

Drugs: Their Use And The Reasons For Their Spread In Society

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ABSTRACT

Background : This study aimed to identify the types of drugs and the factors related to drug abuse and addiction, and to reveal the reasons for the spread of drug abuse and addiction among young people, and to determine the effects of drug abuse and addiction among young people in all aspects of life, and to clarify the extent of the impact of drugs on the individual and on various aspects of his life. The study came to a number of conclusions, the most significant of which are: Narcotics are present and they are major drugs, including opium and its derivatives, cocaine, khat, heroin, and amphetamines; people turn to narcotic substances to relieve some of their symptoms; and people continue using those substances even after their illness has passed, they believe. It is said that this substance is able to make him in a good health condition, while some resort to taking drugs in order to feel happiness and escape from the burdens and problems of life; And the presence of many negative effects due to drug abuse and addiction, and the presence of an active and influential role of great importance for the family, their educational institutions, and the media in terms of protecting children and students from drug abuse.

Keywords: Drugs, Drug abuse, Types of Drug and Effects of Drug.

Article Information

Received: October 08; Revised: November 16; Online: December, 2022

INTRODUCTION

There are two definitions of drugs, the first is a scientific definition and the second is a legal definition: 1. According to the scientific definition, an anesthetic is a drug that, depending on the dosage, has a profound depressive impact on the nervous system of humans. 2. Legal definition: According to the legitimate definition of drugs, there is a class of compounds that are addictive and harm the body. It is illegal to sell, develop, or manufacture these substances unless necessary to further legal reasons (Jolley E. and et.al., 2012). While the definition of drugs according to psychology is material Natural or manufactured, they act in the human body and

affect it, changing his feelings and behaviors, and resulting from the repetition of these things, the substance has serious consequences for physical and mental health and a detrimental effect on the environment and the community (Amtithal altufayli., 2012).

Drug related concepts:

Addiction:

The World Health Organization defines addiction as "the psychological or biological condition, it results from the interaction of the drug in the human body" (WHO).

Habitual (Habituation):

It is a state in which there is a desire to take a drug, because of the feeling it causes quietly . Among the characteristics of habit: the continuation of taking the drug and the desire to take it, because of the feeling of comfort it causes, not to increase it. Dosage, drug damage is reflected on the abuser, and does not harm society .

Drug abuse and its types :

Abuse: Abuse is defined as “taking a drug from time to time without, Reliance on it and the need for it, and without withdrawal symptoms, whether physical or psychological (depressed mood), Feeling tired and sleepy), and without an increase in the amount of the drug used.

The use of any drug goes through four basic stages described by Robert Dupont as follows:

First stage: first-time usage (experimentation), crucial to comprehending the issue at hand. For young people to use drugs, as many assume that doing so is a harmless activity, but the fact is that not only is the initial experience dangerous, it also marks the beginning of drug dependence.

Second stage: transient usage. Most people who experiment with narcotic drugs stop using them after a while, and most people who do continue to use them only do so occasionally and only when it is convenient to do so. As a result, use in this stage is impulsive rather than deliberate or planned.

The third stage: regular use In this stage drug users are seriously looking for their preferred drug. They try to preserve their sources of supply and to ensure the continuity of obtaining it phase once or twice a week.

The fourth stage: the stage of dependence or addiction, and in this last stage, the use of one or more of the Special drugs are a major part of

the user's life, and any attempt to separate the user from the drug will be met with resistance strong, and thus we find that the first abuse of drugs is the first step towards addiction (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation ., 2017) .

Addictive tools :

Syringes, tobacco rolling paper, tin, lighters, spoons, acetone, alcohol, vinegar, acid Sulfuric "Tizab," ancient lights, glass flasks, eye drops, and other items are among the various instruments that are employed in scientific labs. Metal and glass tubes, as well as odor-removal solutions residue from drugs, Juice sticks, empty water bottles with holes in them, and dinnerware with material-scrap blades Sharps, razors, and rubber or plastic tubes boxes for injecting needles to get blood or monitoring pressure empty, stench-filled soft drink bottles and cigarette butts Tablets, Wire-Wrapped Keys, Powder, and Glue Drops chemicals, threads, or tiny coils that are unknown. The addict gets very angry when his privacy is violated, or if he , He found that you were tampering with his property, or watching his belongings Personal and personal belongings (James C. Anthony, 2006) .

