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Neuropharmacology of aggressive behavior

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Background: Aggression has been recognized as a near-universal behavior with substantial influence on and implications for human and animal social systems. It can be a significant problem since escalated aggression may result in serious damage to others and can reveal itself as a symptom of psycho- pathologies. It is often considered to be the product of environmental stressors, health problems, pain, psychiatric morbidity or behavioral stressors. Psychopharmacology is a one of field of medicine that addresses the use of medications to correct or alleviate common mental illnesses. It is a scientific discipline that utilizes drugs to increase our knowledge and understanding of the workings of the mind.

Objective: The objective of this study is to review and discuss the advancements of neural mechanisms and neuropharmacological agents related to aggression.

Methods: Systematic review method was used for this study.

Results & Discussion: An imbalance in neurochemicals is thought to be the primary reason for psychological problems and seizure activity. The understanding of each neurotransmitter's functions and responsibilities explains why a decrease or increase in normal levels would cause elevated aggression. Psychopharmacology emphasizes drug induced changes in mood, thinking and behavior. Among its aim is the utilization of medicinal substances for the restoration and maintenance of mental health, the prevention of mental breakdowns, and the exploration of the reaches of the mind. Its basic purpose is to help disease, but to change the personality, improve human nature, or cure bad habits. Developing novel therapies to reduce or prevent violent outbursts is a key objective of psychopharmacological research on aggression.

Conclusion & Recommendation: Despite considerable progress, therapeutic possibilities for controlling or coping with, pathological aggressive behavior remain far from being satisfactory. Consequently, studying both the fundamental causes of aggression and dysfunctions and the modification of behavior by pharmacologic interventions is surmountable.

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