



Glossary:

- Acne: *Acne* is a common skin disease characterized by *pimples* on the face, chest, and back. It occurs when the pores of the skin become clogged with oil, dead skin cells, and bacteria.
- Teratogen: A teratogen is an agent that can disturb the development of the embryo or foetus. Teratogens halt the pregnancy or produce a congenital malformation (a birth defect). Classes of teratogens include radiation, maternal infections, chemicals, and drugs.
- Acetylcholine: Acetylcholine is the neurotransmitter at neuromuscular junctions, at synapses in the ganglia of the visceral motor system, and at a variety of sites within the central nervous system
- Noradrenaline: Noradrenaline is the main neurotransmitter of the sympathetic nerves in the cardiovascular system. Adrenaline is the main hormone secreted by the adrenal medulla. The sympathetic noradrenergic system plays major roles in tonic and reflexive changes in cardiovascular tone.
- Dopamine: *Dopamine* is a neurotransmitter that helps control the brain's reward and pleasure centres. Dopamine also helps regulate movement and emotional responses
- Serotonin: Serotonin or 5-hydroxytryptamine is a monoamine neurotransmitter. Biochemically derived from tryptophan, serotonin is primarily found in the gastrointestinal tract, blood platelets, and the central nervous system of animals, including humans.
- GABA: Gamma-amino butyric acid, or GABA, is a neurotransmitter that sends chemical messages through the brain and the nervous system, and is involved in regulating communication between brain cells.
- Anhydro- or apo: Anhydro of any material means it contains no water or dry or anhydride.
- Hallucinogenic: A *hallucinogen* is a psychoactive agent which can cause hallucinations, perceptual anomalies, and other substantial subjective changes in thoughts, emotion, and consciousness.
- Chronic: A *chronic* condition is a human health condition or disease that is persistent or otherwise long-lasting in its effects or a disease that comes with time. The term *chronic* is often applied when the course of the disease lasts for more than three months.