



Diagnosis and Treatment of Drug Overdose Patients

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DESCRIPTION

Overdose of the drug can be accidental or intentional. They occur when a person takes more than the medically recommended dose. However, the bottom edge of the drug which is more dangerous can be toxic to them, as some people may be more sensitive to certain drugs. Dose that is still within acceptable medical use may be too high for their body.

Illegal drugs used to reach high levels can be overdose if the drug cannot be detoxified fast enough to avoid unintended side effects in human metabolism. Exposure to chemicals, plants, and other toxic substances that can cause harm is called poisoning [1].

Accidental drug overdose is sweeping the streets today. In fact, disease management centers call substance abuse and overdose the latest epidemic in the United States, with 43,982 people dying from drug addiction in 2013 alone. Today, most drug-related emergency care occurs most often in young adults between the ages of 20 and 34.

Overdose is an emergency illness that occurs when a toxic amount of a substance is ingested. The body is overwhelmed by the amount the user ingests, resulting in the substance taking control, causing permanent damage to the organs and gradually shutting down the body. Drugs can have different effects on everyone, and because they do, there is no specific amount of drug that is technically considered to be the most toxic. Therefore, there is no real way to predict overdose. Long-term users and even the first attempt of a person can sneak up [2,3].

Overdose of a drug is an overdose of the substance, whether prescription, over-the-counter, legal or illegal. Overdose can cause serious complications, including death. The severity of overdose depends on the drug, dosage, and physical and medical history of the overdose person. The symptoms of a medicine overdose depend on the type of medicine.

Even after using a large amount of illegal drugs or abstinence from drugs, it can lead to overdose. Cocaine users who receive intravenous injections may accidentally overdose because the

difference between pleasure and overdose is small. Unintentional misuse may include dosing errors caused by not reading or understanding the product label. Accidental overdose can also be the result of overdose, ignorance of the active ingredient of the drug, or incorrect ingestion by the child. A common accidental overdose in young children includes multivitamins, including iron [4].

Opioids are one of the easiest substances to overdose. The human body has opioid receptors in several different areas, including the brain, central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, and digestive tract. When someone uses opioids, these receptors are activated and slow down the body. When the body is overwhelmed by opioids, all of these receptors are blocked and unable to perform other functions. This increases the risk of overdose and can slow down a person's breathing until it stops. Different opioids can be more or less severe. People who are new to heroin may take a few minutes to feel the effects of overdose, but those who are using fentanyl will feel all these effects within seconds. These powerful opioids are one reason for the opioid epidemic [5-7].

CONCLUSION

Distributing naloxone to syringes and other opioid users reduces the risk of death from overdose. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP) prescribes take-away doses of naloxone and provides training on its use by an estimated 10,000 opioid overdose through a US program for drug users and their caregivers. It is estimated that the death caused by the disease was prevented. The medical facility's naloxone prescribing program has also helped to reduce opioid overdose in North Carolina and has been reproduced by the US military. Nevertheless, the spread of health-based opioid overdose interventions is limited by the provider's lack of knowledge and negative attitudes towards prescribing take-away naloxone to prevent opioid overdose.

Monitored injection sites also known as overdose prevention centers have been used to prevent drug overdose by providing opioid reversal drugs such as naloxone, medical support, and

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treatment options. It also provides clean needles to prevent the spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis.

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