

# Review of: "“Correlation does not imply Causation”, while Psychotropic Drugs do cause Neurochemical Imbalances and Dysfunction of Neurotransmission"

Suleiman Sharif<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Libyan International Medical University (LIMU)

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

“Correlation does not imply causation,” while psychotropic drugs do cause neurochemical imbalances and dysfunction of neurotransmission

## Abstract

Line 1: Psychotropic drugs

Significance: Mental health care instead of industry

## Introduction to Psychotropic Drugs

Many doctors and researchers change to: Many physicians and researchers

## Proposed Cause of Mental Health Illnesses

...many research scientists and doctors change to: Many research scientists and physicians

...rather than with blood change to rather than on blood

## Discussion

### Flaws in the Theory of Neurochemical Imbalance/Problems with Neurotransmission as the Cause of Mental Health Illnesses

#### Paragraph 1:

The author's statement “Nevertheless, the entire premise that mental health illnesses are caused by or a result of problems in neurotransmission is based on flawed science” is not a wise and true statement. As with regard to paragraph 2: The evidence for the involvement of the neurotransmitter dopamine in both schizophrenia and Parkinson's disease is vast and old. Blocking D2 receptors in the mesolimbic dopaminergic pathway with antipsychotic drugs leads to Parkinsonism as a side effect by blocking D2 receptors in the nigrostriatal dopaminergic pathways. On the other hand, most antipsychotics are effective in schizophrenia by blocking D2 receptors, most anti-Parkinsonian drugs produce psychotic disturbances by increasing dopaminergic activity in the mesolimbic pathway, chronic use of amphetamine, which

releases dopamine, produces amphetamine psychosis, and electroconvulsive therapy improves symptoms of schizophrenia and reduces dopamine levels in cerebrospinal fluid. With all these points, the defects in the neurochemistry of the brain associated with mental illnesses cannot be ignored.

## Paragraph 2:

Doctors are treating the associated abnormalities change to Physicians are treating the associated abnormalities

**The author states “What is the result? Withdrawal symptoms, dependence, and addiction!”**

Most drugs, if not all, that are used in the treatment of mental illnesses are not drugs of dependence.

## Results

### A Dangerous Therapeutic Approach!

## Paragraph 1:

The author should be aware that drugs for mental health disorders do not provide a cure but improve the symptoms of the illness, and their sudden withdrawal after prolonged use may lead to rebound or worsening symptoms.

## References

Must be revised as there is inconsistency in listing references: examples:

Baik, JH. Stress and the dopaminergic reward system. *Exp Mol Med* **52**, 1879–1890 (2020).

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s12276-020-00532-4>.

Cabib, Simona, and Stefano Puglisi-Allegra. "The mesoaccumbens dopamine in coping with stress." *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews* 36.1 (2012): 79-89.

Luo, Sarah X, and Eric J Huang. "Dopaminergic Neurons and Brain Reward Pathways: From Neurogenesis to Circuit Assembly." *The American Journal of Pathology* vol. 186,3 (2016): 478-88. doi:10.1016/j.ajpath.2015.09.023.

In the 1<sup>st</sup> reference, the journal name is abbreviated, while in the 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> references, the name is complete.

In the 1<sup>st</sup> reference, the number of pages is complete (1879-1890), while in the 3<sup>rd</sup> reference, the number is not complete (478-88).

The paper presents the opinion of the author, and it may be regarded as a provoker of brain storming. All the best,

Prof. Suleiman Ibrahim Sharif

Libyan International Medical University

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