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**Substance Abuse**

Substance abuse is a social problem that attacks the healthiness of the current population. Unfortunately, this problem does not only imply health problems, because it includes issues related to insecurity, violence, and poverty. It is estimated that approximately 5% of the population suffers from abuse of substances, mainly affects people aged 15 to 65, which is even more worrying because it covers a very wide range of the world's population(WHO, 2017).

Substance abuse includes licit and illicit substances, because, just as there are people who use heroin, there are people who abuse valium and benzodiazepines with a prescription. To this, alcohol and tobacco are legal substances, are socially accepted in comparison to others. Due to this, WHO (2017) estimates that approximately 2.5 million deaths are caused annually by health deterioration due to substance use and abuse.

In the United States, the consumption of substances has increased in the last 10 years. Approximately half of the people in this country report the consumption of some type of substances, both licit and illegal. Consumption is diagnosed when there is a frequent habit of consumption that affects and intervenes in people's daily lives (WHO, 2017).

Of these figures, about half of people report some kind of problems related to substance use and substance abuse. According to this, a study conducted by Sumnall, Mcveigh& Evans-Brown (2017) was interested in identifying the risk and prevalence of consumption in school people, who confirmed that approximately 80% of the participants have had experiences at some stage of their lives with substances such as tobacco, alcohol and even hallucinogenic substances.

Likewise, this study allowed investigators knowing the factors that promote substance use at school age. They concluded that violence, parental abuse, poverty, and low education are risk factors that predispose children to develop behaviors that lead them to consume substances.(Sumnall, Mcveigh& Evans-Brown, 2017).

On another hand, Pires, Andersen, and Tufik (2015) ensure that there are factors that predispose people to be more vulnerable to abuse substances. Domestic violence, poverty, sexual abuse, parental neglect, and dysfunction in the spouse are some of the factors that affect children and adults. Generally, men tend to have a higher prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and psychoactive substance abuse; women tend to abuse alcohol and tranquilizer pills; Children begin their experiences with the consumption of tobacco and marijuana.

Additionally, Pires, Andersen, and Tufik (2015) say that culture is directly related to the predisposition to substance abuse. It has been shown that Latin cultures have a higher prevalence of alcohol and tobacco abuse, while North Americans abuse tranquilizers and synthetic drugs. These researchers state that in families that normalize violence, they usually normalize substance abuse and use.

The relationship between community violence and substance abuse seems to have a direct link. Generally, substance abuse generates crime and insecurity, which encourages community violence. Therefore, in the most deprived areas of the world, there are high rates of substance abuse, corruption, and violence (Pires, Andersen &Tufik, 2015).

Regarding the Role of Nurses Cadoret (2016) ensures that nurses have an essential role in the prevention and promotion of health. He says that nurses must be the first agents of protection between the community and the laws. The purpose of nurses begins with the relationship with the community to identify their primary needs, as well as the first problems that affect them.

Regarding substance abuse Cadoret (2016) nurses should be able to identify what are the substances that most affect children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly. From this information in primary care, nurses should develop and execute prevention plans to reduce the impact and vulnerability and citizens to establish abuse behaviors.

Regarding secondary care, nurses must identify risk factors and how they promote violence, because the relationship between substance abuse and violence is proportional, at this point, nurses must intervene with communities that are already affected, teaching them strategies to address the difficulties that these two factors produce. And reduce the affected populations with the intervention plans offered by community centers, health centers, and clinics.

Finally, tertiary prevention of violence nurses must participate from an integral activity, with other health professionals, to offer all their tools and knowledge to reduce the impact on the community (Cadoret, 2016).

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