

Психоактивные вещества: мифы и реалии

Рахмангулов Георгий

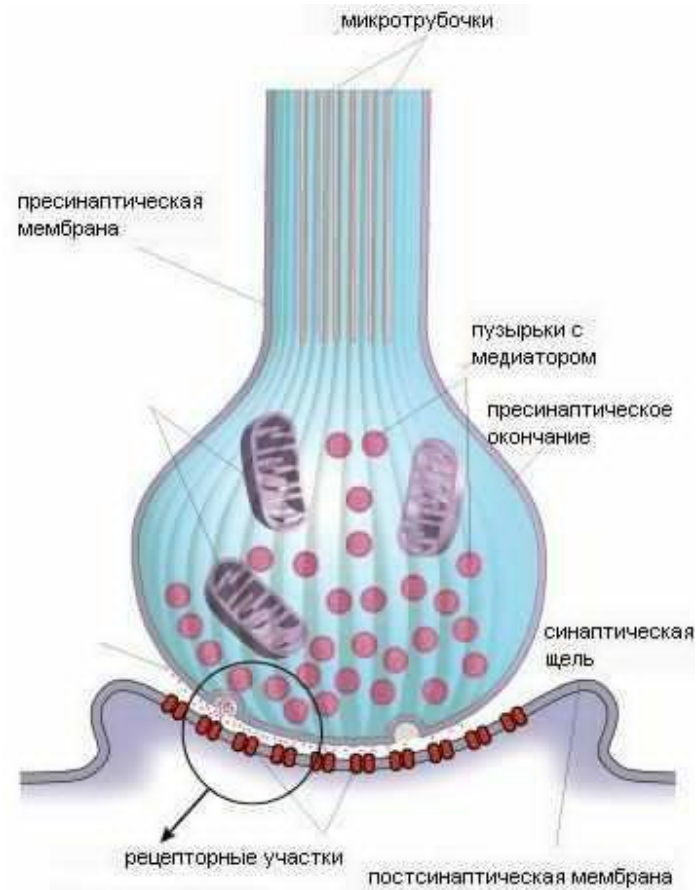
Терминология

- **Наркóтик** (от греч. ναρκωτικός — приводящий в оцепенение) химический агент, вызывающий ступор, кому или нечувствительность к боли.
- **Зависимость** - комплекс физиологических, поведенческих и когнитивных явлений, при которых употребление психоактивного вещества начинает занимать более важное место в системе ценностей человека, чем другие формы поведения.
- **Привыкание (толерантность)** – увеличение дозы препарата для достижения того же терапевтического эффекта.

