ALICIA KOPLOWITZ FUNDACION

APPLICATION FOR PhD FELLOWSHIP

Applicant and proposed external PhD supervisor: Prof. Dr. Jim van Os
Department of Psychiatry and Psychology Maastricht University Medical Centre The Netherlands j.vanos@maastrichtuniversity.nl

A. Credentials of supervisor:

Personal statement

I have obtained funding for, and supervised over 60 PhD projects. Over the period 2009-2015, I was coordinator of a €12M EU FP7 IP project on gene-environment interactions in schizophrenia; over the period 2006-2012, I was member of the Psychosis Group of the DSM-5 Task Force. I am Director of Psychiatric Services, Teaching and Research at Maastricht University Medical Centre and run a service for treatment-resistant depression and first episode psychosis. We are in the process of piloting recovery-based and e/mHealth-based disruptive mental health service transformation in the Netherlands.

Positions and Honors

In 2011, I was elected member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW); I appear on the 2014 & 2015 Thomson-Reuter *Web of Science* lists of the world's 'most influential scientific minds' of our time.

Other relevant experience and professional memberships

Editorial board positions: European Psychiatry; Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica; Schizophrenia Research; Psychological Medicine; Journal of Mental Health; Schizophrenia Bulletin; Early Intervention in Psychiatry; Psychosis Journal; Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences. Academic Editor, PLoS ONE

Web of Science Hirsch Index: 87; Google Scholar: 111

B. Contribution to Science

Gene-environment interactions

I have been an early and leading researcher in the area of gene-environment interactions, and as a result became PI-coordinator of a €12M EU FP7 IP project on gene-environment interactions in schizophrenia (2009) and co-PI of the €4M Dutch collaborative GROUP project on gene-environment interactions. Four peer-reviewed publications in this area are:

GROUP (2011). Evidence that familial liability for psychosis is expressed as differential sensitivity to cannabis: an analysis of patient-sibling and sibling-control pairs. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* **68**, 138-47.
van Os, J., Kenis, G. & Rutten, B. P. (2010). The environment and schizophrenia. *Nature* **468**, 203-12.
van Os, J., Rutten, B. P. & Poulton, R. (2008). Gene-environment interactions in schizophrenia: review of epidemiological findings and future directions. *Schizophr Bull* **34**, 1066-82.
van Winkel, R. and GROUP (2011). Family-based analysis of genetic variation underlying psychosis-inducing effects of cannabis: sibling analysis and proband follow-up. *Archives of General Psychiatry* **68**, 148-57.

Extended phenotypes of mental disorders.

One of the main problems facing psychiatric research is phenotypic definition. We have spearheaded efforts to define novel subthreshold phenotypes of psychosis, mania and depression based on subtle psychometric expressions of liability in the general population cohorts. This work has led to an explosion of research by many groups worldwide and is impacting research using genetic and neuroimaging approaches. Four peer-reviewed publications in this area are:

Dominguez, M. D., Saka, M. C., Lieb, R., Wittchen, H. U. & van Os, J. (2010). Early expression of negative/disorganized symptoms predicting psychotic experiences and subsequent clinical psychosis: a 10-year study. *Am J Psychiatry* 167, 1075-82.
van Os, J. & Reininghaus, U. (2016) Psychosis as a transdiagnostic and extended phenotype in the general population. *World Psychiatry*, **15**, 118-124.
Van Os, J., Hanssen, M., Bijl, R. V. & Vollebergh, W. (2001). Prevalence of psychotic disorder and community level of psychotic symptoms: an urban-rural comparison. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 58, 663-8.
Van Os, J., Linscott, R. J., Myin-Germeys, I., Delespaul, P. & Krabbendam, L. (2009). A systematic review and meta-analysis of the psychosis continuum: evidence for a psychosis proneness-persistence-impairment model of psychotic disorder. *Psychol Med* 39, 179-95.

Momentary assessment technology in psychiatry

We have developed novel phenotypic approaches based on intensive time series experience sampling methodology (ESM) that can be used to construct mental state networks, allowing the study of gene-

environment interactions impacting on network connections in the flow of daily life. In addition, we have developed am mHealth platform based on ESM for diagnosis, evaluation of treatment and momentary assessment interventions in mental health. Four peer-reviewed publications in this area are:

Myin-Germeys, I., Krabbendam, L., Jolles, J., Delespaul, P. A. & Van Os, J. (2002). Are cognitive impairments associated with sensitivity to stress in schizophrenia? An experience sampling study. *Am J Psychiatry* 159, 443-9.
Myin-Germeys, I., van Os, J., Schwartz, J. E., Stone, A. A. & Delespaul, P. A. (2001). Emotional reactivity to daily life stress in psychosis. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 58, 1137-44.
Van Os, J., Delespaul, P., Wigman, J., Myin-Germeys, I. & Wichers, M. (2013). Beyond DSM and ICD: introducing "precision diagnosis" for psychiatry using momentary assessment technology. *World Psychiatry* 12, 113-7.
Van Os, J., Lataster, T., Delespaul, P., Wichers, M. & Myin-Germeys, I. (2014). Evidence that a psychopathology interactome has diagnostic value, predicting clinical needs: an experience sampling study. *PLoS One* 9, e86652.

