

Do People Take Drugs Why

A study of drugs - the different kinds of drugs, the reasons why people take drugs, the ways in which people have used drugs, and some of the difficulties to which drug-taking can lead. The various hazards of use discussed include the physical and psychological health of users, the social penalties incurred by use of abuse, and the risk of dependence. In addition, the effects of drugs may be directly linked to the drug effect or indirectly related to behavioural patterns of use or to social consequences of use. The book is also about the ordinariness of drug taking. Where drugs are presented as though they were something alien and unusually dangerous, it tries to put drug-taking in a more balanced perspective, showing that even those who drink tea or coffee are drug takers. There are updated definitions of the main terms used within the fields of drugs and alcohol.

“Hart’s argument that we need to drastically revise our current view of illegal drugs is both powerful and timely . . . when it comes to the legacy of this country’s war on drugs, we should all share his outrage.” –The New York Times Book Review From one of the world’s foremost experts on the subject, a powerful argument that the greatest damage from drugs flows from their being illegal, and a hopeful reckoning with the possibility of their use as part of a responsible and happy life Dr. Carl L. Hart, Ziff Professor at Columbia University and former chair of the Department of Psychology, is one of the world’s preeminent experts on the effects of so-called recreational drugs on the human mind and body. Dr. Hart is open about the fact that he uses drugs himself, in a happy balance with the rest of his full and productive life as a researcher and professor, husband, father, and friend. In Drug Use for Grown-Ups, he draws on decades of research and his own personal experience to argue definitively that the criminalization and demonization of drug use--not drugs themselves--have been a tremendous scourge on America, not least in reinforcing this country’s enduring structural racism. Dr. Hart did not always have this view. He came of age in one of Miami’s most troubled neighborhoods at a time when many ills were being laid at the door of crack cocaine. His initial work as a researcher was aimed at proving that drug use caused bad outcomes. But one problem kept cropping up: the evidence from his research did not support his hypothesis. From inside the massively well-funded research arm of the American war on drugs, he saw how the facts did not support the ideology. The truth was dismissed and distorted in order to keep fear and outrage stoked, the funds rolling in, and Black and brown bodies behind bars. Drug Use for Grown-Ups will be controversial, to be sure: the propaganda war, Dr. Hart argues, has been tremendously effective. Imagine if the only subject of any discussion about driving automobiles was fatal car crashes. Drug Use for Grown-Ups offers a radically different vision: when used responsibly, drugs can enrich and enhance our lives. We have a long way to go, but the vital conversation this book will generate is an extraordinarily important step.

Drugs and alcohol are dangerous no matter how old you are, but for kids, the risks of using drugs or alcohol are even more serious. Even though many young people know that drugs and alcohol can be deadly, they still put themselves in harm’s way by using these unsafe substances.

Runner-up winner of the Hamilton Book Author Award, this book is a comprehensive overview of the neurobiology behind addictions. Neuroscience is clarifying the causes of compulsive alcohol and drug use—while also shedding light on what addiction is, what it is not, and how it can best be treated—in exciting and innovative ways. Current neurobiological research complements and enhances the approaches to addiction traditionally taken in social work and psychology. However, this important research is generally not presented in a forthright, jargon-free way that clearly illustrates its relevance to addiction professionals. The Science of Addiction presents a comprehensive overview of the roles that brain function and genetics play in addiction. It explains in an easy-to-understand way changes in the terminology and characterization of addiction that are emerging based upon new neurobiological research. The author goes on to describe the neuroanatomy and function of brain reward sites, and the genetics of alcohol and other drug dependence. Chapters on the basic pharmacology of stimulants and depressants, alcohol, and other drugs illustrate the specific and unique ways in which the brain and the central nervous system interact with, and are affected by, each of these substances Erickson discusses current and emerging treatments for chemical dependence, and how neuroscience helps us understand the way they work. The intent is to encourage an understanding of the body-mind connection. The busy clinical practitioner will find the chapter on how to read and interpret new research findings on the neurobiological basis of addiction useful and illuminating. This book will help the almost 21.6 million Americans, and millions more worldwide, who abuse or are dependent on drugs by teaching their caregivers (or them) about the latest addiction science research. It is also intended to help addiction professionals understand the foundations and applications of neuroscience, so that they will be able to better empathize with their patients and apply the science to principles of treatment.

