

Appendix B:

Timeline of key PBD
articles and events

Appendix B1: Timeline of pro-PBD articles and events

WHEN	WHO	WHAT	WHAT	TITLE	WHERE
1983	Carlson G	Book chapter	Suggestion mania presents differently in children	Bipolar affective disorders in childhood and adolescence	Spectrum Publications, New York
1994	Geller B et al	Journal article	Found 'bipolarity' in 32% of depressed 6-12-year-olds during 2-5-year follow up, 80% prepubertal	Rate and predictors of prepubertal bipolarity during follow-up of 6-12-year-old depressed children	JAACAP
1995	Wozniak J et al	Journal article	Diagnosed 16% of clinic referred children with PBD, 98% comorbid ADHD	Mania-like symptoms suggestive of childhood-onset bipolar disorder in clinically referred children	JAACAP
1995	Geller B et al	Journal article	Most children with mania are "ultradian" cyclers – several mood episodes per day lasting at least 4 hours	Complex and rapid-cycling in bipolar children and adolescents: a preliminary study	J Affective Disorders
1996	Biederman J et al	Journal article	Mania in children usually chronic irritability with "affective storms", euphoria less common	Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder and juvenile mania: an overlooked comorbidity?	JAACAP
1997	Geller B & Luby J	Review article	One of JAACAP's prominent "10-year review" articles, pro-PBD hypotheses	Child and adolescent bipolar disorder: A review of the past 10 years	JAACAP
1999	CABF/Balanced Mind Foundation	Parent consumer advocacy	Received Pharma sponsorship and member donations, helped fund research, spread information to public/schools	<i>Child and Adolescent Bipolar Foundation</i> , later re-named <i>The Balanced Mind Foundation</i>	www.bpchildren.com later www.thebalancedmind.org
2000	NIMH	Meeting of experts	NIMH convened a "research round table" on "prepubertal PBD". Concluded prepubertal bipolar disorder can be diagnosed, particularly ultradian cycling with euphoria; whereas chronic irritability belonged in bipolar-NOS diagnostic category	Reported on by Nottelman et al. (20 authors) 2001: National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) research roundtable on prepubertal bipolar disorder	JAACAP
2001	Anglada T	Children's Book	Picture story book about a boy with PBD diagnosis	Brandon and the bipolar bear	BPchildren, Murdock, Florida

			(one of first of a growing genre of such books)		
2002	Papolos D & Papolos J	Book	Best-selling book, featured on the <i>Oprah Winfrey Show</i> and <i>TIME Magazine</i> . Suggested bipolar symptoms starting in utero	The bipolar child: the definitive and reassuring guide to childhood's most misunderstood disorder	Broadway books
Late 1990s		Related websites	Online self/parent diagnosis questionnaires	Juvenile Bipolar Research Foundation Bipolar Child	www.jbrf.org www.bipolarchild.com
2002	Kluger J & Song S	Magazine article	Cover story that portrayed PBD as newly discovered common disorder affecting estimated 1 million US children and teens, onset can be infancy	Inside the volatile world of the YOUNG AND BIPOLAR: Why are so many kids being diagnosed with the disorder once known as MANIC DEPRESSION	TIME Magazine August 19, 2002
2003	Biederman J	Editorial	Guest editorial introducing issue of high ranking psychiatry journal with many articles on PBD	Pediatric bipolar disorder coming of age	Biological Psychiatry
2003	Liebenluft E et al	Review article	Lead author head of pediatric mood disorders unit at NIMH. Attempt to bring clarity to the diagnostic process: "Narrow phenotype" = meet full DSM-IV criteria for mania/hypomania including elevated mood; "Intermediate phenotype" = short 1-3day episodes of mania/hypomania or episodic but only irritable mania/hypomania; "broad phenotype" = chronic irritability	Defining clinical phenotypes of juvenile mania	American J of Psychiatry
2005	Kowatch R et al	Journal article (treatment guidelines)	Eighteen authors. Seven pages of medication algorithms and half page about psychoeducation and medication compliance. Sponsored by seven pharmaceutical companies and the CABF	Treatment guidelines for children and adolescents with bipolar disorder	JAACAP
2005	Biederman et al	Journal article	8 week open-label trial of two antipsychotics on 31 preschool children found "rapid reduction of symptoms of mania" with significant weight gain	Open-label, 8-week trial of olanzapine and risperidone for the treatment of bipolar disorder in preschool-age children	Biological Psychiatry

