

## A Note on Brief Study and Uses of Psychotropic Drug

Saangi Catherine\*

Department of Pharmacology, University of Kent, England, United Kingdom

### ABOUT THE STUDY

Psychoactive medicines can generate brain alterations that either offset or enhance some of their effects; these changes can be useful or dangerous. However, there is abundant evidence that the relapse rate of mental diseases is adversely related to the length of correctly followed treatment regimens (that is, the relapse rate decreases significantly over time), and to a much greater extent than placebo.

### Uses

**Anesthesia:** General anesthesia is a type of psychoactive drug that is used to relieve pain and other unpleasant sensations in people. The majority of anesthetic agents render the patient unconscious, allowing them to undertake medical operations such as surgery without feeling physical pain or emotional anguish. Anesthetics influence the GABA and NMDA systems to cause unconsciousness. Propanolol, for example, is a GABA agonist, whereas ketamine is an NMDA antagonist.

**Pain management:** To manage pain, psychoactive drugs are frequently prescribed. Endogenous opioid peptides are primarily responsible for the subjective perception of pain. As a result, psychoactive that acts on this neurotransmitter pathway, also known as opioid receptor agonists are frequently used to treat pain. Opiate narcotics, such as morphine and codeine, are examples of this family of medications, which can be extremely addictive. Analgesics include steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs like aspirin and ibuprofen. By blocking the enzyme cyclooxygenase, these drugs also reduce eicosanoid-mediated inflammation.

**Mental disorders:** Psychiatric medications are psychoactive drugs that are prescribed to treat mental and emotional disorders or to help people overcome difficult behavior. Psychiatric drugs are divided into six categories:

- Clinical depression, dysthymia, anxiety, eating disorders, and borderline personality disorder are all treated with antidepressants.

- Stimulants are drugs that are used to treat diseases like attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and narcolepsy, as well as to help people lose weight.
- Antipsychotics are medications that are used to treat psychotic symptoms such as those caused by schizophrenia or severe mania, as well as to treat clinical depression.
- Drug treatments are medications that are used to treat bipolar and schizoaffective disorders.
- Anxiolytics are drugs that are used to treat anxiety disorders.
- Depending on the dosage, depressants can be used as hypnotics, sedatives, or anesthesia.

In addition, a number of psychoactive compounds are also being used to treat a variety of addictions. These include a camprostate or naltrexone for alcoholism treatment, and methadone or buprenorphine maintenance therapy for opioid addiction treatment.

**Recreation:** Many psychoactive drugs, including those having accepted medical and mental health purposes, are consumed for their mood and perception altering effects. Caffeine, alcohol, cocaine, LSD, nicotine, and cannabis are examples of psychoactive drugs. Stimulants are substances that stimulate the central nervous system. For its euphoric effects, they are used recreationally.

Perceptual and cognitive alterations are caused by hallucinogens (psychedelics, dissociatives, and deliriants). Hypnotics are depressants that affect the central nervous system. Analgesics that depress the central nervous system, such as opiates. Because of their euphoric effects, they are used recreationally. Because of their stupefying properties, inhalants come in the form of gas aerosols or solvents, which are inhaled as a vapor. Many inhalants fit into the above categories as well (such as nitrous oxide which is also an analgesic).

Drug use is considered as a status signal in some current and ancient civilizations. In places like nightclubs and gatherings, recreational drugs are considered as status symbols. In ancient Egypt, for example, gods were commonly described holding hallucinogenic herbs.

**Correspondence to:** Dr. Saangi Catherine, Department of Pharmacology, University of Kent, England, United Kingdom, E-mail: cathsaangi99@gmail.com

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There is a continuous debate over drug prohibition because of the disagreement over recreational drug regulation. Prohibition opponents think that regulating recreational drug usage violates people's autonomy and freedom. Critics in the United States

have pointed out that prohibiting or regulating recreational and spiritual drug usage could be unconstitutional, inflicting more harm than good.