

## Risk Factors of Drug Addiction

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### DESCRIPTION

Drug addiction, also known as substance dependency or dependent syndrome, is a psychological disorder in which a person has a strong desire to use a substance. Addiction encompasses a wide range of behaviors. This would include finding it hard to resist the urge to use the substance and believing that it is more essential than more mundane things like family or job. When a person stops using the medicine for a longer length of time, individuals can experience withdrawal symptoms.

Drug addiction, also known as substance use illness, is an illness that affects a people's brain and behavior, resulting in an inability to manage the use of any drug or prescription, whether legal or illicit. Drugs include substances such as marijuana, alcohol, and nicotine. When people are hooked on a substance, people may continue to use it even if it causes damage. Substance addiction can begin with social experimentation with a recreational drug, and for some people, drug use is becoming more regular. The danger of addiction and the rate at which people get hooked differ depending on the drug. Opioid medications, for example, have a greater risk of addiction and develop addictions more rapidly than other medicines. People who are addicted to drugs frequently believe they can't operate regularly without their substance of choice. This can result in a variety of problems that influence career aspirations, personal relationships, and general health. These dangerous adverse effects might worsen over time and, if left ignored, can be deadly.

The term "addiction" is used to describe the term "trusted source" does not simply relate to drug addiction, such as heroin or cocaine. Some addictions may include the inability to quit doing things like playing, eating, or working. Addiction is a chronic and recurrent brain disorder marked by obsessive drug searching and use, regardless of harmful effects. Drug addiction is classified as a brain disorder because drugs alter the structure and function of the brain. It's comparable to other disorders like

heart disease in that it interferes with the organ's regular, healthy functioning (the brain). Drug addiction, like other disorders, can have major negative repercussions, but it is also treatable and treated.

### Symptoms

Symptoms or behaviors of drug addiction include:

- Having tremendous cravings for the drugs that shut out all other thoughts
- Taking more of the drug over time to have the same effect
- Taking bigger doses of the drug for longer periods of time than people anticipated
- A visible lack of energy in daily activities
- Tremendous keeps changing in appearance, such as weight loss and a noticeable abdication of hygiene
- A failure to stop using a substance even though the fact that it may be causing health issues or personal issues, such as problems with employment or relationships
- A visible lack of energy in daily activities

### Risk factors

There is a variety of environmental and genetic factors for addictions, which differ depending on the population. The proportion of epigenetic risk variables to overall risk is unclear. Environmental and genetic factors alone account for around half of an individual's personal chance of developing an addiction. Even in those with a low hereditary predisposition to addiction, long-term exposure to extremely high doses of such an addictive chemical can lead to addiction.

People with mental health issues, such as depression, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, or post-traumatic stress disorder, are more prone to develop a drug addiction. Drug use may become a coping mechanism for uncomfortable emotions such as anxiety, despair, and loneliness, and it can exacerbate these issues. Peer influence is a powerful motivator for young individuals to begin using and abusing drugs.

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