Special Issue

Glial Changes in Psychiatric Disorders

Message from the Guest Editor

Glial cells, including astrocytes, oligodendrocytes, and microglia, are non-neuronal cells in the central nervous system (CNS). While neurons have historically been receiving more attention in the study of psychiatric disorders, several recent studies have shed light on the role of glial cells in these disorders. Although the understanding of glial involvement in psychiatric disorders is still inadequate, recent studies suggest that glial changes may contribute to the pathogenesis or progression of these disorders. Furthermore, these studies indicate the importance of considering glial cells to be potential targets for therapeutic interventions in psychiatric disorders; however, the molecular mechanisms underlying these associations are still not fully understood. The interactions between glial cells and neurons are complex, and further research is needed to elucidate the specific contributions of glial changes to the pathogenesis and progression of various psychic disorders.

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (31 May 2025)

Neurology International

an Open Access Journal by MDPI

Impact Factor 3.0
CiteScore 4.8
Indexed in PubMed

mdpi.com/si/174809

Neurology International
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