Annotated Bibliography


This Source discusses the necessity for America to pass an Act that provides medical treatment for opioid addiction. Opioid overdoses have quadrupled over the last decade, this article focuses on the underuse of one medication assisted treatment in the United State. Particular, buprenorphine, because it is the most widely used medication for
treating opioid dependence that is cost-effective Buprenorphine treatment decreases relapse, cravings, mortality, drug-related crimes, and Medicaid costs. It is a life-saving.

Topics discussed include restrictions placed on prescribers under the Drug Addiction Treatment Act (DATA) of 2000; need of reintroduction of the Recovery Enhancement for Addiction Treatment Act in the country; and reasons for buprenorphine underutilization.


The article describes the interaction of drug abusers with the social services system. Human services organizations are designed to help people move toward and maintain optimum levels of physical and psychosocial health. When the people needing assistance are injection drug users and crack-cocaine users, perhaps the most highly marginalized individuals in society, the ability of the system to deliver services is severely tested. In addition, because drug addiction is perceived and addressed in the U.S. primarily as a criminal justice problem rather than a social or public health problem, drug users’ interactions with the human services system may be even more strained. Previous research on the use of social services by users of illegal drugs who are not undergoing treatment is virtually nonexistent. Although the heroin addicts in treatment experienced many more problems than the non-addicted women in every life domain considered, they sought help from the human services system no more frequently than non addicts.

Berton, O., & Nestler, E. J. (January 01, 2006). New approaches to antidepressant drug

The authors explore antidepressant drug distinctions in depression through brain research.


This article includes surveys of people with mental illnesses and their experience with discrimination. The review was structured by considering perceived, experienced and self-stigma as separate but related constructs. It provides a resource to aid researchers in selecting the measure of mental illness stigma which is most appropriate to their purpose.


Cammaroto, Simona, MD; D'Aleo, Giangaetano, MD; Smorto, Chiara, MD; Bramanti, Placido, MD. “Vojnosanitetski Pregled: Military Medical & Pharmaceutical Journal of Serbia.” *Military Medical Academy INI*. Sep 2016, Vol. 73 Issue 9, pp. 881-902.

Cammaroto and company speak on their own personal research on Charles Bonnet Syndrome, which they organized to turn into UCLA, to prove how common it was for patients who suffered from eyesight loss to have CBS. The authors also discuss the action, other than the experiment, they took when professionals denied their analysis on CBS. The authors used both a logos and pathos approach in their article by using facts and emotions to keep their reader attentive. The source uses historical background to
explain CBS and what it is usually confused for as well as used different terms to familiarize the term to their audience.


Alison argues that child's environment can affect its mental health, causing disabilities and taking a toll on the way a child can live his adolescence. The author goes on to discuss that not one system of the US identifies and treats children with mental illnesses and disorders. This source provides extra background information on how this country does not pay attention or uses resources to help those with serious mental health issues.


Damas-Mora and company is a source found when the condition of Charles Bonnet Syndrome misdiagnosis was becoming a bigger problem than before. In this article the source speaks on the historical background on CBS as well as who the misdiagnosis are coming from. The authors also speaks on how society viewed CBS in their time (CBS) explaining how damaging that was to the patients.

This source will help me argue that treatments for postpartum depression are extremely scarce. “New research from independent market analyst’s datamonitor (DTM.L) has found that postpartum depression is a vastly undertreated illness that can affect a child’s development as well as the mother.” This evidence can aid my argument on why we need to raise awareness to PPD and treatments.


This article discusses the amount of people from around the world that go untreated or undiagnosed with depression. Depression is a serious matter that is often times being dismissed because it not a physical illness. Although the illness is not physical, the effects of it are just as horrible or even worse. The images in the article provide a visual of how many people are being affected around the world.

This source focuses on further treatment and reducing the stigma of mental health. This article discusses fears towards the stigma and the effects it can have on them mentally and physically. This will help support the argument of ending the negative stigma.


Experiences of stigma from others among people with a history of drug addiction are understudied in comparison to the strength of stigma associated with drug addiction. Work that has studied these experiences has primarily focused on stigma experienced from healthcare workers specifically even though stigma is often experienced from other sources as well. Because stigma has important implications for the mental health and recovery efforts of people in treatment, it is critical to better understand these experiences of stigma. Therefore, we characterize drug addiction stigma from multiple sources using qualitative methodology to advance understandings of how drug addiction stigma is experienced among methadone maintenance therapy patients and from whom. Results demonstrate that methadone maintenance therapy patients experience prejudice, stereotypes, and discrimination from friends and family, coworkers and employers, healthcare workers, and others. Discussion highlights similarities and differences in stigma experienced from these sources.

