

Deep Brain Stimulation Treatment of both Neurological and Psychiatric Disorders

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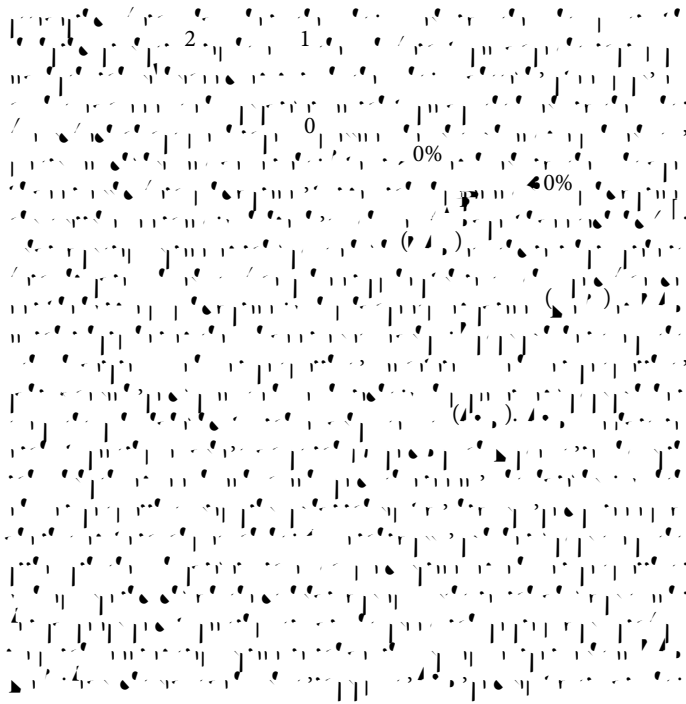
Neurostimulation techniques have been around for many years, but have become a focus of research and therapy in recent years. Potential applications for brain and neurostimulation range from spinal cord stimulation to cochlear and bionic eye implantation, but there are significant differences in the clinical suitability of these different applications.

Keywords: deep brain stimulation, psychiatric disorders, neurological disorders, neurostimulation

Introduction

Deep brain stimulation (DBS) is a neurostimulation technique that involves the implantation of electrodes into the brain, which are connected to a pulse generator. DBS has been used to treat a variety of neurological and psychiatric disorders, including Parkinson's disease, essential tremor, and depression. The mechanism of action of DBS is not fully understood, but it is thought to involve the modulation of neural circuits. DBS was first used in the 1930s for the treatment of Parkinson's disease, and it has since been used for a wide range of other conditions. In the 2000s, DBS was used for the treatment of psychiatric disorders, such as depression and obsessive-compulsive disorder. In 2002, the first DBS implantation for depression was performed. In 2006, the first DBS implantation for obsessive-compulsive disorder was performed. DBS is a promising treatment for a variety of neurological and psychiatric disorders, and it is expected to become more widely used in the future.

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Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

