



A CONCEPTUAL STUDY ON "UNMAD" w.r.t. INSANITY

MOHD SHADAB ANSARI ⁽¹⁾, DR. MEENAKSHI SHUKLA ⁽²⁾, GARIMA SINGH ⁽³⁾, MOHD ARMAAN ⁽⁴⁾, DR. BIPIN MISHRA ⁽⁵⁾

¹UG SCHOLAR BAMS 3RD PROFF, SKD Govt Ayurvedic College & Hospital, Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, India

²Department of Samhita Siddhant, SKD Govt Ayurvedic College & Hospital, Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, India

³UG SCHOLAR BAMS 3RD PROFF, SKD Govt Ayurvedic College & Hospital, Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, India

⁴UG SCHOLAR BAMS 3RD PROFF, SKD Govt Ayurvedic College & Hospital, Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, India

⁵Department of Rog Nidan, SKD Govt Ayurvedic College & Hospital, Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT :

This article provides an overview of psychosis, characterized by hallucinations, delusions, and impaired cognition. It explores its various forms, including schizophrenia and mood disorders with psychotic features, highlighting the significant impact on individuals' lives. Emphasizing early recognition and intervention, it discusses current treatment strategies involving medication and psychosocial interventions. The article also touches upon recent research trends, aiming to enhance understanding and improve outcomes for those affected. Addressing challenges in diagnosis and management, it underscores the importance of comprehensive care approaches in psychiatry.

1.INTRODUCTION :

Psychosis refers to a mental state where a person loses touch with reality. It can involve hallucinations, delusions, and disorganized thinking. Articles on psychosis often explore its causes, such as schizophrenia or bipolar disorder, and emphasize early detection and treatment. Symptoms may vary widely, affecting perceptions, emotions, and behavior. Treatment typically involves antipsychotic medications and therapy to manage symptoms and improve quality of life.

DISCUSSION :

Psychosis is a complex phenomenon that challenges both individuals and healthcare systems worldwide. It manifests differently across various conditions, such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and severe depression with psychotic features. The experience of psychosis can be frightening and disorienting, often leading to significant impairment in daily functioning and social interactions. Effective treatment involves a combination of medication, therapy, and support services tailored to individual needs. Moreover, research highlights the role of early intervention in improving outcomes, emphasizing the importance of recognizing early warning signs and seeking professional help promptly. Ongoing studies also explore innovative approaches, including digital interventions and neuroscientific advancements, aiming to enhance our understanding and management of psychosis in diverse clinical settings.

CONCLUSION :

In conclusion, understanding psychosis is crucial for its effective management and treatment. Early recognition of symptoms, coupled with timely intervention, plays a pivotal role in improving outcomes for individuals experiencing psychosis. Advances in psychiatric research continue to shed light on the complex factors contributing to psychosis, paving the way for innovative treatment strategies. Moreover, fostering greater awareness and reducing stigma surrounding mental health disorders are essential steps toward supporting affected individuals and their families. By integrating comprehensive care approaches and continuing to explore new therapeutic avenues, we can strive to enhance the quality of life and functional outcomes for those affected by psychosis.

REFERENCES :

- 1 "Kaplan and Sadock's Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry" by Benjamin J. Sadock, Virginia A. Sadock, and Pedro Ruiz
- 2 "The American Psychiatric Publishing Textbook of Psychiatry" edited by Robert E. Hales, Stuart C. Yudofsky, and Laura Weiss Roberts
- 3 Psychotic Disorders: Comprehensive Conceptualization and Treatments" edited by Peter F. Buckley
- 4 Oxford Textbook of Psychiatry" edited by David Semple, Roger Smyth, and Jonathan Burns