This article features the cultural factors of eating disorders. This may be related to stigma of mental illness because we could be arguing societies input on bulimia, anorexia and eating disorders as a factor. It can be used as information to counter argue cultural effects on eating disorders.


This article studies the relation between adolescents and depression. The researchers study sociological issues in which adolescents are more defenseless too. They are more susceptible to social problems in education status, poverty and other social alternations. This article is helpful because it helps make sense between a child’s experience and an adult’s experience with depression.


This source will aid my argument on why treatment and prevention is so important when it comes to a woman accepting that they have developing risk factors of postpartum depression. Evidence based practices are used to collect this specific data that I can use in my essay. Management and improving a woman’s mental health in order to care for her baby is the awareness and information I will discuss as well as the outcomes of treatment. This also discusses the successful diagnosis doctors have identified women with PPD in
order to monitor results and go over treatments. In order to end the negative stigma we must bring awareness to the issue.


The rural countries are not giving their patients that are battling depression sufficient care or attention. The medical needs of depressed patients are not being met.


In this article, the authors study chemical imbalances in the brain. The idea of a chemical imbalance being the cause for depression originated in the mid-20th century. This first began when scientists found the existence of Monoamine in the central nervous system. Monoamine is a neurotransmitter that is hypothesized as a cause for depression in low levels. Before they began, the participants were asked to complete a survey. The researchers wanted to know the causes the participants believed for their depression. A total of ninety-one percent believed the cause for their depression was because of a chemical imbalance. The others believed it might have been the effect of something else. However, the scientific study did not prove that the chemical imbalance was the only cause for depression. France, Lysaker, and Robison studied the levels of Monoamines in patients and animals. They found that at times, the placebo effect may be more useful
than an antidepressant to recondition the supposed chemical imbalance. Therefore, depression can be alleviated through psychotherapy and other forms of exercises than through medication. Since medication to treat neurotransmitters in depression may not always be necessary, it further enhances the unlikely possibility for a chemical imbalance to be the only cause of depression. This article is useful because it is an one of the argumentative causes for depression. It provides evidence and explanations for Monoamine levels in participants. It also challenges beliefs for causes of depression within the study group.


The way that mental patients are treated and seen is detrimental to their outcome.


This article reports the findings of a study of a group of undergraduate students and their explicit and implicit reactions to mental health treatments. The study found that among both the explicit and implicit surveys, both had a more negative response to mental health treatments. Additionally, the survey showed that students who had previously received mental health treatments showed a much more negative explicit response on the surveys.
The fact that students who had received treatment had a negative response shows that the mental health systems has problems.


This journal article discusses how in mental patients with repeat suicide attempts, half who received treatment felt that their treatments were inadequate.


This review talks about how the majority of people who have a mental illness do not seek help. This source can be used for all of my group members essay because their topics relate to ending the negative stigma of mental illness. This review provides vital evidence on knowledge, attitudes, and supportive behaviors that can help put an end to the negative stigma. Interventions targeting the stigma of mental health will allow awareness to the stigma mental health still carries.


Worldwide, more than 70% of young people and adults with mental illness do not receive any mental health treatment from health care staff. The difference between true prevalence and treated prevalence can be called the treatment gap. This article describes
the roles that stigma and discrimination contribute to the treatment gap. This is helpful because closing this gap will help people in need.


Richard Heyman and Amy Smith identify how a victim of abuse and mental illness can grow up to be traumatized and reflect his past experiences onto others.


Hisashi and Dai explain the importance of treating and identifying mental illnesses in children.


This article explains the differences between gender in depression. The authors proposed a model to study participants within different categories. For example, they examined environmental factors that contributed to depression. They also studied biological and cognitive factors that contributed to depression. According to their calculations, females are more likely to be depressed than males. Compared to the majority of men, females are impacted more by environmental factors. For instance, beauty standards are implanted with more frequency in females. Genetic vulnerability (e.g. 5 HTTLPR Polymorphism) leads to depressogenic defenselessness is more visible in females. This study is helpful because it separates reasons and causes for depression. It helps understand depression in male and female anatomy. Also, it helps understand depression in different areas such as in the environment, biology and cognition.

Jan, Tiffany, Del Castillo, Jorge. “Visual Hallucinations: Charles Bonnet Syndrome.”

