

DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS (UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL PROBLEMS) pdf

1: Drug Abuse Problems - www.enganchecubano.com

Drugs, Alcohol, and Social Problems, a collection edited James D. Orcutt and David R. Rudy, includes 14 clearly written articles that exemplify the best of sociological scholarship on drug and alcohol problems.

Sadly however, we have become a nation of excess. Social issues, as they pertain to alcoholism, begin at a very young age. Youth are introduced to alcohol at an alarmingly young age—some youth as young as 10 years of age have admitted to drinking alcohol. Kids may face a great deal of peer pressure to drink. A number of drinking games, both in high school and at the college level, encourage overindulgence—sometimes with dangerous consequences. Social Drinking Is Generally Acceptable Social drinking can be defined as a pattern of drinking that is generally acceptable in society. However, it is important to note that social drinkers can typically stop drinking after one or two drinks. Social drinkers do not suffer any negative consequences as a result of their drinking such as legal problems or other related issues. Social drinking becomes a problem when the social drinker finds that they can no longer function normally while drinking; they cannot consume just one or two drinks. Continued alcohol abuse leads to a drug addiction to alcohol. As social drinking increases, the number of drinks may increase. The individual may develop a tolerance to the alcohol and find that it takes more and more alcohol to achieve the same effect. Before they know it, a person can be totally consumed by the need for alcohol. They may choose alcohol over their obligations with friends and family members; they may miss work frequently or miss project deadlines as a result of their alcoholism. The alcoholic may find that they have alienated friends and family, lost a promotion opportunity at work, or may face legal issues as a result of their alcoholism. The alcoholic has alienated everything and everyone they know and love in order to consume alcohol. They have become obsessed to the point that they no longer have any control over their impulses. Alcoholism, or alcohol dependence, is a diagnosable disease characterized by several factors: 1. A strong craving for alcohol 2. Continued use of alcohol despite harm or personal injury to self or others 3. The inability to limit the amount of alcohol consumed 4. Physical illness when drinking stops 5. The need to increase the amount of alcohol consumed in order to feel the effects. Social issues that go hand in hand with alcoholism include factors such as unprotected sex and drunk driving. Ultimately, the disease that is alcoholism affects not just the individual with the disease, but their friends, family, co-workers, and society at large. What may have started as an innocent, social norm has suddenly become an alarming addiction. Different body sizes and shapes have different tolerance levels for alcohol. This, along with many other factors, can affect how quickly and frequently social drinking starts resembling alcohol abuse. If such high-level alcohol consumption becomes a frequent habit—even in social circles—it may indicate an alcohol abuse problem. The reasons for alcohol abuse are many and varied, and they include gaining or maintaining a circle of friends. Many business or celebratory social events involve alcohol consumption. Participants can avoid alcohol abuse by using a few basic precautions: Food helps soak up alcohol, somewhat counteracting the intoxicating effect. If you are planning on driving, you must not push the limits. If you generally start feeling buzzed after four drinks, then drink only two. If you make only two martinis last all night, chances are nobody will notice or care. Here are telltale alcohol abuse signs to watch for: Social disruption Failure to meet basic obligations Physical and mental health problems Family and work conflicts Alcohol—One Of The Most Debated Social Issues Alcohol is one of the most debated social issues of our time. Of course, this is nothing new, as alcohol and related issues like alcoholism have undergone serious debate since the days leading up to prohibition. Before aging into the double digits, young Europeans are often allowed to consume alcoholic beverages in social settings. Stateside, the practice of parents supplying alcohol to those under age 21 is not only illegal, but also socially frowned upon for the most part. Depending upon which circle you are in, social drinking is acceptable, but frequent excessive consumption bordering on alcoholism causes concern. Alcohol is also an issue that has divided the church. People of different denominations or sects within the same faith can have radically opposing views on alcohol consumption. The

DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS (UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL PROBLEMS) pdf

concern erupts from the harm alcoholism can cause. When a person succumbs to alcoholism, their family, job, friends, material possessions, and life in general all take a backseat. Alcoholism may be an eventual development, or it could happen quite quickly. Alcoholism can cause a person to start drinking sooner and keep drinking longer than everyone else at a party. Sometimes their drinking will even begin at home before the party. They are drinking to get drunk, a sure indicator of alcoholism. Alcohol consumption can cause a person to say and do irreversible things that can have lifelong consequences, like broken relationships, failed marriages, criminal arrests, sexually transmitted diseases, unplanned pregnancies, accidental injury, or even death. Society has circled back to alcoholism awareness and responsible drinking, with public service announcements discouraging driving while drunk. If a person often becomes unable to function socially when alcohol is present, it is an indicator that the person may need treatment for alcoholism.

DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS (UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL PROBLEMS) pdf

2: Alcohol Abuse: A Social Problem

In Drugs, Alcohol, and Social Problems, Orcutt and Rudy have compiled fourteen articles illustrating the rich and diverse nature of drug and alcohol problems present within sociological discourse. The articles in this text represent valuable contributions to the study of drug and alcohol problems.

No one factor can predict if a person will become addicted to drugs. A combination of factors influences risk for addiction. The more risk factors a person has, the greater the chance that taking drugs can lead to addiction. Gender, ethnicity, and the presence of other mental disorders may also influence risk for drug use and addiction. Although taking drugs at any age can lead to addiction, the earlier that drug use begins, the more likely it will progress to addiction. This is particularly problematic for teens. Because areas in their brains that control decision-making, judgment, and self-control are still developing, teens may be especially prone to risky behaviors, including trying drugs. Can drug addiction be cured or prevented? However, addiction is treatable and can be successfully managed. People who are recovering from an addiction will be at risk for relapse for years and possibly for their whole lives. Research shows that combining addiction treatment medicines with behavioral therapy ensures the best chance of success for most patients. Results from NIDA-funded research have shown that prevention programs involving families, schools, communities, and the media are effective for preventing or reducing drug use and addiction. Although personal events and cultural factors affect drug use trends, when young people view drug use as harmful, they tend to decrease their drug taking. Therefore, education and outreach are key in helping people understand the possible risks of drug use. Teachers, parents, and health care providers have crucial roles in educating young people and preventing drug use and addiction.

Points to Remember Drug addiction is a chronic disease characterized by drug seeking and use that is compulsive, or difficult to control, despite harmful consequences. This is why drug addiction is also a relapsing disease. Relapse is the return to drug use after an attempt to stop. Relapse indicates the need for more or different treatment. Surges of dopamine in the reward circuit cause the reinforcement of pleasurable but unhealthy activities, leading people to repeat the behavior again and again. Over time, the brain adjusts to the excess dopamine, which reduces the high that the person feels compared to the high they felt when first taking the drug—an effect known as tolerance. They might take more of the drug, trying to achieve the same dopamine high. No single factor can predict whether a person will become addicted to drugs. A combination of genetic, environmental, and developmental factors influences risk for addiction. Drug addiction is treatable and can be successfully managed. More good news is that drug use and addiction are preventable.

DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS (UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL PROBLEMS) pdf

3: Why Do Teens Do Drugs? | Causes of Substance Abuse | Sober College

The violation of social standards of acceptable drug use, resulting in adverse physiological, psychological, and/or social consequences. Chemical Dependency A condition in which drug use is compulsive and users are unable to stop because of physical and/or psychological dependency.

Alcohol abuse not only impacts individuals and families, but creates a lasting social impact on a community and national level. Combined, these factors may create greater risk of a person becoming involved in violence or crime, either as the individual perpetrating these things, or a person who becomes the victim. Alcohol use is also heavily at play within the world of crime, including such violent crimes as rape, murder, assault and battery, and various forms of abuse. The following two sections will focus greater attention on two specific types of violence that may be fueled by alcohol, sexual assault and various forms of abuse. Sexual Assault May Be Fueled By Alcohol Due to the reasons we noted above, alcohol may be a key factor within cases of sexual assault, especially those that are perpetrated against women, and those acts that are committed on college campuses. Approximately one-half of those cases involve alcohol consumption by the perpetrator, victim, or both. Call to be connected with a compassionate treatment specialist. Again, this is because alcohol can fuel aggressive behavior. Alcohol is often indicated in events of child abuse, and also, notably, individuals who experience childhood abuse are more apt to develop a substance use disorder later in life. Alcohol Behind The Wheel Drinking and getting behind the wheel make a deadly combination, a pairing that is unfortunately far too prevalent within our country. Every time a person drinks beyond the legal limit and operates a vehicle, they are not only putting themselves at jeopardy, but the health and lives of those around them, including any passengers, pedestrians or fellow motorists that they may encounter. The CDC further expounds on these shocking numbers, outlining that in, roughly one-third of all traffic fatalities were due to alcohol-impaired driving crashes, a number equating to 9, people. Beyond the immeasurable cost of the loss of human lives, these fatalities take an immense toll on the loved ones left behind. Homelessness is attributed to many things, however, one predominant risk factor is substance abuse and addiction. A Public Health Concern When a person consumes alcohol in a pattern of abuse, whether it be in a way that is considered binge drinking, or the more frequent and compulsive manner that is identified with alcohol addiction, the alcohol becomes toxic to their body. The alcohol pollutes it, creating imbalance in a way that can lead to a myriad of physical and mental health conditions. The extent of these illnesses and chronic diseases is so great, that it has become a major public health concern. Excessive drinking has been linked to unintentional injury, unplanned pregnancies, various cancers, including an increased risk of breast cancer in women, liver diseases, cardiovascular complications, including stroke, digestive problems, and various mental health disorders, including depression and anxiety. Alcohol has also been implicated in increased rates of suicide. Whether it be a spouse, parent, child, or a member of the extended family, the stress is often great. They may also spend too much money on the alcohol itself, negating the various responsibilities tied to their family life, including the mortgage, various bills, and providing food and clothing. In terms of the workplace, a person may miss a promotion, thus reducing their income over the long run, or even lose their job. Due to instances of alcohol abuse, a person is apt to experience increased absenteeism, tardiness, lost productivity, greater mistakes, missed deadlines, a poor quality of work, and increased accidents and injury within the workplace. Instances of alcohol abuse also cause escalated healthcare costs for employers, which may in turn translate to increased rates for the employees. Beyond this, the influence on healthcare costs extend to a national level, as even taxpayers begin to feel the results of this. This financial burden can cause great social impact that has the capacity to resonate many years into the future. In order to offset this vast social impact, we need to proactively seek to provide resources, education, and treatment options to the individuals who are affected with alcohol abuse and addiction. Today, many programs exist that utilize a variety of treatments, including medical detox, various psychotherapies, family therapy and support, and aftercare services. Please, reach out

DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS (UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL PROBLEMS) pdf

to our staff at RehabCenter.

DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS (UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL PROBLEMS) pdf

4: Substance Abuse | Healthy People

DRUGS ALCOHOL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL PROBLEMS AN SSSP PRESIDENTIAL SERIES Download *Drugs Alcohol And Social Problems Understanding Social Problems An Sssp Presidential Series* ebook PDF or Read Online books in PDF, EPUB, and Mobi Format.

Views of social problems

Functionalism Social stability is necessary for a strong society, and adequate socialization and social integration are necessary for social stability. Slow social change is desirable, but rapid social change threatens social order. Solutions to social problems should take the form of gradual social reform rather than sudden and far-reaching change. Despite their negative effects, social problems often also serve important functions for society.

Conflict theory Society is characterized by pervasive inequality based on social class, race, gender, and other factors. Far-reaching social change is needed to reduce or eliminate social inequality and to create an egalitarian society. Social problems arise from fundamental faults in the structure of a society and both reflect and reinforce inequalities based on social class, race, gender, and other dimensions. Successful solutions to social problems must involve far-reaching change in the structure of society.

Symbolic interactionism People construct their roles as they interact; they do not merely learn the roles that society has set out for them. As this interaction occurs, individuals negotiate their definitions of the situations in which they find themselves and socially construct the reality of these situations. In so doing, they rely heavily on symbols such as words and gestures to reach a shared understanding of their interaction. Social problems arise from the interaction of individuals. People who engage in socially problematic behaviors often learn these behaviors from other people. Individuals also learn their perceptions of social problems from other people.

Functionalism The view that social institutions are important for their contributions to social stability. The first was the French Revolution of 1789, whose intense violence and bloody terror shook Europe to its core. The aristocracy throughout Europe feared that revolution would spread to their own lands, and intellectuals feared that social order was crumbling. The Industrial Revolution of the nineteenth century reinforced these concerns. Starting first in Europe and then in the United States, the Industrial Revolution led to many changes, including the rise and growth of cities as people left their farms to live near factories. As the cities grew, people lived in increasingly poor, crowded, and decrepit conditions, and crime was rampant. Here was additional evidence, if European intellectuals needed it, of the breakdown of social order. In response, the intellectuals began to write that a strong society, as exemplified by strong social bonds and rules and effective socialization, was needed to prevent social order from disintegrating. Without a strong society and effective socialization, they warned, social order breaks down, and violence and other signs of social disorder result.

