



Addiction isn't about Using Drugs, It's about What Drugs Does To Your Life

Daniel Martinez*

Department of Psychiatry, University of Florida, USA

Corresponding author: Daniel Martinez, Department of Psychiatry, University of Florida, USA, Tel: +352-294-4931; Email: daniel_martinez@ufl.edu

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Many individuals fail to find the reason behind why or how others become dependent on drugs. They may erroneously feel that the people who use drugs need moral standards or self-control and that they could stop the drug use just by deciding to. In real, illicit drug use is a very confusing and bothering infection, and getting rid of these drugs normally takes solid will and support from family or friends and even from their beloved persons. To a certain extent, medications may not be useful and do not bring up any changes in quitting drugs and even could not control over the ones who want to do it. Researchers have proven that few medications help in treating this drug addiction and have found medicines that can assist individuals in treating illicit drug use and have useful existences.

Addiction is a persistent infection described by drug chasing and utilize that is urgent, or hard to control, regardless of destructive results. The underlying choice to consume medications is voluntary for many individuals but drug use can alter brain signals that challenge a dependent individual's self-control and their interference with their ability to oppose serious desires to consume these medicines. These brain changes can be persistent, which is why drug addiction is considered a "relapsing" disease—people in recovery from drug use disorders are at increased risk for returning to drug use even after years of not consuming these drugs.

It's common for a person to reoccur this addiction anytime, but reoccurrence of such symptoms doesn't mean that treatment doesn't work. As of other chronic health conditions, treatment should be ongoing and should be adjusted based on how the patient responds. Treatment plans need to be monitored often and modified to fit the patient's changing

needs. Most medications influence the brain's "reward circuit," causing euphoria just as flooding it with the chemical signals of dopamine. An appropriately working reward system provokes an individual to repeat a drug consumption routine which is expected to change themselves, like eating and investing energy with friends and family. Surges of dopamine levels in the reward circuit cause the support of pleasurable but unfortunate practices like consuming medications, driving individuals to repeat the conduct of consuming these drugs once more.

As an individual keeps on utilizing drugs, the brain adjusts by losing the capacity of cells in the reward circuit to react to it. This reduces the high that the individual feels when compared with the high they felt when they have consumed these drugs for the first time and this phenomenon is said to be known as tolerance. They may consume a greater amount of the drugs to pleasure themselves to a higher extent. These fluctuations in brain signals regularly lead to the individual losing interest in different things like food, sex, or social activities, etc.

No single factor is responsible for whether an individual will become dependent on drugs. A blend of hereditary, ecological, and formative components impacts the danger of compulsion. The more risk factors an individual has, the more prominent the possibility that consuming drugs can lead to addiction. Illicit drug use is treatable and can be effectively been managed. The best thing is that substance use disorder, drug abuse, and other related addictions can be preventable. Parents, teachers, guardians, and other medical care suppliers play critical parts in teaching youngsters and preventing drug use and addiction.