

Drugs Run In The Body Effects On Biochemical Processes

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Annotation: When a person takes a substance with narcotic qualities, it alters the biochemical processes that occur in his body. Changes in hormone synthesis, which regulate the course of biochemical reactions, occur, disturbing the organism's vital activity rhythm. The causes and implications of the foregoing conditions are discussed in this article, as well as the history of human knowledge and drug use in ancient times, and ancient scientists' perspectives on drug-containing plants. Some drugs with narcotic characteristics are currently employed in medicine. There are also instances of drug misuse that are not medically related. The repercussions of drug addiction, the reasons that produce it, and the different sorts of drugs are all discussed in this article.

Keywords: drugs, cannabis, hashishism, tetrahydrocannabinol, opium, morphine, diacetyl morphine, cocaine, neurons, hormones, dopamine, human psyche, depressive states.

Addiction to drugs occurs when the human body becomes dependent on them. Drug addiction has been recognized since ancient times, and its initial manifestations appeared when humanity was still living in a primitive society. People gathered and burned various grasses and twigs to warm themselves from the cold when fire was first established, gathered around a campfire, and discovered that some plant parts might cause mood swings and intoxicants when lit. In this way, the plants that generate euphoria were isolated from one another based on their qualities, and when necessary, they were ignited, the smoke from the emitted smoke was breathed, and communal feasts were prepared. According to sources, drug-containing plants were utilized in religious rites, inter-tribal war wins, and other happy events in ancient times, as well as in traditional medicine. Cannabis was commonly used as a narcotic in Ancient Egypt around 3300 years ago, according to historical accounts. In addition, the Greek historian Herodotus discusses the life of the nomadic tribes of Central Asia in his History: Hippocrates also reported in his writings that the Scythians transported Indian hemp (Indian cannabis) to Europe before the Trojan War. Abu Ali ibn Sina, in the second volume of his Laws of Medicine, pointed out the disadvantages of cannabis (cannabis), including Article 634, which states that "... if cannabis seeds are consumed in large quantities, they will cut off the seeds of cannabis." Article 689 also states that cannabis weakens the organs, dulls the eyes, and damages the stomach.

When a person takes a drug with narcotic qualities, biochemical processes in his body begin to change. The activity of hormone-producing secretory glands is affected by changes in brain neurons, resulting in the production of excessive amounts of hormonal chemicals. When medicines are ingested, dopamine levels in the blood rise. Excessive doses of this chemical have a depressive effect on the human psyche. Their continual ingestion ensures that the drug participates in biochemical processes in the body, and that the drug is directly included in the body's list of vital variables. Therefore, a person who is addicted to drugs will gradually become his captive. When the drug is consumed, its effect begins to be felt in a few minutes and lasts for 3-12 hours, consisting of stages of agitation, extinction. For example, a person who smokes cannabis may experience dizziness, a camphor-like taste in the tongue, and salivation that may slow down or increase, resulting in a strong sense of hunger. Man is unable to freely express his thoughts, and in his eyes are embodied things that are illogical-imaginary and unrelated to the surroundings. From laughing to bitter tears, the mood shifts dramatically, and delight is replaced by acute terror. When other forms of drugs are ingested, comparable circumstances can occur in some form or another.

The development of drug addiction in humans can be conditionally divided into 3 stages:

1. The initial stage is also called the adaptation stage. In this case, the body's reaction to the foreign substance begins to change from negative to positive, and the first signs of mental dependence are observed.

2. Chronic stage - the formation of physical dependence on drugs is completed, abstinence syndrome and psychosis develop.

3. Missed or severe stage of drug addiction - the biochemical processes that take place in all vital organs of the body depend only on drug consumption and lead to acute mental, somatogenic, neurological changes.

Some drugs with narcotic characteristics are currently employed in medicine. Addiction is split into numerous forms depending on the range of medications ingested by certain people, regardless of its medical purpose:

Hashishism is a type of cannabis-based drug addiction. Tetrahydrocannabinol is the active element in cannabis.

Tetrahydrocannabinol concentration in cannabis varies depending on the plant's size and maturity, and is primarily taken by smoking. Hashishism is the most common type of drug and is most common among young people. Depression and reluctance, curiosity, and feeling unlucky in human nature are the main factors that lead to hashishism.

Morphinism (opiomania) resulting from dependence on morphine group alkaloids.

The most frequent component of opium is morphine, which comes from the juice of the poppy plant. Sertyuner, a German chemist, was the first to extract morphine from opium. Sertuner names the chemical morphine in honor of Morpheus, the ancient Greek slumber deity. Morphine, codeine, narcotics, tebain, and papaverine are among the more than twenty alkaloids in the morphine group. Polysynthetic desomorphine and diacetyl morphine are also commonly utilized nowadays. Heroin is another name for diacetylmorphine. The fast rate of action of heroin sets it apart from other opioids.

After 15-30 minutes, alkaloids from the morphine family have a detrimental effect on the central nervous system, gradually diminishing its activity. Sleep apnea or recording is seen. Pain may go unnoticed, resulting in anesthesia. A loud ringing in the ears, a dry tongue, and occasionally bleeding, itching, and different rashes are also present. Breathing and heart rate are frequently interrupted and slowed in this form of medication overdose. The pupil of the eye contracts dramatically. The gastrointestinal secretion is inhibited and reflexes are reduced. A rapid drop in body temperature, the development of hypoxia and cyanosis, and respiratory system paralysis can all lead to mortality in some situations.

- Addiction to cocaine and its compounds causes cocaineism. Cocaine's chloride salt is utilized in medicine for anesthetic reasons in a very limited way. Cocaineism, like other kinds of addiction, has long been recognized, with cocaine being primarily used by Central and South American peoples for its euphoric, hallucinatory effects. A person's complexion turns pale when they are poisoned with cocaine. Pupils dilate, and there is overall weakness, dizziness, arrhythmia, and shortness of breath. The body can become paralyzed and perish in severe circumstances.

- Ephedrine addiction is a disorder that results from ephedrine abuse. Ephedrone, commonly known as methatnone, is a derivative of the natural alkaloid ephedrine. The ephedra plant, which thrives in Central and South Asian nations, is used to make the drug ephedron. This plant was commonly utilized in ancient Chinese medicine to treat cardiovascular problems, asthma, and bronchitis. There was no information on the ephedra plant's medicinal qualities until 1985. Since then, the ephedra plant has been treated with caution around the world, owing to a number of strong and narcotic chemicals developed from it. When ephedrone enters the body, it stimulates adrenaline receptors and enhances noradrenaline synthesis. As a result, arterial hypertension, headache, tachycardia may occur. Although a person taking ephedron may initially experience mood swings and increased work capacity, it is quickly replaced by fatigue, severe headaches, loss of appetite, and sometimes vomiting, stress, panic attacks, and tachycardia. The person's lips become dry and pale. It is enough to inject ephedron once, and taking it 2-3 times can cause various complications, as well as the transition to a severe form of ephedrone addiction, followed by schizoaffective psychosis.

To summarize, regardless of the form or kind of medication used, it has harmful and detrimental effects on the biochemical processes that occur in the human body. A person trapped in a drug trap loses his family and social standing.

In order to live in this world, man is gifted with brain, thinking, and contemplation. After all, mankind is the flower of all life on Earth, the most mature manifestation of evolutionary growth, and it must advance to the pinnacle of spiritual and physical perfection, not the abyss of depravity and destruction.

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