Original work published It does so, he wrote, through two related social mechanisms: It uses the human body as a model for understanding society. In the human body, our various organs and other body parts serve important functions for the ongoing health and stability of our body. Our eyes help us see, our ears help us hear, our heart circulates our blood, and so forth. Just as we can understand the body by describing and understanding the functions that its parts serve for its health and stability, so can we understand society by describing and understanding the functions that its parts—or, more accurately, its social institutions—serve for the ongoing health and stability of society. Thus functionalism emphasizes the importance of social institutions such as the family, religion, and education for producing a stable society. Similar to the view of the conservative intellectuals from which it grew, functionalism is skeptical of rapid social change and other major social upheaval. The analogy to the human body helps us understand this skepticism. In our bodies, any sudden, rapid change is a sign of danger to our health. If we break a bone in one of our legs, we have trouble walking; if we lose sight in both our eyes, we can no longer see. Slow changes, such as the growth of our hair and our nails, are fine and even normal, but sudden changes like those just described are obviously troublesome. By analogy, sudden and rapid changes in society and its social institutions are troublesome according to the functionalist perspective. If the human body evolved to its present form and functions because

DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS (UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL PROBLEMS) pdf

these made sense from an evolutionary perspective, so did society evolve to its present form and functions because these made sense. Any sudden change in society thus threatens its stability and future. Accordingly, gradual social reform should be all that is needed to address the social problem. Functionalism even suggests that social problems must be functional in some ways for society, because otherwise these problems would not continue. This is certainly a controversial suggestion, but it is true that many social problems do serve important functions for our society. For example, crime is a major social problem, but it is also good for the economy because it creates hundreds of thousands of jobs in law enforcement, courts and corrections, home security, and other sectors of the economy whose major role is to deal with crime. If crime disappeared, many people would be out of work! Similarly, poverty is also a major social problem, but one function that poverty serves is that poor people do jobs that otherwise might not get done because other people would not want to do them Gans, The positive functions of poverty. *American Journal of Sociology*, 78, 1971. Like crime, poverty also provides employment for people across the nation, such as those who work in social service agencies that help poor people.

Conflict Theory In many ways, conflict theory The view that society is composed of groups with different interests arising from their placement in the social structure. Whereas conservative intellectuals feared the mass violence resulting from industrialization, Marx and Engels deplored the conditions they felt were responsible for the mass violence and the capitalist society they felt was responsible for these conditions. Original work published ; Marx, K. In Marx and Engels: Foreign Language Publishing House. Original work published According to Marx and Engels, every society is divided into two classes based on the ownership of the means of production tools, factories, and the like. In a capitalist society, the bourgeoisie, or ruling class, owns the means of production, while the proletariat, or working class, does not own the means of production and instead is oppressed and exploited by the bourgeoisie. This difference creates an automatic conflict of interests between the two groups. In a capitalist society, Marx and Engels wrote, revolution is inevitable because of structural contradictions arising from the very nature of capitalism. To do so, capitalists try to keep wages as low as possible and to spend as little money as possible on working conditions. Their class consciousness in turn leads them to revolt against the bourgeoisie to eliminate the oppression and exploitation they suffer. This theory emphasizes that different groups in society have different interests stemming from their different social positions. These different interests in turn lead to different views on important social issues. Some versions of the theory root conflict in divisions based on race and ethnicity, gender, and other such differences, while other versions follow Marx and Engels in seeing conflict arising out of different positions in the economic structure. In general, however, conflict theory emphasizes that the various parts of society contribute to ongoing inequality, whereas functionalist theory, as we have seen, stresses that they contribute to the ongoing stability of society. Thus while functionalist theory emphasizes the benefits of the various parts of society for ongoing social stability, conflict theory favors social change to reduce inequality.

Karl Marx and his collaborator Friedrich Engels were intense critics of capitalism. Their work inspired the later development of conflict theory in sociology. In this case, the conflict concerns gender inequality rather than the class inequality emphasized by Marx and Engels. Although many variations of feminist theory exist, they all emphasize that society is filled with gender inequality such that women are the subordinate sex in many dimensions of social, political, and economic life Lorber, *Feminist Theories and Politics*. Liberal feminists view gender inequality as arising out of gender differences in socialization, while Marxist feminists say that this inequality is a result of the rise of capitalism, which made women dependent on men for economic support. On the other hand, radical feminists view gender inequality as present in all societies, not just capitalist ones. Several chapters in this book emphasize the perspectives of feminist sociologists and other social scientists.

