



Impact of Addiction and Drug Abuse

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Commentary

Addiction is a compulsory necessity for using something that makes a habit. It is accepted as a mental illness in the diagnostic nomenclature and results in serious health, social and economic problems. In the diagnostic nomenclature, addiction was initially embedded in personality problems and other behaviors considered deviations. But now it is considered a clinical syndrome. Addiction is determined by many factors, which have a profound effect on genetics. The development of addiction is also influenced by natural factors and interactions between the two. In the clinical setting, addiction puts the problem of drug use on the agenda and helps to focus on the complexities associated with drug use. But the concept of addiction is also used to distance the user from addicts, and in this way, perhaps counter-therapeutic. The concept of addiction has had a profound effect on policy. The almost universally accepted ban against drugs such as opiates, cocaine, marijuana, and amphetamine has great support. But unfortunately, it did not prevent the development of drug abuse problems. Positive expectations are encouraged by the development of respectful thinking patterns for addictive people, in particular, for advocates for encouraging conversations.

Many abuse drugs, including cannabinoids, opioids, alcohol, and nicotine, can alter the levels of endocannabinoids in the brain. Recent studies suggest that the release of endocannabinoids from the ventral tegmental region may alter dopamine-related effects and may be an important neurobiological mechanism of drug addiction. There is strong evidence that the endocannabinoid system is involved in drug-seeking behaviors (especially drug-reinforced behaviors), as well as in mechanisms that cause recurrence of drug use. CB1 antagonist cannabinoid / inverse agonist rimonabant has been shown to reduce the behavioral effects of drug-induced stimuli, including nicotine, alcohol, cocaine, and marijuana. Therefore, the endocannabinoid system represents a promis-

ing target for the development of new drug addiction therapies. Addiction is a form of mental illness, and like any other mental illness, it is associated with stigma. Mental illness is a general term for a disease category that may include emotional or emotional problems, behavioral dysfunction, and mental or emotional dysfunction. The most common manifestations of addiction are behavioral dysfunction: addiction, by definition, problems that control eating habits. Emotional instability and mental retardation may or may not be associated with the disorder. The side effects of some drugs, including drugs such as alcohol and opiates, have long been known.

Addiction, or drug abuse, is rampant and affects public health in many negative ways. Many diseases, including cardiovascular disease, stroke, cancer, HIV / AIDS, hepatitis, respiratory disease, depression, depression, and anxiety can be affected by drug use. Some of these effects occur when drugs are used in high doses or after long-term use, but others can occur after just one use. The health status of drug abusers is often affected by their drug use, and the life expectancy of drug abusers is often much lower than that of most people. Addiction is not limited to drug users. It also has an effect other than those who eat things directly. There are even negative social consequences for drug addiction. People with alcohol or drugs are less likely to work, and alcoholism is associated with premature leaving the staff.

Acknowledgment

The authors are grateful to the journal editor and the anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments and suggestions.

Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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Received: November 29, 2021; **Accepted:** December 08, 2021; **Published:** December 16, 2021.

Citation: Elijah T (2021) Impact of Addiction and Drug Abuse. J Addict Res Ther 12:442.

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