Biological treatment of Schizophrenia:

Traditionally = psychotic hospital. Found dopamine 1952 = drugs that effect this NT

Antipsychotic drugs effect dopamine system / can be administer tablet, syrup, injection / allow function increase well-being / 2 types typical and Atypical

Typical antipsychotics (chlorpromazine): reduce the effect d system so symptoms of schiz, antipsychotics antagonists bind not stimulate dopamine receptors, thus blocking their effect. By Reducing stimulation of d system in the mesolimbic pathway, eliminates hallucination and delusions. Delusion and hallucination begin disappear within few days, some psychologists suggests only effective if 60-75% of the D2 receptors in the mesolimbic dopamine pathway are blocked. The effectiveness of dopamine antagonists led to dopamine hypothesis.

Atypical antipsychotics (clozapine): effect the d system and the s system, although unknown how level s effect develop schiz, thought may be how s system interacts w d system to alter how operates. Drugs work by temporarily occupying D2 receptors and rapidly disassociating allowing normal dopamine transmission. – weight gain and diabetes

Evaluation:

1. side effects – extrapyramidal effects as extrapyramidal area in the brain = motor activity = movement issues + parkinsons disease = drugs w risk
2. Lieberman 74% 1432 p's took typical drugs stopped taking after 18 months as intolerable side effects
3. worked 26% p's improving their life
4. Ethical issues – if side effects death/movement were considered in cost-analysis would have been negative

1. Cost relatively cheap, easy to administer = pos effect felt by many. Pos as allow function increase well being many (Only 3% live in permanent hospitals)
2. Drug companies enormous profit due widespread use – find research support biological explanation