Symbolic Interactionism Symbolic interactionism A perspective in sociology that focuses on the meanings people gain from social interaction. Its roots lie in the work of early s American sociologists, social psychologists, and philosophers who were interested in human consciousness and action. Herbert Blumer ,Blumer, H. As they interact, they negotiate their definitions of the situations in which they find themselves and socially construct the reality of these situations. In doing so, they rely heavily on symbols such

DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS (UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL PROBLEMS) pdf

as words and gestures to reach a shared understanding of their interaction. Symbolic interactionism focuses on individuals, such as the people conversing here. Sociologists favoring this approach examine how and why individuals interact and interpret the meanings of their interaction. In the United States and many other societies, shaking hands is a symbol of greeting and friendship. This simple act indicates that you are a nice, polite person with whom someone should feel comfortable. This action is usually intended as a sign of dislike or as an insult, and the other person interprets it as such. Their understanding of the situation and subsequent interaction will be very different from those arising from the more typical shaking of hands. As the term symbolic interactionism implies, their understanding of this encounter arises from what they do when they interact and from their use and interpretation of the various symbols included in their interaction. According to symbolic interactionists, social order is possible because people learn what various symbols such as shaking hands mean and apply these meanings to different kinds of situations. If you visited a society where sticking your right hand out to greet someone was interpreted as a threatening gesture, you would quickly learn the value of common understandings of symbols. Symbolic interactionism views social problems as arising from the interaction of individuals. This interaction matters in two important respects. First, socially problematic behaviors such as crime and drug use are often learned from our interaction with people who engage in these behaviors; we adopt their attitudes that justify committing these behaviors, and we learn any special techniques that might be needed to commit these behaviors. Second, we also learn our perceptions of a social problem from our interaction with other people, whose perceptions and beliefs influence our own perceptions and beliefs. Because symbolic interactionism emphasizes the perception of social problems, it is closely aligned with the social constructionist view discussed earlier. Both perspectives emphasize the subjective nature of social problems. By doing so, they remind us that perceptions often matter at least as much as objective reality in determining whether a given condition or behavior rises to the level of a social problem and in the types of possible solutions that various parties might favor for a particular social problem. Applying the Three Perspectives To explain armed robbery, symbolic interactionists focus on how armed robbers decide when and where to rob a victim and on how their interactions with other criminals reinforce their own criminal tendencies. A functionalist approach might suggest that armed robbery actually serves positive functions for society, such as the job-creating function mentioned earlier for crime in general. It would still think that efforts should be made to reduce armed robbery, but it would also assume that far-reaching changes in our society would be neither wise nor necessary as part of the effort to reduce crime. Conflict theory would take a very different approach to understanding armed robbery. It might note that most street criminals are poor and thus emphasize that armed robbery is the result of the despair and frustration of living in poverty and facing a lack of jobs and other opportunities for economic and social success. The roots of street crime, from the perspective of conflict theory, thus lie in society at least as much as they lie in the individuals committing such crime. To reduce armed robbery and other street crime, conflict theory would advocate far-reaching changes in the economic structure of society.

DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS (UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL PROBLEMS) pdf

5: Understanding Social Problems - Linda Mooney, David Knox, Caroline Schacht - Google Books

-Children of alcoholics, if using alcohol or other drugs, are more likely to have alcohol or drug problems than children of nonalcoholics. -Children of alcoholics, particularly female children of alcoholics, suffer from significant mental health consequences that persist far into adulthood.

