Commentary

iMedPub Journals
www.imedpub.com

Journal of Neuro-Oncology and Neuroscience
ISSN 2572-0376

2021
Vol.6 No.02:30

Pharmacological Therapy for Neurological Disorders

Preeti Singh*

Department of Neurology, MGM Medical College and Hospital, Navi Mumbai, India

***Corresponding author:** Preeti Singh, Department of Neurology, MGM Medical College and Hospital, Navi Mumbai, India, E-mail: preetisingh.123@gmail.com

Received date: November 15, 2021; **Accepted date:** November 29, 2021**; Published date:** November 06, 2021

Citation: Preeti S (2021) Pharmacological Therapy for Neurological Disorders. Neurooncol Open Access Vol.6 No.2:30.

Description

A vast number of disorders and medical conditions can damage the nervous system, and there are hundreds of drugs available to treat them. Medications like co-beneldopa, cocareldopa, and ropinirole are commonly used to treat the symptoms of parkinson's disease. Medicines like donepezil and memantine can help reduce the progression of Alzheimer's disease. Epilepsy refers to a group of disorders in which the brain's over activity causes seizures. Anticonvulsant medications such as carbamazepine, lamotrigine, levetiracetam, or sodium valproate can be used to treat seizures. Many neurological problems are seen by family physicians, and many of them have no effective medical treatment. Headache, neuralgia, seizure disorders, movement disorders, facial palsy, cerebrovascular accidents, and meningitis are the most prevalent illnesses for which pharmacological therapy is beneficial. Each group's drug therapy is reviewed, with specific attention paid to its practical value. The ability of mobile medical applications (mHealth), music, and video games to improve pharmacotherapy results and medication adherence is being created and evaluated. Music and gamification's pleiotropic process involves intrinsic motivation and the brain reward system, assisting therapies in patients with neurological conditions such as neuropathic pain, depression, anxiety, and neurodegenerative disorders. Based on the findings of clinical trials, a unique treatment for epilepsy seizures, comorbidities, and medication non-adherence can be devised, combining antiepileptic medications with disease self-management software that delivers clinically helpful music. Because copyrighted creative elements and art are expressed in games, music, and software, clinical and regulatory challenges in developing copyrighted, drug device therapies may be offset by the value proposition of exclusivity due to patent independent protection, which can last for more than 70 years. Drugs are commonly given for central nervous system disorders for one of four purposes such as to minimize secondary damage acutely, immediately after a traumatic event in case of Spinal Cord Injury (SCI), Ischemic Cerebro Vascular Accident (CVA) and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), to manipulate neurotransmission (either to increase or decrease neurotransmission) in cases of Parkinson Disease (PD), Alzheimer's Disease (AD), psychiatric diseases, to try to slow the disease progression, in cases such as, Multiple Sclerosis (MS), Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) and to minimize signs/symptoms and secondary problems that may develop with neurological disorders as hypertone/spasticity. CNS stimulants, benzodiazepines, atypical antipsychotic, hypnotic agents, anxiolytics, non-barbiturate anesthetic, sedative-hypnotic, anti-convulsants, imidazole derivate, anti-anxiety, central nervous system agents, tranquilizer, antidepressants, Mono Amine Oxidase-Inhibitor (MAO-I), serotonin reuptake inhibitors, antiparkinsonian drugs, etc. are used as the treatment against neurological disorders.

Antidepressants

Antidepressants are prescription drugs that are used to treat major depressive illness, anxiety disorders, chronic pain, and addictions. Dry mouth, weight gain, dizziness, migraines, sexual dysfunction, and emotional blunting are all common antidepressant side effects.

Anticonvulsants

Anticonvulsants are a class of pharmacological drugs that are used to treat epileptic seizures. They are also being used more frequently to treat bipolar illness and borderline personality disorder, as many of them appear to operate as mood stabilisers, as well as neuropathic pain.

Antipsychotics

Antipsychotics, often called neuroleptics, are a type of psychotropic medicine used to treat psychosis, most commonly in schizophrenia but also in a variety of other psychotic diseases. They're also the cornerstone of bipolar illness treatment, alongside mood stabilisers.