

## Basic Strategy of Drug and its Categories

John Simpson\*

Department of Pharmacology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, USA

### DESCRIPTION

Any molecule that, when consumed, alters the physiology or psychology of an organism qualifies as a drug. Usually, foods and other substances that help nutrition are segregated from drugs. Drugs can be ingested, inhaled, injected, smoked, absorbed by the skin using a patch, suppository, or dissolved under the tongue. In pharmacology, a drug is a chemical compound, usually one with a well-known structure, when a given to a living thing, has a biological impact.

A pharmaceutical drug is a chemical compound that is used to treat, cure, prevent, or diagnose an illness, as well as to improve wellbeing. It is also known as a medication or medicine. In the past, medications were extracted from medicinal plants, but more recently, they were also created organically.

Pharmaceutical medications for chronic illnesses may be taken occasionally or for a brief period of time. Drugs come in a variety of shapes and dosage forms. DREs classify drugs in categories such as Stimulants, Cannabinoids, Hallucinogens, Dissociative anesthetics, Narcotic analgesics.

**Stimulants:** Stimulants speed up the neurological system of the body and give the user a sensation of vigour. They are often known as uppers because of how awake they may make you feel. Depressants have the exact opposite impact as stimulants. The common side effects of a stimulant are feelings of illness and a lack of energy once the effects wear off. When not taken as directed, such medicines can have a highly harmful impact on the person. Drug treatment facilities are frequently advised in order to avoid the extremely unpleasant side effects of these substances and the impacts they have on life.

**Cannabinoids:** The cannabis plant is the majority of animal creatures and synthetic chemicals, contain many structural classes of molecules are known as cannabinoids. Tetrahydrocannabinol, the main psychoactive component in cannabis, is the most recognised phytocannabinoid.

**Hallucinogens:** When using hallucinogens, mood swings happen frequently. These substances alter the mind and make things appear that are not actually there. The self-control of the body, by including voice and action, and effected by hallucinogens, which frequently result in animosity. Heart failure, an elevated heart rate, higher blood pressure, and changes in the body's hormones are other side effects of these medications.

**Dissociative anesthetics:** Catatonia, catalepsy, analgesia, and forgetfulness are all characteristics of dissociative anaesthesia. It does not usually imply a condition of total anaesthesia and does not always accompany loss of consciousness. Dissociatives are a subclass of psychedelic drugs, sometimes known as Dissociative Anaesthetics. People who use this class of drugs have a sense of bodily or environmental disconnection. Hallucinations and other alterations in thoughts, emotions, and consciousness can also be brought on by dissociatives.

**Narcotic analgesics:** A medication for treating moderate to severe pain. While not made from opium, narcotics are similar to opiates like morphine and codeine. The central nervous system's opioid receptors are bound by them. Opioids are the new name for narcotics. Pharmaceutical medications are frequently grouped into drug classes, which are composed of drugs that are used to treat the same condition and have comparable chemical structures, the same mechanism of action for binding to the same biological target.

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**Correspondence to:** John Simpson, Department of Pharmacology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, USA, E-mail: Simpsonjohn@ucf.edu

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