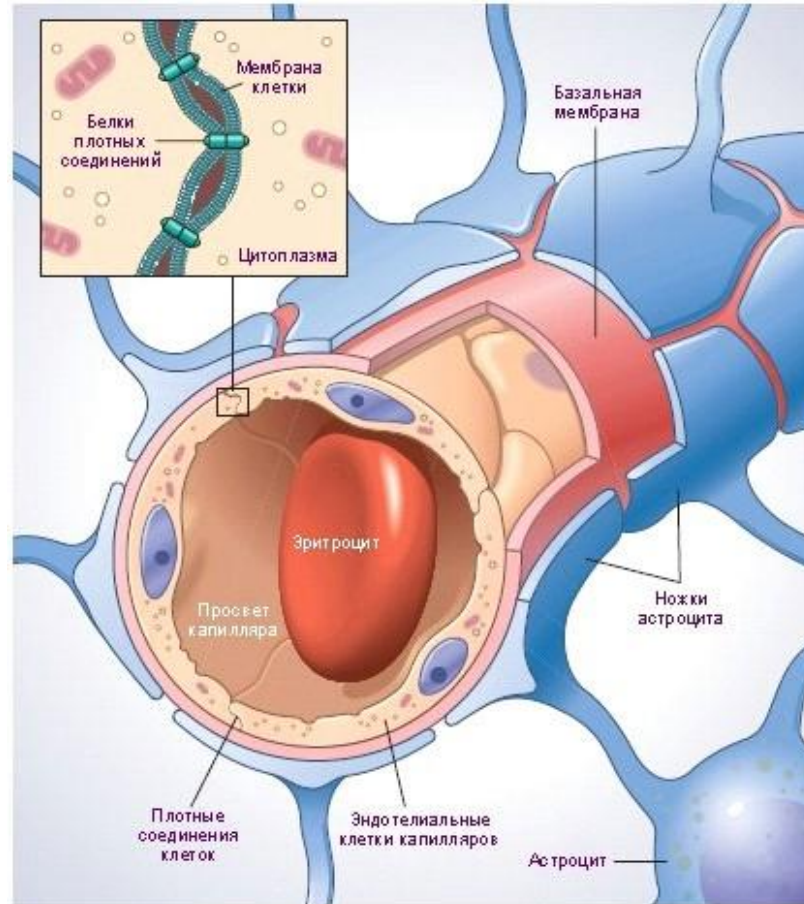
Терминология

- Декриминализация - изменения в законодательстве, по которым те или иные действия перестают считаться уголовно наказуемыми.
- Легализация - изменения в законодательстве, по которым ранее запрещенные действия становятся совершенно законными.

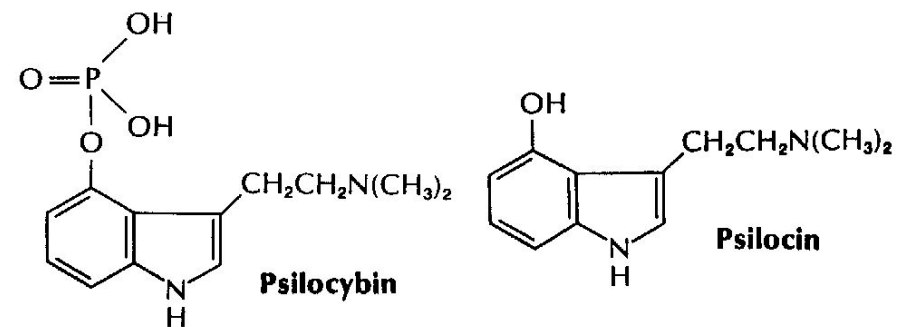
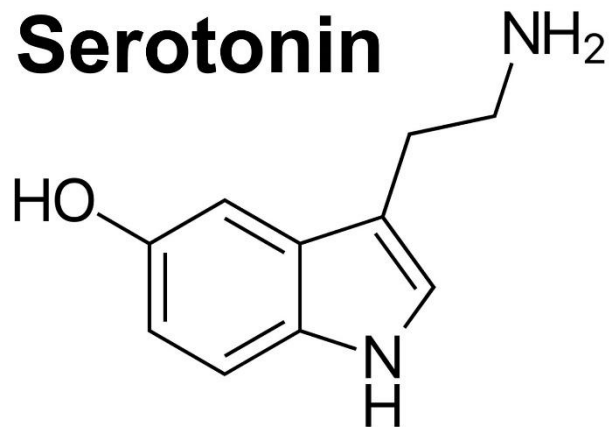
Механизм действия ПАВ



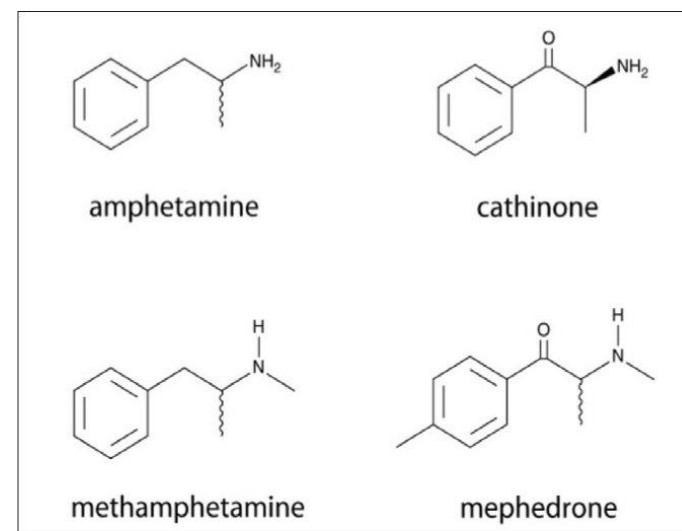
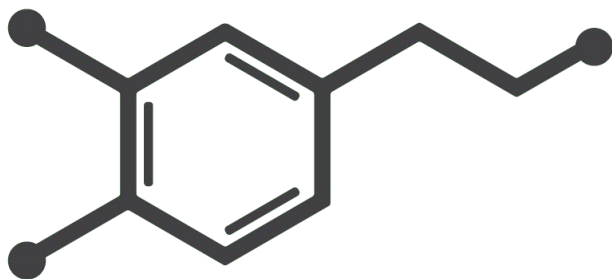
Гемато-энцефалический барьер



