



# Opioid agonist therapy and its Advantages and Disadvantages

Little Andrews\*

Department of Medicine, East Carolina University, United States

## DESCRIPTION

Dependence on any substance, legal or illegal, can sometimes lead to serious medical problems. Unfortunately, substance abuse and dependence have reached epidemic proportions in many parts of the world, including the United States. In 2017, for example, an estimated 11.2 percent of people aged 12 and up in the United States used an illegal, inebriating substance in the previous month. While some substances, such as booze and nicotine, are legal for anyone above a certain age, many people struggle with addiction to these substances. Different drugs, such as tailored pharmaceuticals or inhalants, can be extremely dangerous because to their unpredictable and harmful effects on persons who use them. Misuse of drugs or alcohol might cause alterations in cerebrum science. Furthermore, the chemical is frequently passed via multiple physiological structures, potentially causing more widespread injury. These patterns have the potential to cause long-term harm.

Intravenous drugs carry a very high risk of infection, mainly from HIV, hepatitis B and C, and bacterial illnesses spread by sharing filthy needles. Other drugs, such as grunting or smoking treatments, increase the risk of particular infections, including as upper respiratory disorders. The enjoyment associated with many inebriating substances, particularly liquor, cocaine, and opioids, can lower restrictions, increasing the risk of sexual difficulties and STIs. Some medicines, such as cocaine, directly affect the immune system's ability to produce white platelets, lowering the safe response to infection. According to experts, over half of all adult patients with pneumonia have previously abused alcohol. Patients with a history of alcohol abuse and pneumococcal pneumonia have more serious complications and a higher rate of mortality than those who have never abused alcohol.

CNS depressants can slow a client's pulse, while energizers can speed it up. An increased risk of blood clots, ischemic injury, and other circulatory disorders such as aortic or coronary blood vessel

analysis may be linked to a consistent high or low pulse. Orally taken medications, such as booze or professionally prescribed drugs like opioids or ADHD medication, can cause serious harm to the stomach-related system. Different chemicals can produce stomach discomfort, acid reflux, illness, or regurgitation, and opioids can cause a permanent obstruction. Continuous heartburn is known as gastrointestinal reflux disease (GERD), which can hurt the throat and make eating certain foods difficult. Substance-related heaving that occurs repeatedly might injure the throat and lead to a lack of adequate nutrition.

Smoking any medicine might injure the alveoli in the lungs, making the upper respiratory system more susceptible to sickness. Some CNS depressants, especially opioids, can cause breathing to become shallow or irregular. Hypoxia can cause death if a person overdoses on opioids or other CNS depressants; however, if a person has a decreased or discouraged breathing pattern for an extended period of time due to fixation, their body may be cut off from oxygen, causing harm to other organ structures. Persistent alcohol use is linked to an increased risk of community-acquired pneumonia, such as those caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.

Because the kidneys sift poisons through the circulatory system, they are affected by a large amount of any dangerous material in the blood. A few medications are linked to rhabdomyolysis, which is the breakdown of muscle tissue that floods the circulation system with dangerous levels of muscle cell contents, including a large protein called myoglobin; as a result, the kidneys may become overworked and incapable of effectively channelling poisons.

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## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

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**Corresponding authors** Little Andrews, Department of Medicine, East Carolina University, United States Email Id: andrews\_l@gmail.com

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