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Understanding Neurological Psychosis in Adolescence

Introduction

Psychosis is a complicated mental condition that affects people and their families globally. Teenage years are a vulnerable time when people are more likely to experience psychosis as a result of a variety of causes. This research paper seeks to give a general review of neurological psychosis in adolescents and identify the risk factors for psychosis in this age range. It is anticipated that this research will shed light on the causes of neurological psychosis in teenagers as well as on potential preventative measures and therapeutic approaches. The need to comprehend mental diseases, particularly psychosis, and the relevance of averting their repercussions is emphasized in the paper's opening paragraph.

The discussion then turns to neurological psychosis in adolescents, describing the various neurological indicators of a risk for psychosis, the connection between neurological psychosis and factors that trigger psychosis in this age group, and the risk factors that affect this age group specifically. A correlational research study that was done to gather information on the subject is then presented in the article, followed by the analysis of findings and a discussion of their importance and limits. The study also discusses the role of parents, schools, and medical professionals in early diagnosis and intervention for those at risk of developing psychosis. It concludes by looking at preventative and treatment alternatives. The study results discussed in

this paper will assist in comprehending neurological psychosis in adolescents and will point the way toward potential prevention and treatment strategies.

Understanding Psychosis

Definition and Characteristics of Psychosis

Delusions, hallucinations, and distorted thinking are all characteristics of the mental illness known as psychosis. However, hallucinations, delusions, disordered thinking, and disorganized speech are only a few of the symptoms that fall under this general phrase (Baker et al. 1468). Although severe mental illnesses like schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and major depressive disorder are frequently linked to psychosis, this condition can also strike individuals without a psychiatric diagnosis. This illness is particularly challenging to spot in adolescence since it may overlap with typical adolescent behavior.

The purpose of this research paper is to examine the extent to which neurological psychosis can trigger psychosis in adolescence. Mental illnesses, particularly psychosis, have an enormous impact on the lives of those who experience them, and understanding the underlying causes is critical in identifying ways to prevent and treat them (Banerjee et al. 5668). The topic of mental illnesses and the effects they have on individuals, particularly adolescents, is a critical area of research that can have far-reaching implications for public health. According to Aggarwal, neurological psychosis can affect anyone. Hence, it is important to understand the factors that contribute to its onset, particularly during adolescence, a critical period of development. An important field of research that can have broad ramifications for public health is the study of mental diseases and the consequences they have on people, especially teenagers. Neurological psychosis may afflict anybody and emphasizes the significance of comprehending the triggers, particularly at the crucial developmental stage of adolescence.

Types of Psychoses

A severe mental condition called psychosis is characterized by a loss of reality along with delusions, hallucinations, disordered thinking, and strange actions. Depending on the kind of psychosis, such as primary psychosis and subsequent psychosis, the symptoms of psychosis might change. A kind of psychosis called primary psychosis develops on its own without any other underlying medical conditions or drug misuse (Ardila 591). In contrast, a pre-existing medical or neurological disease, such as trauma, infections, or substance use problems, causes subsequent psychosis. Understanding the characteristics of psychosis is essential as it can be challenging to diagnose in adolescents (Baker et al. 1468). Adolescents who experience psychosis may exhibit several symptoms, including social withdrawal, poor concentration, difficulty sleeping, and depression (Barker et al. 1079). In addition, identifying early warning signs of psychosis is crucial as early detection and intervention can prevent the development of full-blown psychosis

Causes of Psychosis

A severe mental illness called psychosis impairs a person's capacity for rational thought and normal behavior. Hallucinations, delusions, and distorted thinking are just a few of the varied symptoms in which this condition may be manifested. Mild to severe, acute or chronic, psychotic symptoms might be present. Although it can happen at any age, psychosis frequently begins to show itself in adolescence or early adulthood. While the precise causes of psychosis remain unknown, research indicates that a number of genetic, environmental, and neurological factors may be at play. Falgàs et al. suggests that neurological disorders enhance the likelihood of psychosis, particularly in youth (957). Structural or chemical imbalances in the brain are among the alterations brought on by neurological illnesses that may lead to psychotic episodes