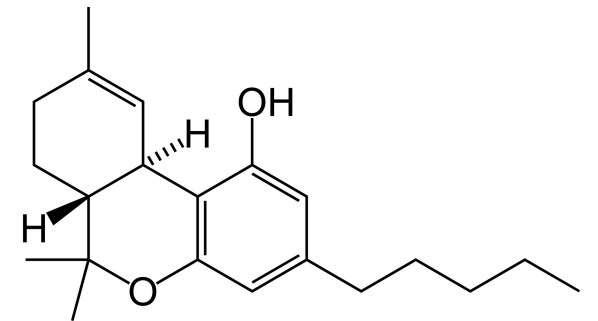
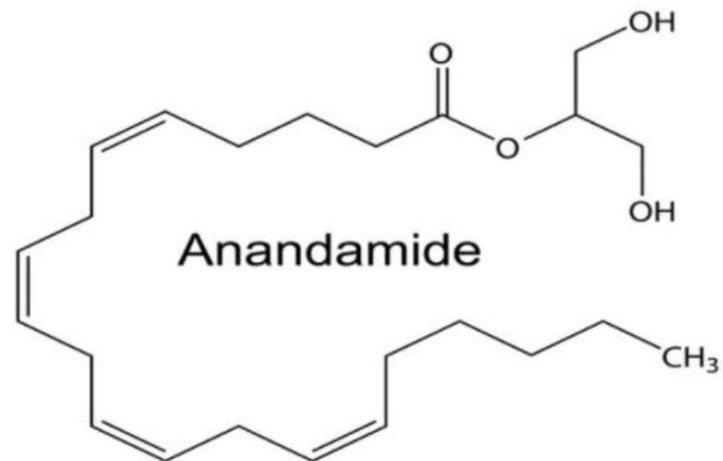
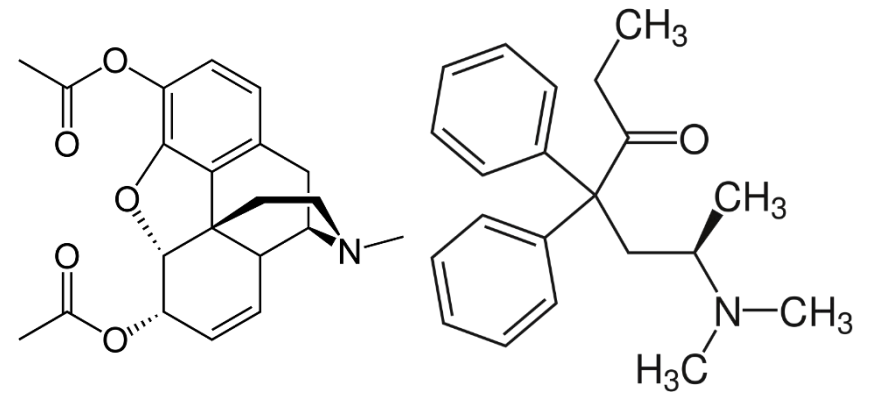
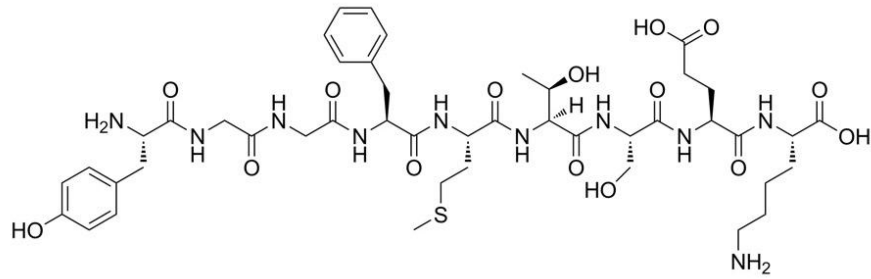
ПАВ – функциональные аналоги ЭНДОГЕННЫХ СИГНАЛЬНЫХ МОЛЕКУЛ



