Drug Addiction and Diseases

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DESCRIPTION

Drug addiction also known as substance use disorder, can be a disease that affects an individual's brain and behavior, resulting in the inability to regulate the use of legal or illegal drugs or drugs. Substances such as alcohol, marijuana and nicotine are also considered drugs. When you become addicted, you will continue to use the drug despite the damage it has caused. Drug addiction can start with the experimental use of anesthetics in social situations, and for some people, drug addiction has become more common. For others, especially opioids, the white plague begins with contact with prescription drugs or receiving drugs from devotees or family members who have prescribed them. The risk of addiction and the way you become addicted varies from drug to drug. Some drugs, such as opioid pain relievers, have better risks than others and cause addiction more quickly. Over time, you will need larger doses of medication to urge. You will soon need medicine to feel good.

As your drug use increases, it will become increasingly difficult for you to travel without drugs. Trying to stop taking drugs can cause strong cravings and make you feel bad. You may need the help of a doctor, family, friends, support group or an organized treatment plan to overcome the white plague and stay away from drugs. Biological psychosocial disorders characterized by compulsive participation in rewarding stimuli, despite their adverse consequences. Although there are many psychosocial factors involved, the organic process induced by repeated exposure to addiction stimuli is the core pathology that drives the development and maintenance of addiction, which is consistent with the encephalopathy model of addiction. However, some scholars who study addiction believe that the brain disorder model is incomplete and misleading.

The brain disorder model hypothesizes that addiction may be a disorder of the brain's reward system. It is produced through transcription and epigenetic mechanisms and is exposed to addictive stimuli eg, food intake, cocaine use over time. Participate in sexual behavior and develop. Relationship, participation in fast-paced cultural activities, such as gambling, etc. is a genetic transcription factor, it is an important part, and it is also a habitual thinking about almost all types of behaviors and drug addiction events. Twenty years of research into the effects of addiction has shown that addiction will occur, whereby the related compulsive behaviors will intensify or weaken, and at the same time the D1-type medium spiny neurons of the nucleus accumbens are overexpressed. Due to the causal relationship between expression and addiction, it has been used as expression of addiction biomarkers in these neurons in a preclinical, direct way and through positive reinforcement to actively regulate drug self-administration and reward sensitization, while reducing Sensitivity to disgust.

Addiction is defined as a chronic recurrent disease characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use regardless of adverse consequences. It is considered a brain disease because it involves functional changes in brain circuits involving reward, stress, and self-control. These changes can continue long after the person stops shooting. Addiction can also be as serious as other illnesses, such as heart disease. They can disrupt the normal and healthy functions of internal organs, both of which can have serious destructive effects, and in many cases are preventable and treatable. If left untreated, they will last a lifetime and cause death.

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