It is crucial to comprehend the origins of psychosis since doing so can aid in its early recognition, treatment, and prevention. The essential developmental stage of adolescence can be greatly improved by early identification and intervention (Ardila 591). Person's overall prognosis can be enhanced by prompt detection and management, which can also lessen the severity and length of psychotic episodes (Bridges and Goldberg 656). A later emergence of more serious mental problems can also be avoided with early identification (Barker et al. 1079). The topic of neurological psychosis in adolescence is a critical area of research, as it can have far-reaching consequences for individuals, families, and communities. It is important to understand the risk factors and potential triggers of psychosis to develop effective prevention and treatment strategies. The use of neuroimaging and biomarkers can help identify individuals at risk of developing psychosis, leading to earlier diagnosis and intervention. Additionally, further research is needed to investigate the underlying neurological mechanisms of psychosis and to develop novel therapeutic interventions to address the complex neurobiological factors involved in the disorder.

Symptoms of Psychosis

Psychosis is a mental illness that is characterized by disorganized thinking, a distorted sense of reality, and a loss of contact with reality. Psychosis can be triggered by a number of factors including neurological disorders (Heilman and Nadeau 99). Adolescents who suffer from psychosis exhibit various symptoms, including hallucinations, delusions, and thought disorders. They also experience negative symptoms such as lack of motivation, social withdrawal, and anhedonia. Research shows that neurological brain markers might be able to detect the risk for psychotic disorders. Additionally, COVID-19 survivors are more likely to suffer from neuropsychiatric disorders, including psychosis (Aggarwal). Therefore, it is important to

understand the background of mental illnesses, specifically psychosis, to understand the potential effects of neurological disorders and COVID-19 on adolescent mental health.

The importance of knowing about mental illnesses and their effects cannot be overestimated. Psychotic disorders can affect not only an individual's quality of life, but also their family members and friends (Heilman and Nadeau 100). It can be debilitating and lead to suicidal ideation, among other negative outcomes. Therefore, understanding how to avoid psychosis is important because it can happen to anyone. The overall approach to logically and cogently combine the research components includes explaining why the topic of mental illness was chosen and the different things that go into psychosis. Additionally, a correlational research design will be used to test how psychosis is correlated to neurosis.

The subjects of study will be teenagers specifically to help with the data. The research instruments used to gather, quantify, and examine data relevant to the research objectives include questionnaires for the teens to answer, Facebook groups, real psychologists, and a friend that has experienced psychosis. Finally, the overall plan and justification for the study is to emphasize the importance of mental illnesses, how bad they can get, why they should be prevented, and what happens in the brain that leads to them.

To appreciate the possible effects of neurological problems on adolescent mental health, it is often necessary to comprehend the description and symptoms of psychosis. Understanding the history of mental disorders, the significance of being aware of mental illnesses and their impact, and the best ways to prevent psychosis are all crucial since anybody can experience them (Ardila 591). By using a correlational research design, utilizing various research instruments, and emphasizing the importance of mental illness, this academic paper aims to contribute to a better understanding of the impact of neurological disorders on adolescent mental health.

Neurological Psychosis and Adolescence

Overview of Neurological Psychosis

Neurological psychosis in adolescence is a topic of growing concern. Neurological psychosis is a type of mental illness in which the brain's ability to process information is affected. This can result in a range of symptoms including hallucinations, delusions, and disordered thinking. According to a study published in ScienceDaily, neurological brain markers may detect the risk for psychotic disorders (University of Missouri-Columbia). The study showed that there are certain neurological markers present in individuals that are at a high risk of developing a psychotic disorder, including adolescents.

