Exploring the Art of Neuropharmacology

Envisioning new ways of using the Arts to inspire and advance molecular & behavioral neuropharmacology

Introduction
Art and aesthetic experiences essentially brain activity that encodes molecular and behavioral neuropharmacology. The close interconnection of the two domains, art and neuroscience, is invaluable for advancing knowledge about mental health and well-being. The author posits that diverse art forms can be employed as a medium for exploring the neurochemical and neurocognitive correlates of creativity. These artistic endeavors can serve as a means to foster the expression of personal and cultural narratives, thereby manifesting a deeper understanding of neurobiological processes. 

Discussion
Art enhances the symbolic expressions of human nervous systems (Siler, 1986, 1993), establishing aesthetics (Tomasello, 2009). The fine arts of paintings and sculptures generate conscious aesthetic forms that are grounded in a multidisciplinary process of observation, exploration, and expression. Neurochemical transduction from art and neuroplasticity is a fundamental process that involves recruiting neural circuitry related to memory, emotion, and cognitive control and processing.

Results
The results in this report are evidently not presented previously like the Osteoarthritis Review, which systematically reviews and evaluates scientific literature on osteoarthritis. Indeed, the present manuscript offers a new perspective on neuropharmacology that can change our view of the art in its unique contexts and environments.

Conclusions
These neuropharmacological parallels (Figures 1-12) seem to offer insights into neurobiology, using the role of science and culture to inform each other. This biomedically oriented analysis of how the brain works in relation to the mind illuminates the neuroscience of human life. Finally, the personal and symbolic nature of art and science can be appreciated in their own right, as well as in the context of understanding each other. This connection is fundamental to the development of new paths for neuropharmacology.

References
Cognitive Systems are observing the brain activity of diverse groups of people freely behaving as they walk and setting up environmental challenges to explore how the brain's neural activity changes in response to novel situations (Jung, R. E., & Haier, R. J., 2007). Considerable evidence supports the idea that the arts can enhance creativity and neuroplasticity (Kandel, E. R., 2012). Understanding the art's fundamental role in neuropharmacology can provide novel insights into the neurobiological underpinnings of human creativity and cognitive functioning.