

Role of Clinical History on Psychiatric Disorders

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Psychology is a behavioral science and neurology deals with the complex aspects of human behavior. Many aspects of human behavior are distorted and it is difficult to distinguish the general behavior from the psychological deviation. With the advancements in technology, clinicians could diagnose tiny changes in the behavioral aspects.

Dires et al. in their research article discussed the factors associated with khat chewing among high school students in Jimma town of southwest Ethiopia. Authors had conducted a cross-sectional study design on 296 high school students in Jimma city using structured self-reported questionnaire (SRQ-20) which was developed by the World Health Organization (WHO). The Study findings could reveal high rate of khat chewing in the study area and are associated with risky sexual behavior and suicidal ideation. Hence author demands for the immediate and necessary action to tackle the situation [1].

Kerebih et al. had tried to assess the prevalence of common mental disorders and its associated factors among residents of Jimma town during March 2015. The study conducted a community base cross sectional study among 745 residents based on the multistage sampling technique. The study found the prevalence of common mental disorders among residents of Jimma town. This article recommended strengthening the general health care workers in the country with appropriate training [2].

Research article of Alosaimi et al., studied the level of stress, potential risk factors, and stress-coping strategies among companions in a tertiary care hospital in Saudi Arabia [3]. Sharaheeli et al. aimed to assess the prevailing medical trends like diabetes mellitus, heart diseases and hypertension in chronic psychiatric inpatients [4]. Taheri et al. identified the recurrent relapses among the patients suffering from bipolar disorder [5]. Ramsey et al. in their study evaluated the impact of pharmacogenetic testing on psychiatric symptom dimensions in routine clinical practice by using validated computer-based assessments [6]. Aberha et al. have assessed depression and anxiety among hypertensive patients [7]. Mi et al.'s research article envisaged the emotional experience and the mood-congruent working memory effect in first-onset and untreated depressive disorder patients [8]. Iheanacho et al.

in their findings explained how psychiatric education and emphasis on mental health services may have a positive impact on the progressiveness of beliefs and attitudes about mental illness [9].

These scholarly researches aim to identify and fill scientific knowledge at the human behavior and clinical history in psychiatric disorders. The current issue (Volume 19, Issue 4, 2016) will help to link the associated factors, such as behavior, clinical history, prevention and treatment in these disorders, to improve the related technology and medication. We may expect that future explorations and investments in these fields will lead to a new direction of improving mental health.

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