

**Image Article** 

Annals of Biological Sciences 2021, 8 (4):67-67

## **Introduction on Benzodiazepines**

**Rachel Miller**\*

Editorial Office, Annals of Biological Science, London

\*Corresponding author: Rachel Miller, Editorial Office, Annals of Biological Science, London, E-mail: annbiolsci@journalres.com. Received Date: January 01, 2021, Accepted Date: January 05, 2021, Published Date: January 15, 2021



Figure 1: Benzodiazepines are a class of medications used to treat a number of mood disturbances and other health problems, including epilepsy, insomnia, and withdrawal of alcohol [1]. They are widely prescribed for their hypnotic, anxiolytic, muscle relaxant, and antiepileptic indications [2]. Benzodiazepines can cause frustrating side effects, such as drowsiness, loss of libido, and lack of coordination. Adverse behavioral effects and substance dependency can contribute to long-term use. In the central nervous system, benzodiazepines function, selectively occupying certain protein areas called GABA-A receptors in the brain. There are three types of brain receptors: GABA-A, GABA-B, and GABA-C. GABA helps to monitor movement, hearing, anxiety and many other functions of the brain. GABA-activated chloride channels are opened by benzodiazepines and allow chloride ions to enter the neuron. This behavior makes it possible for the neuron to become negatively charged and immune to excitation, resulting in the different anti-anxiety, sedative, or anti-seizure behaviors seen in these medications. Xanax (Alprazolam), Klonopin (Clonazepam), Valium (Diazepam), Ativan (Lorazepam) and Halcion (Triazolam) are the most widely prescribed benzodiazepines [1].

## REFERENCES

- 1. Marcia Purse (2020) Benzodiazepine uses indication and side effects: very well mind.
- 2. Sake FTN, Wong K, Bartlett DJ, Saini B (2019) Benzodiazepine usage and patient preference for alternative therapies: A Descriptive Study. *Health Sci Rep* 2:116.