The stressed brain - discovering the neural pathways to risk and resilience

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1) Cushing's disease represents a unique human model for examining the effects of prolonged exposure to hypercortisolism. (*This thesis)*

2) Cushing's disease can lead to persisting changes in brain structure and brain function. (*This thesis)*

3) Considering the proverb: "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure", it is surprising to find an overwhelming amount of studies into the neurobiological characteristics of psychiatric disorders and just a few of studies into the neurobiological characteristics of resilience. *(This thesis)*

4) Resilience is not simply the opposite of having psychiatric symptoms, but rather an independent construct. (*This thesis)*

5) As science progresses it is insurmountable that, as we try to solve complicated matters like brain function, collaboration between different specializations becomes more integrated in the research structure. (*This thesis)*

6) Treating patients with psychiatric disorders strengthens ones capabilities as a scientific researcher.

7) Being involved in scientific research regarding psychiatric disorders strengthens ones capabilities as a clinician.

8) Because few imaging studies directly compare brain activation across multiple disorders, or use sufficiently standardized methods that their results can be directly compared with the results of other studies, we lack good evidence on the likely specificity of brain imaging for diagnosis. (*Farah, M.J., & Gillihan, S.J. 2013, AJOB Neurosci 3, 32-41*)

9) Our psychiatric categories do not correspond to "natural kinds". (*Quin, W.V.O. Ontological Relativity and Other Essays. Columbia University Press; 1969)*

10) There is a shocking lack of knowledge of brain function in psychiatric disorders in left-handed people.