2005	Pavuluri M et al	Review article	Second of JAACAP's prominent "10-year review" articles devoted to PBD	Pediatric bipolar disorder: A review of the past 10 years	JAACAP
2005	Soutullo C et al	Review article	Review of international articles on early onset bipolar or PBD. Finds PBD researchers in Spain, Italy, Brazil.	Bipolar disorder in children and adolescents: international perspective on epidemiology and phenomenology	Bipolar Disorders
2006	Birmaher B & Axelson D	Journal article	Course and Outcome of Bipolar Youth (COBY) multicentre study based University of Pittsburgh, longitudinal study finds progression from bipolar-NOS (≥ 4 lifetime days symptoms) to bipolar-II & bipolar-I, av. age onset 8.9-years-old	Course and outcome of bipolar spectrum disorder in children and adolescents: a review of the existing literature	Developmental Psychopathology
2007	AACAP	Official guidelines	More cautious than 10-year reviews and 2005 treatment guidelines, section expressing doubts about PBD validity, overall tone supported PBD concept and first-line pharmacotherapy	Practice parameter for the assessment and treatment of children and adolescents with bipolar disorder	JAACAP
2007	Mao A & Findling R	Editorial	Guest editorial pro-PBD in ANZJP	Growing evidence to support early intervention in early onset bipolar disorder	Australian and New Zealand J of Psychiatry
2007	Cahill C et al	Journal article	Suggested ANZ child & adolescent psychiatrists should adopt US NIMH more liberal diagnosing guidelines, while erring towards more conservative prescribing consistent with British NICE guidelines	Comparison of diagnostic guidelines for juvenile bipolar disorder	Australian and New Zealand J of Psychiatry
2007	Diler R	Book	Review by Turkish-American Uni of Pittsburgh PBD researcher of international perspectives with guest authors from various countries. Researchers adopting PBD hypotheses mainly in Turkey, Spain, Italy, Brazil, Australia	Pediatric bipolar disorder: a global perspective	Nova Science, New York, NY
2008	Geller B et al	Journal article	Noted by high ranking journal as its "most influential and cited article of the year." PBD youth still had high rates	Prospective continuity with adult bipolar-I disorder; characteristics of second and	Archives of General Psychiatry

			of ultradian cycling as young adults	third episodes; predictors of 8-year outcomes	
2008	Correll C	CME online	Noted controversy and mentioned SMD, but reinforced high comorbidity with ADHD, chronicity and rapid cycling PBD phenotype descriptions	Diagnosing and treating bipolar disorder in the child and adolescent	Medscape Psychiatry
2008	Carmichael M	Magazine article	Story of 10-year-old boy diagnosed bipolar age 25 months, had 38 psychotropic medications by age 10. No real sceptical critique of PBD	Cover story: Welcome to Max's world	Newsweek
2008	McDonnell M & Wozniak J	Book	One of best-selling books in a genre written by professionals for parents about PBD informing them of symptoms: "rapid cycling and mixed mood states are the rule.. number one symptom of mania is extreme irritability, not euphoria" and symptoms can switch on/off according to environment	Is your child bipolar?	Bantam Books, New York, NY
2009	Wozniak J & Kotarski M	Registered drug trial	8-week pilot study to test quetiapine in preschoolers	Open-label study of quetiapine for mania in preschool children 4 to 6 years of age with bipolar and bipolar spectrum disorder	ClinicalTrials.gov
2009	Pavuluri M et al	Journal article	Found "increased amygdala activation" and "less engaged" "right prefrontal systems" in PBD children. No reference to trauma literature	An fMRI study of the neural correlates of incidental versus directed emotion processing in pediatric bipolar disorder	JAACAP
2009	AACAP 56 th annual meeting	Conference	40 PBD presentations 6 SMD, 6 trad BD	American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry 56 th annual meeting program, Honolulu, Hawaii	www.aacap.org
2011	Van Meter A et al	Journal article	Highly cited meta-analysis of 12 epidemiological surveys (6 US, 6 non-US) to find PBD community prevalence of 1.8% globally	Meta-analysis of epidemiologic studies of pediatric bipolar disorder	J Clinical Psychiatry
2012	Diler R & Birmaher B	e-Book chapter	Pro-PBD chapter in the e-Textbook of the world body for child psychiatry and allied professions,	Bipolar disorder in children and adolescents	IACAPAP e-Textbook of Child and Adolescent

