



The International College of Neuro-Psychopharmacology

THE YEAR OF NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY

1957

INTRODUCTION

Neuropsychopharmacology studies the relationship between mental and neuronal events to psychotropic drugs. Prerequisites for the discipline are:

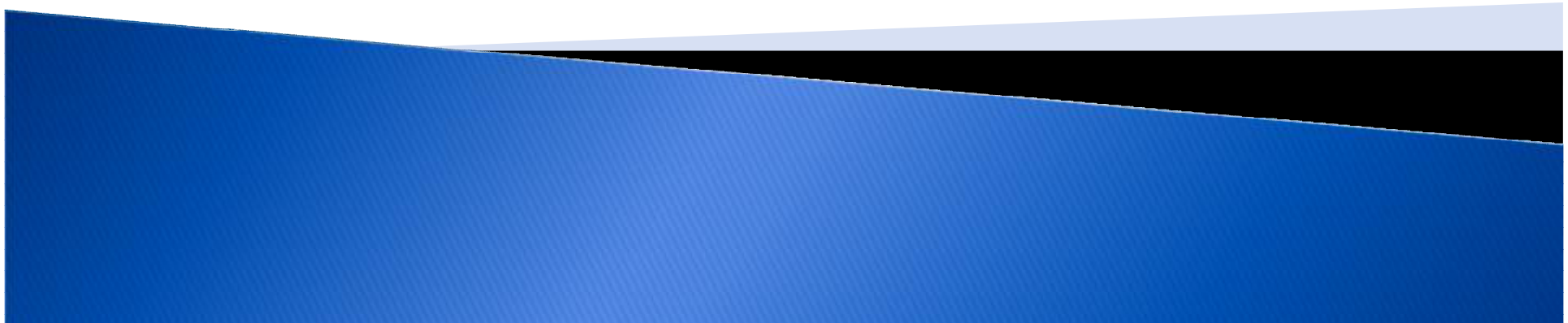
Effective drugs for the treatment of mental illness.

The ability to measure drug-induced biochemical changes in the brain.

Organizations that provide for interaction between clinicians and basic scientists.

By 1957 everything was in place for the birth of this new discipline.

The key contributors and events related to them during this year are presented below.





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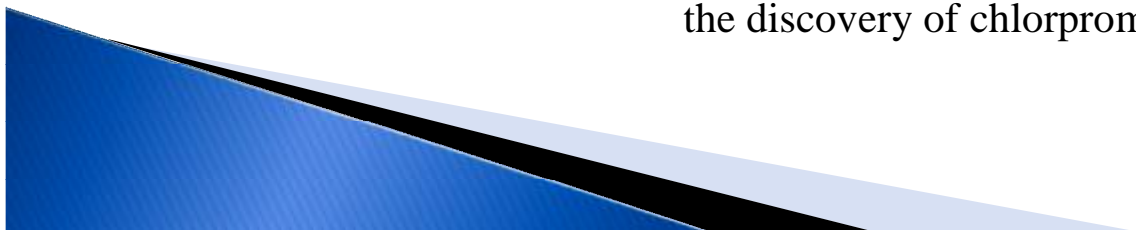
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DANIEL BOVET

CINP Founder

Swiss born Italian pharmacologist who received the Nobel Prize for the identification of curare alkaloids and the synthesis of antihistamine compounds which led to Feldberg's recognition of their sedating effects and the discovery of chlorpromazine.





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PIERRE DENIKER

CINP Founder, Pioneer and President, 1974-1976

French psychiatrist who, with Laborit and Lehmann, received the *Laskar Award* of the American Public Health Association for introducing chlorpromazine, the first effective pharmacological treatment for schizophrenia.



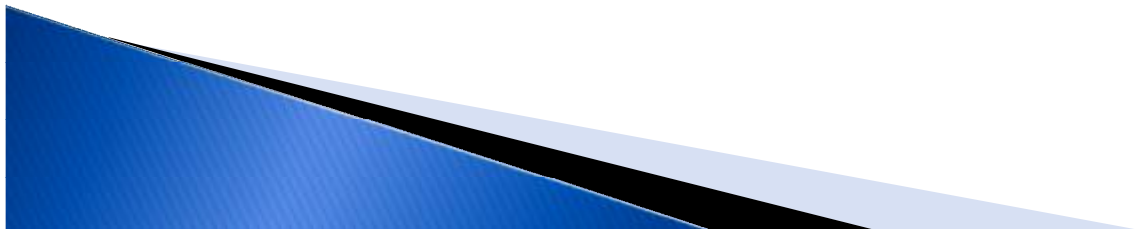
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ROLAND KUHN

Swiss psychiatrist who presents and publishes the original data on imipramine, the first effective pharmacological treatment of depression.





