

Resource Summary Report

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MATRICS - Measurement And Treatment Research to Improve Cognition in Schizophrenia

RRID:SCR_005644

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

MATRICS - Measurement And Treatment Research to Improve Cognition in Schizophrenia (RRID:SCR_005644)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.matrics.ucla.edu/index.html>

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Description: Cognitive deficits -- including impairments in areas such as memory, attention, and executive function -- are a major determinant and predictor of long-term disability in schizophrenia. Unfortunately, available antipsychotic medications are relatively ineffective in improving cognition. Scientific discoveries during the past decade suggest that there may be opportunities for developing medications that will be effective for improving cognition in schizophrenia. The NIMH has identified obstacles that are likely to interfere with the development of pharmacological agents for treating cognition in schizophrenia. These include: (1) a lack of a consensus as to how cognition in schizophrenia should be measured; (2) differing opinions as to the pharmacological approaches that are most promising; (3) challenges in clinical trial design; (4) concerns in the pharmaceutical industry regarding the US Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) approaches to drug approval for this indication; and (5) issues in developing a research infrastructure that can carry out clinical trials of promising drugs. The MATRICS program will bring together representatives of academia, industry, and government in a consensus process for addressing all of these obstacles. Specific goals of the NIMH MATRICS are: * To catalyze regulatory acceptance of cognition in schizophrenia as a target for drug registration. * To promote development of novel compounds to enhance cognition in schizophrenia. * Leverage economic research power of industry to focus on important but neglected clinical targets. * Identify lead compounds and if deemed feasible, support human proof of concept trials for cognition in schizophrenia.

Abbreviations: MATRICS

Synonyms: Measurement And Treatment Research to Improve Cognition in Schizophrenia, Measurement Treatment Research to Improve Cognition in Schizophrenia

Resource Type: knowledge environment

Keywords: schizophrenia, cognitive deficit, memory, attention, executive function, disability, cognition, clinical

Related Condition: Schizophrenia

Funding: NIMH

Resource Name: MATRICS - Measurement And Treatment Research to Improve Cognition in Schizophrenia

Resource ID: SCR_005644

Alternate IDs: nlx_146271

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080231+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T190257+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for MATRICS - Measurement And Treatment Research to Improve Cognition in Schizophrenia.

No alerts have been found for MATRICS - Measurement And Treatment Research to Improve Cognition in Schizophrenia.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 6 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [ASWG](#) .

Goena Vives J, et al. (2025) Deviant sound frequency and time stimuli in auditory oddball tasks reveal persistent aberrant brain activity in patients with psychosis and symptomatic remission. Journal of psychiatric research, 182, 400.

Fisher M, et al. (2016) Neuroscience-informed Auditory Training in Schizophrenia: A Final Report of the Effects on Cognition and Serum Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor. Schizophrenia research. Cognition, 3, 1.

Fenton AA, et al. (2015) Excitation-inhibition discoordination in rodent models of mental disorders. Biological psychiatry, 77(12), 1079.

Wesnes KA, et al. (2014) The role of human cognitive neuroscience in drug discovery for the dementias. Current opinion in pharmacology, 14, 62.

Hargreaves RJ, et al. (2014) Translational PET imaging research. *Neurobiology of disease*, 61, 32.

Barak S, et al. (2009) Modeling cholinergic aspects of schizophrenia: focus on the antimuscarinic syndrome. *Behavioural brain research*, 204(2), 335.