

## Effects of Schizophrenia on the Brain and Behaviour: A Neurological Disorder

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### ABOUT THE STUDY

Since the beginning of time, humans have struggled with a variety of psychological and neurological conditions. According to Robins and Regier, a lot of these illnesses and conditions do affect how well some physiological systems, particularly the brain, work normally. Disorders and diseases typically show themselves as atypical behavioural tendencies and associated mental symptoms.

According to Salters-Pedneault, psychiatric disorders are any behavioural or mental/cognitive symptoms that make a person feel extremely troubled. The person may also be paralysed in some way, leaving him or her extremely vulnerable to numerous disabilities, discomfort, and may even result in death. However, for a person to be diagnosed with a psychiatric condition, they must experience all of these characteristics for a minimum of two weeks.

It's crucial to remember that passing emotions like grief over the loss of a loved one or close friend may not qualify as psychiatric conditions. The study examines schizophrenia as a neurological condition.

### FUNCTIONAL DEFICITS AND BEHAVIOURAL SYMPTOMS

One of the most prevalent neurological conditions, particularly in the United States, has been schizophrenia. This severe, chronic condition has the potential to paralyse the victim's brain, impairing their capacity to think rationally.

A person suffering from the condition frequently comes to have a false perception of reality. It is typically accompanied by auditory hallucinations or delusions, abnormal thinking and talking habits, and a general malfunction in the social and occupational facets of daily life. A schizophrenic also typically displays notable cognitive deficiencies such memory loss, asocial traits, and a general lack of concern.

Early adulthood is typically when schizophrenia first manifests for people who are predisposed to the condition.

Most importantly, because laboratory testing has not yet been invented, schizophrenia can only be identified by personal experiences and the victim's observable behaviour.

### PROGNOSIS FOR SCHIZOPHRENICS

The effects of schizophrenia, an illness that affects a sizable section of the population, are extremely costly in terms of both human and financial expenses. The average life expectancy of the victims is decreased as a result of the destructive defensive mechanisms used by schizophrenics.

Extreme schizophrenia results in significant disability and a high prevalence of relapses. Suicide tendencies have also been linked to schizophrenia, particularly in the early phases of symptomatology and institutionalisation some suicide attempts, though, are typically unsuccessful.

Numerous research conducted around the world have found a strong link between schizophrenia and cigarette use. An estimated 80 to 90% of people with schizophrenia are frequent smokers, compared to 20% of the overall population. This is a particularly high rate. People that smoke typically smoke a lot of cigarettes with a lot of nicotine in them. Some claim that this is being done to alleviate symptoms. Cannabis use is widespread among those who have schizophrenia. Dementia risk is raised by schizophrenia.

### CONCLUSION

In the paper, schizophrenia was mentioned as one of the neurological disorders that affects a sizable fraction of Americans. It is a chronic condition that can negatively impact how the body generally functions normally.

The neurological underpinnings of the condition, a focus on the numerous biological and environmental elements linked to schizophrenia, cognitive and pharmaceutical strategies to cope with the disorder and the prognosis of this neurological disorder have all been covered in the paper. Therefore, it may be inferred that schizophrenia still ranks among the most dreaded neurological conditions, and much work needs to be done to fully control it.

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