Responses

[Author Name]

[Institutional Affiliation(s)]

Responses

**Response 1**

Hallucinations are the experiences that consist of apparent perceptions of something not present in reality (Corlett & Powers III, 2018). After reading your post, I must say that you highlighted the main points of the article that helped in understanding what the article was really about. I also agree with you as I always have wondered whether psychedelic drugs contribute to mental illness or not; however, I was relieved that it is not something accepted by many researchers. While discussing ketamine, I would also like to add that although it does help in treating alcohol or cocaine addiction yet when misused causes hallucinations.

**Response 2**

After reading your discussion post, I must say that you have highlighted every part of the article in a simpler way that helps the reader in understanding more about the topic hallucinations. It is a general perception that hallucinations involve experiencing a state that is not present in reality (Corlett & Powers III, 2018). Most of the people are not aware of different categories of hallucinations as all types exhibit several similarities. I also agree with you that psychedelic drugs, LSD, and mescaline help treating various mental disorders, but I would also like to add that all of them have some side effects as well. Moreover, if used in an excessive amount, they can be used as drugs of abuse.

**Response 3**

The discussion you did regarding schizophrenia facilitates a lot in understanding more about this mental illness. Schizophrenia is a mental disorder that is associated with abnormal behavior and confused thinking (Praveen & Macpherson, 2018). I also agree that several antipsychotic medications can result in mental abnormalities. Generally, schizophrenia symptoms can be categorized as positive and negative symptoms. The positive symptoms include psychosis, while negative include speech difficulty and confusing behavior. I also agree with you that drugs like ketamine and phencyclidine when overused also result in symptoms that are typically similar to schizophrenia.

**Response 4**

After reading your discussion post, I must say that the way you explained the types of schizophrenia facilities a lot in understanding each type. Several theories are surrounding the topic of what causes schizophrenia. According to one theory, people having schizophrenia have enlarged lateral and third ventricles while others claim that less active frontal lobes are the reason for people having schizophrenia. I also agree with you that no one theory can explain what is the actual cause of schizophrenia however the dopamine hypothesis is the only theory that can explain the cause of schizophrenia to some extent (Kesby & Scott, 2018).

**References**

Corlett, P. R., Horga, G., Fletcher, P. C., Alderson-Day, B., Schmack, K., & Powers III, A. R. (2018). Hallucinations and strong priors. *Trends in cognitive sciences*.

Kesby, J. P., Eyles, D. W., McGrath, J. J., & Scott, J. G. (2018). Dopamine, psychosis and schizophrenia: the widening gap between basic and clinical neuroscience. *Translational psychiatry*, *8*(1), 30.

Praveen, K. T., & Macpherson, R. (2018). Social functioning in schizophrenia.