



A Short Note on Heroin Dependence

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Commentary

Heroin is a white or brown powder or black goo, sticky. An opioid drug made from morphine, a natural component of the Asian poppy plant. It can be mixed with water and injected with a needle. Heroin can also be smoked or increased nausea. This entire heroin intake sends it to the brain very quickly. This makes it very addictive. Major health problems from heroin include miscarriage, heart disease, and death due to drug overdose. People who inject drugs are at risk of contracting infectious diseases, including HIV / AIDS and hepatitis. Frequent use of heroin can lead to intolerance. This means that users need more drugs to have the same effect. With higher doses over time, the body relies on heroin. When dependent users stop heroin, they have withdrawal symptoms. These symptoms include restlessness, muscle and bone pain, diarrhea and vomiting, and chills associated with bumps. When a person takes opioid over and over again over time, the brain does not produce dopamine naturally as they do. This causes a person to take high or very high doses of opioid to achieve the same level of good mood. Sometimes opioid use disorders start with official drugs such as painkillers given after surgery or other injuries. These painkillers work in much the same way as heroin. When a person becomes addicted to these prescribed drugs and cannot get them, he may pursue illicit drugs such as heroin in order to achieve similar pleasures. Although not all people who take oral contraceptives or addicts are addicted, some people will not be able to stop taking them.

Physical and psychological dependence on opioids, a substance found in painkillers prescribed by a doctor and illegal drugs such as heroin. Opioids are prescribed for the treatment of pain. With prolonged use, the pain relievers may be reduced and the pain may worsen. In addition, the body can develop trust. Opioid dependence causes withdrawal symptoms, making it difficult to stop taking them. Addiction occurs

when dependence disrupts daily life. Taking overdose or using an illegal opioid such as heroin may result in death. Symptoms of addiction include uncontrolled cravings and the inability to control opioid use despite the negative effects on personal or financial relationships. Treatment may vary but may include discontinuation of the medication. Medications like methadone can help reduce withdrawal symptoms and cravings. Combining medication with inpatients or support systems is often very effective.

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: December 06, 2021; **Accepted:** December 20, 2021; **Published:** December 27, 2021.

Citation: Tom W (2021) A Short Note on Heroin Dependence. J Addict Res Ther 12:443.

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