Opioid effects :

Opioids pose a substantial health risk, which is why they are a huge issue in many nations. For instance, 110,000 (66%) of the 167,000 fatalities associated with the illness in 2017 were attributable to opioid misuse. In North America, the opioid problem that resulted from drug misuse is still present. In terms of the number of fatalities brought on by high stimulant dosages, new records were broken. Increases in opioid usage in the USA and Canada were mostly ascribed to misuse of fentanyl and its analogs. (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation ., 2017).

The effect of taking amphetamines :

Amphetamine misuse takes many different forms depending on where it occurs. Methamphetamine abuse predominates in North America when it comes to the non-medical use of prescription stimulants; crystal methamphetamine abuse predominates in East and Southeast Asia and Oceania (Australia); amphetamine abuse predominates in Western and Central Europe, the Near and Middle East. Regarding drug misuse, the situation has been largely constant since 2010. Although the findings are not based on water analysis, amphetamines are found in the majority of Western and Central European nations. Recent years have seen an upsurge in exchange. There are signs of an upsurge in North America.

Methamphetamine misuse, but claims of a rise in the usage of methamphetamine particularly Crystal methamphetamine in East and Southeast Asia have persisted.

The effect of cocaine abuse

Globally, an estimated 1.18 million people used cocaine in the previous year in 2017, that is 4.0 per cent of the world's total aged population. Between 15 and 64 years old. Cocaine use in the previous year is high in Oceania (2.2%). In Australia and New Zealand), North America (1.2%), Western and Central Europe (3.1%) and South America (0.1%).

What are the steps to be taken in the treatment of drug abusers :

When caring for people with drug use disorders, it is important to ensure that the most effective, efficient and most ethical treatment services. Although the evidence reveals that The public health system is the ideal setting for treatment of drug use disorders, However, in some countries it is difficult to integrate addiction treatment into the health care system. Therapeutic services must fulfill the

individual's requirements in accordance with the degree of severity of the disease he is claiming to have in order to be effective. An effective treatment plan contains several components, including the services that reach Interventions for screening, quick interventions, inpatient and outpatient care, and treatment for persons Long-term resident treatment, evidence-based medication, psychosocial therapies, and reinstatement.

Rehabilitation and support services in recovery

In numerous Asian countries that have a mandatory incarceration program for drug abusers, drug users and addicts are detained against their will, frequently without obeying the law and without receiving a professional examination, under the pretense of treating or rehabilitating them. Direct violations of human rights commitments result from this. According to the most recent data available, 450,000 individuals were held in 948 institutions in the seven Southeast Asian nations in 2014. A recent review indicated that human compelled treatment is unethical for drug addiction in those countries. While the projected total number of detainees declined by 4% between 2012 and 2014, there were fewer involuntary detention facilities in two of those nations, and there were more detainees overall in four other nations (Karsten Lunze and others, 2018).

What are the health consequences of drug abuse :

Drug misuse may have a range of detrimental effects on one's health, including :

Drug use problems, mental health issues, and injuries are a few examples of them. HIV, liver cancer, cirrhosis brought on by hepatitis, overdose, and early demise. The misuse of opiates as well as the abuse of opiates are what do the most damage to health. drug injection due to the danger of doing unsafe injections and getting HIV or hepatitis C. As a result,

these features of drug misuse are the major emphasis of this section. However, alongside diseases brought on by substance addiction, acknowledgement of mental health issues has grown over the past several decades. However, recent decades have also seen an increase in recognition of mental health disorders, in conjunction with disorders arising from substance abuse. Although drug-related disorders Substance abuse occurs in conjunction with other mental illnesses, so it is often unclear, Whether one caused the other or shared underlying risk factors contributed to both, The two types of disorders. The importance of the disorders arising from the use of addictive substances, In conjunction with the incidence of mental health disorders, not only in the high prevalence of these diseases simultaneous, but also difficult to treat and associated with poor results For example,

high rates accommodation in psychiatric hospitals and high rates of suicide compared to the case of the injured with substance use disorders without mental health disorders

(Marta Torrens and others, 2015)

CONCLUSIONS:

Teens who test with drugs put their lives and security at risk. The risk of addiction and how quickly you become addicted varies depending on the drug. Some drugs, such as opioid painkillers, have a higher risk and become addictive more quickly than others.

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