


References


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Psychosocial interventions have a greater or more direct focus on a person's social environment in interaction with their psychological functioning. Psychological interventions can also be used to promote good mental health in order to prevent mental disorders. These interventions are not tailored towards treating a condition but are designed to foster healthy emotions, attitudes and habits. Interventions can be diverse and can be tailored specifically to the individual or group receiving treatment depending on their needs. This versatility adds to their effectiveness in addressing all kinds of situations. Testing the efficacy of a single-session goal-pursuit intervention for college students. Journal of Happiness Studies. 13 (4): 745–759. doi:10.1007/s10902-011-9292-4. Conduct disorder (CD) is one of the most difficult and intractable mental health problems in children and adolescents. Conduct-disordered youth exhibit a decreased dopamine response to reward and increased risk-taking behaviors related to abnormally disrupted frontal activity in the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC), orbitofrontal cortices (OFC), and dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) that worsens over time due to dysphoria activation of brain stress systems and increases in corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF). The study compared the relative efficacy of basic treatment (parent training + stimulant medication + placebo) and augmented treatment (parent training + stimulant + risperidone). Side effects from augmented treatment included elevated prolactin levels.