



## Effect of Medication Assisted Treatment in Patients with Illicit Drug Usage

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### DESCRIPTION

Addiction is a disease that affects the brain and behavior. When we become addicted to drugs, we cannot resist the urge to take them, no matter how harmful they may be. We are more likely to avoid some. Drug addiction is not limited to heroin, cocaine, and other illegal drugs. They can become dependent on alcohol, nicotine, sleeping pills, anti-anxiety drugs, and other legal drugs.

They may also become dependent on prescription or illegally purchased narcotic pain relievers and opioids. The problem is at epidemic level in the United States. In 2018, opioids were responsible for two-thirds of his drug overdose deaths. At first, we may have decided to take the drug because you like how it feels. We might think we can control how much and how often you use it. But over time, drugs change how the brain works. These physical changes can last for long periods of time. It can lead to loss of control and harmful behavior.

The main problem that arises from the use of psychotropic drugs is addiction. This is the urge to use drugs despite deteriorating health, work, or social activities. Addiction varies in degree and effect from drug to drug. Be it physical or psychological or both. Physical dependence becomes apparent only when drug use is reduced or stopped and an involuntary illness called withdrawal (or abstinence) syndrome develops. Drugs known to cause physical dependence are opiates (opium and its derivatives) and central nervous system depressants such as barbiturates and alcohol. Psychological dependence occurs when a user depends on a drug to induce a feeling of well-being. This type of dependency is highly dependent on both substance and user. In its most intense form, the user becomes preoccupied with the drug, focusing almost all of his or her interests and activities on obtaining and using the drug.

There is no single cure for substance abuse. This fact reflects the

complexity of this disease and its multiple symptoms and underscores the importance of a critical evaluation process in determining the optimal treatment for a given individual. Treatment of Substance Abuse may be delivered in different settings and with different levels of professional support and different modalities of professional service (e.g., individual therapy, group therapy, family therapy, pharmacological therapy). Substance abuse treatment can be characterized as professional treatment with one main goal of stopping substance use. Treatment mainly consists of talk therapy (counselling and psychotherapy). In addition, drugs can be used to manage the detoxification of some drugs or to treat coexisting mental or medical conditions.

People of all walks of life can have problems with drug use, regardless of their age, race, background, or why they started using drugs in the first place. Some people try recreational drugs out of curiosity, enjoy it because their friends are doing it, or relieve stress, anxiety, depression, and other problems. However, illicit drugs such as cocaine and heroin are not the only ones that lead to abuse and addiction. Prescription drugs such as pain relievers, sleeping pills, and tranquilizers can cause similar problems. In fact, prescription pain relievers are the second most commonly abused drug in the United States after marijuana, and more people die each day from a strong opioid pain reliever overdose than from car crashes and gun deaths combined. Dependence on opioid pain relievers is so serious that it is a major risk factor for heroin abuse.

Substance abuse and dependence are more related to the consequences of drug use than to the type or amount of substance used or frequency of drug use. If your drug use is causing problems in your life - you may have a substance abuse or addiction problem at work, school, home, or in a relationship.

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