



Special Focus on Morphine Addiction

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Journal of Addiction Research & Therapy is an international peer reviewed online open access journal with the ISSN: 2155-6105, which provides a platform for researchers and practitioners throughout the world to promote, share, and examine different new issues and advancements in addiction. Repeated exposure of addiction stimulus drives a person mentally unstable despite adverse consequences. In order to treat the unresolved addiction stimuli, researchers are trying their best to discover new tools to control their addiction that helps transforming the life of an addict. Along with these new discoveries, effective, individualized care and treatment endows a lifelong recovery from all the sufferings of addiction. This journal will be at the forefront to publish unparalleled knowledge on addiction that vanguards the treatment of trauma and addiction.

The addiction journal encompasses clinical, epidemiological, human experimental, historical research and policy relating to any activity that has addictive potential and critical care articles offering original contributions of interest to both the academic and practicing emergency physician. It shed lights on how the forte is being practiced in different countries that will not only improve education, yet furthermore empower evidence-based improvement in prognosis and further research.

Addiction is a complex, chronic brain condition influenced by genes and the environment that is characterized by substance use or compulsive actions that continue despite harmful consequences. For a long time, addiction meant an uncontrollable habit of using alcohol or other drugs.

Morphine is naturally found in a dark brown, resinous form from the poppy plant. Opium is a primary chemical component in morphine. Morphine is a drug, given as a pain medication where it treats both acute and chronic severe pain. It can either be taken orally, sublingually, rectally, intravenously or epidur-

ally. This drug acts directly on the central nervous system, that increase feelings of pleasure and warm relaxation and also it helps in reducing pain. This drug not only potential in treating, more the usage of this drug intake it will leads to addiction which means the body develops a tolerance which requires more and more to achieve the desired effect. Taking excess amount of dosage or combining this drug with alcohol or with other drugs can have serious effects on health and even be fatal.

Misusing of morphine may show some side effects/adverse reactions like confusion, dizziness, lower blood pressure, loss of consciousness, vomiting and nausea, coma and also can lead to death if drug is overdosed. Morphine can slow the normal movement of the digestive tract system and has a serious complication which leads to depressed respiratory function. This over dosing/misusing of drug will lead to morphine addiction. The morphine addiction is mostly seen in the males between the ages 20-64.

When, the usage of the morphine is withdrawn it can be quite uncomfortable in the first place. The early onset withdrawal symptoms of morphine include watery eyes, yawning and sneezing. Quitting of morphine may include some symptoms which cause anxiety, chills, joint pains, insomnia, weakness, runny nose, sweating, loss of appetite, fast heartbeat and breathing rate. To overcome these symptoms, medical supervision can help to minimize the difficulty. Inpatient rehab programs offer 24/7 supervision decrease the danger that the user will halt detox within the middle of the process.

Chronic morphine treatment has been shown to lead to oxidative stress, which plays an important role in the development of morphine tolerance and dependence. Numbers of studies have clarified that maintaining redox balance through restoration of endogenous antioxidant proteins or treatment with antioxidant agents inhibits the action of morphine.