



## Drug Use in Developing and Developed Countries

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### DESCRIPTION

Widening disparities in the availability of analgesics between developed and developing countries will escalate the former analgesic abuse and in some cases even exceed the level of illicit drug abuse, based in Vienna. The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) said.

Drug use and addiction are less prevalent in developing countries than in wealthy countries, but illegal drug use is increasing in developing countries such as Africa, South America, the Middle East and Southeast Asia. Pharmaceutical manufacturing is traditionally associated with developing countries, but major consumers buy these substances in wealthy countries. However, recent trends show that an increasing number of people are using drugs to combat economic and social inequality in underprivileged countries. And since these countries do not have the infrastructure, public health, and treatment support that developed countries have, the consequences of an increase in the number of addicts are an unmanageable burden in countries that already have few resources.

According to UNODC, or the office on Drugs and Crime, the use of synthetic drugs such as ecstasy and methamphetamine is increasing, while traditional narcotics such as heroin, cocaine, and morphine are steadily or decreasing domestically. This can have serious implications for the future of these countries, as traditional street drugs often bring significant income to underprivileged countries. Synthetic drugs can help people who are addicted by squeezing resources that are already scarce. This is annoying, given that synthetic drugs alone are worth more than US \$ 65 billion worldwide. Very few enter the public health and welfare system.

With annual costs in excess of \$ 161 billion, substance abuse and addiction in the United States is higher than the diabetes epidemic in the United States and is about the same as the annual cost of cancer-related costs. Other public health concerns associated with this include the fact that more than one-third of all cases of HIV and most cases of hepatitis are caused by drug use and shared needle injections. In the United States, narcotics cause up to 500,000 deaths annually. Many are due to the fact that up to 22% of drug drivers are involved in an accident. After all, 50% of all major criminal arrests in the United States were made while criminals were under the influence of drugs, and therefore 60% of prisoners in U.S. federal prisons were imprisoned for drug crimes increase.

Unlike many other countries, overall drug use and addiction, including tobacco use, is declining in most of the countries. This is primarily due to educational and philanthropic programs designed to help people make better decisions about their health. Still, drug use in 2004 cost the country a \$ 1.8 billion. Almost 34% of the adult population has used marijuana in the last 12 months, 10.7% have used stimulants, 7.5% of the population has tried ecstasy, 1.4% have used heroin, and cocaine use has been stable for more than 10 years.

The world health organization reports that alcohol abuse and tobacco use have also increased dramatically in Eastern Europe and South and Southeast Asia. Although less research on the social and environmental causes of substance abuse than in developed countries, early and case studies pointed to factors in urbanization, poverty, migration, technological change, and interest in drug production may increase.

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