



Metacognition in Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders: From Research to Clinical Practice

Guest Editor:

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Message from the Guest Editor

Metacognition may be defined as “knowledge and cognition about cognitive phenomena” (Flavell, 1979) or “the ability to think of one’s and others’ thinking” (Wells and Purdon, 1999). Interestingly, patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorders (SSD), undoubtedly the most serious mental illness, have been consistently found to have poorer metacognitive performance than the general population (Beck et al., 2004). Most importantly, these metacognitive deficits were linked with more severe psychotic symptoms (Lysaker et al., 2018), including impaired insight (David, 2019), and poorer clinical and social outcomes (Lysaker et al., 2018). Interestingly, metacognitive interventions were shown to reduce symptom severity (Philipp et al., 2019) and improve insight (Lopez-Morinigo et al., 2020), although the impact of these therapies on long-term clinical and social outcomes remains to be established.

Within this context, we encourage researchers in the field to submit your findings for publication in this Special Issue, of which patients (and their families and carers) should become the main recipients.

I look forward to receiving your manuscripts.