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NATHAN S. KLINE

CINP Founder

American psychiatrist, together with Vakil and Noce, receives the *Lasker Award* of the American Public Health Association for the introduction of reserpine in psychiatry and, with Loomer and Saunders, presents the original report on iproniazid, the first monoamine oxidase inhibitor for depression.



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ARVID CARLSSON

CINP Pioneer and President, 1978-1980

Swedish physician and pharmacologist reports that reserpine releases and depletes not only serotonin but also catecholamines in brain.



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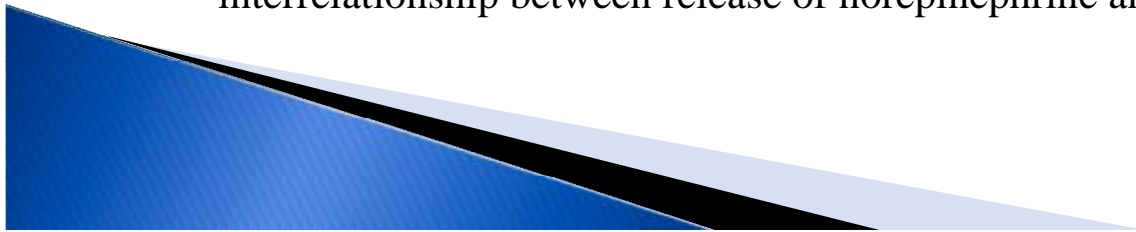
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BERNARD B. BRODIE

CINP Founder

English born American chemist, with Olin, Kunzman and Shore, reports in *Science* the possible interrelationship between release of norepinephrine and serotonin by reserpine in brain.





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ALFRED PLETSCHER

CINP Pioneer

Swiss physician and pharmacologist reports in *Science* that, like Rauwolfia alkaloids, only those benzoquinolizines which release serotonin have sedative actions.



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SILVIO GARATTINI

Italian pharmacologist organizes the first symposium, in Milan, which brings together clinicians and basic scientists working with psychotropic drugs.





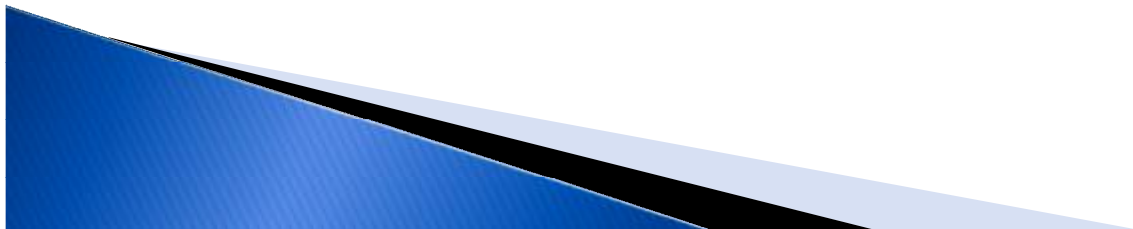
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ERNST ROTHLIN

CINP Founder and President, 1957-1960

Elected the Founding President at the inaugural meeting of the CINP.





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SEYMOUR S. KETY

American physician and physiologist publishes a paper on the implications of psychopharmacology in understanding the etiology and treatment of mental disorders.





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ABRAHAM WIKLER

American pharmacologist and psychiatrist publishes his classic text on “*The Relation of Psychiatry to Pharmacology*” in which the words “psychiatry” and “pharmacology” are linked for the first time.





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COMMENTARY



LEO E. HOLLISTER

CINP President, 1976-1978

American internist, reviewing Wikler's text in 1996, comments; *“Wikler raises the possibility that from studying the mode of action of psychotropic drugs with known clinical effects, one might be able to deduce the biochemical basis of mental disorders. This bootstrap operation is at the heart of neuropsychopharmacology and has dominated the dialogue between psychiatry and pharmacology since”*.



CINP would like to thank Dr Tom Ban and Dr Barry Blackwell for creating this informative set of slides. We hope you have enjoyed this brief overview. For more information on the history of CINP please go to www.cinp.org



Acknowledgment: We would like to thank Mrs Gill Moore, CINP Executive Secretary, for transforming this photo history into a power point presentation.

