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| Sentence Number | Sentence | Epistemic types | Notes | How hard was it to classify? (easy, medium, hard) |
| 0 | Fetal Environment and Schizophrenia. |  |  |  |
| 1 | Abstract. |  |  |  |
| 2 | Schizophrenia and related disorders are adult-onset illnesses with no definitively established risk factors. |  |  |  |
| 3 | Several studies report that exposures to infection and nutritional deprivation during early development may elevate the risk of later developing schizophrenia, specifically during the prenatal period. |  |  |  |
| 4 | Preliminary evidence implicates lead exposure as well, suggesting that chemical exposures during early development may constitute a new class of risk factors for schizophrenia that has not been adequately investigated. |  |  |  |
| 5 | Exposure to lead is given as an example of a chemical agent for which some effects have been described throughout the life course on both general neurodevelopmental outcomes and now on a specific psychiatric diagnosis. |  |  |  |
| 6 | Findings from prospectively collected birth cohorts are offered as examples of both innovations in methodology and opportunities for future generations of investigators.. Schizophrenia and schizophrenia spectrum disorders (SSDs) are mental illnesses of unknown etiology, typically diagnosed in adolescence or adulthood. |  |  |  |
| 7 | With no known cure, these diseases are frequently associated with long-term disability and staggering social and economic costs. |  |  |  |
| 8 | Over the past 20 years, researchers have theorized that exposures that elevate the risk of later developing schizophrenia may occur during the prenatal period. |  |  |  |
| 9 | A current version of the “neurodevelopmental hypothesis” of schizophrenia states that gene–environment interactions alter the structure and function of the developing brain, contributing to the onset of schizophrenia later in life (Murray and Lewis 1987;Waddington and Youssef 1987;Weinberger 1987). |  |  |  |
| 10 | Although this working hypothesis is now widely used, the underlying mechanisms are the subject of ongoing debate. |  |  |  |
| 11 | In this review we consider methods being used to study the prenatal environment and schizophrenia, particularly the relationship between prenatal lead (Pb) exposure and schizophrenia.. . |  |  |  |
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