			cites Van Meter et al meta-analysis of community prevalence of 1.8% to encourage clinicians to not be sceptical about “persistent non-episodic manic symptoms, ultra-rapid mood cycling and BD diagnosis in preschool children”		Mental Health, IACAPAP, Geneva, Switzerland
2014	Birmaher B et al	Journal article	COBY study reports 8-year follow-up of bipolar youth with mean age 16-years. Finds worse outcome for earlier onset	Longitudinal trajectories and associated baseline predictors in youths with bipolar spectrum disorders	American J of Psychiatry
2014	Post R et al	Journal article	Argues that the cross-national studies showing vastly higher PBD rates in USA compared to Europe reflect a real higher incidence of PBD in USA, call for broad interventions	More childhood onset bipolar disorder in the United States than Canada or Europe: Implications for treatment and prevention	Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews
2015	Axelson D et al	Journal article	Results of “BIOS” offspring study show 33% had first manic episode < 10-years-old; 53% < 12-years-old	Diagnostic precursors to bipolar disorder in offspring of parents with bipolar disorder: a longitudinal study	American J of Psychiatry
2017	Post R et al	Journal article	Acknowledge 72-fold increase rate of PBD in US compared with England (James et al, 2014) but attribute to sick US children from genetic/epigenetic and environmental toxins and social stress	More childhood onset bipolar disorder in the United States than Canada or Europe: Implications for treatment and prevention	Neuroscience and Biobehavioural Reviews
2017	Wozniak J et al	Journal article	Describe familial patterns in large longitudinal cohort, called “subthreshold pediatric bipolar I disorder” and “full pediatric bipolar-I disorder”. Earlier publications of same study indicated the subjects had chronic irritable ‘broad’ PBD	Similar familial underpinnings for full and subsyndromal pediatric bipolar disorder: A familial risk analysis	Bipolar Disorders
2017	Goldstein B et al	Journal article	ISBD Task Force on PBD: major review of knowledge and directions for future research. Seek to discount ‘myths’ such as children don’t get	The International Society for Bipolar Disorders Task Force report on pediatric bipolar disorder: Knowledge to date and directions for future research	Bipolar Disorders

			bipolar disorder, PBD is only a US phenomenon, suggest SGAs are first line treatment		
2019	Nine-article debate, various authors. Carlson G & Dubicka B provided the 'debate editorial'	Journal articles	Nine-article debate based on Parry, Allison & Bastiampillai (2018) re-analysis of meta-analysis and original epidemiological surveys by Van Meter et al (2011). Two articles (Van Meter et al; Goldstein et al) supportive of PBD hypothesis; seven articles (Carlson & Dubicka; Parry et al; Hazell; Duffy; Hillegers; Stringaris; Pan et al) supportive of traditional/sceptical perspective.	Debate Editorial: Very early-onset bipolar disorder – international differences in prevalence, practice or language	Child and Adolescent Mental Health
2019	Van Meter et al	Journal article	Updated meta-analysis of epidemiological surveys: added 8 to original 12 and deleted 1 original survey for total 19 surveys (7 US, 12 non-US) to find increase prevalence of PBD from 1.8% (2011 meta-analysis) to 3.9%, though Bipolar-I rate fell from 1.2% to 0.6%	Updated meta-analysis of epidemiological studies of pediatric bipolar disorder	Journal of Clinical Psychiatry