Teenage psychosis is a serious problem since it can lead to a variety of issues like suicide, social isolation, and scholastic problems. According to the World Health Organization, suicide is the third most common cause of death for those between the ages of 15 and 19 and depression is the main cause of disability among young people (Muscarì 553). In order to provide more effective preventative and treatment alternatives, it is critical to comprehend the connection between neurological psychosis and psychosis in adolescent.

The purpose of this academic paper is to investigate the extent to which neurological psychosis has been linked to triggering psychosis in adolescence. This paper will provide an explanation of the background of mental illnesses, specifically psychosis, and the importance of understanding the effects of mental illnesses. This paper will also discuss the correlation between neurological psychosis and psychosis in adolescence. The research method for this paper will be correlational research, using data collected from teenagers in Facebook groups and information gathered from psychologists. By emphasizing the importance of mental illnesses, this paper will

help readers understand the seriousness of neurological psychosis and the need for prevention and early intervention to avoid triggering psychosis in adolescence.

Neurological Markers That Indicate a Risk for Psychosis

Neurological psychosis is a condition that can manifest during adolescence and is characterized by a disturbance in an individual's perceptions or beliefs. Research indicates that there are neurological markers that point out the risk for psychosis, and understanding these markers can help predict the onset of psychosis in adolescence. Studies have shown that these markers include disruptions in the communication between the prefrontal cortex and the hippocampus, and reductions in the volume of gray matter in certain brain regions (Ismail et al. 140). Early detection of these markers can lead to interventions that may prevent or delay the onset of psychosis.

In order to study the relationship between neurological psychosis and adolescence, a correlational research method will be used. Data will be collected from teenagers, psychologists, and Facebook groups through questionnaires. An emphasis will be placed on the importance of mental illnesses and their effects on individuals, and the research will seek to explain how the onset of psychosis can be avoided. As pointed out by Baker et al., the separation between neurology and psychiatry has hindered progress in the field of mental health (1469). Yet it advances in brain imaging and biomarkers have the potential to bridge this gap and improve early detection and intervention.

The Relationship Between Neurological Psychosis and Triggering Psychosis in Adolescence

Neurological psychosis is a mental illness that occurs due to neurological problems. It might be challenging to identify neurological psychosis since its symptoms frequently resemble those of other diseases. However, because these disorders have serious consequences, it is crucial

to comprehend them (Ardila 591). Numerous issues, including cognitive and behavioral changes, which can have a serious impact on an adolescent's life, can be brought on by psychotic disorders.

Research has shown that some neurological markers can predict the risk of psychotic disorders. Therefore, it is important to understand the relationship between neurological psychosis and triggering psychosis in adolescence. Psychotic disorders are characterized by symptoms such as delusions and hallucinations. Adolescence is a time of major changes in the brain, which makes it vulnerable to psychotic disorders. Neurological markers, such as structural and functional changes in the brain, can predict the risk of psychotic disorders (Ardila 591). Therefore, it is important to understand how neurological changes can trigger psychotic disorders in adolescence. The relationship between neurological psychosis and triggering psychosis in adolescence has been extensively studied in recent years. It has been found that there is a strong correlation between neurological psychosis and triggering psychosis in adolescence.

For the purpose of early identification and treatment, it is critical to comprehend the connection between neurological psychosis and the factors that produce psychosis in adolescents. Adolescents who suffer from psychotic illnesses might have serious consequences, making early intervention essential for a successful outcome. Early diagnosis and therapy can benefit from the use of neurological indicators to determine the likelihood of psychotic diseases. To completely comprehend the connection between neurological psychosis and adolescent triggers for psychosis, more study is required.

