

A Report on Mental Disorder

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Brief Report

A mental condition, often known as a mental disease or psychiatric problem, is a pattern of behaviour or thought that causes substantial discomfort or impairs one's ability to function. These side effects may be constant, backsliding and transmitting, or they can show up in a solitary scene. Numerous infections have been recognized, with signs and manifestations that contrast incredibly across them. A mental health expert, generally a clinical psychologist or psychiatrist, can diagnose such illnesses.

They are characterised by a mix of aberrant ideas, perceptions, emotions, behaviour and interpersonal interactions. Depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia and other psychoses, dementia and developmental disorders such as autism are all mental illnesses.

Depression is a prevalent mental illness that is also one of the leading causes of disability across the world. Depression affects an estimated 264 million individuals worldwide. Women are afflicted at a higher rate than males. Sadness, lack of interest or pleasure, feelings of guilt or low self-worth, disrupted sleep or food, fatigue and impaired concentration are all symptoms of depression. People who are depressed may also experience a variety of bodily problems that have no obvious physical explanation. Depression can be chronic or recurring, limiting people's ability to perform at work or school and cope with day-to-day living. Depression can lead to suicide in its most extreme form.

Bipolar disorder is a mental disease characterised by mood swings that

are severe. Mania, or an excessively elevated mood, is one of the symptoms. They can also involve depressive episodes. Bipolar disorder is sometimes known as manic depression or bipolar illness. People with bipolar illness may struggle to manage daily activities at school or work, as well as maintain relationships. Although there is no cure, there are some treatment choices that can help control the symptoms.

Mania, hypomania and sadness are the three major symptoms associated with bipolar illness.

Schizophrenia is a mental illness that often manifests itself in late adolescence or early adulthood. Its effects on speech, thinking, emotions and other aspects of life can have a negative influence on a person's social relationships and daily activities. Schizophrenia is a chronic brain disease that affects less than 1% of the population in the United States. Indications of schizophrenia incorporate dreams, mental trips, scattered discourse, trouble thinking and an absence of want. Most indications of schizophrenia can be generously improved with treatment and the danger of repeat can be diminished.

Diagnosing schizophrenia in young people may be testing. This is due to the fact that the initial indications might include a change of friends, a decline in grades, sleep issues and irritability—all of which are normal and generic teenage behaviours. Other indicators include withdrawing from people and isolating oneself, having odd ideas and suspicions and having a family history of psychosis. This stage of the disease is known as the "prodromal" era in young people who develop schizophrenia. Schizophrenia has no cure, although it may be treated and managed in a variety of ways.

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