Appendix B2. Traditional Perspectives, Sceptical of PBD and SMD/DMDD Timeline

WHEN	WHO	WHAT	WHAT	TITLE	WHERE
1921	Kraepelin E	Book	Reported rate of 0.4% of 900 patients with manic-depressive insanity had onset of first manic or depressive episode before age of 10-years-old	Manic-depressive insanity and paranoia	Livingstone, Edinburgh
1952	Barton-Hall M	Journal article	Found 2 adolescent cases of bipolar disorder in review of 2,200 children and adolescents attending a mental health clinic	Our present knowledge about manic depressive states in childhood	The Nervous Child
1992	Werry J & McClellan J	Journal article	20-year follow-up study of all psychosis cases to Auckland, NZ, inpatient unit. 59 cases of which only 3 aged 12 or younger and only 1 of these (age 9) had manic episode	Predicting outcome in child and adolescent (early onset) schizophrenia and bipolar disorder	JAACAP
1992	Thomsen et al	Journal article	Only 1.2% of all psychiatric inpatients under age 15-years in Denmark from 1970 – 1986 received mania/bipolar diagnosis	Manic depressive psychosis in children younger than 15 years: a register based investigation of 39 cases in Denmark	Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica
1996	Costello J et al	Journal article	Community survey of 4,500 9-13-year-olds in Appalachian region USA found 3-month prevalence 0% mania, 0.1% hypomania	The Great Smoky Mountains Study of Youth: goals, design, methods, and the prevalence of DSM-III-R disorders	Archives of General Psychiatry
1998	Klein R et al v Biederman J	Journal debate	Klein et al debated with Biederman who argued that “mania is mistaken for ADHD in prepubertal children”, criticised phenomenology and methodology and marked discrepancy with epidemiology	Resolved: Mania is mistaken for ADHD in prepubertal children - Negative	JAACAP
1998	Carlson G	Journal article	Suggested caution in diagnosing PBD based on structured interviews and rating scales, in an issue	Mania and ADHD: comorbidity or confusion	J of Affective Disorders

			where all other articles pro-PBD		
2005	Harris J	Journal article	Critique of PBD based on author's experience working on a high diagnosing preadolescent inpatient unit in Boston	The increased diagnosis of "juvenile bipolar disorder": what are we treating?	Psychiatric Services
2005	McClellan J	Journal article	Commentary harshly critical of PBD, accompanying the treatment guidelines of Kowatch et al. Noted that "labelling tantrums as major mental illness" and medicating pre-schoolers "undermines credibility" in child psychiatry	Commentary: treatment guidelines for child and adolescent bipolar disorder	JAACAP
2006	Carlson G & Meyer S	Journal article	Concluded "that bipolar research could benefit from a developmental psychopathology approach" and "at risk of sounding cliché, we quote HL Menken: 'Every complex problem has a solution that is simple, neat and wrong.'"	Phenomenology and diagnosis of bipolar disorder in children, adolescents, and adults: Complexities and developmental issues	Developmental Psychopathology
2006	Brotman M et al (Leibenluft E of NIMH last author)	Journal article	Prominent article seeking to redefine chronic irritability "broad phenotype" PBD as SMD that does not progress to adult bipolar disorder	Prevalence, clinical correlates and longitudinal course of severe mood dysregulation in children	Biological Psychiatry
2007	Cramer M & Mishra R	Newspaper article	Report of Dec 2006 death of 4-year-old Rebecca Riley from psychotropic medication for ADHD and PBD diagnosed when aged 2-years. Was followed through 2007 by numerous articles in Boston Globe and New York Times where academic and clinician proponents and sceptics of PBD hotly debated the diagnosis and its treatment	Girl fed fatal overdoses, court told. Parents arraigned; lawyer questions doctor's role	The Boston Globe

