CHAPTER 28

Substance Addiction and Cardiovascular Effects

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INTRODUCTION

The term substance emphasizes addictive substances. The terms "drug", "stimulant", addictive substance or "psychoactive substance" are also used to describe the concept of the substance. Drugs that cause mental and physical reactions in their absence and lead to personal or social problems are toxic substances the use, possession, and sale of which are prohibited by law (1). Generally, an uncontrollable desire for an object, a person, or any entity or the state of being under the influence of another was defined as addiction (2). Substance addiction was defined as a brain disease characterized by the desire to take certain substances continuously or periodically and certain behavioral patterns to feel the pleasures of a substance or to avoid the uneasiness caused by the absence of a drug due to the effect of that drug on the brain (3).

Currently, the use of addictive substances is extremely common globally. It was estimated that drug use is seen one out of every four people at some points in their life in developed countries. It is known that the correlation between substance abuse and morbidity and mortality is significant in the general population (4).

Cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of death worldwide. Although it varies throughout the geography, the cardiovascular disease incidence has been increasing globally due to the risk factors such as age, obesity, high cholesterol, and smoking (5,6,7). Currently, substance addiction is considered as a cardiovascular disease risk (8). Substances have multiple effects on cardiovascular

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dia, hypotension, hypertension, changes in ECG, dilated cardiomyopathy, heart failure, bacterial endocarditis, life-threatening supraventricular and ventricular arrhythmias, myocardial ischemia, infarction, and death.

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