



Hallucinogens Characteristics and Their Types

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DESCRIPTION

A wide range of drugs known as hallucinogens affect both a person's awareness of their surroundings and their own thoughts and feelings. They are frequently divided into two categories: Dissociative drugs and traditional hallucinogens (like LSD) (such as PCP). Both varieties of hallucinogens have the ability to produce hallucinations, which are perceptions and visuals that appear real but are not. Dissociative drugs can also make users feel out of control or cut off from their surroundings and bodies. Some hallucinogens are manufactured, while others are derived from plants or mushrooms (human-made). In the past, people have used hallucinogens in rituals for healing or religion. People now report using these drugs socially or recreationally, including to relieve stress, have spiritual experiences, and have fun.

Hoasca, aya, and yage are other names for ayahuasca, which is made from plants that contain DMT and an Amazonian vine that prevents the DMT from breaking down normally in the digestive system. Usually, it is taken as tea.

Dimethyltryptamine, also known as Dimitri or DMT, is a naturally occurring chemical that can be chemically produced and is found in some species of Amazonian plants. It typically comes as a white, crystalline powder that is vaporized in a bong or pipe before being smoked.

The fungus known as ergot, which grows on particular grains, is used to make the synthetic chemical D-lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). The most potent hallucinogen currently available, it alters mood and reality perception.

In recent years, a variety of synthetic goods with claims of having hallucinogen-like effects have also become available in Australia. These products' active ingredients may include a variety of chemicals. These synthetic hallucinogens, like NBOMes and PMA,

which are frequently marketed as other drugs but actually have very different chemical compositions, can have adverse and unexpected effects.

Hallucinogens disrupt a healthy brain's ability to function by prematurely flooding it with serotonin (the neurotransmitter responsible for mood regulation, sensory perception, sleep cycles, hunger, body temperature, sex drive, and muscle control).

A dependence on the hallucinogen may develop in the body as a result of this excess serotonin. Abuse of hallucinogens may prevent the body from producing enough serotonin on its own.

There are currently no federally approved drugs to treat psychedelic addiction. Cognitive-behavioral therapy may be particularly helpful for individuals seeking recovery from psychedelic drugs. In addition, inpatient and outpatient treatment centers are available for treatment of numerous addictions and related disorders. Contact a seasoned recovery consultant if you require assistance locating the ideal treatment facility.

Seeing hallucinations when not under the influence of hallucinogens can be very frightening. Treatment for drug addiction includes detoxification, individual counseling, and group therapy. For advice and recommendations, speak with your doctor or a nearby provider of alcohol and other drug services.

Characteristic hallucinogens can cause users to see imageries, hear sounds, and feel ambiances that seem real but do not occur. The effects generally activate within 20 to 90 minutes and can last as long as 12 hours in some cases (LSD) or as short as 15 minutes in others (synthetic DMT). Hallucinogen users refer to the experiences brought on by these drugs as "trips." If the experience is unpleasant, users sometimes call it a "bad trip."

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