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Chapter 10

3- Heroin is an opioid that suppresses the central nervous system causing sensations of relaxation, pain relief and euphoria. . Heroin comes in the form of a white powder or brown powder or black sticky substances called tar heroin. People use heroin by snorting, smoking, or injecting it, all of which produce the same side effects. Some people take heroin and coke mixed, a practice known as speed balling. Heroin works like other opioids by attaching itself to opioid receptors in the brain, spinal cord, and other areas of the body such as the stomach and lungs. The drug neurotransmitters like dopamine and serotonin. Both chemicals play roles in functions like breathing, sleeping, mood, pleasure, and reward. When their levels are increased, a euphoric and pleasurable high can occur.

Cocaine also known as crack or coke is a central nervous system stimulant drug derived from leaves of a coca plant that's native South America. Cocaine works by increasing dopamine levels in the brain, affecting such functions as mood, movement, and reward. Usually dopamine is recycled back into the cell that released it, shutting off communication between cells. However cocaine blocks dopamine from being recycled, causing it to build between two nerve cells, a space known as the synapse. This flood of dopamine enforces rewards associated with drug use, leading to addiction.

Both cocaine and Heroin contain additives or cutting agents used by dealers to make a bigger profit with fewer products. Many of these cutting agents, from household cleaners to paint thinner, the additives used in the production of both drugs increase users risks of health complications and overdose.

11- Risk factors and signs associated with substance abuse are different between males and females. While men are more likely than women to become addicts, studies have shown that compared to males, females are more affected by the consequences of substance abuse; they develop dependence more quickly females are more likely to develop drug dependence as a result of post-traumatic stress disorder, since they are more at risk of physical abuse. Women who develop substance abuse report more severe mental and physical problems and experience more health and social-related consequences than men. Women often have more difficulties in stopping the use of addictive substances and are more susceptible to relapse; these gender differences can have repercussions on treatment outcomes. Studies focusing on gender differences and treatment of drug addiction have shown the existence of biological and physiological differences, as well as social and environmental factors, which can influence the motivation to seek assistance, the type of treatment or service and their effectiveness. Evidence shows that women respond and adhere better to treatment if included in psychotherapy and group counselling.

13- Excessive alcohol consumption can take a toll on a student's academics. Drinking may even become a priority over attending classes, completing homework and studying for exams. An estimated one in every four college students admit to having poor grades or other academic problems because of their drinking behavior. For those who struggle with depression or anxiety, alcohol consumption can cause life-threatening effects. Students who face extreme mental instabilities are most at risk of attempting to commit suicide or other acts of self-harm. Alcohol can significantly alter a person's mind, which can make them act irrationally.

14- Opioids can cause side effects such as drowsiness, mental fog, nausea, and constipation. They may also cause slowed breathing, which can lead to overdose deaths. Other risk of using prescription opioids includes dependence and addiction. Dependence means feeling withdrawal symptom when not taking the drug. The risk of dependence and addiction are higher if you misuse the medicines. Misuse can include taking too much medicine, taking someone else's medicine, taking it in a different way than you are supposed to, or taking the medicine to get high. Another problem is that more women are misusing opioid during pregnancy. This can lead to babies being addicted and going through withdrawal, known as neonatal abstinence syndrome.

Chapter 11

20- Sexual dysfunction can be any problems that prevent a person or couple from experiencing satisfaction from sexual activity. Some 43% of women and 31% of men report some degree of sexual dysfunction. Research suggests that sexual dysfunction is common, many people like talking about it. Because treatment options are available. Sexual dysfunction can affect any age, although it is more common in those over 40 because it's often related to a decline in health associated with aging. The success of treatment for sexual dysfunction depends on the underlying cause of the problem. The outlook is good for dysfunction that is related to a condition that can be treated or reversed. Most types of sexual dysfunction can be addressed by treating the underlying physical or psychological problems. Other treatment strategies include: Medication, mechanical aids, sex therapy, psychotherapy, Education and communication

27- Most research on female sexual desire focuses on low desire and diagnosable conditions, but among researchers, there is a growing consensus for additional focus into the roots of female desire and optimal sexual experiences. Sociocultural influences, including body image and appearance, time and setting, gendered cultural script, and expectations for pleasure/orgasm, play an important role in helping determine sexual desire. As greater attention and understanding are given to sociocultural influence, women may experience greater desire and higher sexual satisfaction.

30- Delayed ejaculation treatment depends on the underlying cause, but it might include taking a medication or making changes to medications you currently take, undergoing psychological counseling, or addressing alcohol or illegal drug use. If someone taking medication that might be causing delayed ejaculation, reducing the dose of a medication or switching medications might fix the problem. Sometimes adding a medication might help. There aren't any drugs that have been specially approved for the treatment of delayed ejaculation. Medications used to treat delayed are primarily used to treat other conditions.

33- Video sexual dysfunction

Sometimes the effect of drugs on sex change with time. Sex and sexuality are complex combinations of behavior and emotions they both change physical state and rely on certain physical states. A drug that had a positive effect one day might negatively affect sex over time. Drug should be predicted by a doctor, drug shouldn't use only by a person with a sex issue. Some people who suffer diabetes use a Viagra for their treatment and to reduce their pain.

This research reveal a lot of men use drug such as Viagra Cialis and so on to improve their experience to because they want to satisfy their partners ,but it does work in the same way for everyone.

Many people using drug to reduce the pain instead of deal with the true feelings. They tend to be addictive. The best thing you can do to avoid developing or worsening an addiction when you are struggling with pain is to deal directly with the emotions that burden you.