Complete List of Published Work in PUBMED:
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=van+os+j+OR+os+j

C. Proposed Research Project

The department has access to a unique collection of large datasets that are relevant to the study of psychosis and affective liability in children, adolescents and transition psychiatry populations (age 12-25 years). We propose three first authorships in a research project that will analyse data from the datasets summarized in Table 1. The proposed projects are just examples; the department in fact has a wide range of clinical and population-based datasets with many rich research questions that can be analyzed and published. For example, we have just collected a novel twin study (in the context of our EUGEI project) in a mostly adolescent population, with a wide range of experimental and observational (including Experience Sampling Technology) social defeat, aberrant salience, probabilistic reasoning and many other types of data that can be examined in gene-environment interaction paradigms in association with phenotypic expression of liability of psychosis, depression and mania.

Table 1. Datasets and hypotheses.

STUDY TOPIC	SAMPLE	HYPOTHESIS
Childhood auditory verbal hallucinations (AVH) study.	The data pertains to a case-control sample of 694 children with auditory verbal hallucinations (AVH) at age 7-8 (baseline), and follow-ups of this sample at ages 12-13 (n=337) and again at ages 18-19 years (n=293) (Bartels-Velthuis *et al.*, 2010).	We will examine the predictive value of AVH characteristics, measured with the Auditory Vocal Hallucination Rating Scale interview, on 5-year and 11-year outcomes of: (i) AVH persistence, (ii) onset of delusional ideation, (iii) associations with CBCL-measured problem behaviour.
Childhood psychotic experiences (PE) in relation to cognition and the mediating role of trauma	The data pertains to a high risk cohort study of psychiatric disorders in childhood (Salum *et al.*, 2015). The cohort consists of 2512 children, of whom 958 were randomly selected and 1554 were at higher than average genetic risk because of mental disorders in the family. Detailed psychology interviews were conducted on, amongst others, cognition, trauma and psychotic experiences (PE).	We will examine the association between PE and cognitive alterations, and to what degree associations may be mediated by experience of childhood trauma.
Adolescent-onset psychosis: impact on sibling-patient endophenotype correlations	The Dutch GROUP sample is a unique cohort of 1119 patients with psychotic disorder (Korver *et al.*, 2012), of whom 277 (25%) with adolescent onset. Uniquely, the dataset also contains data based on detailed interviews with 1057 siblings of these 1119 patients, allowing for analysis of both cross-trait and within-trait, cross-sib analyses.	We will test the hypothesis that adolescent onset of psychotic disorder in the patient impacts the expression of psychopathological, neurodevelopmental and environmental liability in the sibling, suggesting that adolescent onset mediates illness severity, the expression of which clusters in families.

Bartels-Velthuis, A.A., Jenner, J.A., van de Willige, G., van Os, J. & Wiersma, D. (2010) Prevalence and correlates of auditory vocal hallucinations in middle childhood. British Journal of Psychiatry, 196, 41-46.

Korver, N., Quee, P.J., Boos, H.B., Simons, C.J., de Haan, L. & investigators, G. (2012) Genetic Risk and Outcome of Psychosis (GROUP), a multi-site longitudinal cohort study focused on gene-environment interaction: objectives, sample characteristics, recruitment and assessment methods. International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research, 21, 205-221.

Salum, G.A., Gadelha, A., Pan, P.M., Moriyama, T.S., Graeff-Martins, A.S., Tamanaha, A.C., et al. (2015) High risk cohort study for psychiatric disorders in childhood: rationale, design, methods and preliminary results. Int J Methods Psychiatr Res, 24, 58-73.

D. Training

Maastricht University has an extensive program of PhD training courses that will be made available for the candidate. The courses include English writing skills, presentation skills, basic statistics, advanced statistics, Experience Sampling Technology, use of Stata statistical programming, analysis of multilevel data, planning and organizing, scientific integrity and other courses.
During the two years, the candidate will receive personal supervision from Prof. Dr. Jim van Os. Dr. Marjan Drukker will co-supervise in the area of methodology and statistics, Dr. Sinan Guloksuz will co-supervise in the domain of scientific development and writing skills.

The candidate is welcome to conduct clinical sessions in, for example, transition psychiatry or adolescent psychiatry, however knowledge of the Dutch language is required as the proportion of English speaking patients in child and adolescent psychiatry in the Netherlands is limited.