schizophrenia, this pathway is hyperdopaminergic leading to a state of hypervigilance, paranoia, and aberrant salience (Kapur, 2003). The reward system is unaffected by this excess dopamine.

**Mesocortical Pathway**

The mesocortical tract projects from the ventral tegmental area to the prefrontal cortex. In the prefrontal cortex, this pathway is responsible for cognition, social engagement, attention, and executive functioning; it is the cognitive control of behaviour. In schizophrenia, this area is hypodopaminergic. This is the biological basis of negative symptoms.

**Tuberoinfundibular Pathway**

This tract consists of dopaminergic projections from the hypothalamus to the infundibular region. This is part of the hypothalamic pituitary adrenal axis is responsible for hormonal functions such as prolactin release, menstruation, and libido. This pathway does not function any differently in individuals with schizophrenia.

**Nigrostriatal Pathway**

This tract projects from the substantia nigra to terminals that innervate the striatum. This pathway contains about 80% of the brain’s dopamine. This pathway is involved in the broader