



# Harmful Side Effects of the Drugs on the Human Body

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## DESCRIPTION

Medication is recommended by specialists to aid in the recovery of their patients. Although, on occasion, these medications may be over-prescribed or misused, such as when they are combined with alcohol or other medications, when doses are exceeded, or when measurements are not updated after weight or resistance changes. This article delves into four of the most dangerous groups of physician-administered medications, focusing on their side effects and the potential for abuse, dependence, and even death. The majority of excess deaths occur each year as a result of physician-recommended pharmaceuticals, whether the prescriptions were prescribed for the person who swallowed too much or prescribed for someone else.

From 1998 to 2014, the number of adults in the United States who suffer from non-disease pain increased by around 9%, but the number of people taking narcotic pain medicines to treat their discomfort increased by more than tenfold. In addition, the number of people who have died from an overdose of prescription pain medicines such as oxycodone (like OxyContin), hydrocodone (like Vicodin), and fentanyl has increased dramatically over the last decade. In 2020, around 16,400 Americans will have died as a result of this class of drug. This class of medicine includes pharmaceuticals like methadone, which is most commonly used in the prescription-assisted therapy (MAT) of opioid addiction. Despite the fact that it is less dangerous than heroin, it is still possible to consume too much. Methadone, like other drugs, is most dangerous when taken in combination with other medications, in large doses, or after significant weight loss.

Benzodiazepines are a class of sedative drugs used to treat a variety of ailments, including anxiety and sleep disorders. Alprazolam (Xanax), chlordiazepoxide (Librium), diazepam (Valium), and lorazepam (Ativan) are among the commonly prescribed drugs, as are

clonazepam (Klonopin), oxazepam (Serax), and temazepam (Restoril). Reliance is a possibility for those who take benzodiazepines for longer than a short period of time. Indeed, even at therapeutic doses, withdrawal is possible, resulting in symptoms such as agitation, fever, rapid breathing, excessive tear production, and hyperactive ridiculousness. Energizer medications like Ritalin (methylphenidate) and Adderall (amphetamine and dextroamphetamine) are generally effective for treating attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) with few adverse effects.

They are, however, frequently "redirected" or unlawfully offered to those to whom they were not prescribed or taken in a state of mind other than that advised for pleasure or sharpening. As a result, undergrads frequently use energising medications. Each individual who recommended an energizer prescription for ADHD described that another person had asked their medicine in a 2021 evaluation of 45 understudies enrolled in nursing school. Another 11.1 percent admitted to taking this type of medication without a prescription. Between 2000 and 2014, U.S. poison centres discovered 156,365 openings to ADHD energizer medications, with 76 percent occurring in children aged 12 and up. Young people aged 13 to 19 were most likely to be exposed to this medicine on purpose, either through abuse, misuse, or deliberate thought self-destruction. It has also been discovered that there is a link between the use of energizers and unusual unexpected unexplained passing among children and teenagers.

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## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

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