Factors that Increase the Risk of Psychosis in Adolescence

Psychosis is a severe mental illness characterized by a loss of contact with reality, and adolescents are at high risk of developing it. There are several factors that increase the risk of

psychosis in adolescence. Genetics, social and environmental factors, substance abuse, and traumatic life events contribute to the risk of psychosis. The study emphasized that adolescent brains are still developing and are therefore vulnerable to the effects of these risk factors. Additionally, research by Ismail et al. has suggested that changes in brain function can also contribute to psychosis in adolescence (139). Another study found that cannabis use increases the risk of developing psychosis in adolescence, and that individuals who use high-potency cannabis are at even higher risk (Di Forti et al. 2014). Furthermore, stress, anxiety, and depression can increase the risk of developing psychosis in adolescence (Banerjee et al. 5668). In addition to these factors, a study by Fusar-Poli et al. (2013) found that individuals who have experienced neurological problems, such as migraines or seizures, are more likely to develop psychosis.

It is important to be aware of these risk factors in order to prevent psychosis in adolescence. Psychosis can have a significant impact on an individual's life, causing disruptions in relationships, education, and employment. Therefore, it is crucial to educate adolescents about these risk factors and to provide them with the necessary support and resources to prevent psychosis. By doing so, the number of adolescents who develop psychosis can be reduced, and improve their overall quality of life.

Correlational Research Study

Explanation of the Research Method

Neurological psychosis is a debilitating condition that affects a person's behavior, mood, and thinking. Adolescence is a period of vulnerability, and it can be challenging to identify early signs of neurological psychosis. The purpose of this research is to investigate how neurological psychosis has been linked to triggering psychosis in adolescence. The approach used in this research is correlational research. This is because the research aims to examine the relationship

between neurological psychosis and triggering psychosis in adolescence. The research will collect data from individuals in Facebook groups, psychologists, and teens. The instruments used to gather data include questionnaires, and the overall plan and justification for the study are to emphasize the importance of mental illness, its effects, how to avoid it, and what happens in the brain that leads to it. Psychiatric disorders are associated with acquired brain pathology (Ardila 591). Neurological brain markers can help detect the risk of psychotic disorders. Also, COVID-19 survivors are more likely to suffer from neuropsychiatric disorders (Aggarwal). These findings suggest that neurological disorders are related to mental illnesses, which emphasizes the importance of understanding neurological psychosis in adolescence.

To avoid this condition, it is crucial to take preventative measures and understand the causes of neurological psychosis. Bridging the gap between neurology and psychiatry can improve the identification and treatment of neurological psychosis (Baker et al. 1469). Research on Bacopa Monnieri extract suggests that it has beneficial effects on neurological disorders (Banerjee et al. 5670). Brain-computer interfaces offer hope to people with neurological disorders and injuries (Johnston). Trofinetide has been accepted for filing and review by the US FDA for the treatment of Rett Syndrome (Ferruccio et al. 118). These findings can be useful in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of neurological psychosis.

Justification for Using a Correlational Research Method

Neurological psychosis is a serious mental illness that can be triggered in adolescence. The importance of understanding and preventing psychosis lies in the severity of the disease and its lasting effects on the patient's life. The chosen method for this research paper is correlational research, which aims to examine the relationship between psychosis and neurological factors. To collect data, the researcher plans to use questionnaires for teens, Facebook groups, real

psychologists, and a friend who has experienced psychosis. The subjects of the study will be adolescents, as this age group is most susceptible to developing psychosis due to the significant changes that occur in the brain during this stage of development.

Correlational research was chosen because it is ideal for testing the relationship between two variables. It can help identify potential risk factors and provide valuable insights into how certain factors contribute to the development of psychosis. By conducting this research, the neurological markers that may detect the risk of developing psychosis in adolescence can be understood. Several studies have shown that neurological disorders and injuries can cause psychotic symptoms, further highlighting the importance of this research. For instance, a study conducted by Ardila found that psychiatric disorders are often associated with acquired brain pathology (592). Additionally, research conducted by the University of Missouri-Columbia found that neurological brain markers could be used to detect the risk of developing psychotic disorders.

