This issue of *Psychiatric Annals*, guest edited by Dr. S. Charles Schulz, identifies an emerging approach to the treatment of early-onset schizophrenia. In their articles, the authors advocate for early diagnosis, ideally before the full criteria for schizophrenia are evident, as well as prompt treatment with new-generation medications and deployment of patient support and coaching to minimize both the stress of symptoms and to increase socialization. The early-treatment modality requires a dedicated team of clinicians and counselors to be available as needed to help with acute problems or emergencies, and to teach the patient in various areas of functioning.

To improve long-term patient outcome, this aggressive, early-treatment paradigm would begin before the full syndrome criteria are met, rather than the current average of 78 weeks from the first occurrence. Will this comprehensive treatment plan for first-onset psychosis work? A final analysis is not yet apparent; however, as noted in this issue, funding has been allocated to follow up with current studies that are in progress.

As professional clinicians in the field, we are witness to a wide range of outcomes in patients with schizophrenia, ranging from some who are functional to those who are not and suffer from more severe, chronic symptoms. Prompt exposure to innovative wrap-around treatment coupled with new-generation medications is a worthy exploration that could potentially change the course of many lives. Stay tuned.

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