

Drug abuse, a guide for the primary care physician

American Medical Association - Drug Addiction in Health Care Professionals

Table 1. Drug Characteristics

Drug	MOA	Route of Admin.	Systemic Effect	Immediate Ocular Effect
Alcohol	Promotes inhibitory neurotransmission	Oral	CNS inhibition	Horizontal gaze-evoked nystagmus
Caffeine	Dopamine, noradrenaline and serotonin release	Oral, topical	CNS stimulation, increased vigilance and metabolic activity	Increased saccadic velocity, myokymia, pupil dilation, increased accommodation, changes in corneal curvature, increased tear production, choroidal thinning, retinal vasoconstriction
Nicotine	Nicotinic acetylcholine agonist	Oral, smoke	Tachycardia, hypertension	Smoke-related dryness, delayed corneal healing, increased cataract progression, increased risk of AMD progression and severity
Marijuana	CB1 and CB2 receptor stimulation	Oral, smoked	Tachycardia, hypertension, psychotropic effects	Decreased IOP, conjunctival injection, decreased saccadic accuracy
Cocaine	Dopamine and norepinephrine potentiation	Injection, inhalation	Euphoria, sympathetic stimulation	Pupillary dilation
Meth	Catecholamine potentiation	Injection, inhalation	Euphoria, increased concentration, sympathetic stimulation	Pupillary dilation, decreased accommodation
Heroin	Opioid receptor stimulation	Injection, inhalation	Analgesia, CNS depression, respiratory depression	Pupillary constriction, exo posture

Description: -

- Newenham abbey.

Primary health care.

Drug abuse.

Primary care (Medicine)

Drug abuse. Drug abuse, a guide for the primary care physician

- Drug abuse, a guide for the primary care physician

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Prescription drug abuse: a national survey of primary care physicians

Let the person know that you care about his or her well-being. A need for markedly increased amounts of the substance to achieve intoxication or the desired effect b.

How Should Primary Care Physicians Talk to Patients About Drug Use?

Unintentional drug poisoning in the United States.

How Should Primary Care Physicians Talk to Patients About Drug Use?

When choosing a medication for withdrawal from any physical dependence-inducing drug, there are several considerations.

References

A randomized trial of oral naltrexone for treating opioid-dependent offenders.

Role of the Primary Care Physician in Problems of Substance Abuse

Illicit substance use is common in the general population and among persons presenting for primary care. Suspicion of substance abuse is important not only because of the prevalence of this disorder, but also because it is very difficult to treat mental illness if concomitant substance abuse is unrecognized. The length of stay is dependent on the patient's progress in treatment.

Related Books

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- [Future of education: 1975-2000.](#)
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- [My Name Is Mike Trumsky](#)
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