Dangerous Drug Act (DDA) & Addicting Drugs

Prof. Dr. Nabil Tadros Mikhail

Professor of pathology faculty of medicine Alexandria University Egypt

- Or do you not know that your body is the
 - Temple of the Holly Spirit
- who is in you, whom you have from God,
 - and you are not your own?
 - For you were bought at a price;
 - Therefore glorify God
 - in your body and in your spirit, which are God's
 - (1cor 6:19-20)
- We have to keep it sacred, clean and healthy
 - Avoid smoking, alcohol & drugs

- Drugs are good and are gift of God for patient who need it
- We are created in a perfect and balance way with reserve & self healing power
- Abuse and addiction are the problems





DRUG ABUSE

- Drugs are substances that change the way a person acts, feels, and behaves.
- When drugs are taken in a form of overdose, the term drug abuse is applicable.
- Drugs are both legal and illegal.
- Most people use drugs illegally due to different reasons.
- Drugs are taken due to peer pressure, coping situations, or just for fun as well.









PSYCHOLOGY OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE



Jun '88

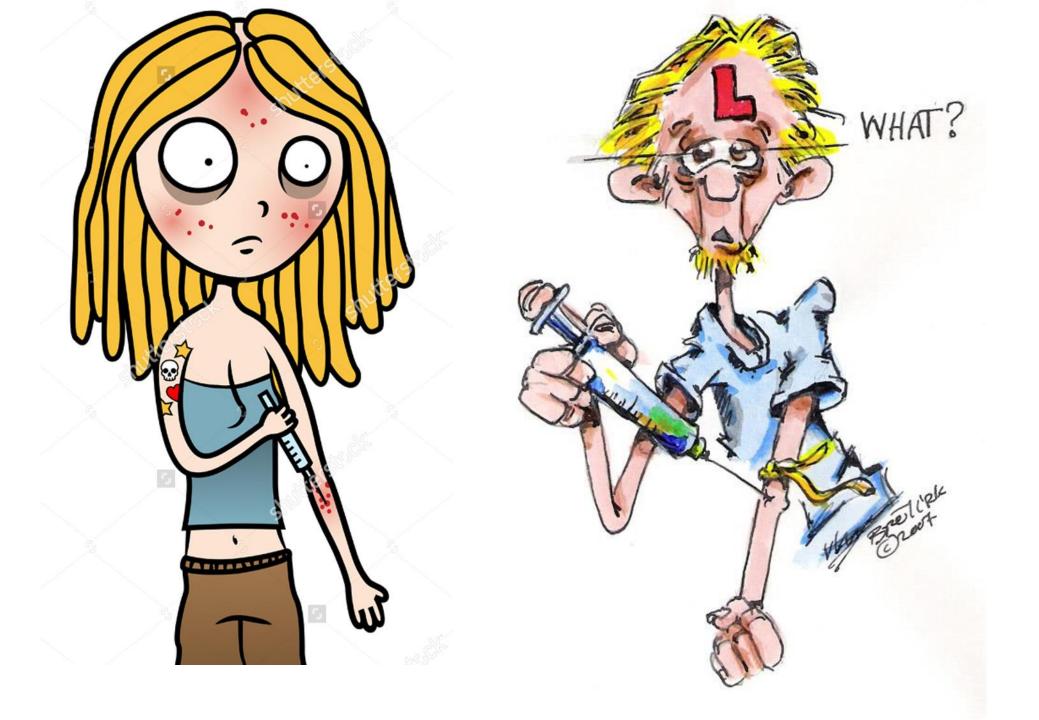
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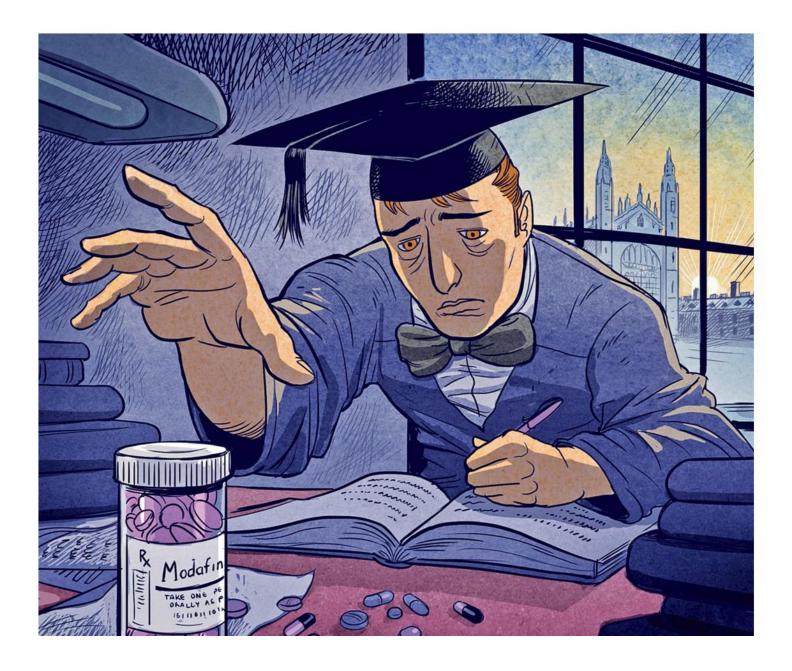
What are the effect of drugs?

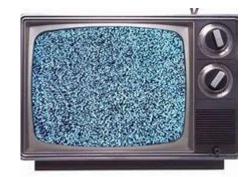
- All drugs carry risks
- You never know how you'll react to a drug; so it is a bit of lottery.
- Drugs can be broadly divided into three categories based on their main effects.
- 1- Stimulants -> feel alerts and have a lot of energy & of confidence
- 2- Depressants → relaxed and chilled out
- 3- Hallucinogen → (AKA) also known as psychedelics

- Quite a few drugs have mixed effects
- May show two effects on the same time
 - Stimulant hallucinogens as ecstasy
 - Depressant hallucinogens as cannabis
- Stimulants make you feel alert and like you have a lot of energy and confidence → however they can put pressure on your heart and there is a risk of heart failure
- As cocaine, speed, ecstasy, mephedrone & amphetamines.





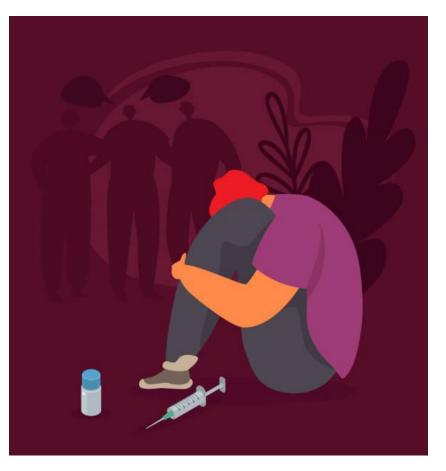






- Depressants make you feel relaxed and chilled out
- but they can slow down your heart rate and breathing which can be fatal
- Alcohol, tranquilizers, heroin and cannabis.

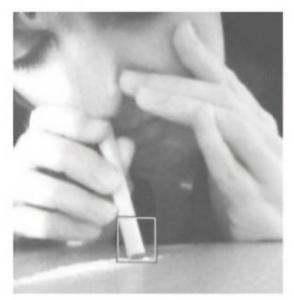




Effects of Substance Abuse

- The effects of substance abuse can be on many levels:
 - on the individual,
 - on friends and family,
 - on society.



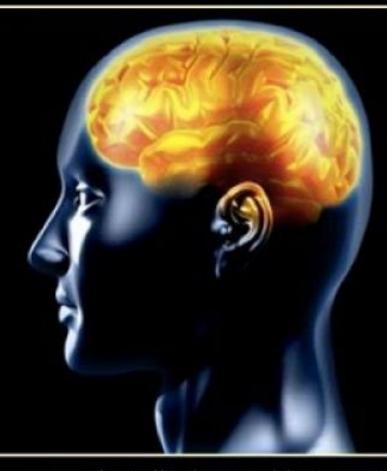




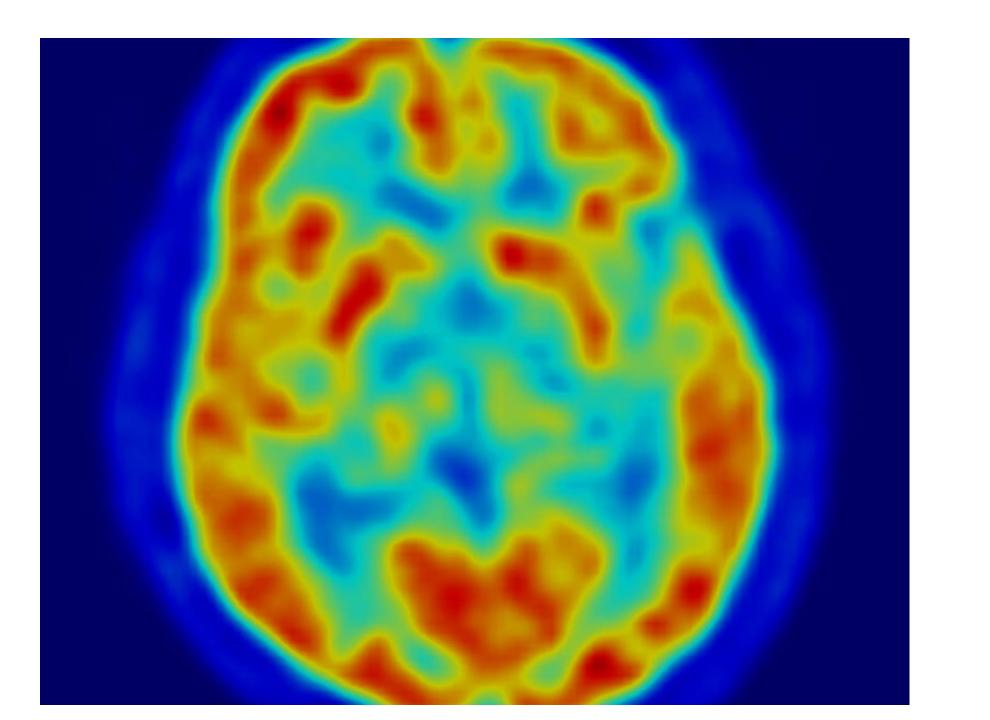
- Children of abusers may suffer from
 - Neglect or
 - The effect of parental drug use
- As they grow into childhood They may demonstrate
 - Antisocial behavior
 - Signs of malnutrition
 - Poor self esteem
 - Depression

Addictive Brain Response

If Alcohol Or Other Drugs Makes You Feel Really Good You're At High Risk Of Addiction.



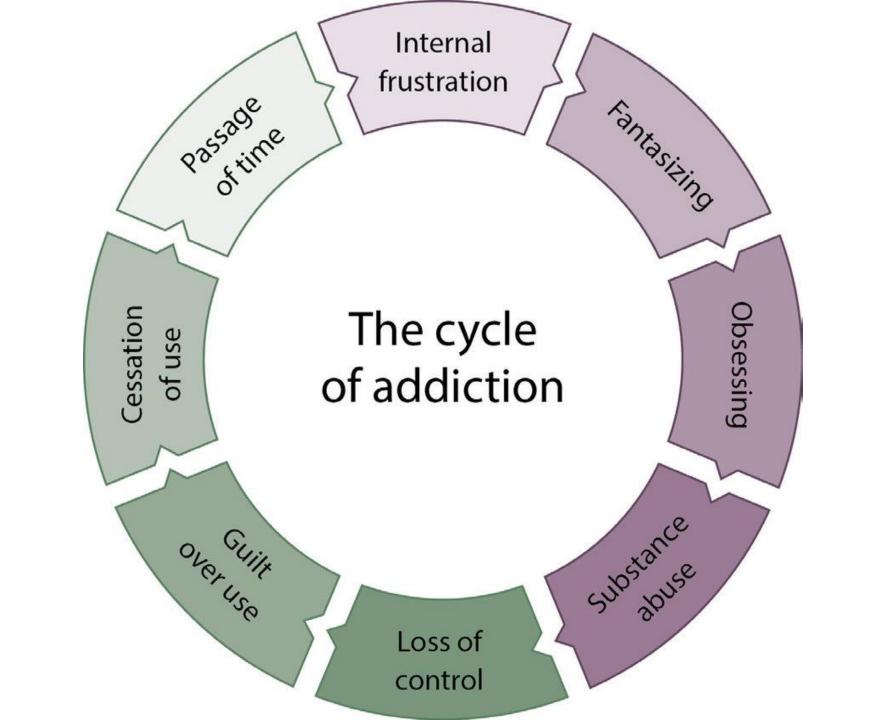
- Floods The Brain With Pleasure Chemicals
- Deprives The brain Of Warning Chemicals
- Creates Intense Euphoria
- Inhibits Anxiety and Fear
 Even When With Real Threat
- Impairs Judgment and Impulse Control





Drug Addiction: A Brain Disorder

- Loss of control of drug-taking behavior
 - Overwhelming compulsion to take drugs
 - Craving when drugs not available
- Addicts are:
 - *Tolerant
 - physically dependent
 - psychologically dependent
- Addiction is a chronic, relapsing disorder
 - Relapse can occur long after drugs are gone from the body



Slave

Hostage

Lost the power of choice

ADDICTION

When you become a slave to a substance and are unable to stop without help. The substance takes the brain hostage and the addict has lost the power of choice. THIS IS A DISEASE.

Types of Addictions

Substance Addictions

- Legal drugs
- Illegal drugs
- Over the counter drugs
- Tobacco
- Caffeine
- Food

Process Addictions

- Gambling
- Exercise
- Work
- Internet
- Pornography
- Shopping
- Sex



Other addictions

- Mobile
- Electronic games
- Gambling
- Sex
- Food
- Anxiety
- Dependence
- Compulsion
- Obsession

TYPES OF ADDICTION



1. Drugs



2. Alcohol



3. Gambling



4. Video games



5. Caffeine & nicotine



6. Prescription drugs



7. Shopping



8. Sex



9. Food



10. Internet

Behavioral Addiction is on the Rise



Internet Addiction



Sex Addiction



Gambling Addiction



Shopping Addiction



Drug Addiction









Social Media Addiction Video Game Addiction

Exercise Addiction

Types of Behavior Addictions





Overdose

Unfortunately is one of the most common side effects of drug abuse



THE CRAVING BRAIN:

NEUROSCIENCE OF UNCONTROLLABLE URGES



At the Impatient Pharmacy















Poverty





Addiction and crimes

 In addition to drug-related charges that strain our legal and justice system, drugs and alcohol play an indirect role in many other crimes.

 It's estimated that between 25-50% of violent crimes are committed by someone under the influence of drugs or alcohol,

• as were nearly 60% of robbery, theft, and property crimes which led to incarceration.



Step One: We admit we are powerless over addiction, and that our present behavior is not making life more manageable.







