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	History of Psychopharmacology; 2.1 Introduction 2.2 Psychopharmacology in the ancient world and Middle Ages2.2.1 The most important substances; 2.2.2 Psychopharmaceuticals and the history of psychiatry; 2.3 The modern age: psychopharmacology before chlorpromazine; 2.4 The discovery of modern psychopharmaceuticals; 2.4.1 Chlorpromazine; 2.4.2 Antidepressants; 2.4.3 Tranquillizers; 2.5 Discussion: how were modern psychopharmaceuticals discovered?; 2.5.1 Chance discovery; 2.5.2 Serendipity and spirit of the age (Zeitgeist); 2.5.3 Quantitative aspects; 2.6 The past 20 years; 2.6.1 Atypical antipsychotic drugs; 2.6.2 New antidepressants: SSRIs 2.6.3 Drugs to treat Alzheimer's disease (AD)2.7 Concluding remarks; 3 Effects of Psychotropic Medication on Healthy Subjects; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 Studies conducted by Emil Kraepelir; 3.3 Assessment methods used in drug experiments on healthy volunteers; 3.3.1 Methods for recording subjective drug effects; 3.3.2 Methods for recording behavioral drug effects; 3.3.3 Neurophysiological parameters; 3.4 Findings in drug experiments on healthy volunteers; 3.4.1 Antipsychotic drugs; 3.4.2 Antidepressant drugs; 3.4.3 Anxiolytic and hypnotic drugs; 3.4.4 Psychostimulant drugs 3.4.5 Nootropics and antidementia drugs3.5 Discussion; 3.5.1 Differential drug effects; 3.5.2 Sensitivity of the assessment methods used in pharmacopsychology; 3.5.3 Understanding and predicting clinical drug effects; 3.5.4 Theory-orientated issues; 3.6 Conclusions; 4 Preclinical Research in Psychopharmacology (by Conrad Gentsch); 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 The target; 4.2.1 The nervous system; 4.2.2 Neurons; 4.2.3 Synapses; 4.2.4 Receptors; 4.2.5 Ligands; 4.2.6 Interaction between the ligand and receptor; 4.2.7 Neurotransmitters 4.3 Hypotheses relating to the mode of action of psychopharmaceuticals
Sommario/riassunto	Describes the latest advances in psychopharmacology - one of the most rapidly developing fields in modern science. This latest edition has been updated to cover new developments in drug therapy and research including newly introduced antipsychotics, antidepressants and antidementia drugs. Sections on the treatment of depression and dementia have been revised to include new developments in treatment strategies. It will be welcomed for its essentially clinical and psychological approach to modern pharmaceuticals, their therapeutic uses and limitations, adverse reactions and future directions for