Dual Diagnosis Neurobiological Basis of Autism Spectrum Disorder

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Introduction

The Journal, Dual Diagnosis: Open Access publishes the highest quality scientific articles amalgamating broad range of fields including Dual Diagnosis, Dual Diagnosis Treatment, Clinical Diagnosis of Depression, Autism Diagnosis, Alzheimer's Diagnosis, Schizophrenia Diagnosis, Psychiatric Diagnosis, Anxiety Diagnosis. This scholarly publishing journal follows a rapid peer review process for each submission to attain better quality and high impact factor.

Dual diagnosis or co-occurring disorders is a term for someone who experiences a mental illness because of binge drinking, or the person abusing heroin during periods of mania. Alcohol and drug problem tend to occur with depression, anxiety disorders, schizophrenia, personality disorders, etc. The symptoms of substance abuse include: sudden changes in behavior, withdrawal from friends and family, loss of control over use of substances, developing tolerance and withdrawal symptoms.

This scientific journal includes a wide range of fields in its discipline to create a platform for the authors to make their contribution towards the journal and the editorial office at iMedPub Publishing promises a peer review process for the submitted manuscripts to maintain the quality of free journals. The journal is among the best open access journals and aims to publish most complete and reliable source of information on the discoveries and current developments in the mode of original articles, review articles, case reports, short communications, etc. in all areas of the field.

Autism Spectrum Disorder

Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) is an umbrella term that describes a range of common neurodevelopmental disorders affecting approximately 1% of the population. ASD are characterized by multilateral shortages, such as difficulties in communication and social interaction, repetitive stereotypical behaviors and a limited scope of interests, mobility problems and disorders of language development, as well. These deficits do not follow the norm; on the contrary, great differentiation in their profile and severity is observed between different people. ASD have, to a great degree, a hereditary, genetic basis however up to a decade ago, the researchers focusing on their neurobiological background were few. The present review study is an attempt to shed light on the neurobiological pathway of Autism Spectrum Disorder.

The researchers compared three groups as to their blood vasopressin levels and assessed their social functionality by weighted tests. The results showed that although the groups did not directly from each other, blood vasopressin levels were positively correlated with subjects’ performance in the “Theory of Mind” and “Social Intelligence” tests. Finally, ASD have been associated with elevated levels of growth hormone and of insulin-like growth factor in cerebrospinal fluid specifically Mills and colleagues looked into the role of GH and IGF-1 in boys with ASD and observed that these boys had significantly bigger head perimeter, increased weight and body mass index, without diverging from a matched control group in terms of height [1-3].

Neurobiological

The last decade, there has been an intense research emphasizing on the polymorphous patterns of neurobiological mutation present in ASD. The finding pertain to such diverse differences compared to the neurotypical population in the neural, structural-functional molecular, endocrine, electrophysiological and genetic levels and also in the connectivity and neurotransmission levels, that many investigators are led to a hypothesis of a radically different brain organization [1-3]. Based on the neurobiological findings, explain about of ASD cases. In the following sections, detailed descriptions of the neurobiological differences of individuals with ASD are given compared to the neurotypical population at various levels and their association with the cognitive and behavioral profile of the observed deficits [4-5].

The Articles Published in 2019 is Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) and Confabulation: A Call to Action and a Need for Increased Awareness, Understanding, and Training among Criminal Justice, Forensic Mental Health, and Legal Professionals, Dynamic Weighted Functional connectivity Analysis for Autism Spectrum Disorders Classification.

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their progress through the system, hopefully to publication. Reviewers can download manuscripts and submit their opinions to the editor. Editors can manage the whole submission/review/revise/publish process.

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Our editorial policy is governed by independent quality control. It is guaranteed by the Editorial Board. We are proud to have such eminent scholars in our Editorial board which is composed of professors from world. In conclusion, I would like to thank all prominent members of our Editorial Council for joining us in this new fascinating and promising academic journal and also the reviewers for their constant support and dedication for expert review process.

Useful tips have been proposed to aid effective use of the social media in promoting research and increasing visibility of the one’s work we are happy to announce that the journal also now uses social media like facebook, twitter, linkedin, blog posters, advertisements, special issue banners etc. All the articles published in our journal are posted in social media so that it may help readers and researchers globally.

Linkedin: It is a professional networking platform. You can use it share updates on your research or a paper in a specific group or publicly.

Mendeley: This platform can help you grow your network by joining groups of your interest.

ResearchGate: It is a social networking platform especially for scientists and researchers to share and interact on research topics.

It can also be used effectively to collaborate with other researchers on a common interest area. We look forward to work with all of you as we continue to make Journal Dual Diagnosis: Open Access a success and we welcome your submissions, as well as feedback as authors, readers, and reviewers of the journal.

REFERENCES