PEOPLE WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED TRAUMA ARE:







FACTORS THAT INCREASE THE RISK OF ADDICTION

NOT EVERYONE WHO EXPERIMENTS WITH DRUGS WILL BECOME ADDICTED. HOWEVER, HERE ARE SOME FACTORS THAT MAY INCREASE THE RISK OF ADDICTION:





Drugs and crime

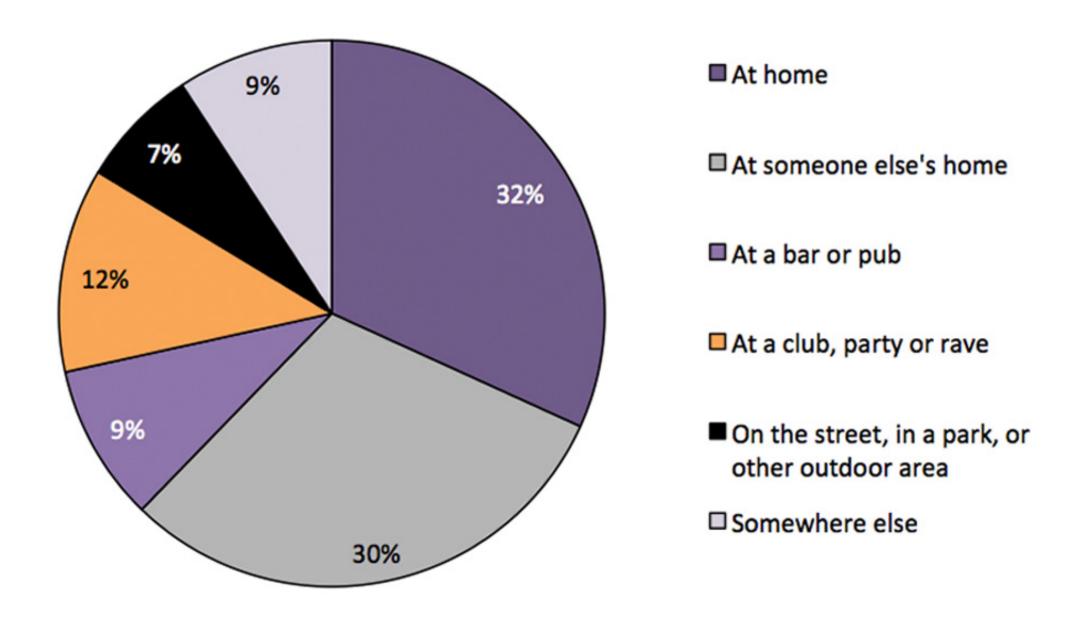
- Heroin and crack have been most associated with chronic serious offenders
- ▶ Hypotheses
- ▶ 1. Psychopharmacological: drugs contribute to crime by reducing inhibitions (alcohol) or stimulating aggressive behavior (stimulants)

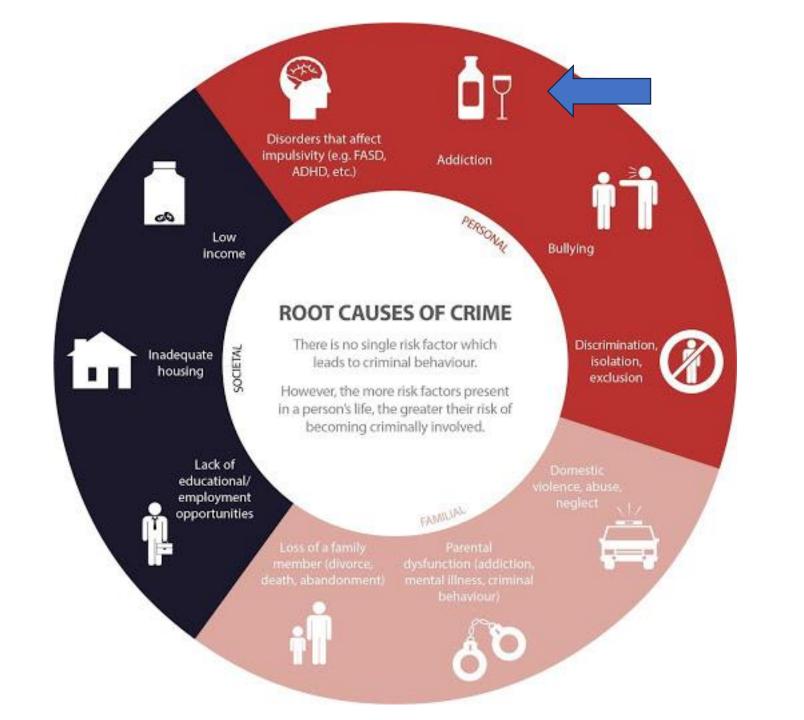
Stimulate aggression gas

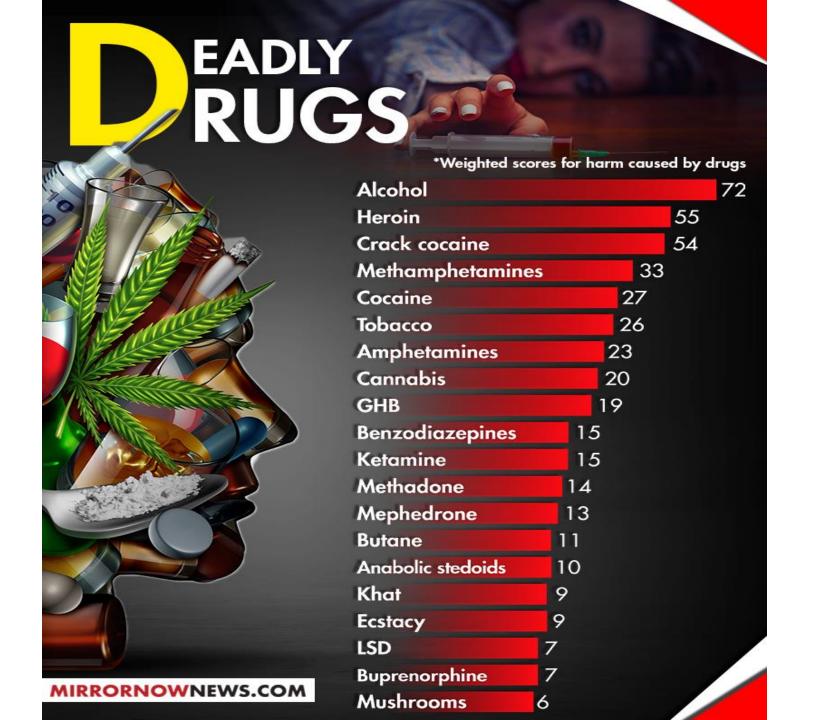




Reduce inhibition No brakes













Peer pressure







FROM JUNE 12 TO 28, 1687, THE UNITED NATIONS HELD A MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE AND ALICH TRAFFICKING IN VIENNA, WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY MORE THAN 3000 REPRESENTATIVES FROM 138 COUNTRIES. THE CONFERENCE PUT FORWARD THE SLOGAN OF "LOVE LIFE, DO NOT USE DRUGS". THE PARTICIPANT'S AGREED TO DESIGNATE JUNE 28 AS THE Viruses
AIDs by HIV1
Hepatitis B
Hepatitis A
HIV2 leukemia





Protect your brain & keep it healthy

- Brain make the difference between human beings
 - is the most valuable organ we have in the body
- Does not tolerate loss of oxygen for more than 5 minutes
- The lung and heart supply this oxygen as a priority
- It make the difference between mankind andanimals

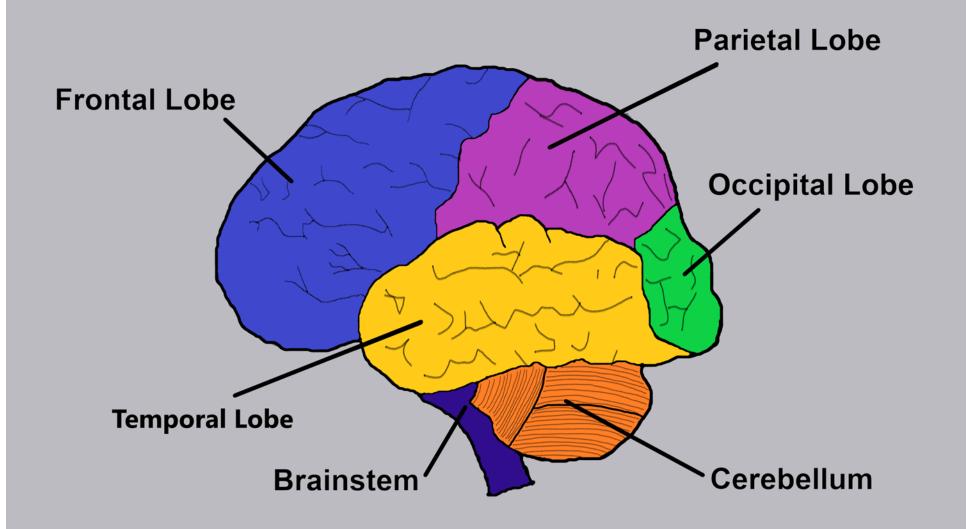
- Build up good life style and habits
- Take 6 weeks to solidify any habit becomes automatic

Good life style

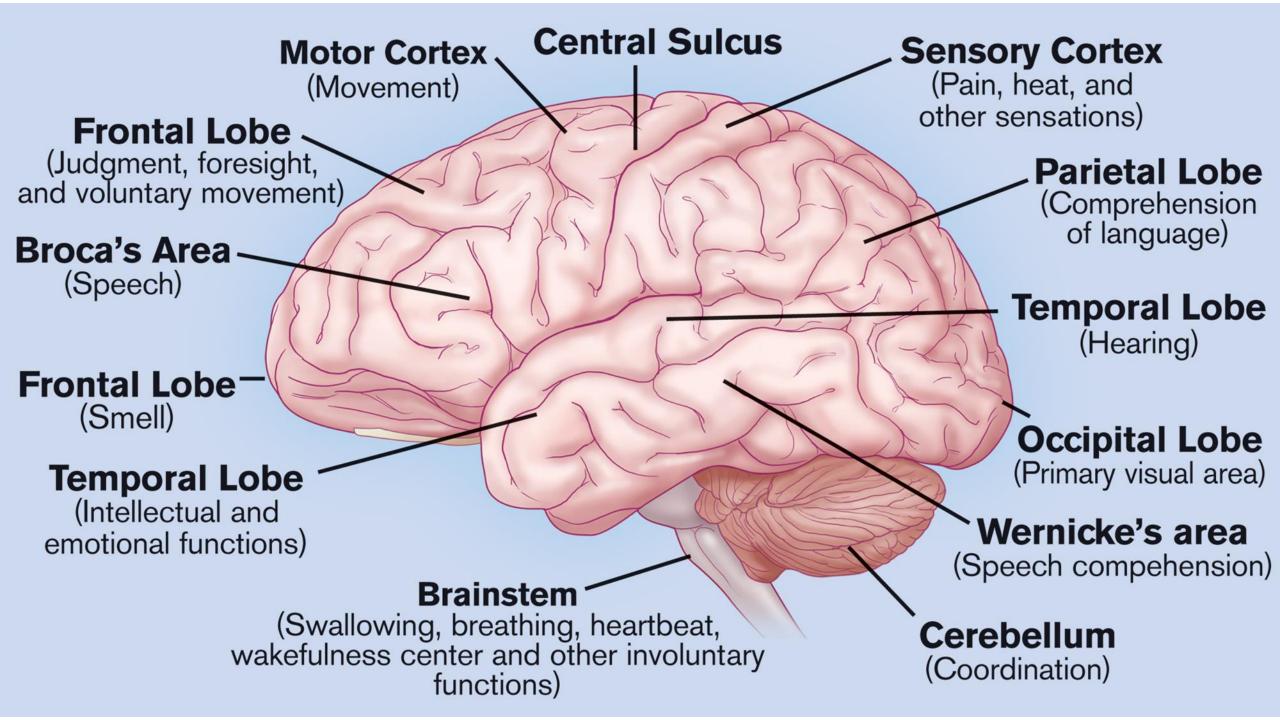
- Keep related to God the source of life and wisdom
- Do physical exercise
- Eat healthy food
- Drink a lot of water
- Sleep well
- Manage stress and anger
- Forgive and forget

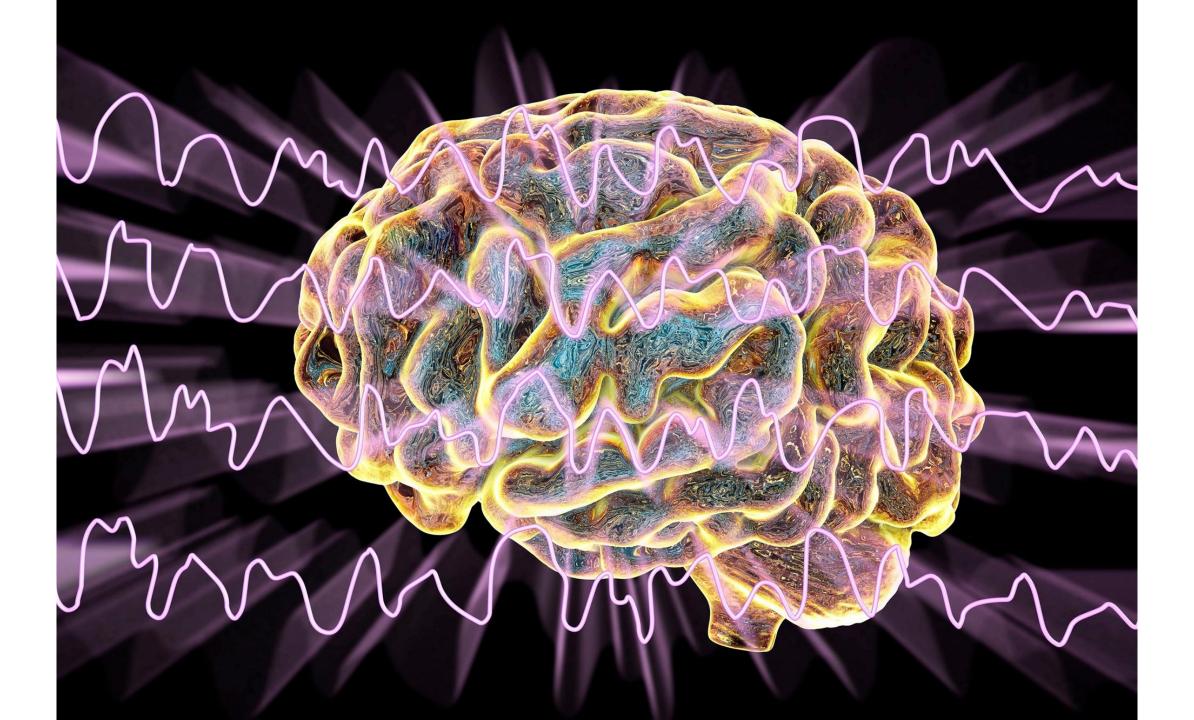
- The brain is an organ that acts as a control center by receiving, interpreting, and directing sensory information throughout the body.
- It is composed of three main structures:
 - the cerebrum,
 - cerebellum, and
 - brain stem.
- The brain and spinal cord are the **central nervous system1**.