2007	Healy D & LeNoury J	Journal article	Critiques the multiple factors leading to rise of PBD in the US. Speculates that PBD is a "Munchausen's syndrome new variant?" where multiple third parties derive benefit	Pediatric bipolar disorder: An object of study in the creation of an illness	International Journal of Risk & Safety in Medicine
2007	Blader J & Carlson G	Journal article	Dramatic increase in PBD diagnoses in pre-teen inpatient units in US, to level where bipolar disorder most common diagnosis. Afro-american children particularly diagnosed. "Diagnostic upcoding" pressures in US health system identified	Increased rates of bipolar disorder diagnoses among US child, adolescent, and adult inpatients, 1996-2004	Biological Psychiatry
2007	Moreno C et al	Journal article	Between 1994 and 2003, primary care outpatient diagnoses of bipolar disorder in the US increased from 0.01% to 0.44%	National trends in the outpatient diagnosis and treatment of bipolar disorder in youth	Archives of General Psychiatry
2007	Olfman E editor	Book	Nine chapters by different authors, critiquing various aspects of PBD	Bipolar children: Cutting edge controversy, insights and research	Praeger Publishers, Westport, Connecticut
2007	Couric K	Current Affairs TV program	Based on interviews with PBD proponent Biederman, sceptic McClellan, mother of Rebecca Riley, former PBD diagnosed youth the program "investigates the effects of increased diagnoses of the disease in children"	What Killed Rebecca Riley? Bipolar: Dangerous diagnosis	CBS TV "60 Minutes"
2007	Duffy A	Journal article	Canadian research with offspring of adults with bipolar-I disorder finds no cases of mania/hypomania prior to age 12. Was contrasted with pro-PBD article (Chang K: Adult bipolar disorder is continuous with PBD) and editorial (Smith D: Controversies in childhood bipolar disorders)	Does bipolar exist in children? A selected review	Canadian J of Psychiatry

2008	Frontline	US TV	Introduction to program states: "Six million American children are taking psychiatric drugs, but most have never been tested on children. Is this good medicine – or an uncontrolled experiment?" The diagnosis of PBD features	The Medicated Child	PBS broadcasting
2008	Grassley C	US Senate Inquiry	Senior member of US Senate Finance Committee, Sen Charles Grassley (R, Iowa) investigated conflict of interest between doctors and pharmaceutical companies, main findings were in psychiatry including PBD researchers from Harvard and Cincinnati	"Grassley Commission"	Congressional Record e.g. Vol 154, number 91, pp S5029-5033 Reported in media, particularly New York Times
2008	Harris G & Carey B	Newspaper article	Lead article reported on conflict of interest involving 3 PBD researchers at Harvard: "whose work has helped fuel and explosion in the use of powerful antipsychotic medicines in children"	Researchers fail to reveal full drug pay	New York Times
2008	Dubicka B et al	Journal article	UK child psychiatrists only consistently diagnosed classical mania, whereas US child psychiatrists more likely to diagnose PBD phenotypes as mania in clinical vignette study	Prepubertal mania: diagnostic differences between US and UK clinicians	European Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
2009	Parry P et al	Journal article	Survey of Australian and New Zealand child psychiatrists showed limited embrace of PBD hypothesis	The paediatric bipolar hypothesis: The view from Australia and New Zealand	Child and Adolescent Mental Health
2009	Parry P et al	Conference symposium	Parry presented results of RANZCP FCAP survey; Levin E undiagnosing PBD in complex trauma children in residential care; Burke M on bioethical issues raised by PBD phenomenon; Elliott G	S31: Pediatric bipolar disorder: A critical look at an American phenomenon	American Psychiatric Association, 162 nd annual meeting, San Francisco

			reviewed literature noting discrepancies between PBD and classical bipolar disorder		
2009	RANZCP FCAP annual meeting	Conference	Zero PBD presentations	RANZCP FCAP annual meeting	Queenstown, New Zealand
2009	ESCAP annual meeting	Conference	Zero PBD presentations	European Society of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry annual meeting	Prague, Czech Republic
2009	Editorial board commentary (26 signatories)	Editorial	Highly critical editorial of "prominent psychiatrists in pharmaceutical company speakers bureaus"	Conflict of interest – an issue for every psychiatrist	American J of Psychiatry
2010	Spielman G & Parry P	Journal article	Report on over 400 internal pharmaceutical company documents concerning psychotropic medication from 6 pharmaceutical companies. Particularly in Lilly documents re Zyprexa found consistent strategy to use research, CME and DTCA marketing to increase diagnosis rates of bipolar disorder including "juvenile bipolar disorder" to maximise sales of atypical antipsychotics rebranded as "mood stabilizers", despite lack of data for this indication	From evidence-based medicine to marketing-based medicine: Evidence from internal industry documents	J of Bioethical Inquiry
2010	Holtmann M et al	Journal article	Surveyed all German child and adolescent psychiatric admissions from 200 to 2007, compared to the US rates Blader & Carlson (2006) found: US under age 12 = 73/100,000 pop.; Germany under age 15 = 0.14/100,000 pop.; US adolescents over age 12 = 204/100,000, German adolescents over age 15 = 5.2/100,000	Bipolar disorder in children and adolescents in Germany: national trends in the rates of inpatients, 2000-2007	Bipolar Disorders
2010	Frances A	Journal article/ Blog post	Described a "false" and "fad" "epidemic" of childhood bipolar disorder due to researchers ignoring strict DSM criteria	Psychiatric diagnosis gone wild: The "epidemic" of childhood bipolar disorder	Psychiatric Times

