



DRUG **DEPENDENCE** **& ABUSE**

VISUDHA.V.R
100

CONTENTS

DRUG ABUSE
PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS
DRUG HABITUATION
DRUG ADDICTION
DRUG DEPENDENCE

DRUG

Any substance, other than that required for the maintenance of normal health, which when administered to a living organism modifies one or more of its functions.



DRUG ABUSE

The excessive, maladaptive, or addictive use of drugs for nonmedical purposes despite social, psychological, and physical problems that may arise from such use.



DRUG ABUSE

The excessive, maladaptive, or addictive use of drugs for nonmedical purposes despite social, psychological, and physical problems that may arise from such use.

CAUSES

- Accessibility
- Social factors
- Environmental factors
- Mental health conditions
- Genetic predisposition
- Lack of social support
- Curiosity or experimentation



PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS

PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS

Psychoactive drugs are drugs that act primarily upon the CNS, resulting in changes in perception, mood, consciousness, cognition, and behaviour.

CNS DEPRESSANTS

CNS STIMULANTS

HALLUCINOGENS

OTHERS

DESIGNER DRUGS

COMBINATION DRUGS

Classification Of Psychoactive Drugs

CNS DEPRESSANTS

CNS STIMULANTS

HALLUCINOGENS

OTHERS

DESIGNER DRUGS

COMBINATION DRUGS

CNS DEPRESSANTS

Alcohol

GHB

Hydrocarbons

Ketamine

Opioids

Sedatives

CNS DEPRESSANTS

CNS STIMULANTS

HALLUCINOGENS

OTHERS

DESIGNER DRUGS

COMBINATION DRUGS

CNS STIMULANTS

Amphetamines

Caffeine

Cocaine

MDA

CNS DEPRESSANTS

CNS STIMULANTS

HALLUCINOGENS

OTHERS

DESIGNER DRUGS

COMBINATION DRUGS

HALLUCINOGENS

Alkyl nitrites
Anabolic steroids
Cannabis
Datura

CNS DEPRESSANTS

CNS STIMULANTS

HALLUCINOGENS

OTHERS

DESIGNER DRUGS

COMBINATION DRUGS

OTHER PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS

Agents for treating
alcohol dependence

Antidepressants

Antipsychotics

Anxiolytics

Mood Stabilizers

CNS DEPRESSANTS

CNS STIMULANTS

HALLUCINOGENS

OTHERS

DESIGNER DRUGS

COMBINATION DRUGS

DESIGNER DRUGS

Drugs created to get around existing drug laws, usually by modifying the molecular structures of existing legal drugs to varying degrees or less commonly by synthesis of a new drug with an entirely different chemical structure.
Ex – Ecstasy, Cathinones.

CNS DEPRESSANTS

CNS STIMULANTS

HALLUCINOGENS

OTHERS

DESIGNER DRUGS

COMBINATION DRUGS

COMBINATION DRUGS

Psychoactive drugs used in combination. Ex – speedball

DRUG HABITUATION

Psychological and emotional dependency resulting from repeated consumption of a drug.



DRUG ADDICTION

Physical, psychological and emotional dependency resulting from repeated consumption of a drug.



Compulsive use - There is compulsive use of drugs (craving) resulting in physical, psychological and social harm. Use is continued despite awareness of that harm.



Relapse - Relapse is the return to drug taking following extended periods of abstinence.



A conceptual image for drug dependence. In the center, a globe is partially visible, with a large red prohibition sign (a circle with a diagonal line) overlaid on it. Numerous red and white capsules are scattered across the globe and the surrounding dark blue background. Two hands are visible: one on the left, reaching towards the globe, and one on the right, holding a pill. The text "DRUG DEPENDENCE" is prominently displayed in the center, with "DRUG" in red and "DEPENDENCE" in white.