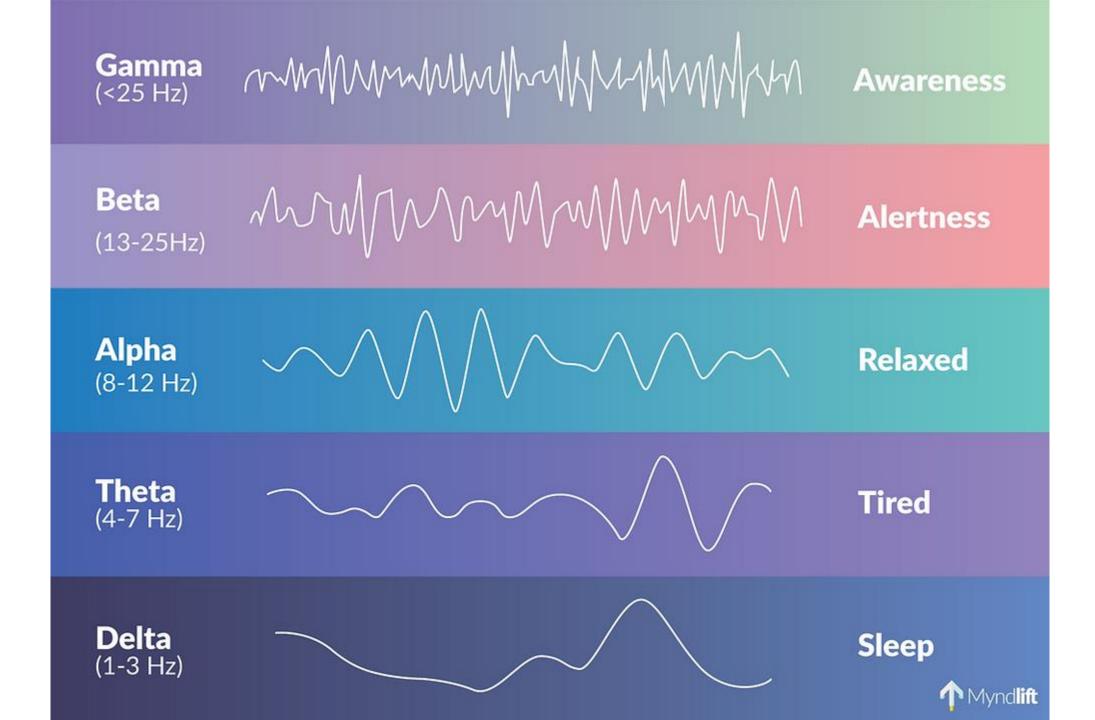
The Brain

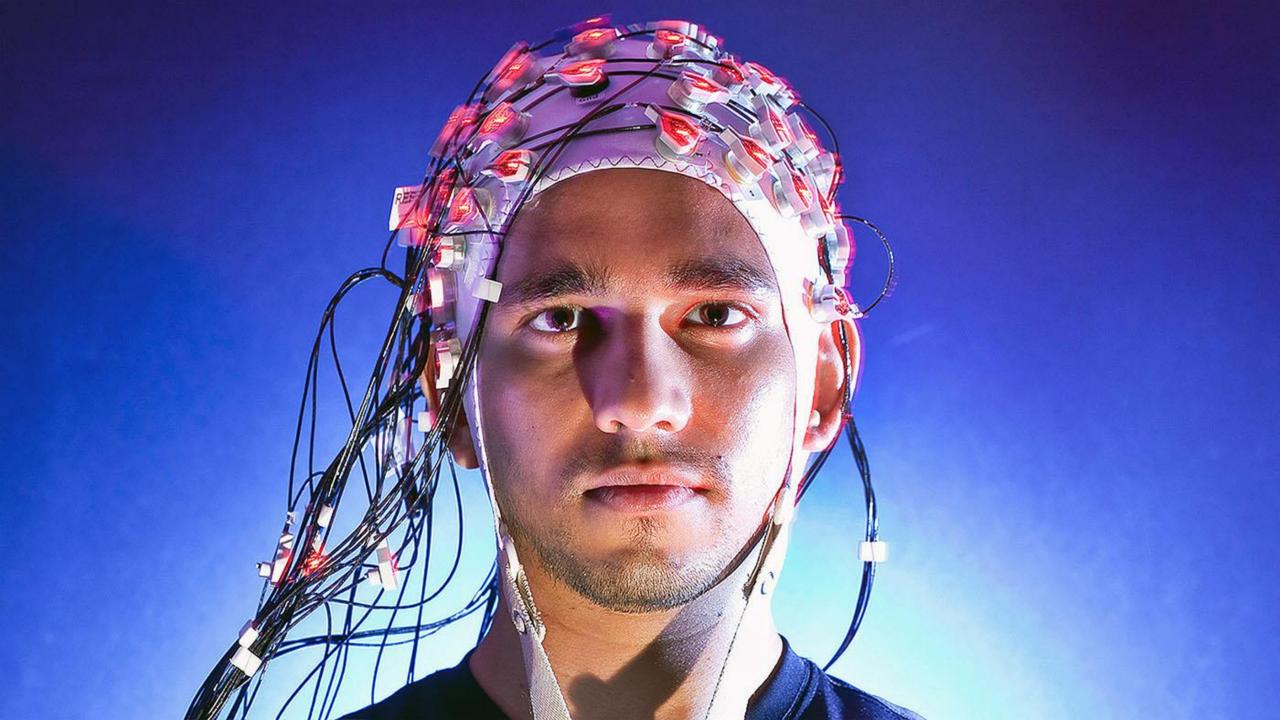


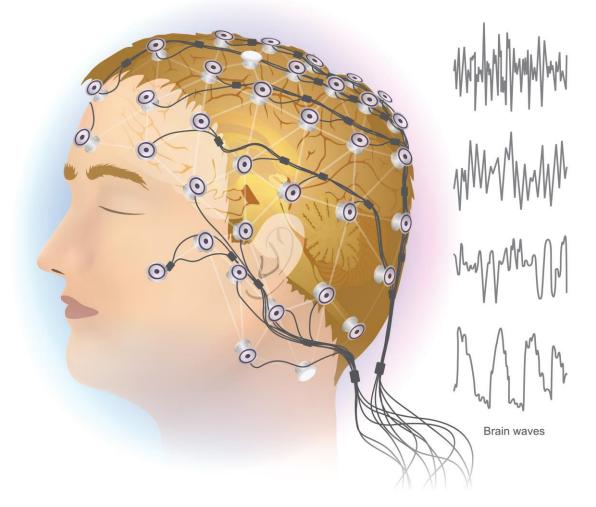
- The brain is also divided into several lobes that have
- different functions, such as
 - 1. problem solving,
 - 2. judgment,
 - 3. motor function,
 - 4. sensation,
 - 5. handwriting,
 - 6. body position,
 - 7. memory, and
 - 8. hearing











Beta 15-30 Hz

Awake, normal, alert consciousness

Alpha 9-14 Hz

Relaxed, calm, meditation, visualization

Theta 4-8 Hz

Deep Meditation, dreaming

Delta 1-3 Hz

Deep sleep



Sensory response to visual and light stimulation

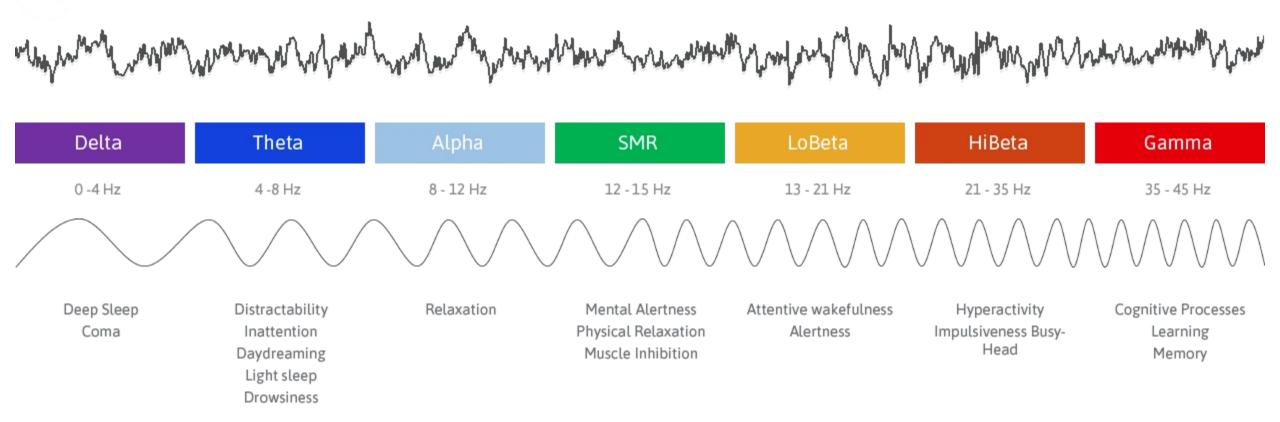
Use of symbols, colors and light in test.

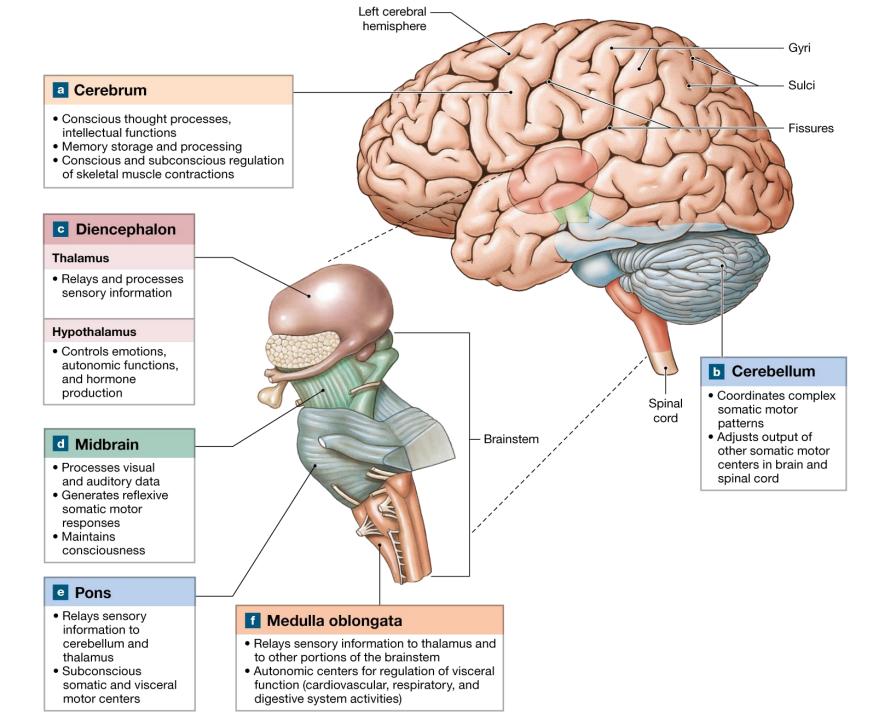


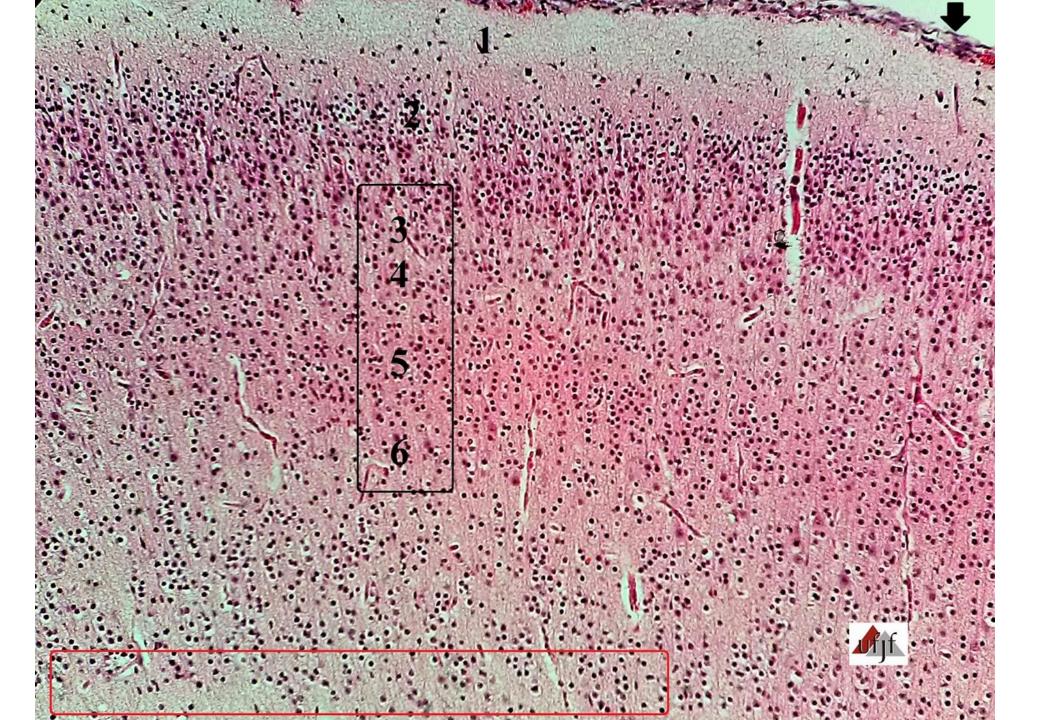
Sensory response to sound waves

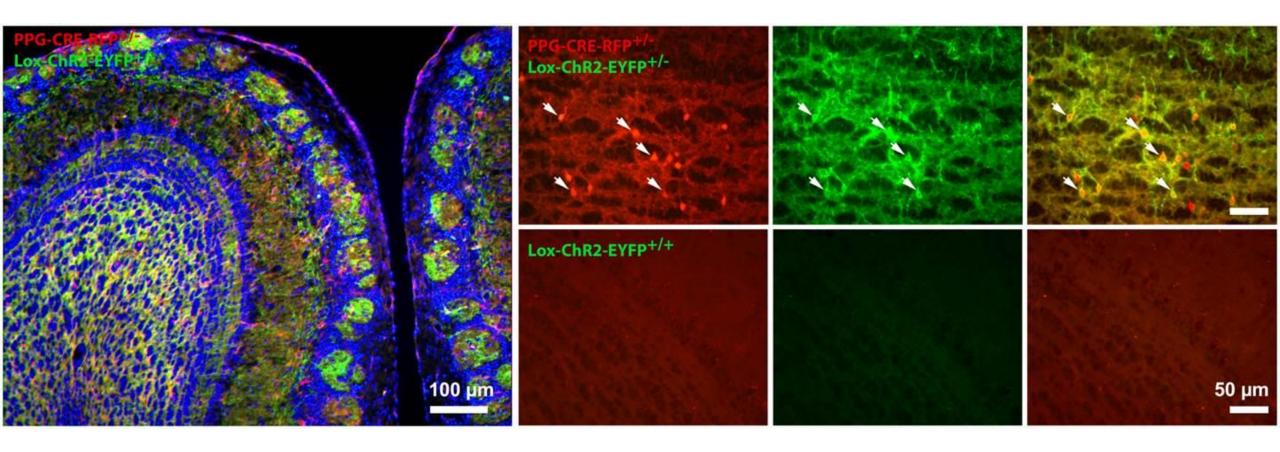
Use of music and frequency sound waves test.

