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Aspects of genetic disorder: Reward deficiency syndrome

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DESCRIPTION

Reward Deficiency Syndrome (RDS) affects many psychiatric disorders and it is not treated as its own separate psychiatric disorder. These disorders include a wide spectrum of addictive, compulsive, and impulsive behaviors. IBS also called behavioral disorder octopus refers to abnormal behavior caused by a failure of the reward cascade as a result of genetic and environmental effects. Irritable Bowel Syndrome (BS) interferes with normal gratification of human physiological urges such as hedonic experiences associated with food and water consumption and sexual reproduction. Hypo dopaminergic epigenetic repair the etiological basis of addictive behavior involves precise DNA-directed therapy achieved by combining the Genetic Addiction Risk Severity (GARS) test with his KB220. There is a possibility of the study.

Although additional independent studies merit further validation, the large body of literature on the known neurokinetic and psychological underpinnings of IBS suggests that dopaminergic genes among depressive cohorts and schizophrenia subgroups and revealed a significant risk of polymorphic allele overlap. The proposal is that instead of alcohol, opioids, gambling disorders or binge eating. Furthermore, IBS may be essential for species evolution and survival, as polymorphic loci of many neurotransmitters affect the function of dopaminergic networks. Unfortunately, most of the evidence on the genetic aspect comes from our lab but its acceptance is slowly beginning to emerge.

However, the concept was initially met with suspicion and was not widely accepted due to the lack of scientific backing. During this time the scientific and medical community agreed to deficits or imbalances in brain chemistry and perhaps genetic in origin contributed to the development of alcoholism and other type of addictions.

As alluded to above, reward deficiencies may also occur in the absence of dopaminergic stimulation by exogenous factors due to specific polymorphic alleles that alter the function of genes in the reward cascade. An essential feature of RDS is the lack of integration between perception, cognition and emotions occurring as a result of significant dopaminergic surges in motivation, reward and learning centers causes neuroplasticity in striate thalamic frontal cortical loop by ensuing top down dissociation from the subcortical activity. Hypo functionality of the excitatory glutamatergic afferents from the amygdala hippocampus complex failing to generate bottom up restraint of the striate thalamic frontal cortical loop.

Co-occurrences similarities in the phenomenological and behavioral appearance and empirical studies of some shared psychological and molecular mechanisms of addictive behaviors indicate a more integrative approach to the concept of addictive behaviors. The aim of one notable study was to investigate the possible genetic overlaps between different types of substance use, behavioral addictions, and other compulsive behaviors. A genetic association analysis was carried out as a part of the Psychological and Genetic Factors of Addictions (PGA) study to assess several types of addictions in sample participants.

Mental health disorders are health conditions that cause changes in thoughts, feelings, or behavior. Mental disorders and mental illnesses are distinguished by etiology. In addition, mental illness is medically diagnosed and characterized as a physical illness that significantly impairs emotional, cognitive, or social abilities.

CONCLUSION

In recent years, more and more scientific studies have highlighted the overlapping symptoms of different types of addiction. As early as the 1980s, a theoretical model of

addiction was proposed that treated addiction not as an individual disorder but as a general disorder. Recent research also encourages viewing addiction not as a collection of different disorders, but as a symbolic umbrella under which all addiction types can be grouped. The phenomenological aspect and argues that all dependencies share six basic characteristics. Empirical studies underlie the concept of shared psychological and molecular mechanisms proposed in these models. For example, tolerance is one of the key criteria for many types of addiction because higher doses of substances or behaviors are required to produce the same effects as before. Even players can experience physical symptoms that resemble withdrawal from stimulants, opioids or polysubstance. Moreover withdrawal symptoms, cravings, impairment of social, addictions, yet the maintenance of IBS behaviors are epigenetic insults.