patients with depression suggests that neurons and glia form a network in the pathophysiology and treatment of depression, where there is a reduction of glial cells and altered expression of glia-related genes in certain areas of the brain. Glia, especially astrocytes, play a major role in the CNS and in the storage of several types of neurotrophic factors, such as GDNF and BDNF. The expression of neurotrophic factors in glia by antidepressants is regulated by a monoamine-independent mechanism. Multiple neurotrophic/growth factors might be systematically associated with the pathophysiology and treatment of depression as an intermediate phenotype. Although tricyclic antidepressants (TCA) are an established class of drug, TCAs have been clinically observed to cause previously-unknown effects. The current study focuses on novel effects of TCA on glia, which may lead to drug discovery.

＜**Key words** : Mood disorders, glia, astrocytes, GDNF, TCA＞