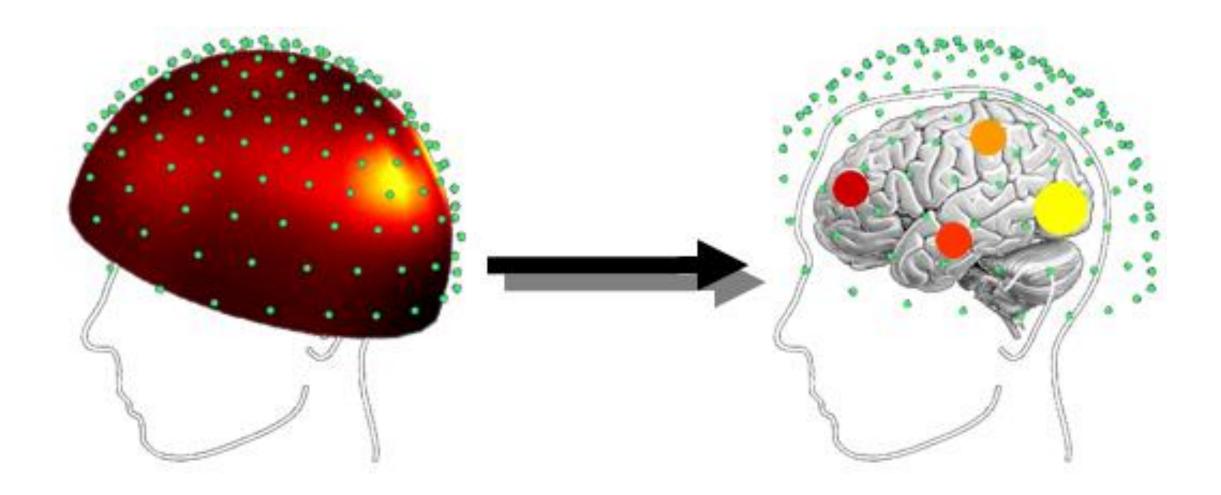
EEG

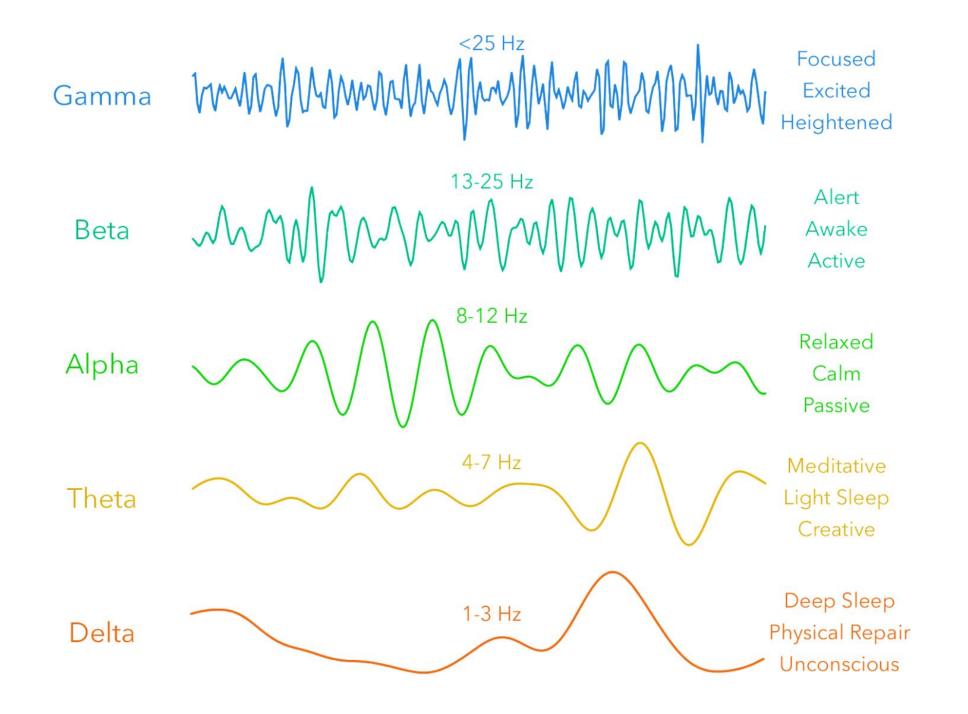


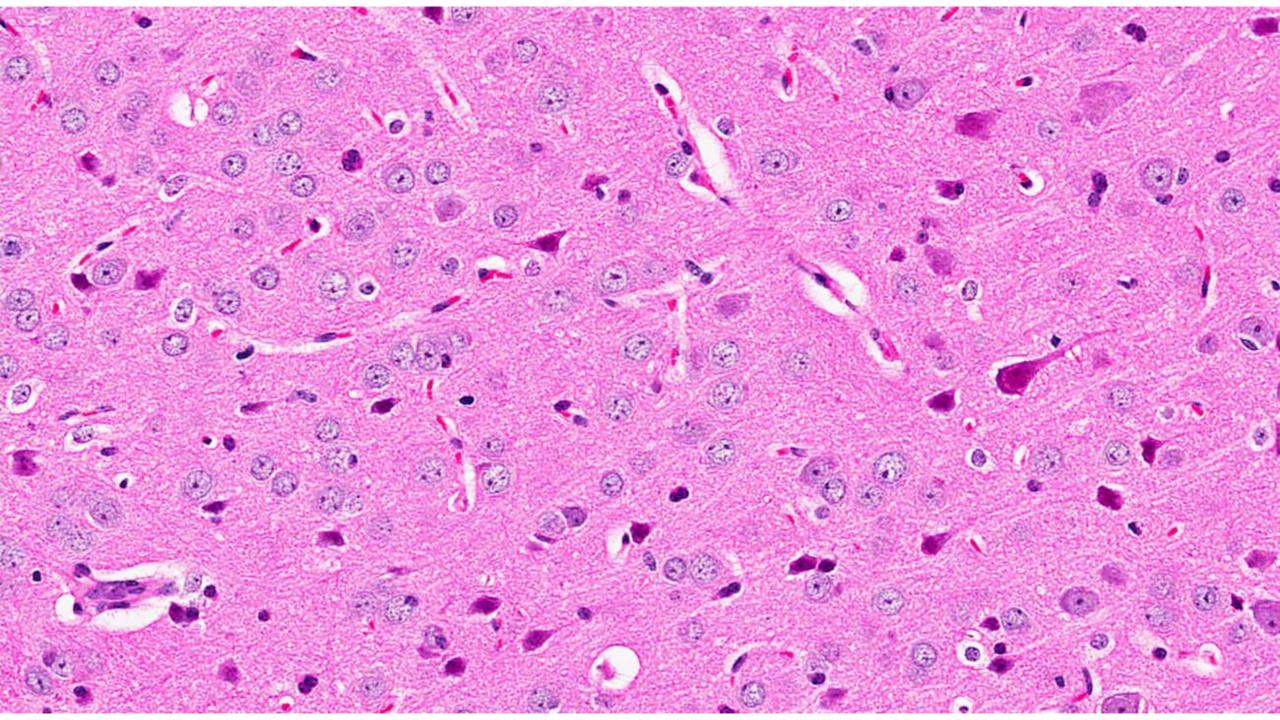


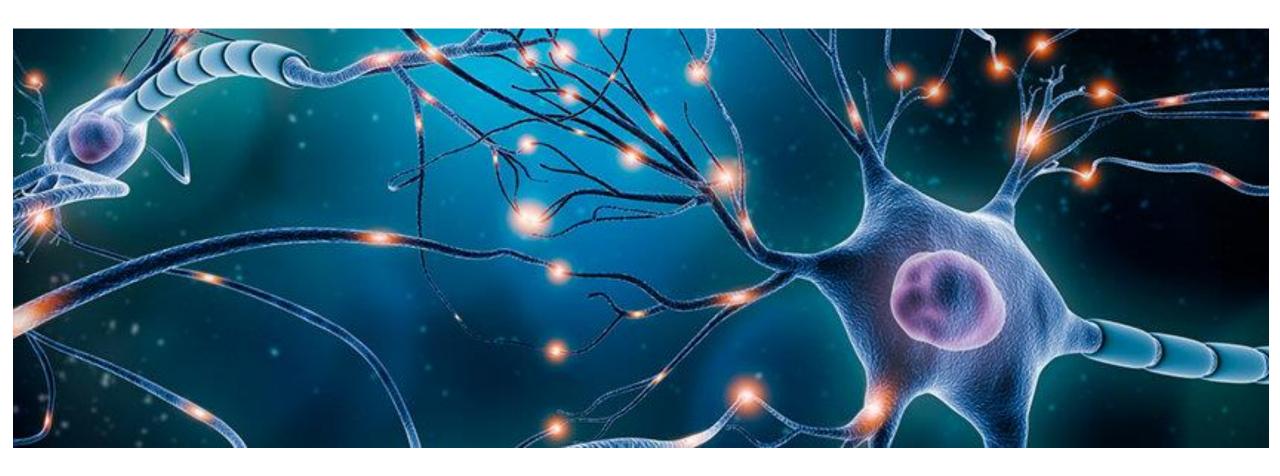








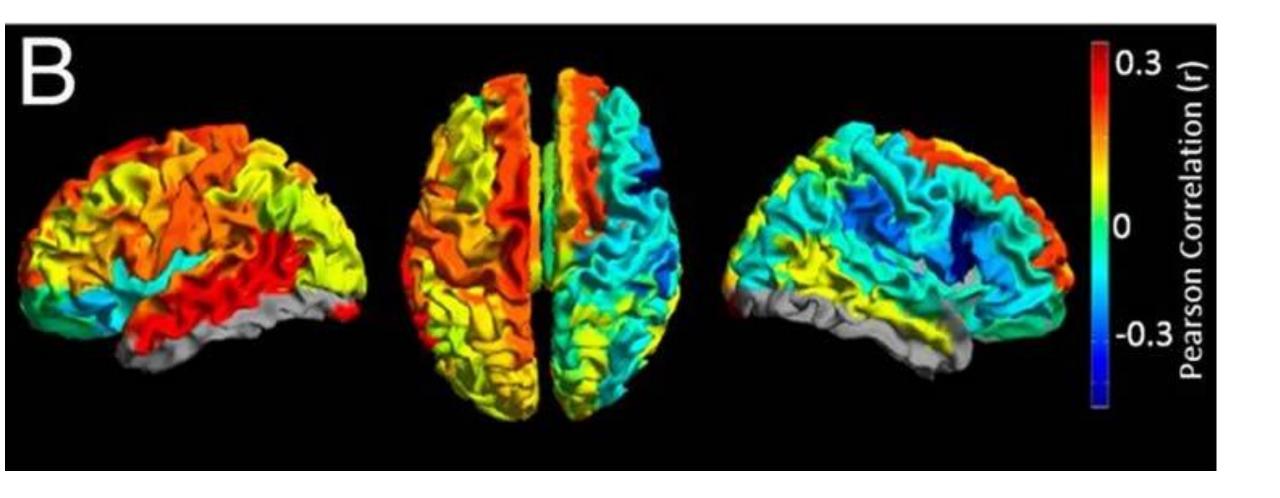


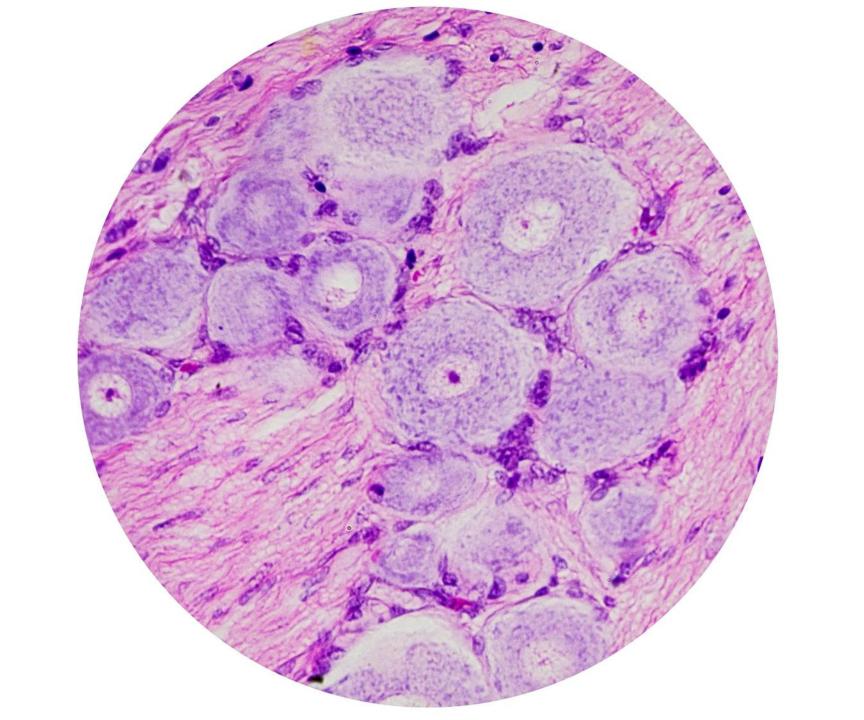




Electrophysiology

- Electrophysiology is the branch of neuroscience that explores the electrical activity of living neurons and investigates the molecular and cellular processes that govern their signaling.
- Neurons communicate using electrical and chemical signals.





