



Cross-attractor Modelling of Resting-state Useful Network in Psychiatric Disarranges

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DESCRIPTION

Psychiatric disorders, often referred to as mental illnesses or mental health conditions, are a diverse group of conditions that affect the way individuals think, feel, and behave. These disorders encompass a wide range of conditions, including depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and more. While there has been significant progress in understanding and treating psychiatric disorders, it is crucial to acknowledge the drawbacks and challenges that these conditions pose to individuals and society. In this article, we will explore the drawbacks of psychiatric disorders, shedding light on the impact they have on individuals, families, and communities. One of the most significant drawbacks of psychiatric disorders is the pervasive stigma and discrimination associated with them. Many people with mental health conditions face prejudice and negative stereotypes. This stigma can lead to social isolation, reduced opportunities for employment, and strained relationships. The fear of being judged or labelled as "mentally ill" can prevent individuals from seeking help and support when they need it the most. Psychiatric disorders often result in impaired daily functioning. Individuals may experience difficulties in carrying out routine tasks, maintaining employment, and managing their personal lives. Symptoms such as low energy, poor concentration, and social withdrawal can make it challenging to lead a fulfilling and productive life. Psychiatric disorders can have a profound impact on physical health. For example, depression is associated with an increased risk of heart disease, obesity, and diabetes. The chronic stress and anxiety experienced by individuals with psychiatric disorders can lead to a weakened immune system, making them more susceptible to various illnesses. Moreover, lifestyle factors such as poor diet and lack of exercise are common among those struggling with their mental health, which can further exacerbate physical

health issues. The economic burden of psychiatric disorders is substantial. The costs associated with mental health care, lost productivity, and disability claims are significant. Individuals with psychiatric disorders often require ongoing treatment and support, which can strain healthcare systems and social services. Furthermore, families may experience financial stress as they try to provide care and support for their affected loved ones. Psychiatric disorders can take a toll on interpersonal relationships. The symptoms of these disorders, such as mood swings, irritability, and social withdrawal, can strain relationships with family members, friends, and partners. Coping with a loved one's psychiatric disorder can be emotionally challenging, leading to caregiver burnout and a sense of helplessness. Psychiatric disorders often result in a reduced quality of life for affected individuals. These conditions can lead to decreased life satisfaction, lower levels of happiness, and a diminished sense of well-being. The constant struggle with symptoms can make it challenging to find joy and meaning in life. One of the most severe drawbacks of psychiatric disorders is the increased risk of self-harm and suicide. Many individuals with conditions like depression, bipolar disorder, and borderline personality disorder experience thoughts of self-harm or suicide. The presence of such thoughts is a critical concern, and timely intervention and support are essential to prevent tragic outcomes. Access to mental health care is a significant issue in many parts of the world.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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