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THE ROLE OF BIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN ACHIEVING REMISSION AMONG DRUG-DEPENDENT INDIVIDUALS

The purpose of the study is a comparative analysis of the biological characteristics and nature of drug addiction of individuals with different effectiveness as a result of drug addiction treatment.

Materials and methods of research. This study was conducted at the Samarkand State Medical University, and data reflecting the biological characteristics and nature of drug addiction of individuals who underwent inpatient treatment and dispensary observation at the Samarkand Regional Branch of the Narcological Service of the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center for Mental Health due to drug addiction in the opium group were studied during 2021-2024.

Results: For this purpose, a random sample (N=263) was formed, consisting of individuals who received a full course of primary inpatient treatment due to GMT and were under outpatient observation (dispensary supervision). The study included persons who were notified and received their written consent. All study participants were men aged 25-64 years.

Results: the frequency of cases of single drug overdose in the main group (33.8%) is 2.1 times higher than in the comparison group. On the contrary, cases of exceeding the GM content by 2 times (6.0% and 26.9%, respectively) are 4.5 times less frequent. Cases of 3-fold overdose of drugs were not registered in the main group at all, while in the comparison group they were noted in 46.9% of cases. Thus, the results of assessing the influence of drug overdose on the duration of remission show that this factor is a determinant that has a significant negative impact on the duration of remission.

Conclusions. According to the results of the analysis of the influence of biological factors on the duration of remission of drug-dependent individuals in the opium group who received a full course of treatment in inpatient settings and were

under dispensary observation in the Samarkand region, the duration of remission increases with age in patients with GMT. The presence of hereditary mental illnesses in the patient's history, hereditary alcoholism, and GMT should be considered as predictors negatively affecting treatment outcomes and the duration of remission. Also, a biological factor, such as the presence of organic brain damage, leads to a decrease in the stability and duration of remission.

As a result of assessing the influence of factors related to the course of the drug addiction process and reflecting its manifestations on the duration of remission in drug-dependent patients, it was established that the obsessive course of psychological dependence has a positive effect on the stability of recovery, while the compulsive course has an extremely negative effect. Analysis shows that the duration of remission increases with a decrease in the rate of progression in individuals with drug dependence in the opium group. That is, a low rate of progression has a positive effect on the stability and duration of patients' recovery, while a high rate of progression has a negative effect. Also, a high length of drug addiction also negatively affects the effectiveness of treatment, that is, the duration of remission decreases as the period from the initial onset of addiction to treatment increases.

The frequency of cases without drug overdose was 6 times higher in the group of patients with a remission duration of more than 1 year than in the group of patients with a relapse within 1 year. The frequency of cases of drug overdose only once was 2.1 times higher in the main group than in the comparison group. On the contrary, the frequency of cases with a 2-fold increase in the level of GM in the group of patients with a remission duration of more than 1 year is 4.5 times less than in the group of patients with a relapse within 1 year. Cases of 3-fold overdose of drugs were not registered in the main group at all, while in the comparison group they were noted in 46.9% of cases. Thus, drug overdose is a determinant that significantly negatively affects the duration of remission, and with an increase in the frequency of such cases, the effectiveness of treatment decreases.

References:

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