

# Editorial on Neuropsychiatry and Treatment

Mary Wells\*

Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Virginia Commonwealth University Health System, Richmond, USA

## Editorial

Neuropsychiatric disorder is a wide word that refers to a variety of medical disorders involving both neurology and psychiatry. Organic or Neuropsychiatry Psychiatry is a field of medicine that studies the relationship between psychiatry and neurology in order to better understand and attribute behaviour to the interplay of neurobiology and social psychology variables. The mind is regarded as a "emergent characteristic of the brain" in neuropsychiatry, although other behavioural and neurological specialities may regard the two as distinct entities. Neuropsychiatry predates the present specialties of psychiatry and neurology, which had historically shared training, but have since separated and are now generally practised independently. Neuropsychiatry is now a burgeoning specialisation of psychiatry, since it closely links the areas of neuropsychology and behavioural neurology and seeks to use this knowledge to better treat disorders that fall under both neurological and mental disorder classifications.

Schizophrenia, depression and autism are all neuropsychiatric disorders that have a significant impact on people's health, as well as their capacity to study and function. Researchers are now making headway in identifying the biological basis of these illnesses, after a half-century of concentrated work. Advances in genomics and large-scale research, as well as the creation of new animal models, are increasing our understanding of these illnesses and presenting the possibility of radically alternative treatment approaches.

The fact that symptoms of neuropsychiatric diseases affect brain function, emotion and mood is a fundamental feature. These symptoms can range

from irritability, sadness, memory problems, mood problems, depression and a variety of other psychiatric and/or neurological symptoms in the case of ADHD to sadness, irritability, memory problems, mood problems, depression and a variety of other psychiatric and/or neurological symptoms. Sheppard Pratt neuropsychiatrists collaborate with patients, families and caregivers to optimise healing and recovery prospects.

Before establishing a tailored treatment plan, we get to know your loved one. Psychiatric medicines and treatments, such as cognitive behavioural therapy, may be included in this approach. Treatments will differ depending on the exact reason, clinical presentation and severity. With the aid of psychiatric medicines, many patients begin to feel better. Our neuropsychiatrists choose the treatments that are most likely to be effective while reducing the chance of negative side effects. The appropriate psychiatric medicine is determined by the severity of your loved one's symptoms.

We understand that medicine is an important element of some people's treatment plans. Actual incidental effects like dazedness, drowsiness, changes in hunger, rest disturbance and additionally weight acquire, just as passionate/mental incidental effects, for example, state of mind swings, lack of engagement in exercises, or emotional numbness, are all possible with psychiatric medicines, as are all pharmaceuticals. Antipsychotics can cause lasting harm by causing tardive dyskinesia or Parkinsonism and they can even kill you if you take them for too long or at the wrong dose. Always consider the hazards of pharmaceutical usage with a competent health expert before deciding if the risks are worth the possible benefits or whether another treatment approach is a better choice.

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**\*Address for Correspondence:** Mary Wells, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Virginia Commonwealth University Health System, Richmond, USA. E-mail: mary.wellj@vcuhealth.org

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