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Jan and Del Castillo’s article include both personal research on Charles Bonnet Syndrome and a discussion based on the studies found. The source (in the discussion) speaks on the confusion doctors have when dealing with a patient dealing with CBS, they explain the other conditions that are normally confused with CBS and discusses the similarities between the two. Having to do with the research they input some sort of historical background on CBS to fill in their audience on what they are speaking on. The authors also include personal stories and personal analysis from each


Joormann, Jutta, and Ian H. Gotlib. "Emotion Regulation in Depression: Relation to Cognitive Inhibition." Cognition & emotion 24.2 (2010): 281–298. PMC. Web. 8 May 2017. This article suggests that emotion regulation plays an important role in the consistency of depression. The authors argue that individuals do not differ in their initial response to depression but in their ability to recover. This is may be useful because it provides an insight to the differences between emotion regulation. For instance, the individual's cognition inhibition is studied separately.


The study shows that fewer adults with severe mental illness perceived their treatments as effective as compared to those without. Additionally, fewer participants felt that their treatment environment was supportive. This further shows that even in people who are experiencing treatment, the treatments for mental illness are highly stigmatized.


This article shows links between negative societal and internal stigmas, mental health recovery, and the quality of life among those suffering from a mental illness.


This article focuses on the diagnosing are aiding ways that stigmas in the general population. It discusses the need for awareness for healthcare professionals for the stigma and shame and why they are so prevalent.


This journal article shows that there are low rates of college students seeking mental health care due to the stigma surrounding it. The author encourages students to be more educated on mental health as a form of stigma change. This can be used to provide more evidence on a different demographic for the effects of stigma towards mental illnesses.


Raymond a researcher who studies mental illness describes the work of psychiatrists. He states that people who work in this profession should be used as a resource and not stereotyped. Working with individuals as such can improve the knowledge one has on mental illnesses. This source provides us with a solution to be informed about mental illness.


This source shows signs of a mother going through postpartum depression as her doctor notices her lack of care for her newborn. I can relate this to the negative stigma that is associated with these signs and compare the two because if the doctor notices it other people might to and not have such a casual response to it.

This article provides a study of the causes and effects of the stigma towards seeking mental health care in a workplace environment, which can be useful for showing the lengths of the damage that the stigma towards mental illnesses may cause.


This journal article shows studies of people having trouble accessing and receiving mental health care related to the stigma towards mental illnesses. With this evidence, a group member can prove that this stigma acts as a barrier in mental health care. This also can be used to argue that a change in the mental health care system is needed in order to properly care for those suffering from mental illnesses.


Article emphasis the classic knowledge of mental illnesses and how they may have gotten their information wrong that caused stigma and discrimination.

Pliskin NH, Kiolbasa TA, Towle, VL. “Charles Bonnet Syndrome: An Early Marker for

Pliskin and company inputs their insight on Charles Bonnet Syndrome. This is the source that will be used to discuss what professionals that disagree with the existence of CBS. The authors bring in personal stories and historical information as well.


Potts argues why Charles Bonnet Syndrome should be taken seriously, by explaining the lack of research on the cause, which she claims to be the reason for the often misdiagnosis. According to the author, if doctors spent more time researching and fundraising for the cause of the misdiagnosis of CBS would not be an issue. Pott uses personal experiences she has had with patients who were misdiagnosed and how it affected their hallucinations. She explains to her audience how damaging this could be to the human brain and even the eyes. The source uses historical background information as well as personal research. The author also uses a logos approach in her article on her research.


Randall Reback analyzes the importance of a child's school environment. He goes on to say how a specific environment and attention can cause changes to a child's development. His research also shows how teachers don't know the differences of a child misbehaving and a serious condition. Teachers lack knowledge and must be educated in this matter.
Reback states that kids are punished instead of helped. This source provides background on how children mental health is misunderstood.


Improving mindsets and awareness in teenagers regarding mental disorders. Looks through the negative correlations between stigma and mental illnesses made by teens and trying to turn it around to a positive outlook.


Rovner, an English psychologist, shares his personal research on Charles Bonnet Syndrome. Provides his insight on the familiarity doctors have on CBS.


This article explains the body’s response to a mental illness.

Schierenbeek, Isabell, et al. “Barriers to Accessing and Receiving Mental Health Care in Eastern


Warrick identifies and analyzes how hypersensitivity is questioned. The fact of a mental illness being questioned and not allowing enough resources for an individual is outrage as he explains in his article. People with hypersensitivity are often misunderstood and are stigmatized. This source helps in our related topic because it identifies the importance of understanding and taking a mental illness serious.