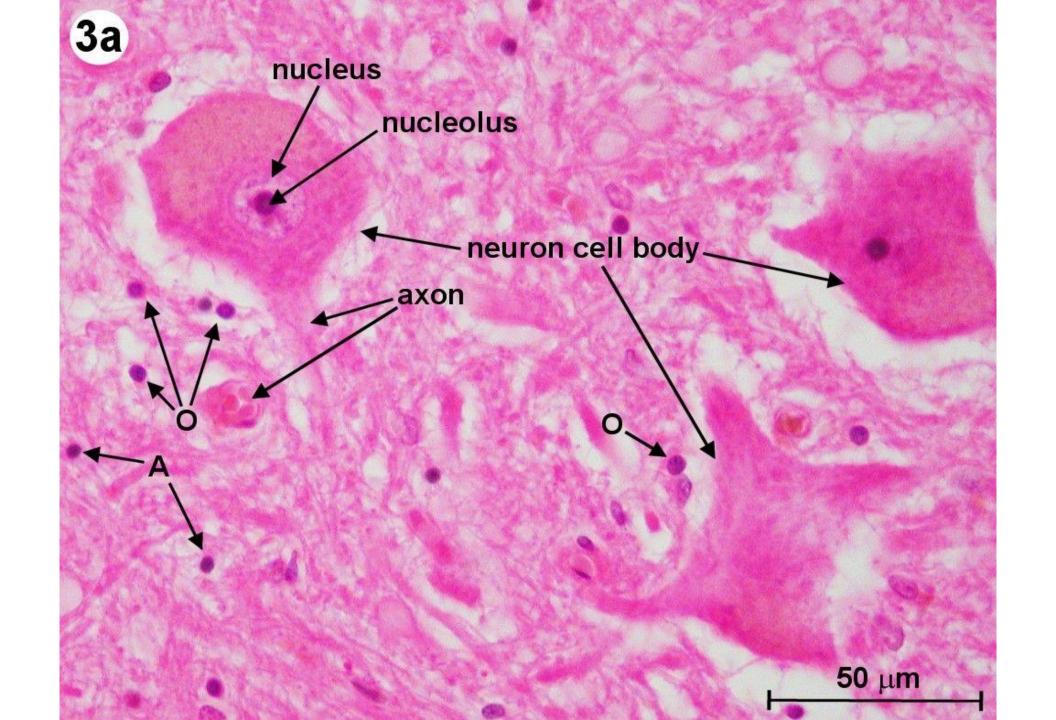












Brain Waves

BETA

Awake, normal alert consciousness

14 - 30 Hz

ALPHA

9 - 13 Hz

Physically and mentally relaxed, awake but drowsy

DELTA

Below 4 Hz

Deep (dreamless) sleep, loss of bodily awareness

THETA

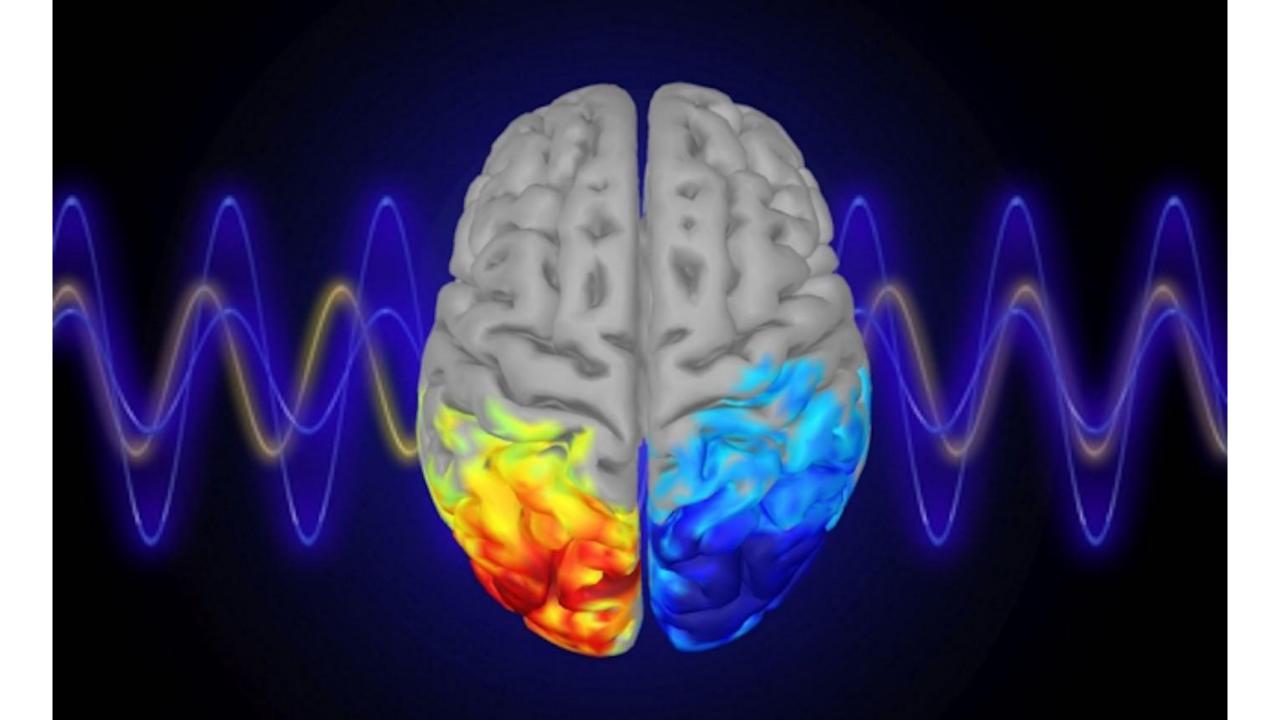
4 - 8 Hz

Reduced consciousness, deep meditation, dreams, light sleep, REM sleep

GAMMA

30 Hz and above

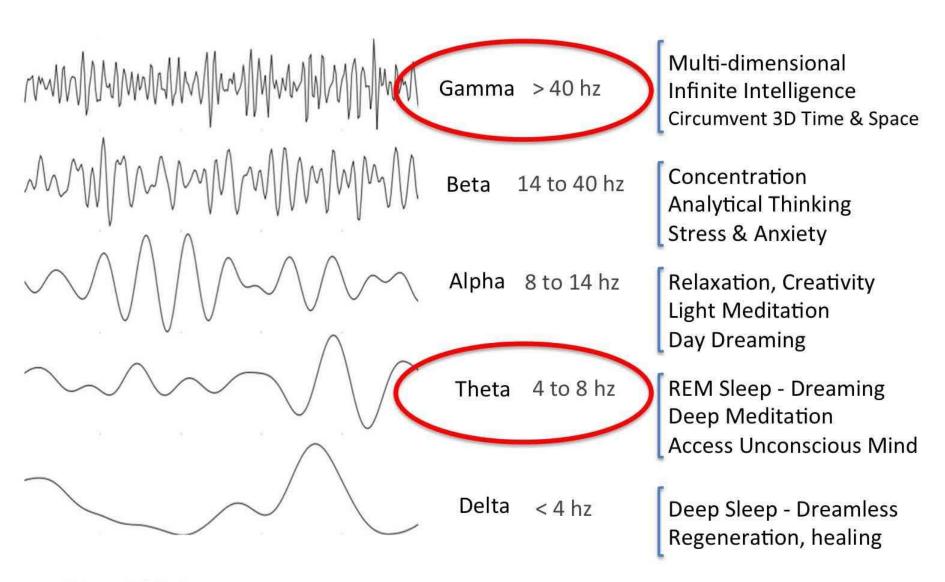
Heightened perception

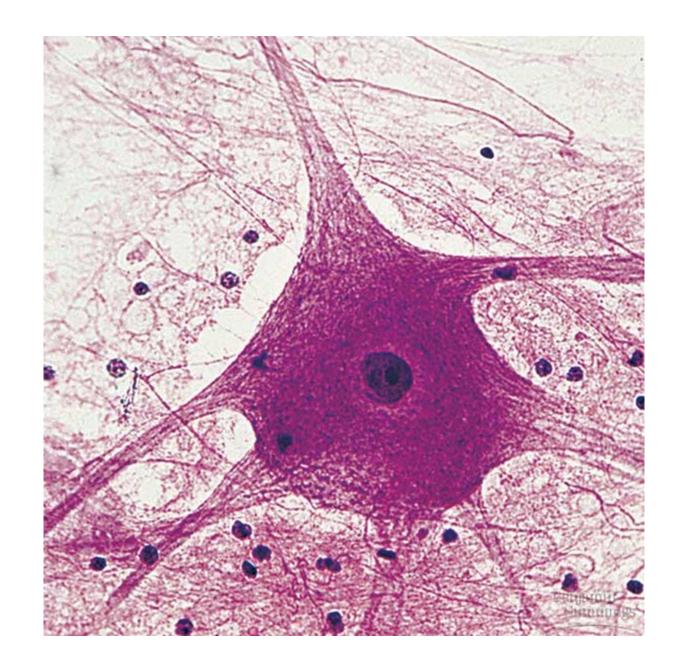


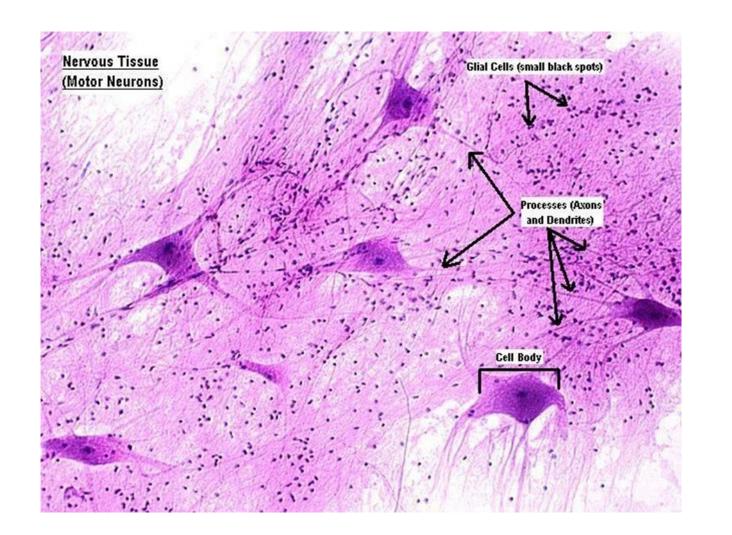


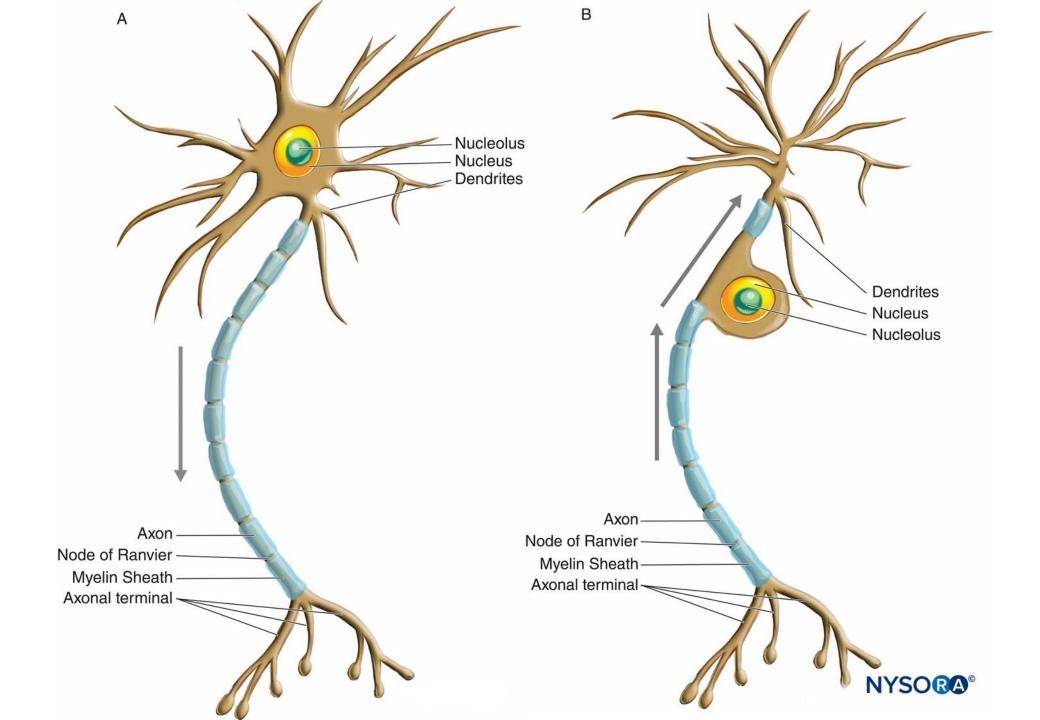
Brainwaves

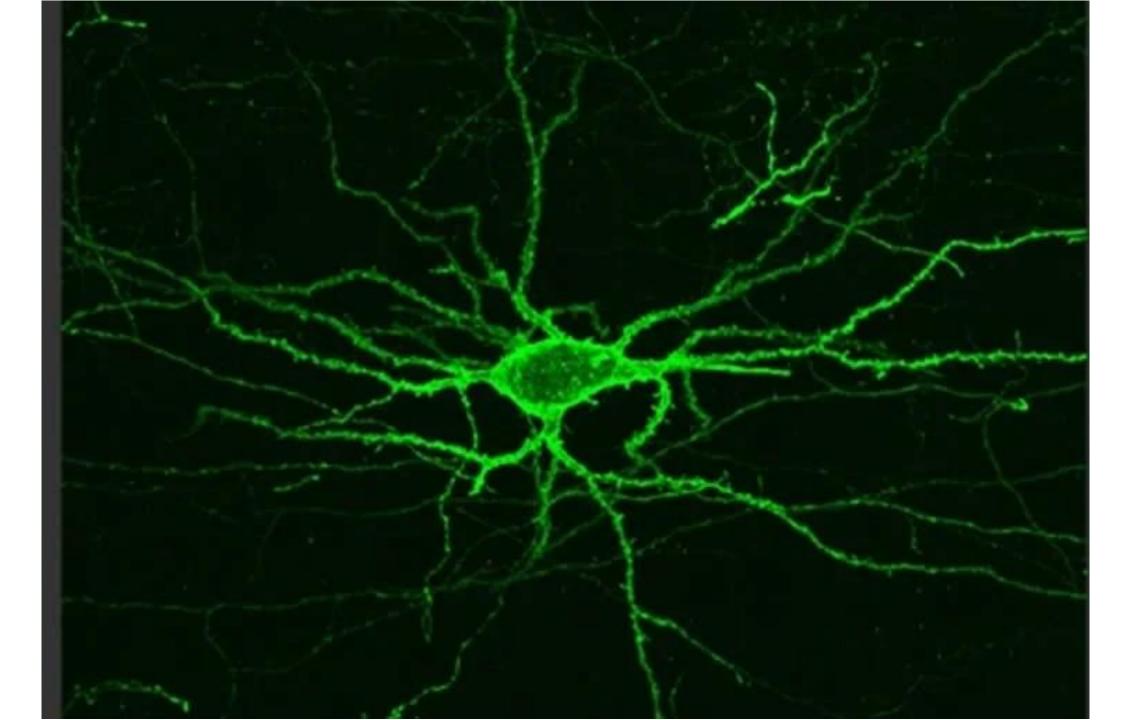
DNA Activations & Attunement

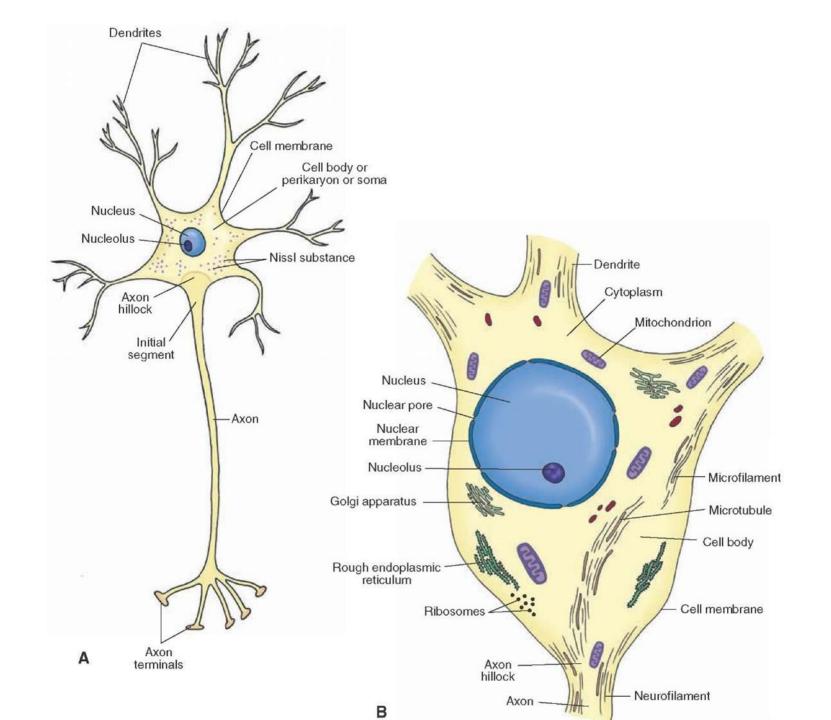


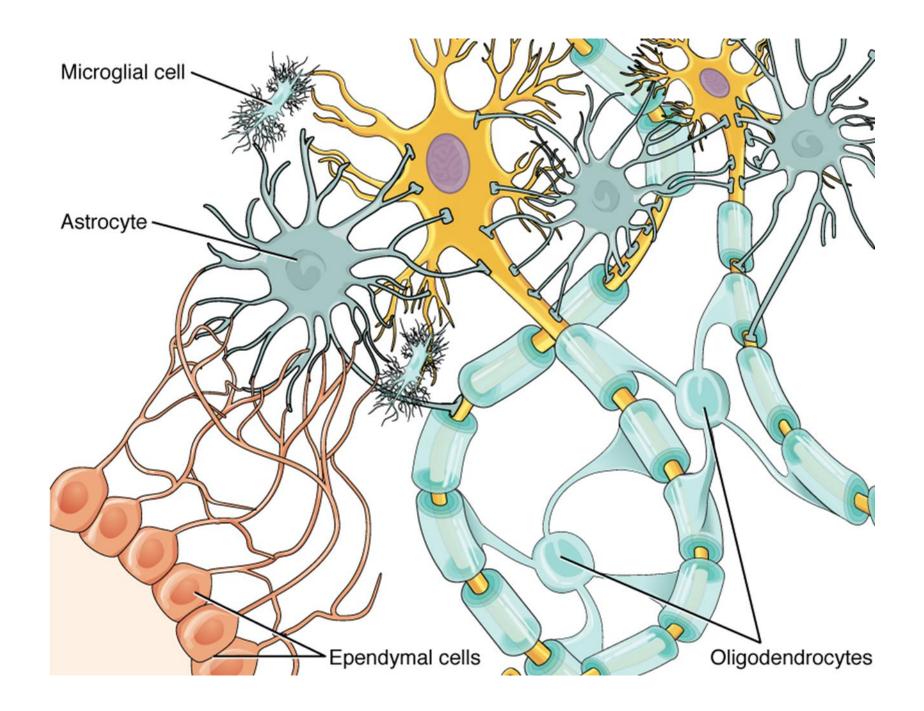






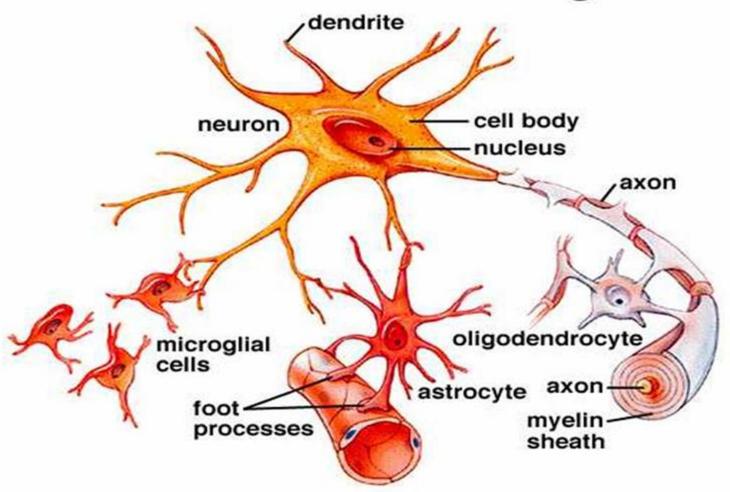


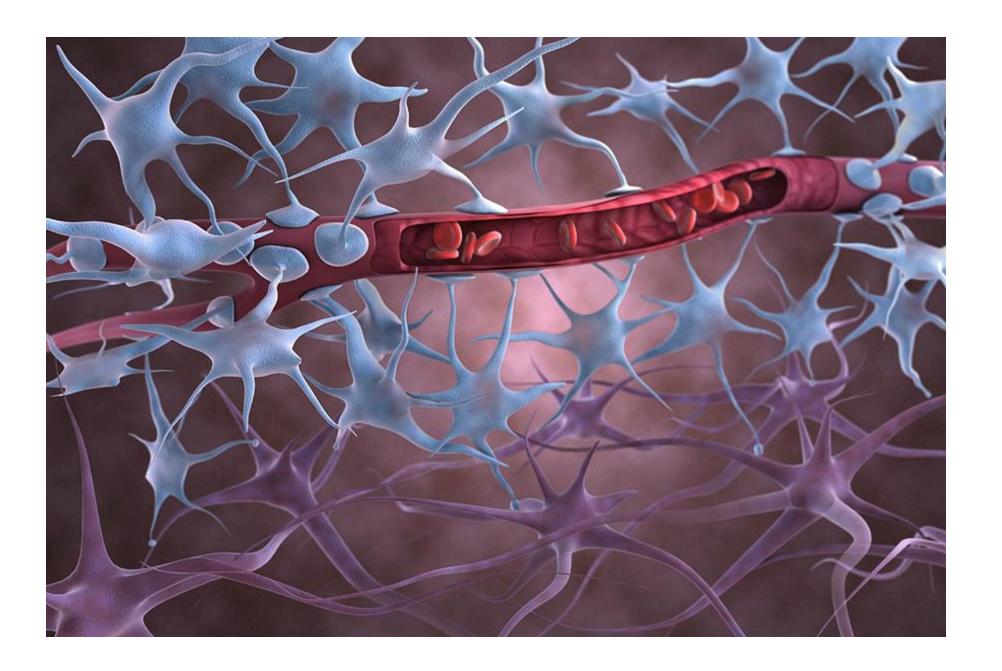


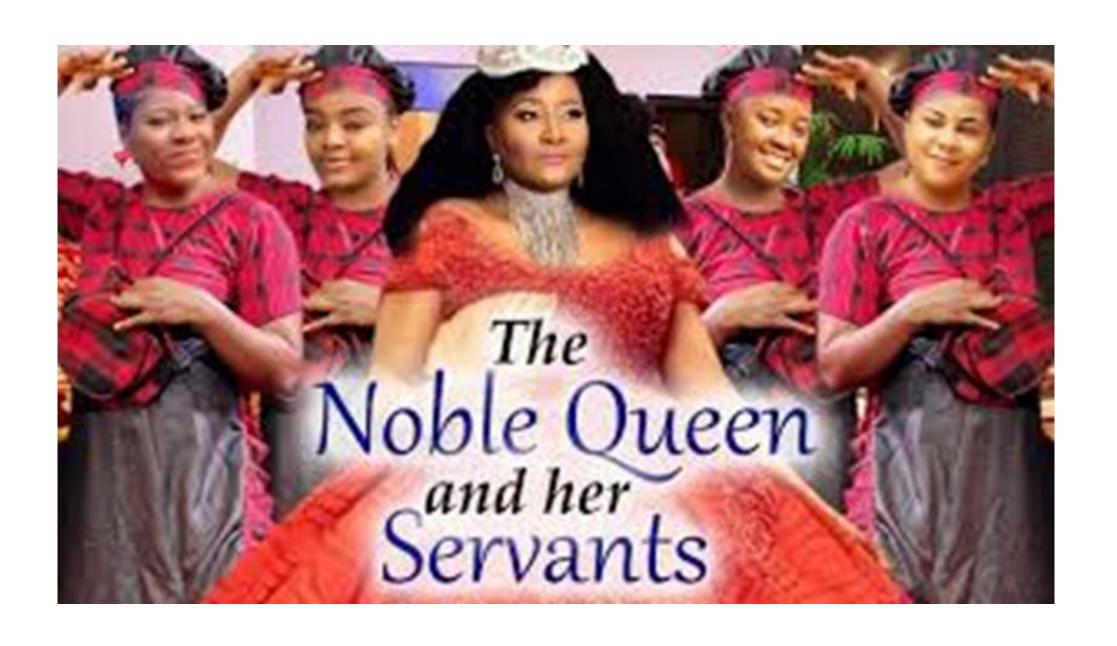


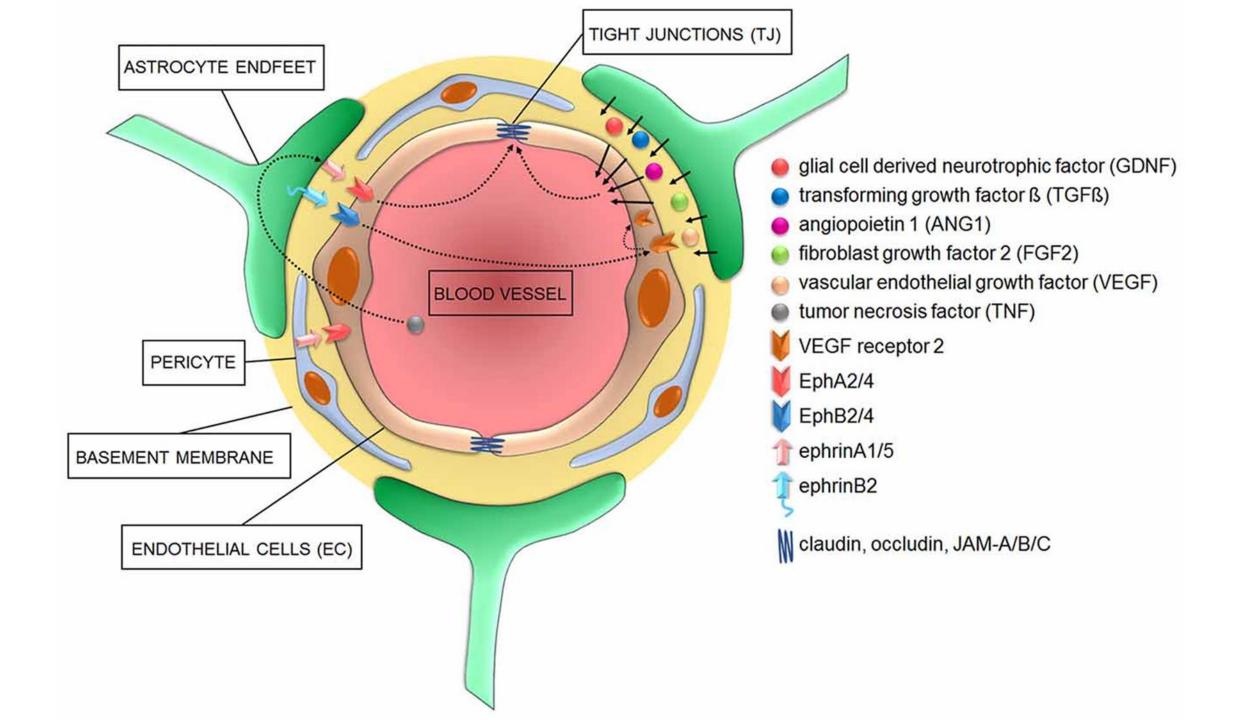
Nervous tissue

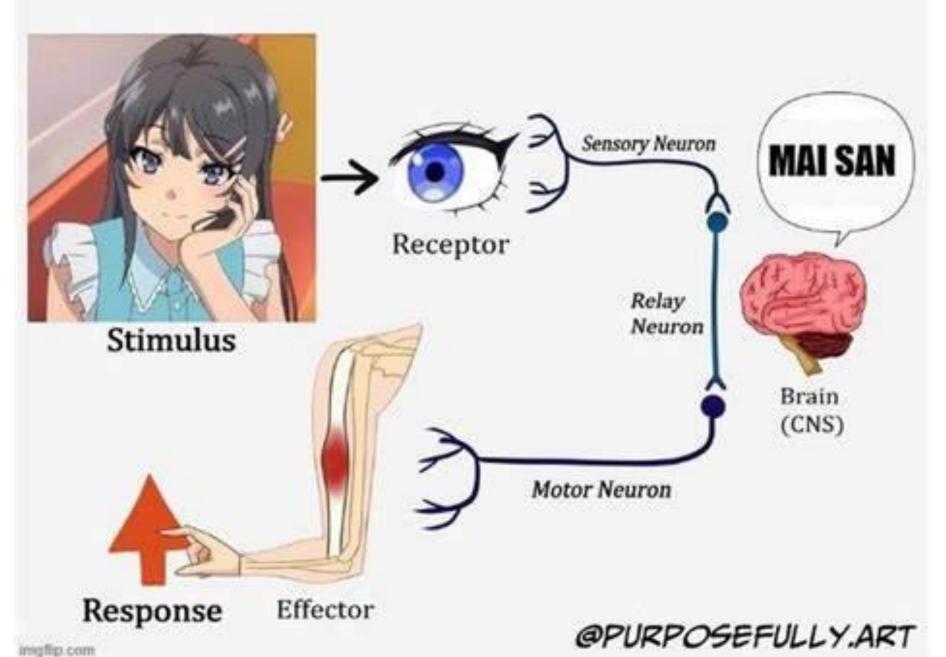
Neurons and neuroglia

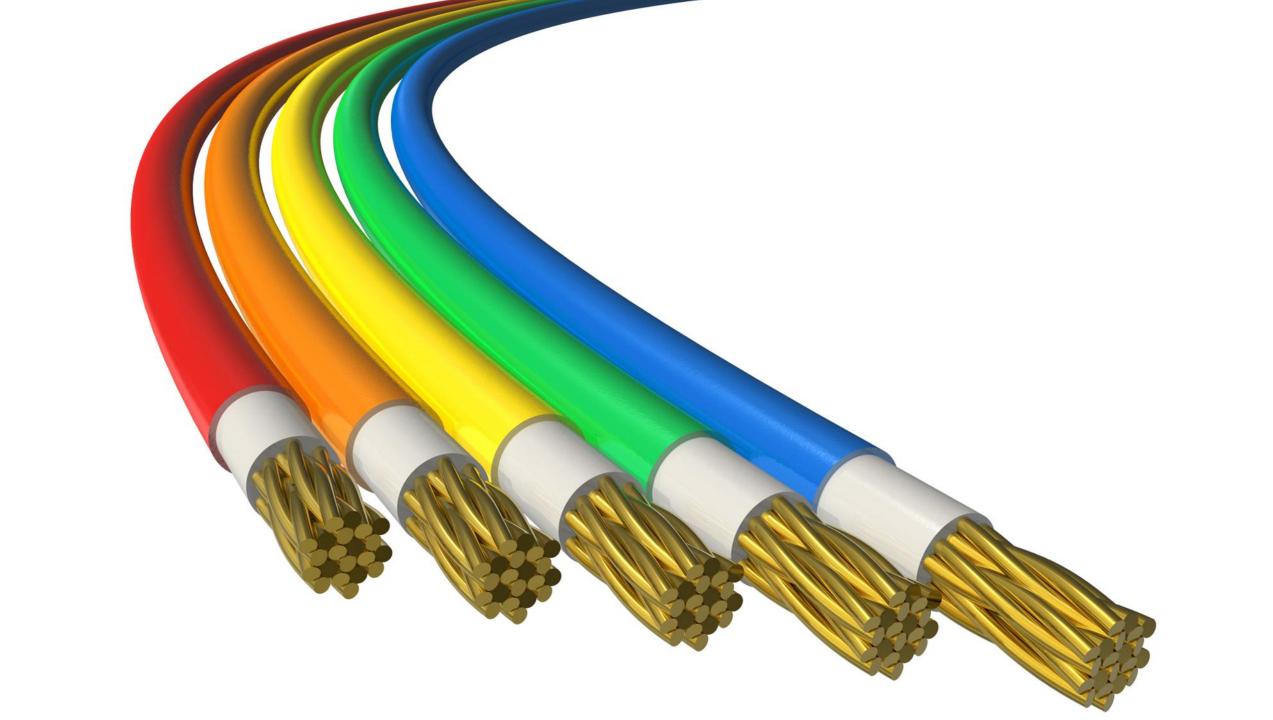


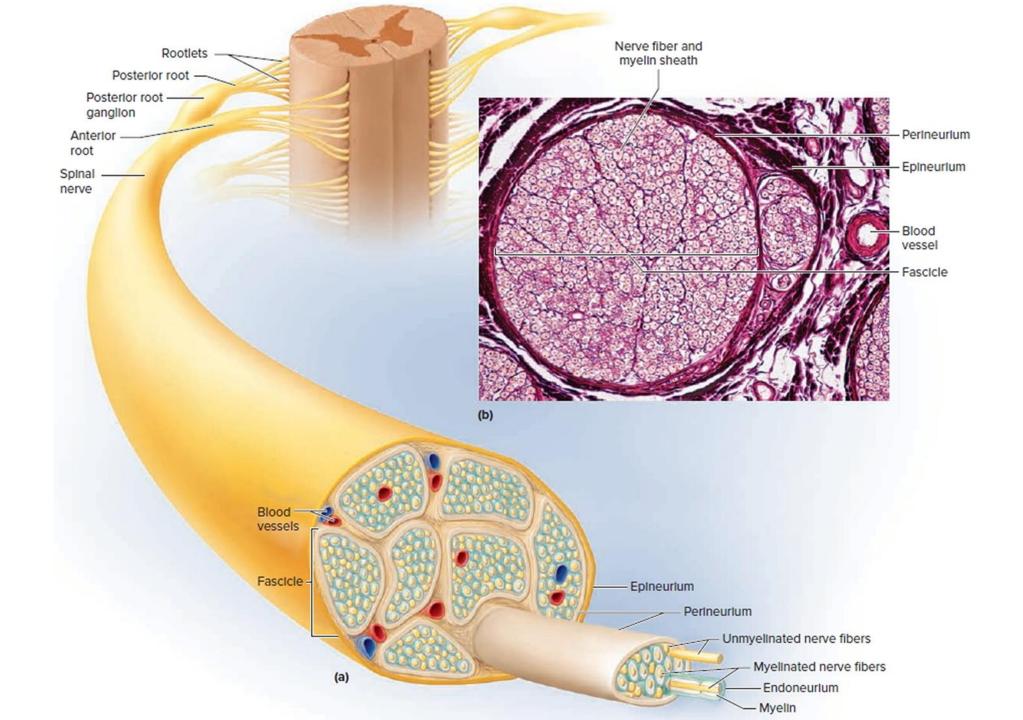