For example, results from Monitoring the Future survey, a nationwide study on rates of substance use in the United States, show that It is an eclectic concept having only one uniform connotation: The Commission believes that the term drug abuse must be deleted from official pronouncements and public policy dialogue. The term has no functional utility and has become no more than an arbitrary codeword for that drug use which is presently considered wrong. The definition of dependence emphasised tolerance to drugs, and withdrawal from them as key components to diagnosis, whereas abuse was defined as "problematic use with social or occupational impairment" but without withdrawal or tolerance. In , the DSM-III R category "psychoactive substance abuse," which includes former concepts of drug abuse is defined as "a maladaptive pattern of use indicated by It was the first definition to give equal weight to behavioural and physiological factors in diagnosis. By , the DSM-IV defines substance dependence as "a syndrome involving compulsive use, with or without tolerance and withdrawal"; whereas substance abuse is "problematic use without compulsive use, significant tolerance, or withdrawal. By , The fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders DSM issued by the American Psychiatric Association , the DSM-IV-TR, defines substance dependence as "when an individual persists in use of alcohol or other drugs despite problems related to use of the substance, substance dependence may be diagnosed. A maladaptive pattern of substance use leading to clinically significant impairment or distress, as manifested by one or more of the following, occurring within a month period: Recurrent substance use resulting in a failure to fulfill major role obligations at work, school, or home e. The symptoms have never met the criteria for Substance Dependence for this class of substance. The fifth edition of the DSM DSM-5 , planned for release in , is likely to have this terminology revisited yet again. At the moment, abuse is seen as an early form or less hazardous form of the disease characterized with the dependence criteria. Many involved recognize that the terminology has often led to confusion, both within the medical community and with the general public. The American Psychiatric Association requests input as to how the terminology of this illness should be altered as it moves forward with DSM-5 discussion. Drug control law , Prohibition drugs , Arguments for and against drug prohibition , Harm reduction Most governments have designed legislation to criminalize certain types of drug use. These drugs are often called "illegal drugs" but generally what is illegal is their unlicensed production, distribution, and possession. These drugs are also called "controlled substances". Even for simple possession, legal punishment can be quite severe including the death penalty in some countries. Laws vary across countries, and even within them, and have fluctuated widely throughout history. Attempts by government-sponsored drug control policy to interdict drug supply and eliminate drug abuse have been largely unsuccessful. In spite of the huge efforts by the U. Advocates of decriminalization argue that drug prohibition makes drug dealing a lucrative business, leading to much of the associated criminal activity. Cost[edit] Policymakers try to understand the relative costs of drug-related interventions. An appropriate drug policy relies on the assessment of drug-related public expenditure based on a classification system where costs are properly identified. Labelled drug-related expenditures are defined as the direct planned spending that reflects the voluntary engagement of the state in the field of illicit drugs. Direct public expenditures explicitly labeled as drug-related can be easily traced back by exhaustively reviewing official accountancy documents such as national budgets and year-end reports. Unlabelled expenditure refers to unplanned spending and is estimated through modeling techniques, based on a top-down budgetary procedure. For example, to estimate the prison drug-related expenditures in a given country, two elements would be necessary: The product of the two will give a rough estimate that can be compared across different countries. By country, the average share of GDP was 0. However, these shares

DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS (UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL PROBLEMS) pdf

varied considerably across countries, ranging from 0. To respond to this question and to make a comprehensive assessment of drug-related public expenditure across countries, this study compared Health and POS spending and GDP in the 10 reporting countries. Labeled drug-related public expenditure showed a positive association with the GDP across the countries considered: The percentage change in Health and POS expenditures due to a one percent increase in GDP the income elasticity of demand was estimated to be 1. Being highly income elastic, Health and POS expenditures can be considered luxury goods; as a nation becomes wealthier it openly spends proportionately more on drug-related health and public order and safety interventions. Those aspects are necessary for a full analysis of the economics of prohibition.

DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS (UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL PROBLEMS) pdf

6: Drug Abuse: MedlinePlus

Some drug users are willing to get help but aren't ready to quit at this moment. Recognizing this, harm reduction programs exist to minimize the health, economic and social costs of drug use at the personal and community levels.

Skip to the navigation Topic Overview The overuse or misuse of alcohol alcoholism or other drugs is called a substance use problem. It can cause or worsen many medical problems and can destroy families and lives. If you think you may have a problem with drugs or alcohol, take a short quiz to evaluate your symptoms: Alcohol Alcohol misuse causes over 100,000 deaths in the United States and Canada each year. It is the drug most commonly used by children ages 12 to 17. Alcohol-related car crashes are the leading cause of death in teenagers. People who drink alcohol are more likely to engage in high-risk sexual behavior, have poor grades or job performance, use tobacco products, and experiment with illegal drugs. Alcohol and drug use may be an unconscious attempt at self-treatment for another problem, such as depression. You have an alcohol problem if your use of alcohol interferes with your health or daily living. You develop alcoholism if you physically or emotionally depend on alcohol to get you through your day. Long-term heavy drinking damages the liver, nervous system, heart, and brain. It can lead to high blood pressure, stomach problems, medicine interactions, sexual problems, osteoporosis, and cancer. Alcohol misuse can also lead to violence, accidents, social isolation, jail or prison time, and problems at work and home. Symptoms of an alcohol problem include personality changes, blackouts, drinking more and more for the same "high," and denial of the problem. A person with an alcohol problem may gulp or sneak drinks, drink alone or early in the morning, and suffer from the shakes. He or she may also have family, school, or work problems or get in trouble with the law because of drinking. The use of alcohol with medicines or illegal drugs may increase the effects of each. Alcohol misuse patterns vary. Some people drink and may be intoxicated drunk every day. Other people drink large amounts of alcohol at specific times, such as on the weekend. It is common for someone with an alcohol or drug problem to call in sick for work on Monday or Friday. He or she may complain of having a virus or the flu. Others may be sober for long periods and then go on a drinking binge that lasts for weeks or months. Someone with alcohol dependence may suffer serious withdrawal symptoms, such as trembling, delusions, hallucinations, and sweating, if he or she stops drinking suddenly "cold turkey". After alcohol dependence develops, it becomes very hard to stop drinking without outside help. Medical detoxification may be needed. Drugs Drug misuse includes the use of illegal drugs-such as marijuana, methamphetamines, cocaine, heroin, or other "street drugs"-and the misuse of legal prescription and nonprescription drugs. Some people use drugs to get a "high" or to relieve stress and emotional problems. The use of club drugs accounts for increasing numbers of drug overdoses and emergency room visits. Inhalants like nitrous oxide may also be used at these clubs. Drugs come in different forms and can be used in different ways. They can be smoked, snorted, inhaled, taken as pills, put in liquids or food, put in the rectum or the vagina, or injected with a needle. Teens and young adults may be at risk for becoming victims of sexual assault or violent behavior in situations where these drugs are used. Prescription medicines that may be misused include opioids morphine and codeine, diazepam Valium, hydrocodone and acetaminophen Norco, methylphenidate Ritalin, and oxycodone OxyContin. Some nonprescription medicines, such as cold medicines that have dextromethorphan as an ingredient, are being misused by teens and young adults as a way to get a "high. This does not include the use of alcohol or prescription medicines. Many people use more than one illegal substance at a time. Drug dependence or addiction occurs when you develop a physical or emotional "need" for a drug. You are unable to control your use of a drug despite the negative impact it has on your life. You may not be aware that you have become dependent on a drug until you try to stop taking it. Drug withdrawal can cause uncomfortable and sometimes dangerous symptoms. The usual treatment is to gradually reduce the dose of the drug until you can completely stop using it. High-risk groups Some groups of people are more likely than others to have problems related to alcohol or drug use. Teenagers and young adults. Approximately one-half of all high

DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS (UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL PROBLEMS) pdf

school seniors in the U. Substance use in this age group increases the risk of involvement in crime, high-risk sexual behavior, accidents, and injuries. Teens that use alcohol and drugs are more likely to have poor school performance and have higher dropout rates. For more information, see the topic Teen Alcohol and Drug Use. Although women are less likely than men to misuse alcohol, they are more likely to have alcohol-related health problems, such as liver disease. Women are more likely to have problems with prescription medicines. More than two-thirds of all tranquilizers are prescribed for women. Tranquilizers, sedatives, pain medicines, and amphetamines are misused most often by women. Alcohol and drug misuse in women increases the risk of developing other health problems, such as osteoporosis or depression. Women who misuse alcohol and drugs attempt suicide four times more frequently than those who do not. Adults older than age 65 Drug misuse in this age group is a problem because of the high number of prescription medicines and the lack of coordination between doctors. Signs of alcohol or drug misuse may be mistaken for other disease problems or simply overlooked as a symptom of "aging. Alcohol misuse is more common than drug misuse in older adults. Alcohol contributes to car crashes and other types of severe injury in this group of people. Drug and alcohol use is a problem for many minorities, including disabled adults, the homeless, and minority populations. Drug and alcohol use during pregnancy can cause birth defects and increase the risk of infant death. Babies are more likely to have learning disabilities and social and behavioral problems when their mothers use alcohol or drugs during pregnancy. Babies with mothers who use alcohol are at risk for problems from fetal alcohol syndrome. Studies show that children who are exposed to drug misuse in the home, especially methamphetamine, have higher rates of depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress, anger, and alcohol and drug misuse. They also are more likely to have learning problems and do poorly in school. It can sometimes be hard to know when you begin to drink too much. There is a strong connection between the use of drugs and alcohol and high-risk sexual behaviors. If you think you might have a drinking or drug problem, take a short quiz to evaluate your symptoms: Check your symptoms to decide if and when you should see a doctor. Health Tools Health Tools help you make wise health decisions or take action to improve your health. Interactive tools are designed to help people determine health risks, ideal weight, target heart rate, and more.

DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS (UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL PROBLEMS) pdf

7: DrugFacts: Understanding Drug Use and Addiction | National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

Social users of alcohol and drugs feel they're in control at all times and that they could never cross the line and have too much. Socially those who drink or use drugs never question themselves about their own personal use; they feel they don't have a problem and that their use isn't an issue.

