**Sample Abstract Guidelines:**

1. Abstract Content should be in English
2. The maximum word count should be 250-300 words
3. If your title includes scientific notation, Greek letters, bold, italics, or other special characters/symbols, do make sure they appear correctly.
4. Corresponding details of corresponding author should be correct which will be used for further communication.
5. Abstracts should highlight the major points of your research and should not include tables, figures and references.

**Format**



**Presentation title:** Novel antipsychotic drugs in schizophrenia

**Corresponding Author name:** Dr. Felix-Martin Werner

**Affiliation:** Grone Health Academy Weimar, Germany

**Ph. No:**

**Email ID’s:** F.Werner@grone.de

**WhatsApp No:** +49/171/2316196

**Any alternative number:  
  
Twitter:**

**LinkedIn:   
  
Facebook:**

**Other Authors if any:** Prof. Dr. Rafael Covenas

**Presentation type:** (Oral presentation)

**Abstract (250-300 words):**

Schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder are treated in most cases with antipsychotic drugs of the second generation. These drugs block dopaminergic and serotonergic receptors, i.e. D2 and 5-HT2A receptors, and cause different adverse effects, for example movement disturbances of the extrapyramidal system and adverse effects of vital parameters and of the heart. Among the newer antipsychotic drugs are cariprazine, brexipiprazole and lumateperone, which exert a partial agonistic effect at D2 and 5-HT2A receptors, pimvanserin a 5-HT2A receptor antagonist which treats negative schizophrenic symptoms as an add-on therapy, olanzapine combined with samidorphan, which reduces weight gain, and M4 or M1 receptor agonists, for example xanomeline with an antipsychotic effect combined with tropsium, an anticholinergic drug. Neural networks were updated in order to deduce the antipsychotic mechanism of action of newer antipsychotic drugs, especially of xanomeline.The newer antipsychotic drugs cariprazine, brexipiprazole and lumateperone show antipsychotic, antimanic and antidepressive effects, however the efficacy on psychotic symptoms in a long-term treatment has not yet been examined. Pimavanserin reduces negative schizophrenic symptoms as an additional pharmacotherapy in schizophrenia. Olanzapine combined with samidorphan exerts good antipsychotic effects and reduces weight gain. The new antipsychotic drug xanomeline, the antipsychotic effect of which is quite different from the antidopaminergic effect, well treats positive and negative schizophrenic symptoms and cognitive symptoms. The long-term efficacy should still be examined. Newer antipsychotic drugs are for example xanomeline, an M4 or M1 receptor agonist, which has been combined with tropsium, an anticholinergic drug, the mechanism of action of which can be derived from the neural network suggested in this review.

Photograph

**Biography (150-200 words):**

Dr. Felix-Martin Werner studied human medicine at the university of Bonn. He has been working as a medical teacher at the Euro Academy in Pößneck since 1999. He has been doing scientific work at the Institute of Neurosciences of Castilla and León (INCYL) in Salamanca (Spain) since 2002. With Prof. Rafael Coveñas, he assisted at over 30 national and 12 international congresses of neurology and published over 60 reviews about neural networks in neurological and psychiatric diseases. In 2017, they published the e-book: Classical neurotransmitters and neuropeptides involved in schizoaffective disorder: focus on prophylactic medication. Since the year 2021, he has belonged to the Editorial Board of the journal Current Psychiatry Research and Reviews. Since 2022, he has been working at the Health Academy of Grone in Weimar.