



Eugeroic Drugs: Cognitive Enhancers to Stay Alert

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INTRODUCTION

Eugeroics also known as wake-promoters and wake-promoters are a class of drugs that promote wakefulness. They are medically indicated for the treatment of certain sleep disorders such as narcolepsy and excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS) in obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). Eugenics is also often prescribed off-label to treat her EDS with idiopathic hypersomnia. It is a rare and often debilitating sleep disorder that currently has no formal treatment approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Unlike classic psychostimulants such as methylphenidate and amphetamines, which are also used to treat these disorders, eugenics, do not usually produce euphoria, and as a result, are less likely to be addictive.

DESCRIPTION

Modafinil and Armodafinil each act as selective weak atypical dopamine reuptake inhibitors (DRIs), and adrafinil is believed to act as a prodrug of modafinil. Other eugenic drugs include solimfetol, which acts as a Norepinephrine Dopamine Reuptake Inhibitor (NDRI), and pitrisant, which acts as a histamine receptor antagonist/inverse agonist. Nootropics, also known as “cognitive enhancers,” are drugs that some people use to improve memory, increase mental alertness and concentration, and increase energy levels and alertness. There are many different nootropics. There are also drugs designed to treat conditions such as drowsiness and narcolepsy, and to improve attention and concentration in people with attention deficit disorder are using these drugs to Although the claims that nootropics improve cognitive processes and performance in healthy people are weak, side effects pose health risks.

Nootropics help mask fatigue, procrastination, or boredom, but they don't make people smarter, and their effects last as long as the drug remains in the body. Some of these drugs are addictive and have various side effects. It can be especially harmful to young people, as their brains continue to develop until their

mid-twenties. This drug was introduced in the late 1990s to treat narcolepsy, obstructive sleep apnea, and shift-work sleep disorder. Modafinil promotes wakefulness and wakefulness, may have some value in treating stimulant withdrawal and may be effective in reducing drug cravings and dependence.

Ritalin was introduced in the 1950s to treat chronic fatigue, depression, and depression-related psychoses. Widely used to treat ADHD in the 1990s, it is now the most common psychotropic drug prescribed to children in the United States and Australia to treat restlessness, impulsive behavior, and inattention. A new study is looking at the potential side effects of Ritalin use by people without ADHD. This study showed changes in brain chemistry associated with risky behavior, sleep disturbances, and other adverse effects such as weight loss.

CONCLUSION

Some nootropics can increase adrenaline levels in the body, producing effects similar to drinking large amounts of caffeine. Some drugs increase the number of certain chemicals (neurotransmitters), such as dopamine, that are released in parts of the brain associated with addiction. Research into how drugs work to stimulate the mind is still inconclusive, but early research suggests that drugs may act on different systems in the body simultaneously. One explanation is that it increases blood flow to the brain, allowing it to use more oxygen. Research into nootropics is still limited, so there are many uncertainties about the side effects the drugs may cause with continued use. To avoid harm, use these drugs only as directed by your doctor. It is recommended to use drugs.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author's declared that they have no conflict of interest.

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