

Report on Nuro Psychiatry Disorder

On 14th November 2019, a special lecture on Nuro Psychiatry Disorder was organized on the occasion of celebrating Mental Health Day. Prof Poornima, Department of English, KSOU spoke on '**Chemistry Stage Performance Regarding Nuro Psychiatry Disorder**'. Addressing the students she said 'Neuropsychiatry' is a branch of medicine that deals with mental disorders attributable to diseases of the nervous system. It preceded the current disciplines of psychiatry and neurology, which had common training. However, psychiatry and neurology have subsequently split apart and are typically practiced separately. Nevertheless, neuropsychiatry has become a growing subspecialty of psychiatry and it is also closely related to the fields of neuropsychology and behavioral neurology.

Neuropsychiatric disorder is a blanket medical term that encompasses a broad range of medical conditions that involve both neurology and psychiatry. The key component of neuropsychiatric disorders is that the symptoms tend to impact brain function, emotion and mood. These can range from problems with focus and learning in the case of ADHD to sadness, irritability, memory problems, mood problems, depression to a variety of other psychiatric and/or neurological symptoms. A chemical imbalance in the brain is said to occur when there's either too much or too little of certain chemicals, called neurotransmitters, in the brain. Neurotransmitters are natural chemicals that help facilitate communication between your nerve cells. Examples include norepinephrine and serotonin. It's often said that mental health conditions, such as depression and anxiety, are caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain. The hypothesis is sometimes called the chemical imbalance hypothesis or chemical imbalance theory. In fact, the medical community has largely refuted this theory. Researchers argue that the chemical imbalance hypothesis is more of a figure of speech. It doesn't really capture the true complexity of these conditions. In other words, mental health conditions aren't simply caused by chemical imbalances in the brain.

Pointing out the difference between Neurological and Psychiatric disorder she said- Neurological disorders like Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, and Alzheimer's disease can be clustered together because they all involve malfunction of or damage to the nervous system — the brain, spinal cord, and nerves. Nervous system infections are also treated by neurologists. The hallmarks of psychiatric disorders, on the other hand, are disturbed behavior and emotional state. While neurological disorders involve damage to and degeneration of the nervous system, sometimes that damage can alter the communication between neurons. When it does, those changes can manifest themselves in problems with behavior, body control, memory, and mood. In other words, the same problems psychiatrists treat. That's not surprising because most scientists believe problematic communication between neurons in our brains underpins psychiatric disorders. Neuronal communication has been implicated in depression, behavioral problems, posttraumatic stress disorder, attention deficit

hyperactivity disorder, and schizophrenia. These disorders can affect social interactions, mood, concentration, memory, and body control.

The programme concluded with a vote of thanks proposed by Smt Deepu.P, Principal VVLC.