Drug and Alcohol Dependence

Manual of controlled drug use

Chasing the Scream

Forbidden Drugs

Results from the . . . National Survey on Drug Use and Health

Drug Use for Grown-Ups

The word ‘addiction’ these days is used to refer to a chronic condition where there is an unhealthy powerful motivation to engage in a particular behaviour. This can be driven by many different factors - physiological, psychological, environmental and social. If we say that it is all about X, we miss V, W, Y and Z. So, some people think addicts are using drugs to escape from unhappy lives, feelings of anxiety and so on; many are. Some people think drugs become addictive because they alter the brain chemistry to create powerful urges; that is often true. Others think that drug taking is about seeking after pleasure; often it is. Some take the view that addiction is a choice - addicts weigh up the pros and cons of doing what they do and decide the former outweigh the latter. Yet others believe that addicts suffer from poor impulse control; that is often true... And so it goes on. When you look at the evidence, you see that all these positions capture important aspects of the problem - but they are not complete explanations. Neuroscience can help us delve more deeply into some of these explanations, while the behavioural and social sciences are better at exploring others. We need a model that puts all this together in a way that can help us decide what to do in different cases. Should we prescribe a drug, give the person some ‘tender loving care’, put them in prison or what? Theory of Addiction provides this synthesis. The first edition was well received: ‘Throughout the book the reader is exposed to a vast number of useful observations...The theoretical aims are timely, refreshing, ambitious and above all challenging. It opens up a new way of looking at addiction and has the potential to move the field of addiction a considerable leap forward. Thus we wholeheartedly would like to recommend the book for students as well as scholars. Read and learn!’ Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs ‘The book provides a comprehensive review of existing theories - over 30 in all - and this synthesis of theories constitutes an important contribution in and of itself... West is to be commended for his synthesis of addiction theories that span neurobiology, psychology and social science and for his insights into what remains unexplained.’ Addiction This new edition of Theory of Addiction builds on the first, including additional theories in the field, a more developed specification of PRIME theory and analysis of the expanding evidence base. With this important new information, Theory of Addiction will continue to be essential reading for all those working in addiction, from student to experienced practitioner - as urged above, Read and learn!

All across the United States, individuals, families, communities, and health care systems are struggling to cope with substance use, misuse, and substance use disorders. Substance misuse and substance use disorders have devastating effects, disrupt the future plans of too many young people, and all too often, end lives prematurely and tragically. Substance misuse is a major public health challenge and a priority for our nation to address. The effects of substance use are cumulative and costly for our society, placing burdens on workplaces, the health care system, families, states, and communities. The Report discusses opportunities to bring substance use disorder treatment and mainstream health care systems into alignment so that they can address a person’s overall health, rather than a substance misuse or a physical health condition alone or in isolation. It also provides suggestions and recommendations for action that everyone—individuals, families, community leaders, law enforcement, health care professionals, policymakers, and researchers—can take to prevent substance misuse and reduce its consequences.

Suitable for 2nd and 3rd year students taking courses on drug use/misuse principally in departments such as Sociology, Law, Cultural and Media Studies, and Psychology. Also particularly relevant for students taking courses leading to a profession, such as nurses and social workers. The use of illegal drugs is widespread in many societies. Within many western societies particular concern has been focused on the nature and extent of illegal drug use amongst young people.

