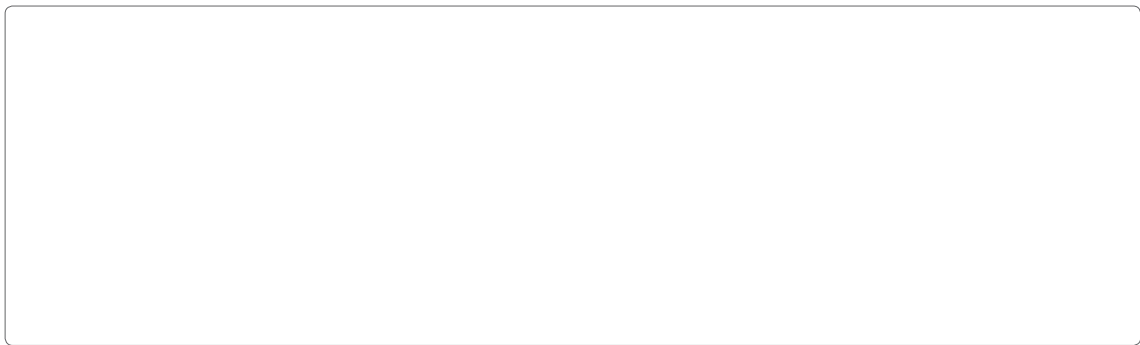




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The neurobiology of antisocial behavior in adolescence provides valuable insights into the underlying mechanisms that contribute to delinquency. Integrating this knowledge into youth forensic clinical practice offers the potential for more accurate risk assessments, targeted interventions, and improved rehabilitation outcomes. However, ethical considerations must guide the responsible application of neurobiological findings in the context of legal and forensic settings, ensuring a balanced and nuanced approach to understanding and addressing antisocial behavior in youth [1]. Adolescence is a crucial period of development marked by profound physical, emotional, and cognitive changes. It is also a time when some individuals exhibit antisocial behaviors, which can range from minor transgressions to more serious delinquency. The neurobiology of antisocial behavior in adolescence has become a focal point for researchers, clinicians, and forensic experts seeking to understand the underlying mechanisms and develop effective interventions. This article explores the current state of knowledge in this field and discusses its relevance for youth forensic clinical practice.

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Adolescence is characterized by ongoing neurodevelopment, particularly in regions of the brain associated with impulse control, decision-making, and emotional regulation. The prefrontal cortex, responsible for executive functions, undergoes significant changes

or pharmacological interventions.

R

Neurobiological markers can be integrated into risk assessment tools, aiding forensic clinicians in predicting the likelihood of