Neurotransmitter Attributes Questionnaire (NAQ), a self-report instrument with subscales of Dopamine and Serotonin, was used to determine the validity of the two main subscales, and to determine whether or not this instrument might be useful for the evaluation of ADHD, OCD, and depression.

Results

The NAQ subscales correlated with the other measures as in the first study, and differences between males and females were also equivalent to results found in the larger study. The need for gender-sensitivity, and case-specificity, in treating mental disorders and milder psychological disorders is suggested and the effective use of a neurotransmitter-focused assessment before deciding on a specific psychopharmacological treatment is one conclusion suggested by these studies. The potential research applications in social cognitive neuroscience and psychopathology might, potentially, help to lead us further in understanding the mechanisms by which patients' unique constellation of symptoms respond to medications, rather than the clusters of criteria they meet. However, the clusters of criteria are not the only factors that ultimately affect behavior, mood, and cognitions, the link between neurotransmitters and behavioral attributes or criteria, and the individual differences, remains a critical aspect of diagnosis and treatment.

Sampling Method (ESM), with the data collected randomly, eight times per day for a semester. Significant correlations were found between low serotonin and feeling worry, strain, un-relaxed, not good about oneself, and mentally tired. NAQ subscales correlated with the other measures as in the first study, and differences between males and females were also equivalent to results found in the larger study. The need for gender-sensitivity, and case-specificity, in treating mental disorders and milder psychological disorders is suggested and the effective use of a neurotransmitter-focused assessment before deciding on a specific psychopharmacological treatment is one conclusion suggested by these studies. The potential research applications in social cognitive neuroscience and psychopathology might, potentially, help to lead us further in understanding the mechanisms by which patients' unique constellation of symptoms respond to medications, rather than the clusters of criteria they meet. However, the clusters of criteria are not the only factors that ultimately affect behavior, mood, and cognitions, the link between neurotransmitters and behavioral attributes or criteria, and the individual differences, remains a critical aspect of diagnosis and treatment.

Discussion

...would be of interest to examine the potential effects of a neurotransmitter-focused assessment before deciding on a specific psychopharmacological treatment is one conclusion suggested by these studies. The potential research applications in social cognitive neuroscience and psychopathology might, potentially, help to lead us further in understanding the mechanisms by which patients' unique constellation of symptoms respond to medications, rather than the clusters of criteria they meet. However, the clusters of criteria are not the only factors that ultimately affect behavior, mood, and cognitions, the link between neurotransmitters and behavioral attributes or criteria, and the individual differences, remains a critical aspect of diagnosis and treatment.

This research was supported by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health (MH 67253).