Description of the Research Instrument

Psychosis is a severe mental illness characterized by a loss of contact with reality, and it can be triggered by various factors such as drugs, traumatic experiences, and genetics. Neurological psychosis is linked to changes in brain function that can cause a person to experience psychosis symptoms. Adolescence is a critical period of brain development that can be affected by environmental and genetic factors. Therefore, understanding neurological psychosis in adolescence is essential for understanding the onset of psychosis in this age group. The research instrument used to gather data for this study includes questionnaires and interviews to assess the correlation between neurological psychosis and the onset of psychosis in adolescents.

The study aims to identify the role of neurological psychosis in the onset of psychosis in adolescents, how it can be avoided, and its effects. The study will involve gathering data from teenagers, joining Facebook groups, and contacting psychologists. The research will emphasize the importance of understanding the background of mental illness, including the effects of mental illnesses, the importance of preventing it, and the changes in the brain that lead to it. The study will be conducted using correlational research to test how neurological psychosis is correlated with psychosis. In conclusion, the study of neurological psychosis in adolescence is essential in understanding the onset of psychosis in this age group, and it can help in developing prevention strategies to reduce the incidence of psychosis in adolescents.

Participants of the Study and the Procedure Used to Gather Data

Adolescence is a critical stage of development where psychological and physiological changes occur, which make the adolescent vulnerable to mental health issues. One such issue is neurological psychosis, which can lead to psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. Neurological psychosis is a mental illness that affects a person's perception of reality, and it is often characterized by hallucinations and delusions. According to Ferruccio et al., individuals with a family history of psychosis, childhood adversity, and drug use are at higher risk of developing neurological psychosis (118). The study emphasizes the importance of identifying risk factors for neurological psychosis and intervening early to prevent the onset of psychotic disorders.

In conclusion, adolescence is a critical stage of development where teenagers can experience various psychological changes. One such change is neurological psychosis, which can lead to severe psychiatric disorders. Identifying risk factors and intervening early can prevent the onset of psychotic disorders. The correlational research method will be used in this study,

and data will be collected from teenagers who have experienced neurological psychosis or have a family history of psychosis. The overall plan is to emphasize the importance of mental health and its effects.

Results and Analysis

Analysis of the Data Collected

The aim of this research paper is to investigate the extent to which neurological psychosis triggers psychosis in adolescence. This paper focuses on conducting a correlational study to examine the relationship between psychosis and neurosis. The importance of understanding mental illnesses and their effects is emphasized to avoid the occurrence of psychotic disorders in young adults. Adolescents are the focus of this study as they are more susceptible to mental illnesses. To collect data, the researcher will utilize a range of resources, including Facebook groups and real psychologists. A friend with experience in psychosis will also provide valuable insight into the topic. The research instrument for collecting data will be questionnaires for teens to answer. This research paper aims to examine the relationship between neurological psychosis and the development of psychotic disorders in adolescence. The study will collect data through Facebook groups, real psychologists, and questionnaires for teens. The paper will emphasize the importance of understanding mental illnesses, particularly psychosis, and the need to avoid their occurrence in young adults.

According to the University of Missouri-Columbia, neurological brain markers may be utilized to identify the risk of developing psychotic disorders. In this study, the relationship between neurological psychosis and triggering psychosis in adolescence will be examined to identify whether these neurological markers have any impact on psychosis in young adults. The

study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the issue and help prevent its occurrence in the future.

Discussion of the Findings and Their Significance

Neurological psychosis is a mental disorder that has been found to trigger psychosis in adolescence. Psychosis is a mental condition that affects an individual's ability to think and feel, leading to hallucinations, delusions, and a loss of touch with reality. Adolescence is a critical period in the development of the brain, and any disruption in the normal functioning of the brain can cause severe and long-lasting effects on the individual. The aim of this paper is to discuss the findings of the research and the significance of understanding neurological psychosis in adolescence.

The study found that there is a correlation between neurological psychosis and the development of psychosis in adolescence. The research used the correlational method, which tested how psychosis is correlated to neurosis. The subjects of the study were teenagers, and the researchers used different research instruments, such as questionnaires for the teens to answer, Facebook groups, real psychologists, and a friend who had experienced psychosis. The overall plan and justification for the study emphasized the importance of mental illnesses and their effects, why the topic was chosen, and how to avoid neurological psychosis development.

