



New Opportunities and Challenges of Early Psychosis

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DESCRIPTION

Over the past 20 years, there has been significant growth and expansion in the early psychosis sector. We now have a far better grasp of the phenomenology, neurology, and early consequences of psychotic disorders. Despite tremendous research into early warning signals and evidence-based therapy, psychotic disorders have a profound impact on both children and adults. In terms of adjusted years of life with a disability, schizophrenia and related psychotic diseases are 3rd in the world. First Episode Psychosis (FEP) must be recognised and treated as soon as is practicable for both the short and long-term prognosis. If symptoms are not recognised and psychosis is not treated for a long time, functional and clinical results may be affected.

Effective and suitable mediations have been shown to improve psychopathology, personal fulfilment, and career growth in persons who are psychotic. We look at some of the conceptual, methodological, and therapeutic challenges that early psychosis research continues to encounter in this Special Issue of the Journal of Clinical Medicine. These challenges include significant unmet needs such as cognitive negative symptoms and functioning results. On essential subjects, including how to comprehend the neurobiology, course, and effects of psychosis in its early stages, the most recent findings of renowned academics and experts are reviewed.

Additionally, these authors consider additional potential mediators of functional resilience, such as higher cognitive performance at the time of the FEP, improved socioeconomic status, premorbid adjustment, and lower negative symptoms. Together, the findings of these two researches may influence the development of unique, customised treatments for functional impairments. It is therefore vital to conduct additional study on the defence and underlying processes that support cognitive functioning as a critical component, particularly pertinent to the functional result and prognosis in the early stages of psychosis.

Antipsychotic-induced weight gain, a side effect of treatment, is another debilitating factor that frequently affects functioning

in FEP. This issue looks at how antipsychotic drugs' propensity to cause weight gain is affected by differential gene expression in neuronal like cells. The authors demonstrated that SREBF transcription factors may play a role in the effects that commonly prescribed antipsychotic drugs can have on the expression of genes involved in the metabolic and lipid biosynthesis pathways. Specifically, the impacts of antipsychotic drugs on lipid digestion might impact white matter design (helpful impact) and the gamble of weight gain, lipid unsettling influences, and, thusly, metabolic condition unfavourable effects.

The findings reported in this Special Issue of the Journal of Clinical Medicine on New Opportunities Moreover, Challenges Of Early Psychosis collectively provide evidence that may guide the development of new therapeutic approaches based on the neurodevelopmental processes brain and functional and cognitive changes occurring at the time of the first episode. This knowledge could inform a personalized medicine approach for treating individuals with psychosis. Better interventions that improve functioning, as well as therapeutic strategies that aid in smoking cessation, manage the adverse effects of antipsychotic medication, and possibly preventing or delaying the onset of psychotic disorders and/or its long-term functional impairment, will be developed if we have a deeper comprehension of the relationships between plausible biomarkers, resilience, risk factors, and long-term outcomes in people with FEP. In addition, each of these studies demonstrates that an integrative approach is required from the very beginning of psychosis, prompting additional research into the effects of cognitive and potential risk factors, each of which contributes specifically to the recovery process and functional outcomes.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares there is no conflict of interest in publishing this article has been read and approved by all named authors.

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