

Commentary Open Access

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Cocaine dependence is a neurological disorder characterized by withdrawal symptoms when you stop using cocaine. It is also associated with cocaine addiction which is a biopsychosocial disorder characterized by continued use of cocaine despite severe injury and side efects. Cocaine use creates a lot of fun and energy. When taken in large doses, it can cause mood swings, confusion, insomnia, depression, high blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, panic attacks and mental retardation. Cocaine overdose can lead to damage to the heart and blood vessels and the brain, such as: narrowing of the blood vessels to the brain, causing strokes and clogging of the arteries; causes a heart attack. Cocaine is a powerful stimulant known to make users feel energized, happy, talking, etc. Over time, side e f ects include a rise in body temperature, irregular or rapid heartbeat, high blood pressure, an increased risk of heart attack, stroke and even sudden death. Many people who are addicted to cocaine develop a temporary, manic condition such as amphetamine psychosis and schizophrenia, whose symptoms include anger, extreme confusion, restlessness, confusion and hallucinations; which may include the sensation of something crawling under the skin. Different methods have their own associated features. Sni f ng it can cause loss of sense of smell, nosebleeds, problems with swallowing and infammation, and runny nose. Smoking causes lung damage and injecting it puts users at risk of contracting infectious diseases such as HIV and hepatitis. People who use cocaine too much have reported suicidal thoughts, weight loss, relationship problems, and unhealthy appearance, and paleness. When regularly used cocaine, because of its addictive properties, it can alter brain structure and function. Circles within the brain structure, which participate in stress signals become more sensitive. When cocaine is not used this increases the risk of irritability and negative emotions. These categories are 'crash', 'withdrawal' and 'extinction'. Withdrawal

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