This influential position paper endorsed by the American Academy of Neurology (AAN), Child Neurology Society (CNS), and the American Neurological Association (ANA) discusses challenges for the use non-medical use of prescription drugs in healthy children. Among them are social and developmental issues as well as professional integrity problems.

This commentary is one of the most cited articles in the field of cognitive enhancement. It discusses conditions for a more liberal use of prescription drugs for enhancing brain capacity.

This book chapter summarizes research on the use of drugs for cognitive enhancement without medical necessity in Germany. It includes a description of positions in the ethics debate, terms used in this debate, the legal status of such drugs, and a review of the prevalence rates of drug use for cognitive enhancement and a critical reflection of the research methods used in prior studies.

Few studies simultaneously investigate more factors that potentially influence people’s willingness to use pharmaceutical agents to augment their cognitive capacity non-medically. By exploring multiple characteristics of the drug (e.g. side effects, enhancement effects), the person (e.g., risk attitudes, prior drug use), and the social context (e.g., peer prevalence, social disapproval), this study provides a better
understanding of factors underlying decisions regarding prescription drug use to enhance cognitive performance.

This is one of the first theory-driven studies examining the willingness to use prescription drugs to augment mental abilities without medical necessity with a large-scale sample of university students and university teachers. It experimentally investigates how respondents weigh the costs and benefits of drug-intake and how internalized social norms as well as the interplay between these variables affect the decision to use such drugs.