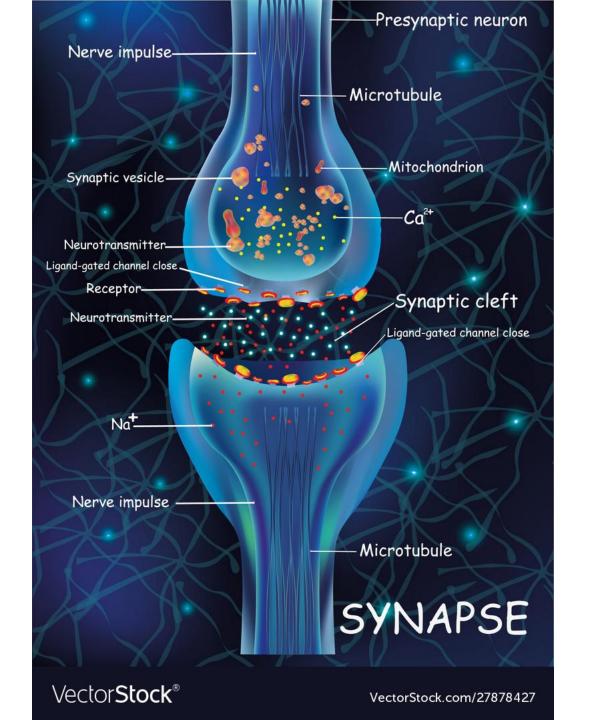






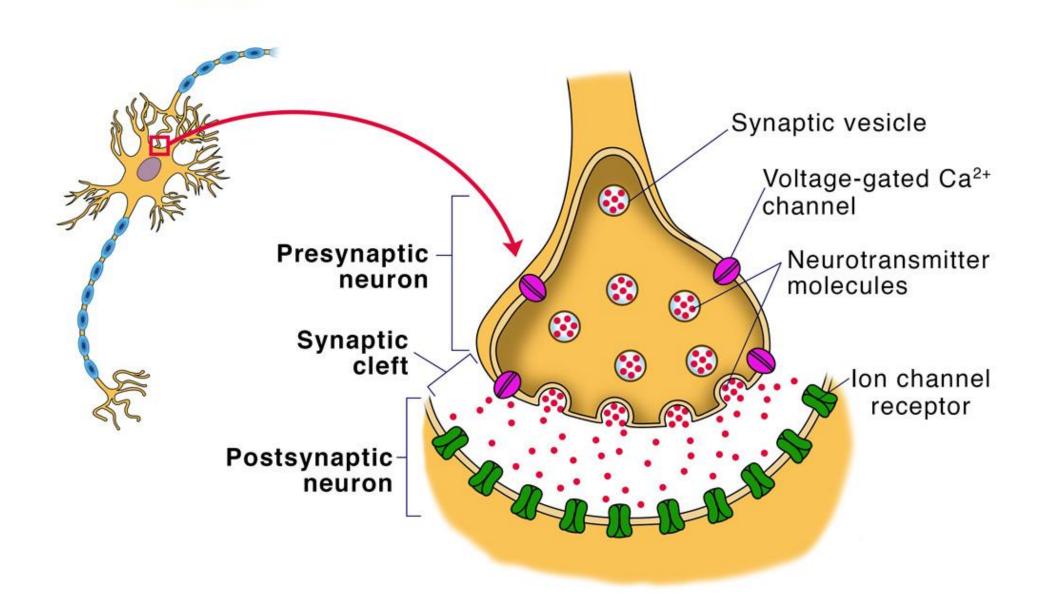
CRANIAL NERVES: DISTRIBUTION OF MOTOR AND SENSORY FIBERS Motor fibers Sensory fibers Oculomotor -(all eye muscles except those below. Also ciliary, Olfactory Optic iris, sphincter) Trochlear -Superior oblique Motor to muscles of Abducensmastication Lateral rectus Trigeminal Sensory to face sinuses, teeth, etc. VIII Nervus intermedius Motor-submaxillary, VIIa sublingual, lacrimal glands Facial Sensory—anterior % of tongue, soft palate Muscles of face Vestibulocochlear Cochlear Vestibular Glossopharyngeal Sensory—posterior % of tongue, tonsil, pharynx, middle ear Motor-stylopharyngeus, pharyngeal musculature Vagus Motor—pharynx, heart, lungs, bronchi, GI tract Sensory-heart, lungs, XII bronchi, trachea, larynx, pharynx, GI tract, Hypoglossal Tongue Accessory Sternocleidoexternal ear mastoid, trapezius muscles muscles

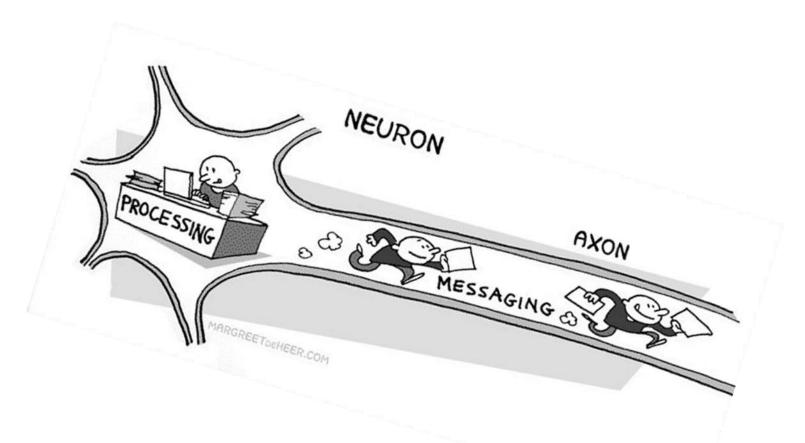
- A synapse is a junction between two neurons where information is transmitted from one neuron to another.