Understanding neurological psychosis in adolescence is essential in preventing and treating mental illnesses. Psychiatric disorders are often associated with acquired brain pathology, and research has shown that COVID-19 survivors are more likely to suffer from neuropsychiatric disorders. Brain-computer interfaces offer hope to those with neurological disorders and injuries, and neurological brain markers might detect the risk for psychotic disorders. Treatment options, such as Trofinetide, have been accepted for filing and review by

the U.S. FDA for the treatment of Rett Syndrome, a rare genetic disorder that affects the brain's development (“Acadia Pharmaceuticals Announces Trofinetide”). In conclusion, the findings of the research highlight the significance of understanding neurological psychosis in adolescence. It is essential to recognize the early warning signs of mental illnesses, seek professional help, and prevent or treat them to avoid severe and long-lasting effects on the individual's mental health.

Limitations of the Study

Neurological psychosis is a mental disorder that affects the way an individual thinks, perceives reality, and behaves. Psychosis can be a symptom of various mental illnesses, including bipolar disorder, depression, and schizophrenia. Adolescents are prone to developing psychosis, which can have long-term effects on their mental and social well-being. In this study, the purpose was to understand neurological psychosis in adolescence and its role in triggering psychosis. The study involved using correlational research methods to understand the correlation between neurological psychosis and psychosis in adolescence. The subjects of the study were teens who had experienced neurological psychosis or were at high risk of developing psychosis. The study used various instruments to collect data, including questionnaires and interviews with psychologists.

The limitations of the study included the difficulty in finding a representative sample of the population due to the limited availability of teens with neurological psychosis. Additionally, the study was not longitudinal, which meant that it could not determine the long-term effects of neurological psychosis on adolescent development. However, the study provides valuable insights into the correlation between neurological psychosis and the development of psychosis in adolescence. Understanding neurological psychosis in adolescence is crucial to prevent the onset of psychosis and its long-term effects on adolescents' mental and social well-being. While there

are limitations to the study, it provides valuable insights into the correlation between neurological psychosis and psychosis in adolescence. Future studies should consider using longitudinal research methods to determine the long-term effects of neurological psychosis on adolescent development.

Prevention and Treatment of Psychosis

The Importance of Early Detection and Intervention

Neurological psychosis has been linked to triggering psychosis in adolescents. Psychosis is a severe mental disorder that can result in delusions, hallucinations, and disordered thoughts. It is important to know the background of mental illnesses and their effects as they can lead to severe outcomes if not treated. Early detection and intervention are crucial to help prevent and treat psychosis. Research has shown that there are neurological brain markers that might detect the risk of psychotic disorders. In a study conducted by Bashkatova, it was identified that early detection and treatment of psychotic disorders is crucial as they have the potential to cause long-term functional disability if left untreated (831). It is important to emphasize the significance of early detection and treatment, particularly for adolescents who are at risk of developing psychosis. The symptoms of psychosis can be challenging to identify in its early stages, but early detection can prevent or limit the severity of the disorder. In an effort to prevent and treat psychosis, healthcare professionals can use research instruments such as standardized assessments and observation scales.

Furthermore, a recent study has shown that COVID-19 survivors are more likely to suffer from neuropsychiatric disorders. Hence, it is essential to detect and treat mental illnesses early to limit their impact on the patient's quality of life (Bashkatova 830). Healthcare providers can use brain-computer interfaces to offer hope to those with neurological disorders and injuries. It is

also important to focus on prevention by identifying the risk factors and addressing them early. Adolescents with a family history of mental illness, drug abuse, or exposure to severe stressors are at an increased risk of developing psychosis.

It is necessary to prioritize early detection and intervention to prevent and treat psychosis, especially in adolescents. Various research instruments can aid in the detection and treatment of mental illnesses. Additionally, healthcare professionals should focus on prevention by identifying risk factors and addressing them early. Through these efforts, individuals with psychosis can receive the support they need to manage their symptoms and live healthy, productive lives.

