



Disruptions in Public Health Oriented with the Different Modes of Drug Elimination

Lara Kiene*

Department of Tropical Medicine, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

DESCRIPTION

Drug use and abuse have been an issue that has plagued societies across the globe for decades. The War on Drugs has been a long-standing effort by governments to combat the problem. However, despite the efforts, drug use and abuse continue to remain a significant issue. As a result, some people have proposed drug elimination as a possible solution. Drug elimination refers to the complete eradication of drugs from a society or community. This approach aims to eliminate the supply of drugs and remove the demand for drugs. One of the biggest issues with drug elimination is that it is nearly impossible to achieve. Drugs have been a part of human society for thousands of years, and they have always found a way to exist, even in the face of eradication efforts. The drug trade is a multi-billion dollar industry, and it is run by powerful cartels and criminal organizations. These organizations have access to vast resources and can easily adapt to new eradication efforts. They can move their operations to different countries or even continents if needed, making it nearly impossible to completely eliminate the drug trade.

Furthermore, drug elimination can have unintended consequences. When drugs are eliminated, the demand for drugs does not go away. Instead, people turn to alternative drugs or substances that are more dangerous and harmful than the original drugs. For example, when the United States implemented a crackdown on prescription opioid abuse, many people turned to heroin, a more dangerous drug. In this way, drug elimination can exacerbate the drug problem, rather than solve it. Another issue with drug elimination is that it can violate people's human rights. Drug users are often treated as criminals, and they are subject to harsh punishments and incarceration. However, drug use is a health issue, not a criminal issue. People who use drugs should be treated with compassion and provided with access to treatment and rehabilitation services. Criminalizing drug use only stigmatizes drug users and makes it more difficult for them to seek help. Instead of focusing on drug

elimination, focus on harm reduction is essential. Harm reduction aims to reduce the harm caused by drug use without necessarily eliminating drug use altogether. This approach recognizes that drug use is a complex issue, and it cannot be solved by simply eliminating drugs. Harm reduction approaches include providing access to clean needles, opioid substitution therapy, and drug testing services. These services can help reduce the spread of infectious diseases, reduce overdose deaths, and provide people with access to support and resources. In addition to harm reduction, a sharp focus on drug education and prevention efforts. Many people turn to drugs as a coping mechanism for underlying issues such as trauma, mental health issues, or poverty. By addressing these underlying issues, it can help prevent drug use before it even begins. Drug education programs can also help people make informed decisions about drug use and reduce the stigma surrounding drug use. It should also be considered to legalize and regulate drugs. The current prohibition approach to drugs has been a failure, and it has resulted in significant harm to individuals and communities. Legalizing drugs would allow for regulation and quality control of drugs, reducing the harm caused by impure or contaminated drugs. It would also reduce the power of criminal organizations and decrease the number of drug-related crimes. Legalizing drugs would also allow for the redirection of resources toward harm reduction and treatment efforts, rather than toward enforcement and incarceration.

Renal excretion refers to the elimination of drugs through the kidneys. When drugs are metabolized in the liver, they are often converted into more water-soluble compounds that can be excreted through the urine. This process is known as renal excretion. The effectiveness of renal excretion in eliminating drugs from the body depends on several factors, including the molecular weight of the drug, the degree of protein binding, and the pH of the urine. Hepatic metabolism refers to the breakdown of drugs in the liver. The liver is responsible for metabolizing many drugs, converting them into more water-soluble compounds

Correspondence to: Lara Kiene, Department of Tropical Medicine, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK, E-mail: kienelara@kg.uk

Received: 17-Mar-2023, Manuscript No. JBB-23-21366; **Editor assigned:** 22-Mar-2023, PreQC No. JBB-23-21366 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 05-Apr-2023, QC No. JBB-23-21366; **Revised:** 12-Apr-2023, Manuscript No. JBB-23-21366 (R); **Published:** 19-Apr-2023, DOI: 10.35248/0975-0851.23.15.514

Citation: Kiene L (2023) Disruptions in Public Health Oriented with the Different Modes of Drug Elimination. *J Bioequiv Availab.* 15:514.

Copyright: © 2023 Kiene L. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

that can be eliminated from the body through urine or bile. The effectiveness of hepatic metabolism in eliminating drugs from the body depends on several factors, including the metabolic capacity of the liver, the dose of the drug, and the presence of other drugs that may interfere with hepatic metabolism. Biliary excretion refers to the elimination of drugs through the bile. The

liver produces bile, which is a fluid that aids in the digestion of fats. Some drugs are eliminated from the body through the bile, which is then excreted into the intestines. The effectiveness of biliary excretion in eliminating drugs from the body depends on several factors, including the molecular weight of the drug, the degree of protein binding, and the rate of bile flow.