In much of the media coverage an impression is often conveyed that the use of illegal drugs other than cannabis is a one way street leading inevitably to addiction, destitution, family breakdown and death. This impression fails to grasp the fact that most drug users do not become addicts and most addicts do not die. The perception of addiction as a fixed end point characterised by personal and social dissolution fails to recognise that many dependent drug users, even after a period of prolonged dependent drug use, nevertheless still manage to overcome their dependence upon illegal drugs. This process of recovery, either with or without the assistance of helping agencies, has been variously described by researchers, drug counsellors, clinicians and others.

'This is a great resource that reflects the huge expertise of the authors. It will be welcomed by students, researchers and indeed anyone wanting critical but comprehensive coverage of key issues and trends concerning drugs and society - locally and globally, historically and today.' - Nigel South, Professor of Sociology, University of Essex 'Provides informative, balanced and contextualized insights into the relationships between people and drugs. Whatever your background and however knowledgeable you feel you are about contemporary drug issues, I guarantee that you will learn something unexpected and new from this valuable text.' - Joanne Neale, Professor of Public Health, Oxford Brookes University Why do people take drugs? How do we understand moral panics? What is the relationship between drugs and violence? How do people’s social positions influence their involvement in drug use? Insightful and illuminating, this book discusses drugs in social contexts. The authors bring together their different theoretical and practical backgrounds, offering a comprehensive and interdisciplinary introduction that opens up a wide scientific understanding moving beyond cultural myths and presuppositions. This is an invaluable reference source for students on criminology, sociology and social sciences programmes, as well as drug service practitioners such as drug workers, social workers and specialist nurses.

The Science of Addiction

The Role Of Dost Welfare Foundation in Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts

Beating the Dragon

What Is Substance Abuse Treatment?

Living with Drugs

Treating Drug Problems

Drug addiction is a complex illness. It is characterized by intense and, at times, uncontrollable drug craving, along with compulsive drug seeking and use that persist even in the face of devastating consequences. This update of the National Institute on Drug Abuse’s

Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment is intended to address addiction to a wide variety of drugs, including nicotine, alcohol, and illicit and prescription drugs. It is designed to serve as a resource for healthcare providers, family members, and other stakeholders trying to address the myriad problems faced by patients in need of treatment for drug abuse or addiction. Addiction affects multiple brain circuits, including those involved in reward and motivation, learning and memory, and inhibitory control over behavior. That is why addiction is a brain disease. Some individuals are more vulnerable than others to becoming addicted, depending on the interplay between genetic makeup, age of exposure to drugs, and other environmental influences. While a person initially chooses to take drugs, over time the effects of prolonged exposure on brain functioning compromise that ability to choose, and seeking and consuming the drug become compulsive, often eluding a person’s self-control or willpower. But addiction is more than just compulsive drug taking—it can also produce far reaching health and social consequences. For example, drug abuse and addiction increase a person’s risk for a variety of other mental and physical illnesses related to a drug-abusing lifestyle or the toxic effects of the drugs themselves. Additionally, the dysfunctional behaviors that result from drug abuse can interfere with a person’s normal functioning in the family, the workplace, and the broader community. Because drug abuse and addiction have so many dimensions and disrupt so many aspects of an individual’s life, treatment is not simple. Effective treatment programs typically incorporate many components, each directed to a particular aspect of the illness and its consequences. Addiction treatment must help the individual stop using drugs, maintain a drug-free lifestyle, and achieve productive functioning in the family, at work, and in society. Because addiction is a disease, most people cannot simply stop using drugs for a few days and be cured. Patients typically require long-term or repeated episodes of care to achieve the ultimate goal of sustained abstinence and recovery of their lives. Indeed, scientific research and clinical practice demonstrate the value of continuing care in treating addiction, with a variety of approaches having been tested and integrated in residential and community settings.

The 2018 World Drug Report will include an updated overview of recent trends on production, trafficking and consumption of key illicit drugs as well as highlighting a thematic area of concern. The Report contains a global overview of the baseline data and estimates on drug demand and supply and it provides the reference point of information on the drug situation worldwide. The thematic focus of the 2018 Report will present information and issues related to drugs and women, youth and older people.

Project Report from the year 2012 in the subject Sociology - Medical Care, grade: A, University of Peshawar (Institute of Social Work, Sociology and Gender Studies), language: English, abstract: Man ’s desire to employ substances that provide pleasurable stimulation or narcotic effects upon the central nervous system has been expressed universally in ancient as well as in modern civilization. With the passage of time excessive indulgence in them came to be considering as deprived or criminal behavior. In recent years, however, it has been recognized that drug addiction is a psychiatric and social problem. The very word “ drug ” means different things for different people. For some people, drugs are those substances which are illegal and socially disapproved of, associated with stereotypes images of “ junkies ” or solvent sniffers, and not everyday substances that ordinary people use. On other hand many people increasingly refer to all medicinal preparations as drugs. A drug, broadly speaking, is any substance that, when absorbed into the body of a living organism, alters normal bodily function (World Health Organization, 1969). In pharmacology, a drug is ‘a chemical substance used in the treatment, cure, prevention, or diagnosis of disease or used to otherwise enhance physical or mental well-being (Middle English Drogges, 2007). Addiction is a chronic, often relapsing, brain disease that causes compulsive drug seeking and use, despite harmful consequences to the addicted individual and to those around them. Although the initial decision to take drugs is voluntary for most people, the brain changes that occur over time challenge a person ’s self-control and ability to resist intense impulses urging them to take drugs (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2011).

Looks at adolescent drug use from the perspective of young drug users and their parents.

The Inspiration for the Feature Film “The United States vs. Billie Holiday”

Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment

Facing Addiction in America

Essential Information and Advice for Parents and Professionals

Addiction

Preventing Drug Use and Abuse

Packed with information, advice and learning activities, this book tells you what you need to know about drugs, young people’s drug use, and how you can help them stay safe. It covers everything from what the effects are and why young people take drugs, to how to negotiate drug rules and ways to prevent and minimise harm. An easy to use section contains factual information about various drugs, covering a description of each drug, street names, a brief history, legal status, availability, extent of use and cost, effects, possible harms, and harm reduction advice. The newest and emerging drugs, such as legal highs, are included, as well as illegal drugs, alcohol, caffeine and tobacco. If you are working with or supporting young people or are a parent or carer, this is the book you need to help you understand drugs and respond positively and effectively to young people’s drug use.

Whether you agree with drug use or are horrified by it, you cannot ignore it. Whether you are a user or not, you need to know the truth about drugs: why people take them, what they are like, how it feels, what can go wrong, and what happens if you are caught.The interviews in this book let young people speak for themselves. Users, parents, dealers, counsellors, and the police, these voices from the drug scene tell the story as it really is - shocking, amusing, moving, compelling.Each interview is followed by a section of clear factual information about the particular drugs and issues raised. Drug overdose, driven largely by overdose related to the use of opioids, is now the leading cause of unintentional injury death in the United States. The ongoing opioid crisis lies at the intersection of two public health challenges: reducing the burden of suffering from pain and containing the rising toll of the harms that can arise from the use of opioid medications. Chronic pain and opioid use disorder both represent complex human conditions affecting millions of Americans and causing untold disability and loss of function. In the context of the growing opioid problem, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) launched an Opioids Action Plan in early 2016. As part of this plan, the FDA asked the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to convene a committee to update the state of the science on pain research, care, and education and to identify actions the FDA and others can take to respond to the opioid epidemic, with a particular focus on informing FDA’s development of a formal method for incorporating individual and societal considerations into its risk-benefit framework for opioid approval and monitoring.

Drugs have been traditionally associated with negative consequences, such as mental illness, addiction, violence, and even death (overdose). But there is ever-increasing scientific evidence that controlled drug use is possible for both legal and illegal drugs. Moreover, drug use is neither intrinsically harmful, nor do the young adults who take them get worse or are worse people than non drug users. For example, young moderate drug users enjoy a better psychological well-being than non drug users, who tend to be more introverted, anxious, hostile, inexpressive, or are not strictly empathic. Furthermore, some surveys conducted with university students have shown that many drug users indicate that they have experienced positive effects on their long-term drug use. If the drug use control level of frequent consumers is higher than assumed, it is easy to deduce that improving the control among those people who take drugs is possible, who perhaps see how this capacity lowers. The Manual of Controlled Drug Use addresses those people who consume drugs and wish to reduce their consumption, gain better control, or cut the risks associated with drug use and drug abuse. It also addresses anyone who wishes to make full use of the positive effects that drugs can offer them, regardless of them being drug users or not. If a psychological procedure existed with which it was possible to experience positive effects of drugs, and which cut or eliminated their negative effects, it would be most useful for those people who take drugs and who do not wish to stop taking them. In fact, this procedure actually exists and it is called the Self-Regulation Therapy. This Manual includes a detailed description of the Self-Regulation Therapy. Finally, this Manual also addresses therapists and researchers who wish to work with exercises and intervention programs on moderate drug use.

The Recovery from Dependent Drug Use

Balancing Societal and Individual Benefits and Risks of Prescription Opioid Use

Women & Drug Abuse

Drug Use and Misuse

Drugs, Brains, and Behavior

Why Do People Take Drugs?Heinemann/Raintree

Taking an interdisciplinary approach in its comprehensive coverage of current drug issues, Maisto/Galizio/Connors’ DRUG USE AND MISUSE, 9th Edition, weaves historical, social, psychological, cultural, biological and medical perspectives as it emphasizes the idea that a drug’s effects depend not only on its properties, but also on the psychological and biological characteristics of its user. Thoroughly updated with the latest research, emerging social trends and legal changes, the new edition includes the most current survey data available on patterns of drug use in the U.S. and other countries as well as the most recent data available from the Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (SAMHSA). Timely end-of-chapter essays and critical thinking questions help you focus on the real-world application of chapter concepts. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

Sets out clear recommendations, based on the best available evidence, for healthcare staff on how to work with people who misuse drugs (specifically opioids, stimulants and cannabis) to significantly improve their treatment and care.

Explains what drugs are and how they affect people, why people take drugs, and what drug addiction is.

The Hidden Story of Drugs

An Overview for Teens

All About Drugs and Young People

Theory of Addiction

A Disorder of Choice

Drugs & Alcohol

Books are like people, each one has its own story. My book is a story about teenagers with an addiction for drugs and the adverse effects these addictions have on their parents. My hope is that this book will present a picture of the many changes that can present themselves in the lives of young people and parents in their battle with mind-altering drugs. Many parents, unfortunately, are lost in the complexities of our everyday busy lives and their minds are clouded to the problems that are developing before them. Many of us are either oblivious to the problem of drugs or are too afraid to admit to ourselves that we do not know what to do if it happens in our families. Parents are sadly convinced that drug addiction can never happen to their children. My wife, Jane, and I had to face that sudden realization that drugs were destroying the life of our son. I believe that my book, when read in its entirety, will give you the guidance and insight to help all parents and their children to fight drug addiction and to render proper guidance to those already in the grip of mind-altering drugs. This book will help to illuminate those hidden changes that drugs can bring into the lives of our children and teenagers, and with it the effects it will have on those around them. I hope and pray that the sharing of this valuable information, along with my own experiences, will be a positive force in the thinking of our teenagers and their loving parents. My fellow parents, it is of the utmost importance that no matter what happens and how tough it may get, remember there is no other way but up. Wherever you are and whatever the problem, dont ever stop the fight against drug addiction. I am aware that in the hard-nosed world we live in, there are a multitude of self-help books, and numerous concepts and scientific theories on how to successfully face your problems and bring about changes in your life. But I have written my book for this reason: that parents can be hopeful in a time of adversity, suffering from a family drug addiction problem. Let faith and understanding change your life around. As parents, we often read about drugs and the effects they have upon our children. Invariably, our many conversations will drift to the topic of drug addiction and whether our children are in fact using drugs, and what we can do about it. I remember sitting with a group of parents discussing drugs. Although we all agreed that the rapid introduction of mind-altering substances was a critical problem to our children, not everyone was in agreement what we should and could do about this problem if it affects our family. Some parents told us our family is very content since all our children are young, this problem doesnt pertain to us at this time. Some parents sat back and told me that their teenage children have never taken drugs. They never had to discuss drugs with their children because they knew they would never touch them. A third group of parents were honest enough to admit that their teenage son was a drug addict for years and they didnt know it, and when they found out about it they didnt know what to do about it. Parents, do these statements sound familiar? Perhaps something you have heard before but shrugged it off as something you would never have to worry about. I realize that this is a sad scenario, but very true. Too many parents are not taking the time to talk to their children and establish a drug-free family when they are young and vulnerable. The result has been too many young people becoming drug addicts. Some of them could have been prevented or helped at a young age. That initial help must come from us as their parents. We must have a constant sense of awareness of this problem facing our children today. Remember, parents, we cannot change the nature of the drug addict or his addiction, but we can help

In a book sure to inspire controversy, Gene Heyman argues that conventional wisdom about addiction - that it is a disease, a compulsion beyond conscious control - is wrong. At the heart of Heyman's analysis is a startling view of choice and motivation that applies to all choices, not just the choice to use drugs. Heyman's analysis of well-established but frequently ignored research leads to unexpected insights into how we make choices - from obesity to McMansionization - all rooted in our deep-seated tendency to consume too much of whatever we like best.

Recreational drug use is a world-wide phenomenon. Despite the best efforts of governments, the public fascination with drugs shows no signs of abating. With media accounts of illegal drug use often verging on the hysterical, this book provides a refreshingly balanced and honest account of drug use throughout the world, one based on scientific fact, and not dogma. The book examines all the drugs currently used throughout the world, looking at their effects and side-effects. Why do people use drugs? Why do they become addicted? What are the lessons to be learned from making drugs illegal? Updated for the third edition with chapters rewritten to take account of scientific, epidemiological and political developments since the second edition, and with a new section on the present and future US drug policy from high-profile contributors, the book provides a much needed rational approach to the problem of drug use.

Teens take drugs for a variety of reasons. Sometimes they simply want to feel different. They might feel emotions they want to change, such as sadness or anxiety. And they might even be bored or feel left out. Yet casual drug use can easily develop into abuse and addiction, whether the drug of choice is legal or illegal. Drug abuse can ruin the lives of users and their friends and family. It can cause harm to a person's body and take control of his or her mind. Drug use also supports an illegal drug supply industry—one that involves criminals and gangs. This frank, clear-eyed, sobering text examines what drugs are, what they can do, and how people can get help. From first use to hardcore addiction, drugs affect not only users but also friends, family, and society. This hard-hitting exposé deglamorizes drug abuse and reveals its true toll.

The User

The Handbook of Deviance

The Surgeon General's Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health

Secrets That Show You How to Quit Drugs

We're Talking about Drugs

Why Do People Take Drugs?

People who struggle in breaking their addiction will find these things in common: * They don't know the background info. * They have no idea if treatment works. * They are struggling with facts about rehab. * They also don't understand how hypnosis may help. * Many more problems untold...

Drug and Alcohol Addiction - Preventing Drug Use and Abuse - The Facts - A Basic Introduction. The Perfect Introduction to the Subject of Drug Abuse for Nurses, Care Workers, Social Workers and Youth Workers. Many people do not understand why or how other people become addicted to drugs. It is often mistakenly assumed that drug abusers lack moral principles or willpower and that they could stop using drugs simply by choosing to change their behavior. In reality, drug addiction is a complex disease, and quitting takes more than good intentions or a strong will. In fact, because drugs change the brain in ways that foster compulsive drug abuse, quitting is difficult, even for those who are ready to do so. Through scientific advances, we know more about how drugs work in the brain than ever, and we also know that drug addiction can be successfully treated to help people stop abusing drugs and lead productive lives. Drug abuse and addiction have negative consequences for individuals and for society. Estimates of the total overall costs of substance abuse in the United States, including productivity and health- and crime-related costs, exceed \$600 billion annually. This includes approximately \$193 billion for illicit drugs,1 \$193 billion for tobacco,2 and \$235 billion for alcohol.3 As staggering as these numbers are, they do not fully describe the breadth of destructive public health and safety implications of drug abuse and addiction, such as family disintegration, loss of employment, failure in school, domestic violence, and child abuse. Addiction is a chronic, often relapsing brain disease that causes compulsive drug seeking and use, despite harmful consequences to the addicted individual and to those around him or her. Although the initial decision to take drugs is voluntary for most people, the brain changes that occur over time challenge an addicted person's self control and hamper his or her ability to resist intense impulses to take drugs. Fortunately, treatments are available to help people counter addiction's powerful disruptive effects. Research shows that combining addiction treatment medications with behavioral therapy is the best way to ensure success for most patients. Treatment approaches that are tailored to each patient's drug abuse patterns and any co-occurring medical, psychiatric, and social problems can lead to sustained recovery and a life without drug abuse.

The Handbook of Deviance is a definitive reference for professionals, researchers, and students that provides a comprehensive and engaging introduction to the sociology of deviance. Composed of over 30 essays written by an international array of scholars and meticulously edited by one of the best known authorities on the study of deviance Features chapters on cutting-edge topics, such as terrorism and environmental degradation as forms of deviance Each chapter includes a critical review of what is known about the topic, the current status of the topic, and insights about the future of the topic Covers recent theoretical innovations in the field, including the distinction between positivist and constructionist perspectives on deviance, and the incorporation of physical appearance as a form of deviance

The New York Times Bestseller What if everything you think you know about addiction is wrong? Johann Hari's journey into the heart of the war on drugs led him to ask this question--and to write the book that gave rise to his viral TED talk, viewed more than 62 million times, and inspired the feature film The United States vs. Billie Holiday and the documentary series The Fix. One of Johann Hari's earliest memories is of trying to wake up one of his relatives and not being able to. As he grew older, he realized he had addiction in his family. Confused, not knowing what to do, he set out and traveled over 30,000 miles over three years to discover what really causes addiction--and what really solves it. He uncovered a range of remarkable human stories--of how the war on drugs began with Billie Holiday, the great jazz singer, being stalked and killed by a racist policeman; of the scientist who discovered the surprising key to addiction; and of the countries that ended their own war on drugs--with extraordinary results. Chasing the Scream is the story of a life-changing journey that transformed the addiction debate internationally--and showed the world that the opposite of addiction is connection.

Drug and Alcohol Addiction

The Science of Addiction: From Neurobiology to Treatment

SAMHSA News

Psychosocial Interventions

Drug Misuse

Drugs 101 (Revised Edition)

The brain is the most complex organ in our body. Indeed, it is perhaps the most complex structure we have ever encountered in nature. Both structurally and functionally, there are many peculiarities that differentiate the brain from all other organs. The brain is our connection to the world around us and by governing nervous system and higher function, any disturbance induces severe neurological and psychiatric disorders that can have a devastating effect on quality of life. Our understanding of the physiology and biochemistry of the brain has improved dramatically in the last two decades. In particular, the critical role of cations, including magnesium, has become evident, even if incompletely understood at a mechanistic level. The exact role and regulation of magnesium, in particular, remains elusive, largely because intracellular levels are so difficult to routinely quantify. Nonetheless, the importance of magnesium to normal central nervous system activity is self-evident given the complicated homeostatic mechanisms that maintain the concentration of this cation within strict limits essential for normal physiology and metabolism. There is also considerable accumulating evidence to suggest alterations to some brain functions in both normal and pathological conditions may be linked to alterations in local magnesium concentration. This book, containing chapters written by some of the foremost experts in the field of magnesium research, brings together the latest in experimental and clinical magnesium research as it relates to the central nervous system. It offers a complete and updated view of magnesiums involvement in central nervous system function and in so doing, brings together two main pillars of contemporary neuroscience research, namely providing an explanation for the molecular mechanisms involved in brain function, and emphasizing the connections between the molecular changes and behavior. It is the untiring efforts of those magnesium researchers who have dedicated their lives to unraveling the mysteries of magnesiums role in biological systems that has inspired the collation of this volume of work.

Drugs and alcohol seem to be everywhere in our society. Some people feel that they need to drink or take drugs to have fun or just to feel "normal." An addiction to drugs or alcohol can become a serious problem not only for individuals, but also for the people who love them. Fortunately, there are ways to treat the disorder and get better. The lives of millions of kids are affected by mental illness. And yet it's all too common for kids to feel like they are alone with their problems. Whether you're seeking information for family, friends, or yourself, these books help explain the challenges faced by people with mental disorders.

What are illicit drugs? Why do people use them? What are the effects on the body of using drugs? Are some drugs more dangerous than others? What is addiction? Why are some people able to stop using drugs at will while others become addicted? Respected science author Magaret O. Hyde and Yale University School of Medicine physician John F. Setaro take a fresh approach to the problem of drug abuse among teens. This book looks at drugs and drug abuse honestly and realistically, from a review of the intoxicating and health effects of drugs to the war on drugs to the debate over legalization. The authors' straightforward descriptions of the physical, psychological, social, and legal effects of drug use will be highly informative to those teens in the process of making a decision of about drugs. The book will also benefit the one out of ten American teens who have already used drugs-and will be invaluable to the many for whom drugs have become a dependency. A self test for drug dependency and a list of website for organizations that can provide further information and assistance complete this practical, teen-friendly guide.

"Drugs, Brains, and Behavior" is an online textbook written by C. Robin Timmons and Leonard W. Hamilton. The book was previously published by Prentice Hall, Inc. in 1990 as "Principles of Behavioral Pharmacology." The authors attempt to develop an understanding of the interpenetration of brain, behavior and environment. They discuss the chemistry of behavior in both the literal sense of neurochemistry and the figurative sense of an analysis of the reactions with the environment.

The Truth about Drugs, what They Do, how They Feel, and why People Take Them

Chasing Liberty in the Land of Fear

Key Concepts in Drugs and Society

Magnesium in the Central Nervous System

Third Edition

Parents, Help Your Child Say No to Drugs

Alcoholism and drug dependence and addiction, known as substance use disorders, are complex problems. People with these disorders once were thought to have a character defect or moral weakness; some people mistakenly still believe that. However, most scientists and medical researchers now consider dependence on alcohol or drugs to be a long-term illness, like asthma, hypertension (high blood pressure), or diabetes. Most people who drink alcohol drink very little, and many people can stop taking drugs without a struggle. However, some people develop a substance use disorder—use of alcohol or drugs that is compulsive or dangerous (or both). This booklet is for you, the family member of a person dependent on alcohol or drugs. Whether your family member is dependent on alcohol, cocaine, heroin, marijuana, prescription medications, or other drugs, his or her dependence affects you and your family, too. This booklet answers questions often asked by families of people entering treatment. The “Resources” section, at the back of this booklet, lists a selection of sources for more information and support groups available to you during this stressful time. Take advantage of this help, ask treatment providers questions, and talk with supportive friends or other family members about your feelings. Millions of Americans abuse or are dependent on alcohol or drugs. All of these people have families—so remember, you are not alone. The fact that your family member is in treatment is a good sign and a big step in the right direction. People with alcohol or drug dependence problems can and do recover.

Pain Management and the Opioid Epidemic

Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment: a Research-Based Guide

A Booklet for Families

Teen Drug Use

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