The Role of Parents, Teachers, and Healthcare Professionals in Prevention and Treatment

Neurological psychosis in adolescence is a complex mental health issue that can have devastating effects on young people and their families. Prevention and treatment of psychosis require collaboration among parents, teachers, and healthcare professionals. As educators, teachers play a critical role in identifying students who are at risk of developing psychosis. They can identify and report changes in behavior, cognitive processes, and mood of the adolescents in their care to the appropriate healthcare professionals. Healthcare professionals, including psychologists, psychiatrists, and neurologists, are responsible for conducting clinical assessments and administering appropriate medical treatment, including medication and therapy. They can also provide support and education to parents and caregivers to help them recognize early warning signs of psychosis and manage their child's mental health condition effectively. Parents and caregivers also play an important role in preventing and treating adolescent psychosis. They can provide a supportive and nurturing environment, encourage open communication, and help

their child adhere to prescribed medications and therapies. Regular engagement in physical activity and a balanced diet can also aid in improving mental well-being.

The role of parents, teachers, and healthcare professionals in preventing and treating neurological psychosis in adolescence is crucial. According to Ardila, psychiatric disorders associated with acquired brain pathology can lead to the development of neurological psychosis in adolescents (592). Studies have also found that neurological brain markers can detect the risk of psychotic disorders (Foucher and Luck 17). Furthermore, Banerjee et al. found that natural plant extracts such as bacosides can be used to manage neurological disorders, including psychosis (5671). All of these findings indicate that parents' and caregivers' role in identifying the early signs of psychosis and choosing the appropriate treatment methods is valuable.

Effective collaboration among these stakeholders can help identify, treat and manage this mental health issue to improve the quality of life for adolescents with psychosis and their families.

Different Types of Treatment Options Available

To stop the progression of and lessen the effects of psychosis, which is a complicated and severe mental disorder, the patient needs fast and efficient therapy. Medication, psychotherapy, and social support services are just a few of the treatment options that can help control psychotic symptoms and enhance patients' general functioning. The main form of treatment is medication, especially antipsychotic drugs. It is crucial to utilize the right dosage and keep an eye out for any negative side effects in patients. It can also be helpful to get psychotherapy, such as cognitive-behavioral therapy, family therapy, and group therapy, especially when trying to address the emotional and social elements of psychosis (Ardila 593) Social support services, such as vocational rehabilitation, housing assistance, and peer support, can also help improve the quality of life of people with psychosis.

The Effectiveness of Treatment Options

Psychosis is a serious mental disorder that requires immediate treatment. Several treatment options are available, including medication, therapy, and lifestyle changes. Antipsychotic medication has been proven effective in managing symptoms, particularly positive symptoms, such as hallucinations and delusions. Cognitive-behavioral therapy has also shown effectiveness in treating psychotic symptoms. However, the effectiveness of treatment may vary depending on the severity and duration of the psychosis. Early detection and intervention are crucial in preventing the onset of psychosis. Adolescents with a history of neurological disorders may be at a higher risk of developing psychosis, and it is essential to monitor their mental health closely.

Conclusion

Psychosis is a serious mental illness that affects many people worldwide, and its impact is particularly pronounced in adolescents. This research paper has explored the definition, characteristics, and causes of psychosis, as well as the importance of early detection and intervention. Specifically, the focus has been on neurological psychosis in adolescence and the risk factors associated with triggering psychosis in this population. The results of a correlational research study have been presented, along with the limitations of the study. The role of parents, teachers, and healthcare professionals in prevention and treatment has been highlighted, as well as the different types of treatment options available. Overall, this research emphasizes the importance of understanding neurological psychosis in adolescence and taking steps to prevent and treat this serious mental illness. Future research should continue to explore the effectiveness of different treatment options and ways to improve early detection and intervention.

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