			and the influence of the pharmaceutical industry, that has created a public health dilemma with the diagnosis potentially carrying lifelong stigma as well as unwarranted over-medication		
2011	Kaplan S	Book	Prof of child psychiatry at Penn State Uni writes critique of PBD phenomenon and starts a blog with same title at Psychology Today – online magazine of National Board for Certified Counsellors, originally owned by American Psychological Association	Your child does NOT have bipolar disorder: How bad science and good public relations created the diagnosis	Praeger, Santa Barbara
2012	Parry P	Book chapter	Systematic review of PBD literature found almost no mention of attachment theory, neglect or maltreatment terms, minimal consideration of trauma/PTSD and child abuse, very low rates of reported abuse in clinical and research PBD cohorts, MGH-Harvard PBD researchers conceptualise infantile PBD predisposes to trauma and later PTSD	Paediatric bipolar disorder: Are attachment and trauma factors considered? In: Bipolar Disorder: A portrait of a complex mood disorder. Ed: Barnhill J	InTech, Rijeka, Croatia
2012	Paris J	Conference presentation	Prof of child psychiatry, McGill Uni, Canada and former chief-editor of the Canadian J Psychiatry, confirmed statement during his presentation: “When psychiatrists 50 years from now look back on our current era in psychiatry, they will understand that the diagnosis of PBD is the greatest scandal to ever befall psychiatry.”	The ideology behind DSM-5 In Symposium 19: Philosophical and pragmatic problems for DSM-5	American Psychiatric Association 165 th annual meeting, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

2012	Parry P & Levin E	Journal article	Argued that the PBD phenomenon reflected a paradigm shift in psychiatry where neurobiological explanations predominated with limited regard for environmental context, DSM descriptive model and influence of pharmaceutical industry and US health care system exacerbated this	Pediatric bipolar disorder in an era of "mindless psychiatry"	J of Trauma and Dissociation
2013	Duffy A & Carlson G	Journal article	Concluded: "Evidence overwhelmingly suggests that BD typically onsets in adolescence and early adulthood, with the depressive polarity of the illness dominating the early course." Criticised "over-reliance on symptoms and parental report alone" without reference to developmental stage and environmental stressors	How does a developmental perspective inform us about the early natural history of bipolar disorder?	J of the Canadian Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
2013	DSM-5	Diagnostic manual	DMDD, a rapidly formulated diagnostic category based on less than a decade of research into SMD is formally adopted into the DSM with a stated part rationale of reducing overdiagnosis of PBD	Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorder	DSM-5, American Psychiatric Association
2014	Carlson G & Klein D	Review article	Argued that research into bipolar disorder is divided into conservative (informant concordance of clear episodes of manic symptoms) and liberal (any informant description of persisting symptoms overlapping with comorbidities) viewpoints that each arrive at internally consistent results that have "are so different that it is extremely difficult to	How to understand divergent views on bipolar disorder in youth	Annual Review of Clinical Psychology

