



Amphetamine: Uses, Effects and Properties

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Commentary

Amphetamine affects central nervous system by enhancing certain types of brain activity. This results in a sense of superiority, concentration, and confidence. Initial drug use depends, among other things such as on the side effects caused by the drug. Amphetamine activates brain detoxification mechanisms, primarily the mesocorticolimbic dopamine system. Initial drug taking can be administered for both good and bad, i.e. the drug is taken because of its ability to increase the positive subjective effects or to reduce the existing resistance status. One of the indicator of drug dependence is the inability to live without drugs. The self-control category can be divided into two categories. The first stage, severe withdrawal, appears immediately after discontinuation of the drug, which is characterized by the appearance of withdrawal symptoms. Withdrawal symptoms are specific to each class of drugs, and symptoms disappear as a result of re-administration of the drug itself or by a related substance. The negative effects of happiness and happiness when using amphetamines mean that their use is not limited to health care. The addictive properties of amphetamines such as Adderall and Ritalin are most evident in party circles around the world, as well as among people trying to improve test performance, or as an alternative to weight loss due to their weight loss properties. Individual counselling can help with treatment: identifying amphetamine-related emotions, developing different coping strategies, repairing relationships with your family, developing strategies to avoid amphetamine use, finding activities you enjoy instead of amphetamine use, gaining support through others. One of the major problems in clinical practice with drug dependence is the high rate of relapse, even after prolonged fasting. Recurrence is thought to be partly due to the intensity of drug cravings and repeated drug use. Amphetamine is very addictive. Be-

cause of the way it works in the body, this drug can cause changes in the way the brain behaves. In particular, amphetamine and other related substances can dramatically alter the brain's immune response, deplete the brain's receptors and reduce the body's ability to experience happiness without the use of medication. Cravings can be caused by drug use, drug-related symptoms, or depression, all of which increase the risk of relapse. Reversal is characterized by loss of control, where the substance is often taken in greater amounts or longer than intended and unsuccessful attempts to reduce or control drug use. When taken combined, it is thought that the development of dependence involves a transition from a positive to a negative reinforcement phase, in which the drug taking is driven by a reduction in adverse reactions and severe drug shortages. Recurrence of former drug use may be triggered by signs of physical withdrawal or by the stimulus and lifestyle factors of drug dependence such as drug cravings, leading to compulsive drug use indicating dependence. Detoxification is often an important first step in drug treatment for many drug addicts. Providing support and medication to control withdrawal symptoms increases the chances of a drug-dependent patient completing the detoxification. Although an important part of the broader drug-dependent approach, detoxification does not act as an independent treatment in bringing about long-term behavioral changes and reducing drug use.

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