

DOI: 10.21767/2472-5048.100023

Dual Diagnosis: Open Access Volume 1, Issue 2

Mervat Wahba*

Department of Neurology, The University of Tennessee Health Science Centre, Memphis, TN, USA

***Corresponding Author:** Mervat Wahba, The University of Tennessee Health Science Centre, Memphis, TN, USA, Tel: (901) 448-6199, E-mail: wahbam7@yahoo.com**Received date:** September 01, 2016; **Accepted date:** September 02, 2016; **Published date:** September 06, 2016**Citation:** Wahba M (2016) Dual Diagnosis: Open Access Volume 1, Issue 2. Dual Diagn Open Acc. 2016, 1:23. Doi: 10.21767/2472-5048.100023

Copyright: © 2016 Wahba M. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Editor Note

Dual diagnosis is a recent and widely followed clinical practice to overcome the failures or wrong diagnosis as the case could be leading to two different diseases. Volume1, issue 2 of the journal had published 7 articles across the countries of the globe and they were addressing the issues of dual clinical diagnosis of depression, autism, alzheimers, schizophrenia, psychiatric, anxiety, OCD, multiaxial, cerebral palsy, trigeminal neuralgia, peripheral neuropathy, PDD, MDD and dyspraxia diagnosis.

Mahajan et al., attempted to investigate the prevalence of hepatitis C among the injectable drug users of north India. In spite of the limitations of the study, the findings indicate that there is a t critical need to expand HCV counselling and testing for IDUs in the study region. The Study suggests the need of the hour to increase awareness about HCV among the public and practicing physicians [1].

Chaudhury S et al., presented an overview of on the impact of substance use on acute course of schizophrenia. Author pedantically surveyed the literature to review the co morbid substance use and schizophrenia. Overall the co-morbidity of substance abuse and schizophrenia causes diagnostic instability, resulting in a treatment failure. Thus author suggested that there is a need of better awareness and understandings for its prevention, assessment and treatment [2].

Author Singh G et al., tried to address the drug abuse across the globe, in his article aimed to identify the emerging trends and prevalence of drug abuse among the patients enrolling at

Swami Vivekananda drug de-addiction and treatment center, Amritsar. This article helps to provide the significant statics on the current alarming state of rise in heroin abuse among the studied population. The stressed the need to create awareness regarding the side effects of drug abuse and their addictive potential [3].

Aburawi SM et al., reported a clinical study as short communication and discussed about therapy to treat mental depression. Author conducted a double blind study to investigate the effect of ascorbic acid on mental depression therapy and the possible therapeutic interaction with the pharmacotherapy of the disease. Based on the Hamilton depression rating scale study concludes that ascorbic acid improves the antidepressant therapy and reduces their side effects [4].

References

1. Challeng PK, Borkakoty BJ, Chetia M, Das HK, Mahanta J (2008) Risk of hepatitis C infection among injection drug users in Mizoram, India. *Indian J Med Res* 128:640-646.
2. Aich TK, Sinha VK, Khess CR, Singh S (2004) Demographic and clinical correlates of substance abuse comorbidity in schizophrenia. *Indian J Psychiatry* 46: 135-139.
3. Narcotics Control Bureau (2012) Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India. Annual Report.
4. Suhera MA, Fathia AG, Asseid AA, Rida AA, Ahmed AK, et al. (2014) Effect of ascorbic acid on mental depression drug therapy: Clinical study. *J Psychol Psychother* 4: 1.