



## Alcohol Addiction and its Cardiovascular Effects

Şule AKINCI<sup>1</sup>

### INTRODUCTION

According to data from the World Health Organization, cardiovascular diseases are still among the most common causes of death among adults in the world (1). Therefore, it is crucial to define the risk factors of CVDs. CVD risk factors are also valuable in that they are mainly controllable (2).

Since the effects of alcohol on the cardiovascular system have been the subject of research for a long time, there are many studies in the literature. However, the results of the studies are complicated (3). This may be because the alcohol used varies depending on multiple factors, such as the type and amount of alcohol used and the person's drinking style. At this point, differences in the design features of the studies (such as prospective, case-control), factors such as socio-economic level or lifestyle, and measurement of alcohol consumption in different units, such as grams or standard drinks, make it difficult to compare studies (4). In current studies, low- or medium-risk use is 1-2 standard drinks/day, approximately 15 grams of ethanol per day for women and 30 grams per day for men. When the amount of alcohol is exceeded, the negative effects on the person increase as the amount of alcohol increases; in other words, the effects of alcohol are like a double-edged sword. While the risk mentioned is generally the risk of coronary heart disease (5,6,7). In the case of chronic use or addiction, alcohol is positively associated with the risk of systemic hypertension, atrial fibrillation (AF), heart failure, and hemorrhagic stroke (8-10).

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<sup>1</sup> Asst. Prof. Dr., Lokman Hekim University Medicine of Faculty, Psychiatry of Department, akinci.sule87@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-4297-7461

Tabel 1.

ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ADDICTION	
<b>ACUTE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrhythmias (atrial or ventricular)</li> <li>• Myocardial inflammation</li> <li>• Arterial hypertension</li> <li>• Sudden cardiac death</li> </ul>	<b>CHRONIC</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hypertension</li> <li>• Atherosclerosis</li> <li>• Myocardial infarction</li> <li>• Oxidative stress</li> <li>• Alcoholic cardiomyopathy</li> <li>• Apoptosis, necrosis, hypertrophy and structural changes in cardiac cells</li> </ul>

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