			compare studies from these different perspectives.”		
2014	James A et al	Journal article	Rate of PBD diagnoses for children and teens to age 19-years in US 100.9/100,000 population v England 1.4/100,000 pop. No prepubertal PBD diagnoses in England and more US diagnoses by age 5-years-old than by age 19-years-old in England	A comparison of American and English hospital discharge rates for pediatric bipolar disorder, 2000 to 2010	JAACAP
2014	Parry P et al	Journal article	Comment article on PBD as a “diagnostic epidemic” of a prematurely reified research hypothesis in the context of neglect of attachment and trauma factors, descriptive nosological model, influence of pharmaceutical industry and health care limitations particularly in the USA, with serious iatrogenic consequences	Reification of the paediatric bipolar hypothesis in the USA	Lancet Psychiatry
2014	Kessing et al	Journal article	Annual incidence of bipolar disorder first cases (all national health data) in under-19 year-olds was 0.001% for 1995-2003, and 0.004% for 2004-2012, median age onset 17.2-years-old	Are rates of pediatric bipolar disorder increasing? Results from a nationwide register study	International J of Bipolar Disorders
2015	Clacey J et al	Journal article	Compared hospital discharge rates of bipolar disorder across 5 countries. For the 5-9 age group rate/100k pop. were: US 27; Australia 0.14; NZ 0.22; England 0.00; Germany 0.03.	Paediatric bipolar disorder: international comparisons of hospital discharge rates 2000-2010	BJPsych Open
2016	Rao P et al	Journal article	Report hospital discharge rates for Germany 2000-2013. Of all child and adolescent psychiatric admission bipolar disorder only ranged from 0.22% to 0.27%	Bipolar disorder in children and adolescents: diagnostic inpatient rates from 2000 to 2013 in Germany	International J of Bipolar Disorders

2017	Duffy A & Malhi G	Editorial	Critiques PBD phenotypes for not being typical of classical bipolar disorder developing in adolescence or later in “familial high-risk populations”	Mapping the developmental trajectory of bipolar disorder: Importance of prerequisite groundwork	Australian and New Zealand J of Psychiatry
2017	Duffy A et al	Journal article	Major review of six high-risk offspring studies (3 US, 3 non-US). Five find results consistent with classical perspective of mania/hypomania onset from mid to late adolescence. BIOS study has discrepant results with earlier mean age onset. Also find precursor sleep and anxiety disorder syndromes	The clinical trajectory of emerging bipolar disorder among the high-risk offspring of bipolar parents: current understanding and future considerations	International J of Bipolar Disorders
2017	Parry P et al	Journal article	Reanalysis of the 12 epidemiological studies meta-analysed by Van Meter et al (2011). Found if parent-youth concordance and impairment criteria used then prevalence rates of bipolar disorder close to zero. No hard evidence of any prepubertal cases in the 12 studies	Measurement issues: ‘Paediatric bipolar disorder’ rates are lower than claimed – a re-examination of the epidemiological surveys used by a meta-analysis	Child and Adolescent Mental Health
2018	Parry P et al	Journal article	Commentary on ISBD Task Force on PBD report (Goldstein et al, 2017)	Lacunae in the evidence for pediatric bipolar disorder: A response to the ISBD Task Force Report	Bipolar Disorders
2018	Duffy A et al	Journal article	Systematic literature review of use of lithium in children by the ISBD Task Force on Lithium Treatment in conjunction with the International Group for The Study of Lithium Treated Patients (IGSLI). Found lithium generally less effective than risperidone for PBD phenotypes, in contrast to classical mania in older adolescents	Efficacy and tolerability of lithium for the treatment of acute mania in children with bipolar disorder: A systematic review: A report from the ISBD-IGSLI joint task force on lithium treatment.	Bipolar Disorders

2019	<p>Nine-article debate, various authors.</p> <p>Carlson G & Dubicka B provided the 'debate editorial'</p>	Journal articles	<p>Nine-article debate based on Parry, Allison & Bastiampillai (2018) re-analysis of meta-analysis and original epidemiological surveys by Van Meter et al (2011). Two articles (Van Meter et al; Goldstein et al) supportive of PBD hypothesis; seven articles (Carlson & Dubicka; Parry et al; Hazell; Duffy; Hillegers; Stringaris; Pan et al) supportive of traditional/sceptical perspective.</p>	Debate Editorial: Very early-onset bipolar disorder – international differences in prevalence, practice or language	Child and Adolescent Mental Health