Thinking About Getting Rehab? Drug Abuse and Health Problems As a group, people addicted to drugs frequently engage in unhealthy behaviors. This neglect of health can add up, increasing the risk for other illnesses. Clinicians refer to the host of issues that can arise or be worsened by an addiction as co-morbid medical conditions - and the list is quite extensive. Problems associated with injection drug use: Thrombophlebitis, or inflammation of veins that, over time, can lead to scarring and cardiovascular collapse. Additionally, the risk of introducing infections to the body e. Injected bacteria can deposit in the heart and brain leading to conditions such as endocarditis and brain abscess. Vasoconstriction and cardiovascular overstimulation. These conditions can result in dangerously elevated blood pressure, heart rhythm irregularities and decrease the supply of blood to vital organs. Excessive intake of these drugs can lead to dangerously slowed respiratory and cardiovascular rates and, eventually, death. This list, while not exhaustive, only refers to drug use specifically. Frequently, alcohol abuse accompanies drug addiction, and this leads to a whole other range of health issues and can worsen many of the conditions listed above. The immediacy and potentially serious nature of many of these health effects underscore how important it is to get help for yourself or someone close to you who is struggling with substance abuse and addiction. Legal Problems and Drug Abuse It would be impossible to list all of the legal repercussions associated with drug use and abuse. However, like health problems, few things convey the severity of drug abuse problems like the possibility of jail time. At a fundamental level, many of the abused substances are illegal to purchase. Merely obtaining these drugs for yourself has you in conflict with the law at the outset. Furthermore, the impaired levels of consciousness and lowered decision-making abilities that many drugs cause puts people at serious risk for accidents, automobile related or otherwise. Lastly, addicted people frequently value obtaining their drugs above all else. Because obtaining drugs is the highest priority to an addict, financial troubles are inevitable, and many people eventually resort to stealing and other criminal activity to obtain resources to purchase drugs. Overcoming Drug Abuse Problems When drugs take over our lives, we lose control of who we are, how we behave, and what we feel. Many people who have drug abuse problems believe - through sheer force of determination or willpower - that they can overcome the problem themselves. This is almost never the case. Addressing drug abuse problems and overcoming substance abuse without professional assistance is quite difficult. Many people need treatment to stop. As mentioned, drug abuse effects can be physical, mental and emotional. Substance abuse rehab or treatment can help put a stop to the harm that drugs exact on the user. For drug or alcohol abuse problems it is recommended that a clinical evaluation be made to determine the best form of treatment. Treatment may take place in an inpatient rehab or in an outpatient setting. Addiction treatment services include but are not limited to: Initial clinical evaluation and intake. Medically supervised detoxification especially important for drugs with life-threatening withdrawal symptoms, such as alcohol and benzodiazepines.

8: Alcohol and Drug Problems | Cigna

The social repercussions of alcohol are far reaching and often tragic. If you or somebody you know needs an alcohol detox program, call our recovery advisors today at About million adults in the U.S. currently suffer from alcohol abuse or dependence.

9: Social Issues And Alcoholism - www.enganchecubano.com

DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS (UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL PROBLEMS) pdf

The text progresses from a micro- to macro-level of analysis, focusing first on such problems as illness and health care, drugs and alcohol, and family problems, and then broadening to the larger issues of poverty and inequality, population growth, environmental problems, and conflict around the world.

DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS (UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL PROBLEMS) pdf

Four Feet in the Grave The art of modelling stars in the 21st century The Albertosaurus Mystery Amie previous year question papers Programming standards Call Environments Lo fi piano chords Social representations and identity Drinking wine the New York way The Future of European alliance systems Class 2 . Transferases IX Committee on Appropriations revised allocation to subcommittees of budget totals from the concurrent reso A comparison of the costs of Continental and United Kingdom ports The Grand Canyon of Arizona The earth and its peoples ap 4th edition Contributions of cognitive psychology to school psychology Gregory Schraw Peter Reynolds Advanced automotive fault diagnosis by tom denton 1969 camaro service manual Case of the Missing Baseball Cards Letters of James and Peter A summary view of America Carries Surprise Report of the Boulder Committee of the Royal Society of Edinburgh MediSoft made easy The orthography of Shakespeares name. V. 2. Clinical diagnosis and psychotherapy. Automotive Internal Auditor Pocket Guide: Process Auditing to Iso/ts 16949:2002 Christine feeahan wild rain Acquired Brain Injury Your stars are numbered. Universal palaeography Robert Andrew Parkers illustrated Frankenstein Wonders of Nature: Natural Phenomena in Science and Myth [4-book set] Anna Karenina (Original Russian Language) Linux operations and administration First Baptist Church, Smithland, Ky. Music of the Middle East: Arab, Persian, Iranian and the Turkish Holiday wishes jill shalvis Common-school system of Germany and its lessons to America Oeuvres (Pleiade Series : Tome 1)