DRUG DEPENDENCE

DRUG DEPENDENCE

- Drug dependence includes both drug habituation and drug addiction.
- It is a state characterized by compulsion to take the drug on continuous or periodic basis in order to experience its euphoriogenic state

PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE

- Physical need for a drug because of regular use
- Characterized by withdrawal symptoms when they stop taking the drug



PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPENDENCE

- Drug is used for the emotional need of the user
- No physical effects are felt when discontinuing drug



TYPES OF DRUG DEPENDENCE

MORPHINE TYPE

- Psychic dependence – Strong
- Physical dependence - Develops early

BARBITURATE- ALCOHOL TYPE

Following withdrawal of barbiturates, tolerance is rapidly lost

COCAINE TYPE

- Psychic dependence Strong
- Physical dependence None
- Tolerance - Absent

TYPES OF DRUG DEPENDENCE

BARBITURATE- ALCOHOL TYPE

Following withdrawal of barbiturates, tolerance is rapidly lost

COCAINE TYPE

- Psychic dependence - Strong
- Physical dependence – None
- Tolerance - Absent

CANNABIS TY

- Psychic dependence Moderate to strong
- Physical dependence None
- Tolerance - None

TYPES OF DRUG DEPENDENCE

COCAINE TYPE

- Psychic dependence - Strong
- Physical dependence – None
- Tolerance - Absent

CANNABIS TYPE

- Psychic dependence - Moderate to strong
- Physical dependence – None
- Tolerance - None

AMPHETAMINE TYPE

- Psychic dependence variable
- Physical dependence None
- Slow development of tolerance

TYPES OF DRUG DEPENDENCE

CANNABIS TYPE

- Psychic dependence - Moderate to strong
- Physical dependence – None
- Tolerance - None

AMPHETAMINE TYPE

- Psychic dependence - variable
- Physical dependence - None
- Slow development of tolerance

KHAT TYPE

- Psychic dependence - Moderate
- Physical dependence - None
- Tolerance - None

TYPES OF DRUG DEPENDENCE

AMPHETAMINE TYPE

- Psychic dependence - variable
- Physical dependence - None
- Slow development of tolerance

KHAT TYPE

- Psychic dependence - Moderate
- Physical dependence - None
- Tolerance - None

HALLUCINOGEN TYPE

- Psychic dependence - variable, but it usually is not intense
- Physical dependence - None
- Withdrawal symptoms - None
- Tolerance - high

TYPES OF DRUG DEPENDENCE

KHAT TYPE

- Psychic dependence- Moderate
- Physical dependence - None
- Tolerance - None

HALLUCINOGEN TYPE

- Psychic dependence - varies greatly, but it usually is not intense
- Physical dependence - None
- Withdrawal symptoms - None
- Tolerance- high

TYPES OF DRUG DEPENDENCE

HALLUCINOGEN TYPE

- Psychic dependence - varies greatly, but it usually is not intense
- Physical dependence - None
- Withdrawal symptoms - None
- Tolerance- high

SYMPTOMS OF DRUG DEPENDENCE

Anxiety

Blurring of vision

Clumsy movements

Depersonalization

Emotional detachment

Depression

Impaired memory and concentration

Lethargy

Loss of appetite and weight

Loss of interest in surroundings

Mood changes

Reddening and puffiness of eyes

Sleeplessness

Slurred speech

Sweating

Tremors

Unsteady gait

COMPLICATIONS

- HIV
- Hepatitis B & C
- Exacerbation of mental disorders
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cancer
- Anti Social Behaviour



MANAGEMENT

TREATMENT

- (1) Admission to an institution
- (2) Constant supervision – so that he can not secretly get drugs
- (3) Detoxification – Gradual reduction of drug
- (4) Administration of sedatives.
- (5) Occupational therapy – Engaging in meaningful occupation
- (6) Psychotherapy – family, group or individual therapy
- (7) General health improvement
- (8) Symptomatic



MANAGEMENT

DRUG REHABILITATION

Drug rehabilitation is the process of medical and psychotherapeutic treatment for drug dependency enabling the patient to cease substance abuse.



MANAGEMENT

DRUG REHABILITATION

Salient features:

- (1) Aims -Social rehabilitation and training for gainful employment.
- (2) Uses psychosocial approaches to rehabilitate drug abusers.
- (3) Requires strong family and social support
- (4) Persons with history of childhood abuse are more likely to leave drug rehabilitation program midway.



JUST SAY NO



TO DRUGS

**THANK
YOU**

REFERENCE:

ANIL AGGARWAL FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY