

## **Psychoactive Drugs and Overmedication**

Psychoactive medications are part of a larger group of psychoactive drugs, including nicotine and alcohol. Some opioid analgesics and hypnotics are used in medical disorders like psychosis, mania, etc. However, other drugs, such as stimulants, alcohol, and cannabis, are abused. Caffeine, alcohol, marijuana, nicotine, and several pain relievers are types of psychoactive drugs. Psychoactive substances include cocaine, LSD, heroin, and amphetamines, among other illicit substances. They are also known as psychotropic drugs (Peacock et al., 2019). They are referred to as "legal" medications, but the comparison to illegal substances is a false distinction in terms of the hundreds of deaths from their use. Prescription painkiller-related deaths have surpassed those caused by illegal street drugs such as cocaine and heroin. Legal drugs can be bought over the counter and with a qualified medical prescription. In the United States, buying, making, or selling illegal drugs is illegal. In some instances, other drugs are legal, yet they are illegal when misused. Depending on potential health hazards and therapeutic utility, psychoactive medications have varying access restrictions (Kraemer et al., 2019).

Moreover, it is only the best evidence of a repeating subject in clinical reporting: that we are misdiagnosing children with psychological illness while they are just being rambunctious or that we're medicating children. At the same time, what they require is a helping hand. Modern culture is "pill-happy," meaning everything can be addressed with a pill (Pritchard et al., 2020). While medicines can save lives among the old, diseased, or terminally ill, a rising "pill generation" is growing among our nation's children. One research shows that one out of every five children has used at least one prescription medicine. Misdiagnosis of mental problems in children, including ADHD, is certainly more widespread than we would like to assume (Madsen et al., 2017). In some parts of the nation, a considerable over-diagnosis needs to be addressed.

## References

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