DOPAMINE



ПАВ – функциональные аналоги ЭНДОГЕННЫХ СИГНАЛЬНЫХ МОЛЕКУЛ



Современный статус каннабиса в США

- На 1 января 2018 года полностью легализовали как медицинское, так и рекреационное использование конопли 9 штатов и территорий США.
- При этом по федеральному законодательству марихуана относится к запрещённым веществам.
- Использование марихуаны запрещено в тех субъектах США, где пока не приняты законы о легализации.
- Количество сторонников легализации составляет более 60 % населения США.

Современный статус каннабиса в мире

- Полная легализация – Канада, Уругвай.
- Декриминализация – Голландия, Испания, Португалия, Австрия, Хорватия, Израиль, Польша, Греция, Северная Корея, Чехия, Грузия и 20 штатов США
- Абсолютный запрет – Россия, Тайланд, Дания, Украина и др.



Drug harms in the UK: a multicriteria decision analysis

David J Nutt, Leslie A King, Lawrence D Phillips, on behalf of the Independent Scientific Committee on Drugs

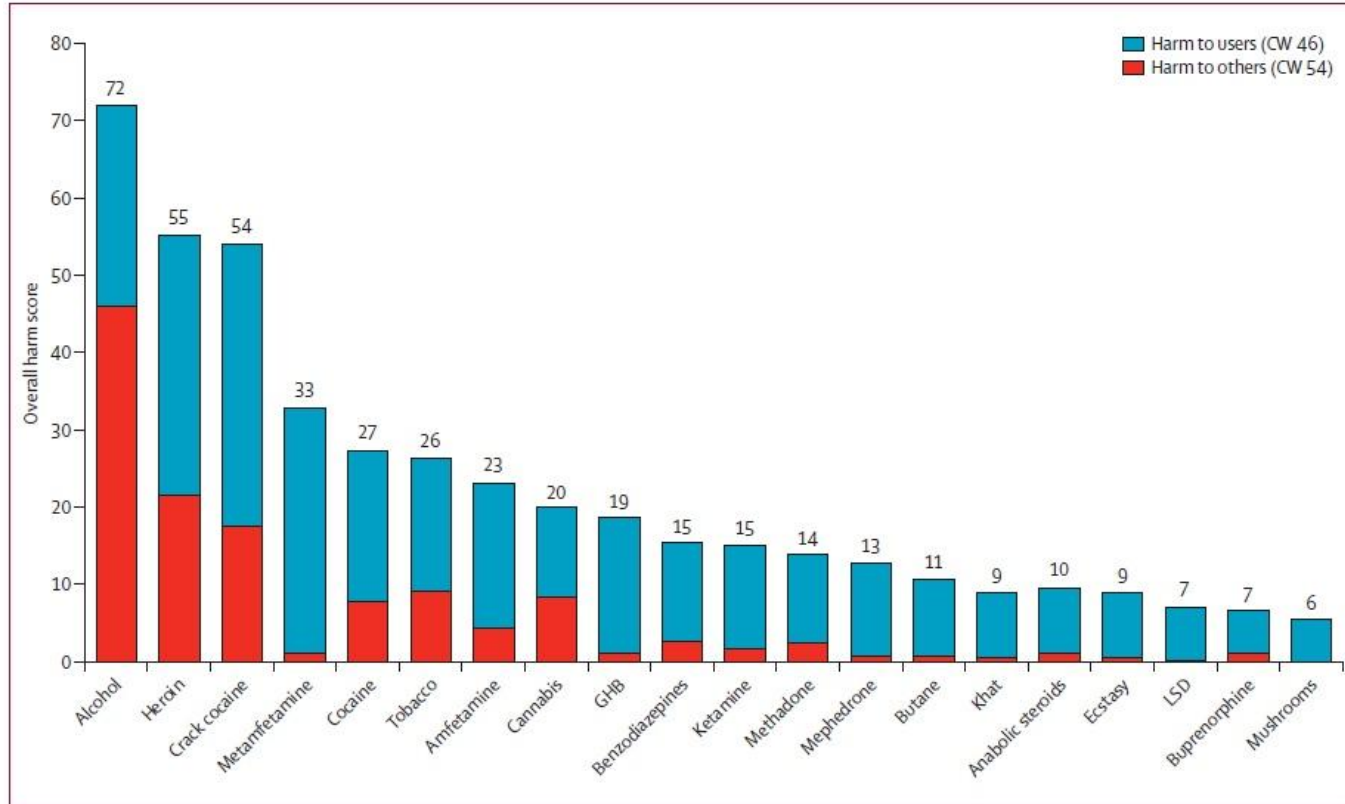


Figure 2: Drugs ordered by their overall harm scores, showing the separate contributions to the overall scores of harms to users and harm to others
 The weights after normalisation (0–100) are shown in the key (cumulative in the sense of the sum of all the normalised weights for all the criteria to users, 46; and for all the criteria to others, 54). CW=cumulative weight. GHB=γ hydroxybutyric acid. LSD=lysergic acid diethylamide.

Panel 1: Evaluation criteria and their definitions

- Drug-specific mortality**