- It consists of the axon terminal of the sending neuron, the synaptic cleft (a small gap), and the dendrite or cell body of the receiving neuron.
- Neurons are cells that transmit information between your brain and other parts of the central nervous system.
- Synapses are essential to the transmission of nervous impulses from one neuron to another.



Synapse







Pharmacological Action & Uses

CNS Action: stimulants (caffeine) or depressants (morphine)

ANS: sympathomimetics
(ephedrine) or sympatholytics
(yohimbine, ergot alkaloids),
parasympathomimetics
(pilocarpine), anticholinergics
(choline), ganglioplegics
(nicotine).

Also: local anesthetics (cocaine), defibrillation (quinidine), antitumour agents (ellipticine), anti-malarial (quinine), antibacterials (berberine), and amoebicides (emetine).

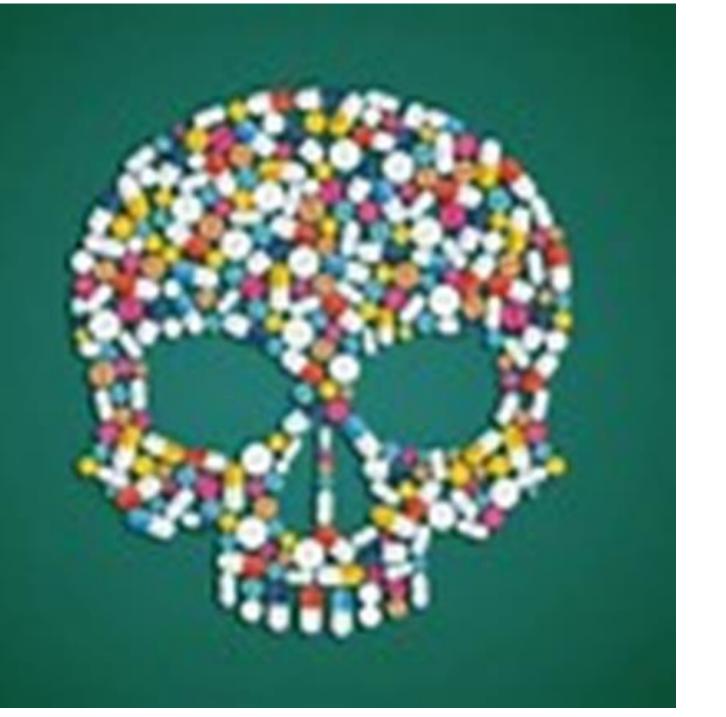
















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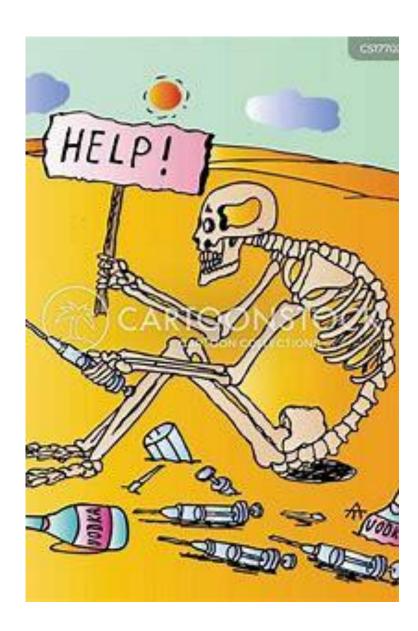


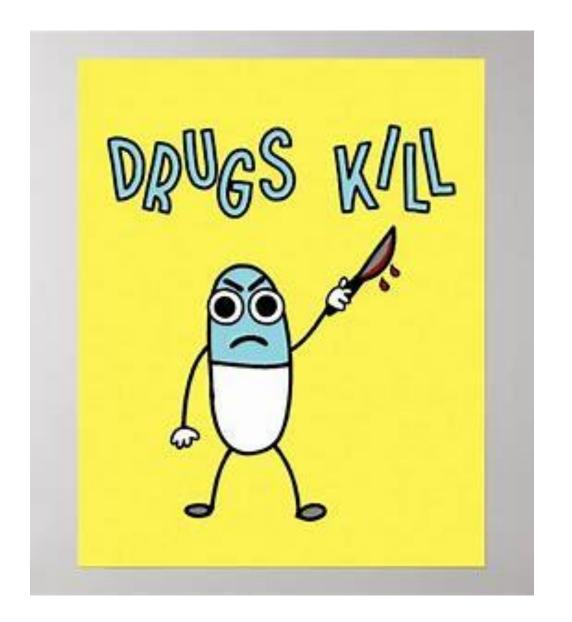












WHAT ARE EFFECTS OF DRUGS ON DRIVING?

Driving under the influence of drugs affects you and everyone around you.



