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 “Recent Advances in the Genetics of Schizophrenia”

 Schizophrenia is a serious psychiatric disease that is known for its phenotypic heterogeneity. Although Schizophrenia is considered to be a fairly common psychiatric disorder, the treatment options for individuals with Schizophrenia are severely underdeveloped and not properly researched. When diagnosing individuals with Schizophrenia, professionals will typically divide their symptoms into three categories: positive symptoms, negative symptoms, and cognitive symptoms. The heterogeneity of this disorder works against individuals with schizophrenia and causes complications with treatment options. Due to individuals with Schizophrenia experiencing such a vast variety of symptoms it makes it extremely difficult to properly diagnose or medicate them, because the treatment options are focused on specific symptoms and cannot properly aid in multiple varying symptoms. Schizophrenia has three individual groups of symptoms and because patients will experience symptoms from all three it is very difficult to treat. This research study focuses on discovering a solution for the current treatment options for individuals with Schizophrenia. This study discusses the intentions of producing individualistic treatment options for patients. Creating individualistic treatment options that will target and provide a solution to the symptoms of each individual will solve the current treatment option predicament. To make advancements towards this new treatment option researchers must fully understand the genetic components involved with Schizophrenia.

Work Cited

Avramopoulos, D. (2018, June 6). Recent advances in the genetics of schizophrenia. *Molecular Neuropsychiatry*; 4 (1): 35–51. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000488679>