Intrinsic lethality of the drug expressed as ratio of lethal dose and standard dose (for adults)
- Drug-related mortality**
The extent to which life is shortened by the use of the drug (excludes drug-specific mortality)—eg, road traffic accidents, lung cancers, HIV, suicide
- Drug-specific damage**
Drug-specific damage to physical health—eg, cirrhosis, seizures, strokes, cardiomyopathy, stomach ulcers
- Drug-related damage**
Drug-related damage to physical health, including consequences of, for example, sexual unwanted activities and self-harm, blood-borne viruses, emphysema, and damage from cutting agents
- Dependence**
The extent to which a drug creates a propensity or urge to continue to use despite adverse consequences (ICD 10 or DSM IV)
- Drug-specific impairment of mental functioning**
Drug-specific impairment of mental functioning—eg, amphetamine-induced psychosis, ketamine intoxication
- Drug-related impairment of mental functioning**
Drug-related impairment of mental functioning—eg, mood disorders secondary to drug-user's lifestyle or drug use
- Loss of tangibles**
Extent of loss of tangible things (eg, income, housing, job, educational achievements, criminal record, imprisonment)
- Loss of relationships**
Extent of loss of relationship with family and friends
- Injury**
Extent to which the use of a drug increases the chance of injuries to others both directly and indirectly—eg, violence (including domestic violence), traffic accident, fetal harm, drug waste, secondary transmission of blood-borne viruses

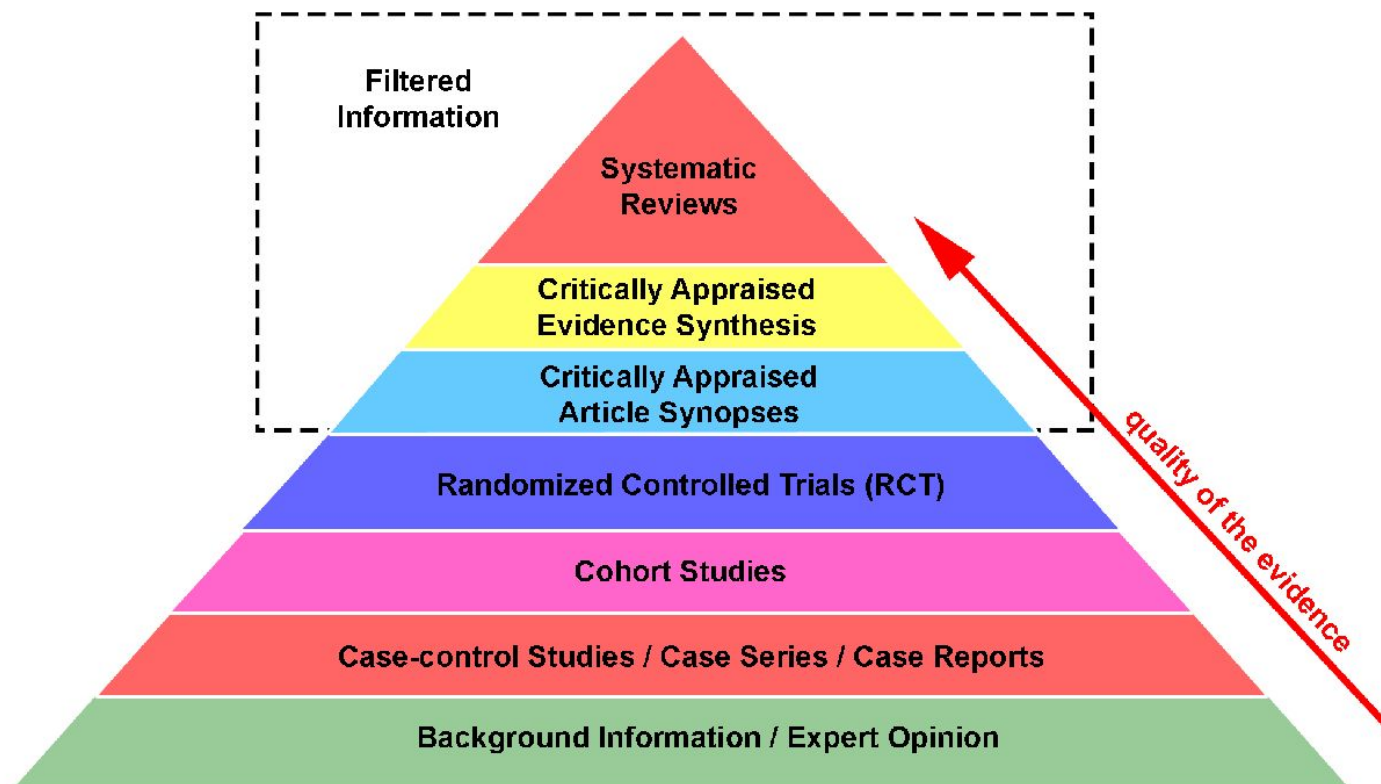
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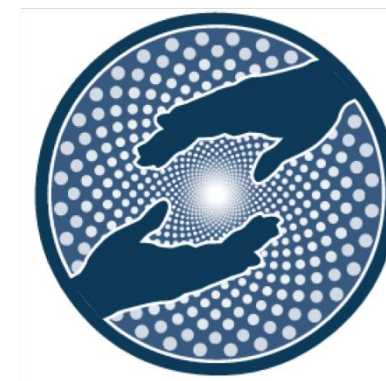
- Crime**
Extent to which the use of a drug involves or leads to an increase in volume of acquisitive crime (beyond the use-of-drug act) directly or indirectly (at the population level, not the individual level)
 - Environmental damage**
Extent to which the use and production of a drug causes environmental damage locally—eg, toxic waste from amphetamine factories, discarded needles
 - Family adversities**
Extent to which the use of a drug causes family adversities—eg, family breakdown, economic wellbeing, emotional wellbeing, future prospects of children, child neglect
 - International damage**
Extent to which the use of a drug in the UK contributes to damage internationally—eg, deforestation, destabilisation of countries, international crime, new markets
 - Economic cost**
Extent to which the use of a drug causes direct costs to the country (eg, health care, police, prisons, social services, customs, insurance, crime) and indirect costs (eg, loss of productivity, absenteeism)
 - Community**
Extent to which the use of a drug creates decline in social cohesion and decline in the reputation of the community
- ICD 10—International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision. DSM IV—Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fourth revision.

final normalisation preserved the ratios of all weights, but ensured that the weights on the criteria summed to 1.0. The weighting process enabled harm scores to be combined within any grouping simply by adding their weighted scores. Dodgson and colleagues³ provide further guidance on swing weighting. Scores and weights were input to the Hiview computer program, which calculated the weighted scores, provided displays of the results, and enabled sensitivity analyses to be done.

Доказательная медицина



Доказательная медицина



Ноотропы

