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## Introduction

Schizophrenia is a group of related disorders that is similar to organic brain syndromes and manic-depressive illness. However, unlike organic brain syndromes, the causes of schizophrenia likely involve changes at the cellular level in the brain, rather than larger structural changes. The exact mechanisms that lead to schizophrenia are not yet fully understood, but may involve changes in neurotransmitters, neuroreceptors, connections between brain cells, or the structure and function of small organelles within brain cells. Studies of families and identical twins suggest that genetics plays a significant role in the development of schizophrenia, but the specific genes involved are likely to be many and complex. The lifetime risk of developing schizophrenia is about 0.5% across all populations studied. Schizophrenia is a disorder of thinking that causes fragmentation of mental function. It impairs the brain's ability to organize concepts and assemble information into coherent ideas, affecting all aspects of information processing. This includes cognition, emotional reactions, sensory information, and behavior, resulting in a fragmented and bizarre presentation of self in everyday life. The patient's narrative is difficult to understand and may contain fragments of opposite ideas without explanation. Psychotic symptoms such as hallucinations and delusions also exhibit

effective to treatment of schizophrenia. However, like typical antipsychotics, they have enough side effects. This group of drugs consist of aripiprazole, clozapine, lurasidone, olanzapine that block both D2 receptors and 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptors in the brain as a result serotonin receptors may increase dopamine levels in brain areas that need it. This modest D2 receptor blockade combination with serotonin receptor blockade is thought significantly lower the incidence of extrapyramidal side effects as well as reduce negative symptoms [9]. Atypical drugs can also bind too many other targets including other subtypes of serotonin receptors as well as histamine, muscarinic and alpha-adrenergic receptors. This may lead to increase more side effects such as weight gain and hyperlipidemia caused by blockade the subtypes of serotonin receptors. In addition, other atypical antipsychotics such as clozapine and olanzapine may lead to contribute weight gain and sedation due to block H<sub>1</sub> receptors. Agents that have significant affinity for alpha-adrenergic receptors may cause orthostatic hypotension. One atypical agent clozapine can cause condition that are more serious called agranulocytosis that occurs when bone marrow does not produce enough white blood cells to blood.

## Conclusion

Dopamine pathways are more important for treatment of schizophrenia, because there may be various symptoms in patients. The most significant thing is overdose of antipsychotics may cause increase

of all symptoms that is why we should choose the most appropriate drugs to treat with drugs more successfully in schizophrenia.

## References

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