

Wandplaat geplastificeerd Mycardial infarctions - 50 x 67 cm



Art: 9573081 | Merk:

€ 25,46

Stukprijs incl. BTW.

Drug Dependence

Amphetamines / Ecstasy
Schizophrenia is a chronic mental disorder characterized by a loss of contact with reality, often accompanied by delusions, hallucinations, and disorganized thinking. It is caused by a combination of genetic and environmental factors. **Typical symptoms** include: delusions, hallucinations, disorganized thinking, negative symptoms (loss of interest, social withdrawal), and cognitive symptoms (impaired judgment, memory). **Causes** include: genetic factors, brain chemistry (dopamine), and environmental factors (trauma, stress). **Diagnosis** is based on clinical symptoms and medical history. **Treatment** involves medication (antipsychotics, mood stabilizers) and psychotherapy (cognitive behavioral therapy, family therapy). **Prognosis** is generally positive with early treatment, but long-term management is required.

What are drugs?
 Substances that alter the normal function of the body, often used to relieve pain, induce sleep, or alter consciousness. They can be natural or synthetic and are often abused.

Addiction
 A chronic condition characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use, despite harmful consequences. It is caused by changes in brain chemistry and behavior.

Dependence
 A state of physical and psychological dependence on a substance, leading to withdrawal symptoms when use is discontinued. It is characterized by tolerance and withdrawal.

Psychological dependence involves intense desire for repeated drug consumption, leading to drug use as a coping mechanism for emotional distress. **Physical dependence** involves the body's adaptation to a substance, leading to withdrawal symptoms when use is discontinued.

Causes of drug dependence include: genetic factors, brain chemistry (dopamine), and environmental factors (trauma, stress). **Typical symptoms** include: loss of interest, social withdrawal, and cognitive symptoms (impaired judgment, memory). **Diagnosis** is based on clinical symptoms and medical history. **Treatment** involves medication (antipsychotics, mood stabilizers) and psychotherapy (cognitive behavioral therapy, family therapy). **Prognosis** is generally positive with early treatment, but long-term management is required.

Signs of drug consumption
 • Chronic personality changes (behavioral, emotional, cognitive)
 • Loss of interest in activities
 • Social withdrawal
 • Cognitive symptoms (impaired judgment, memory)
 • Physical symptoms (weight loss, fatigue, insomnia)

Typical behavior of drug consumers
 • Loss of interest in activities
 • Social withdrawal
 • Cognitive symptoms (impaired judgment, memory)
 • Physical symptoms (weight loss, fatigue, insomnia)

Contributory personality
 • Genetic factors
 • Brain chemistry (dopamine)
 • Environmental factors (trauma, stress)

Drug detection
 • Urine tests
 • Blood tests
 • Hair tests
 • Saliva tests

Heroin
 A powerful narcotic drug derived from morphine. It is highly addictive and causes severe physical and psychological dependence. **Typical symptoms** include: loss of interest, social withdrawal, and cognitive symptoms (impaired judgment, memory). **Diagnosis** is based on clinical symptoms and medical history. **Treatment** involves medication (antipsychotics, mood stabilizers) and psychotherapy (cognitive behavioral therapy, family therapy). **Prognosis** is generally positive with early treatment, but long-term management is required.

Alcohol
 A psychoactive substance that is commonly consumed. It can lead to physical and psychological dependence. **Typical symptoms** include: loss of interest, social withdrawal, and cognitive symptoms (impaired judgment, memory). **Diagnosis** is based on clinical symptoms and medical history. **Treatment** involves medication (antipsychotics, mood stabilizers) and psychotherapy (cognitive behavioral therapy, family therapy). **Prognosis** is generally positive with early treatment, but long-term management is required.

Psychosis / LSD
 A mental disorder characterized by a loss of contact with reality, often accompanied by delusions, hallucinations, and disorganized thinking. It is caused by a combination of genetic and environmental factors. **Typical symptoms** include: delusions, hallucinations, disorganized thinking, negative symptoms (loss of interest, social withdrawal), and cognitive symptoms (impaired judgment, memory). **Causes** include: genetic factors, brain chemistry (dopamine), and environmental factors (trauma, stress). **Diagnosis** is based on clinical symptoms and medical history. **Treatment** involves medication (antipsychotics, mood stabilizers) and psychotherapy (cognitive behavioral therapy, family therapy). **Prognosis** is generally positive with early treatment, but long-term management is required.

Course of drug therapy
 1. **General** (symptoms, personality, social, family, history)
 2. **Medication** (type, dose, duration, side effects)
 3. **Psychotherapy** (type, duration, side effects)
 4. **Follow-up** (type, duration, side effects)

Consequences and coping with them in a medication
 • Loss of interest
 • Social withdrawal
 • Cognitive symptoms (impaired judgment, memory)
 • Physical symptoms (weight loss, fatigue, insomnia)

Therapeutic progress targets of a drug therapy
 • Loss of interest
 • Social withdrawal
 • Cognitive symptoms (impaired judgment, memory)
 • Physical symptoms (weight loss, fatigue, insomnia)

Possible indications of drug poisoning
 • Loss of interest
 • Social withdrawal
 • Cognitive symptoms (impaired judgment, memory)
 • Physical symptoms (weight loss, fatigue, insomnia)

Dependence on medications
 • Loss of interest
 • Social withdrawal
 • Cognitive symptoms (impaired judgment, memory)
 • Physical symptoms (weight loss, fatigue, insomnia)

Possible symptoms due to drug withdrawal
 • Loss of interest
 • Social withdrawal
 • Cognitive symptoms (impaired judgment, memory)
 • Physical symptoms (weight loss, fatigue, insomnia)

Productinformatie