Slows reaction time and impairs judgment of time and distance



METHAMPHETAMINE OR COCAINE

Aggressive and reckless behaviors



OPIOIDS

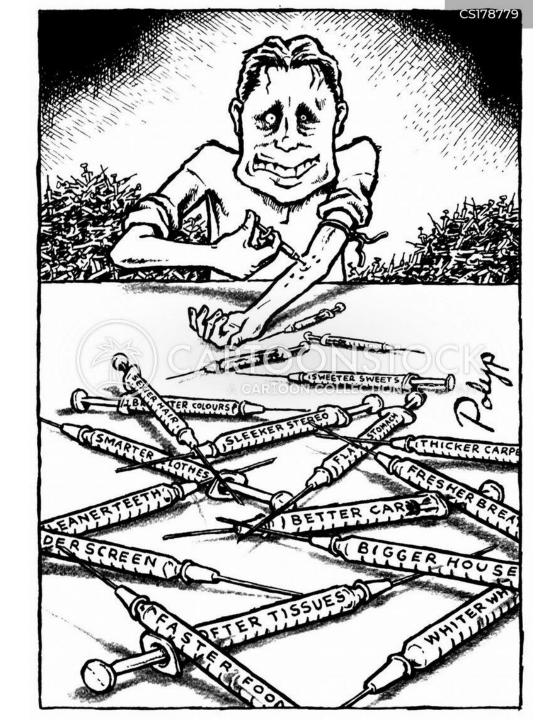
Drowsiness and impaired memory and thinking skills



SEDATIVES

(benzodiazepines, barbiturates, etc.) Dizziness and drowsiness

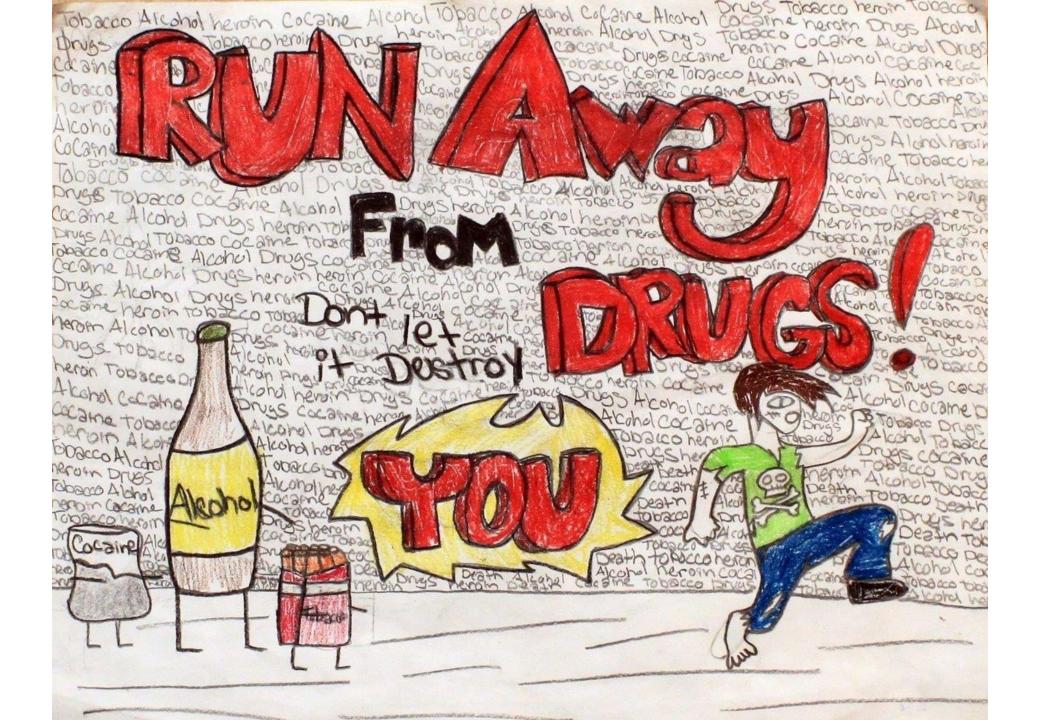






At the Impatient Pharmacy













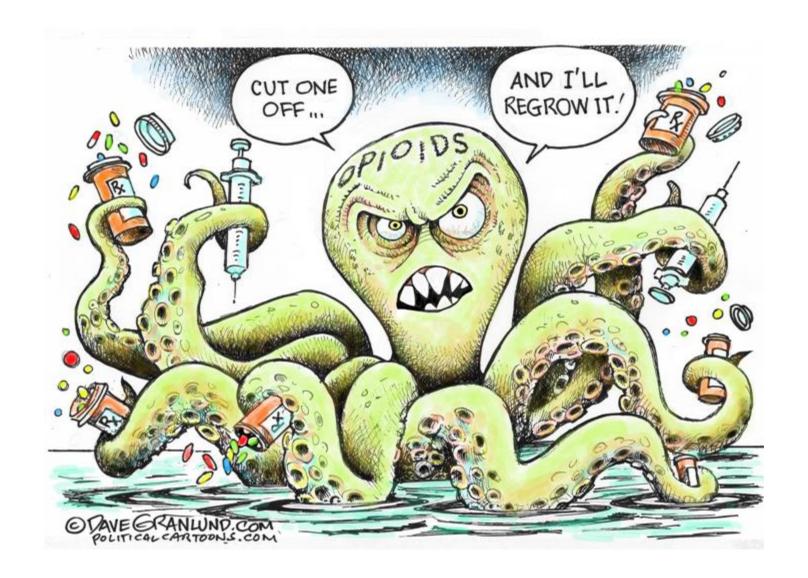


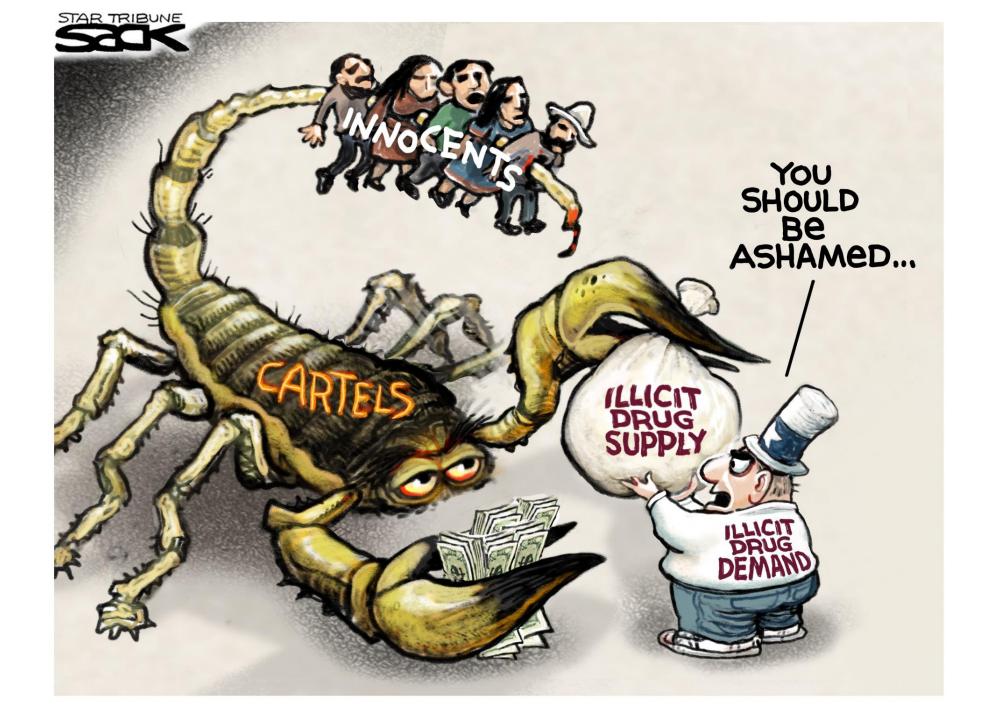
Supply Chains

OUsaBenson, Alights reserved.



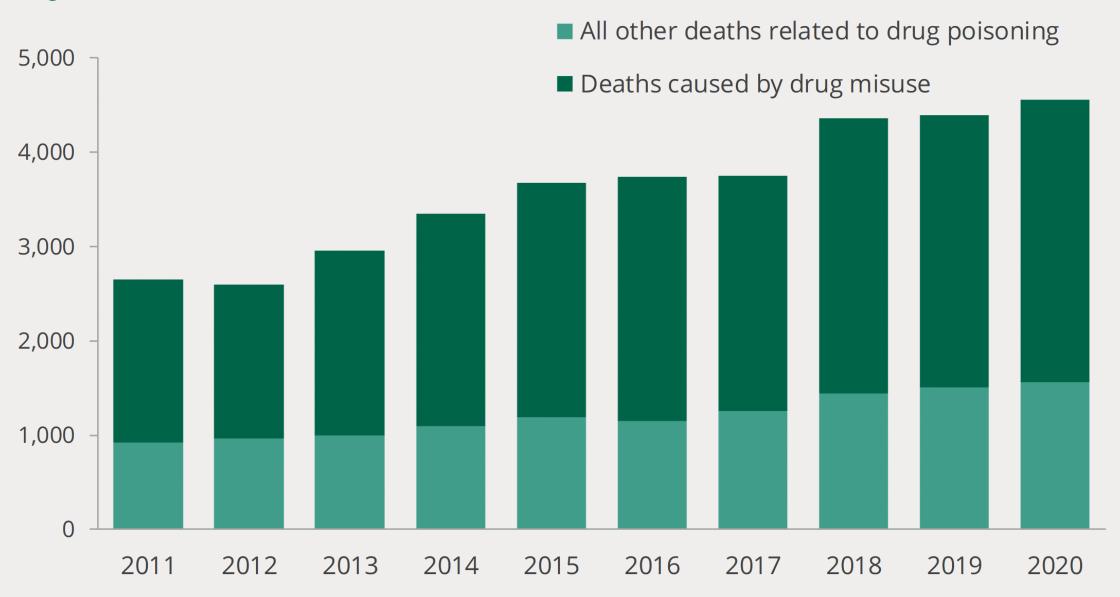






Deaths related to drug poisoning

England and Wales



















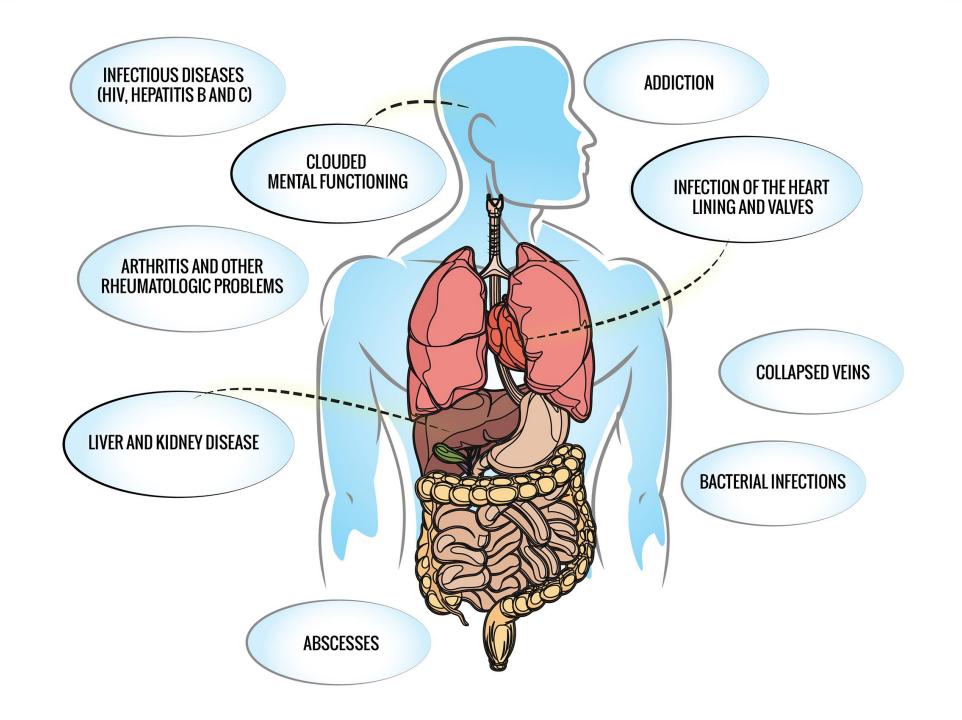


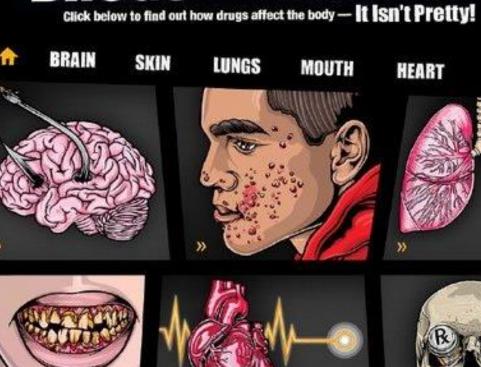
"Each capsule contains your medication, plus a treatment for each of its side effects."

Side Effects Common Side Effects

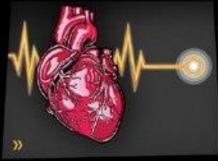
- Hypotension
- Bradycardia
- Laryngeal Edema
- Laryngismus
- Atelectasis
- Bronchospastic Pulmonary Disease
- Xerostomia
- Gastrointestinal Irritation
- Biliary Spasm
- Ureteral Spasm
- Allergic Dermatitis
- Pruritus Of Skin
- Urticaria

- Constipation
- Drowsy
- Syncope
- Dizziness
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Sedation
- Hyperhidrosis
- Diplopia
- Blurred Vision











DEATH

FIND OUT MORE



HEADS UP REAL NEWS ABOUT DRUGS AND YOUR BODY



Psychological Effects



Memory of Euphoria (Risk for Addiction)

Physical Effects



Full-Body Stimulation



Body Temperature



Intense Pleasure

Talkative / Confident

Heart Problems*

Cocaine High



Nausea



Increased Heart Rate

Angry / Anxious / Paranoid





Seizures



Death



Addiction





Effects of Drug Abuse on Body Coordination and Health

Addiction

- The drug abuser tend to get higher and higher dosage of drug.
- Withdrawal symptoms like vomiting, shivering and hallucination occur when the drug is not available.

Depression

- Drugs like morphine and barbiturate can cause confusion, lack of coordination, and sleepiness.
- Very large doses of depressant drugs can lead to death.

Hallucination

- Marijuana is a mind-altering drug.
- It raises your heart rate.
- It makes you hard to concentrate.
- . It can cause hallucination and death.

Infection of diseases

 Diseases such as AIDS and hepatitis B are spread by sharing injection needle among drug addicts.





- Vertigo
- Dysphagia
- Abnormal Hepatic Function Tests
- Polydipsia
- Anemia
- Urinary Hesitancy
- Edema
- Weight Loss
- Osteopenia
- Dream Disorder
- Gait Abnormality
- Agitation
- Memory Impairment
- Ataxia
- Seizure Disorder
- Coma

- Depression
- Delirium
- Euphoria
- Tremor
- Vasodilation Of Blood Vessels
- Disorder Of Ejaculation
- Dysuria
- Intracranial Hypertension
- Hiccups
- Hypothalamic-Pituitary Insufficiency
- Amblyopia
- Ocular Pain
- Dry Skin
- Adrenocortical Insufficiency

NO DRUGS



- Dyspnea
- Nervousness
- Angioedema
- Peripheral Edema
- Acute Confusion
- Symptoms Of Anxiety
- Urinary Retention
- Libido Changes
- Opioid Dependence
- Voice Change
- Respiratory Depression
- Dyspepsia
- Dysmenorrhea
- Amenorrhea

- Muscle Rigidity
- Hallucinations
- Erectile Dysfunction
- Insomnia
- Lethargy
- Sleep Apnea
- Apnea
- Visual Changes
- Ileus
- Shock
- Acute Respiratory Insufficiency
- Cardiac Arrest
- Anaphylaxis

- Or do you not know that your body is the
 - Temple of the Holly Spirit
- who is in you, whom you have from God,
 - and you are not your own?
 - For you were bought at a price;
 - Therefore glorify God
 - in your body and in your spirit, which are God's
 - (1cor 6:19-20)
- We have to keep it sacred, clean and healthy
 - Avoid smoking, alcohol & drugs