

Proceedings of International Educators Conference

Hosted online from Rome, Italy.

Date: 25th January, 2024

ISSN: 2835-396X

Website: econferenceseries.com

ALCOHOLISM - DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT

Xaydarova Dilafuz

Gulamova Feruza

Teachers of the Technical College of Public Health
named after Abu Ali ibn Sino

Abstract:

Alcoholism (lat. alcoholismus), as well as drunkenness, chronic alcoholism, chronic alcohol intoxication, alcoholism, alcohol toxicomania, etc. is a chronic progressive mental illness, a type of toxicomania, addiction to alcohol (ethyl alcohol) and mental and physical dependence on it. is characterized by Alcoholism is characterized by loss of control over the amount of alcohol consumed, increased tolerance to alcohol (an increase in the amount of alcohol required to maintain satiety), abstinence syndrome, toxic organ damage, and some of the effects that occur during intoxication. characterized by inability to remember events.

About the disease of alcoholism

An alcoholic is a patient suffering from alcoholism.

By the 19th century, it was believed that with the increase in the prosperity of the population, alcoholism would also increase. The World Health Organization says that the incidence of alcoholism in the world is constantly increasing: in 2000, about 140 million people were alcoholics in the world, and in 2010, this figure reached about 208 million people: with this trend, by 2050 by the year the number of alcoholics in the world may exceed these numbers, which means 500 million people out of a population of 9.5 billion, that is, one in every 19 people.

MEDICAL CONCEPTS

Journal of the American Medical Association (Journal of the American Medical Association) defines alcoholism as: "a primary chronic disease characterized by impaired control over drinking, craving for alcohol, continued drinking despite negative consequences, and impaired thinking." .

DSM-IV (Diagnostic Standard in Psychiatry and Physiology) defines alcoholism as the repeated drinking of alcohol despite repeated negative consequences.

According to the APA Dictionary of Psychologic, alcoholism is a colloquial term for alcohol dependence. It should be noted that there is debate about what kind of



Proceedings of International Educators Conference

Hosted online from Rome, Italy.

Date: 25th January, 2024

ISSN: 2835-396X

Website: econferenceseries.com

addiction is meant: physical (characterized by withdrawal syndrome), psychological (based on the strengthening of a conditioned reflex), or both.

Treatment of alcoholism should be aimed at all the causes of its occurrence: biological (detoxification, pharmacotherapy), psychological (psychotherapy), social (at least, therapy should be aimed at changing relationships in the family, in addition, the problem with alcoholism should be aimed at the social and labor adaptation of the sick patient). In other words, modern treatment of alcoholism should be comprehensive and include not only biological therapy, but also various forms of psychotherapy, as well as social measures.

For the treatment of alcoholism, it is necessary to consult a narcologist-doctor.

MEDICATION TREATMENT

It is used to eliminate alcohol addiction and diseases caused by chronic alcohol intoxication. In general, all methods of medical treatment of alcoholism are based on instilling the fear that due to the incompatibility of the drug and alcohol administered to the patient, substances are formed in the body that can lead to the patient's death. This method of treatment is called aversive therapy.

The drug Disulfiram causes severe fatigue when consuming alcohol, and carbamide, when taken together with calcium, causes the patient to stop drinking alcohol in more than 50 percent of cases. It is also possible to drink only calcium urea itself, its effect is similar to disulfiram, but its advantage is that it is not hepatotoxic and does not induce sleep.

Naltrexone is used to reduce the desire to drink alcohol, to help with abstinence, and to reduce the pleasurable effects of alcoholic beverages.

Acamprosate stabilizes brain chemistry that is altered by alcohol and reduces the number of relapses among alcohol dependents. Russian bioelementologist Professor A. V. Skalniy found that under the influence of zinc preparations (4 zinc atoms are included in the alcohol dehydrogenase enzyme molecule), alcohol poisoning and abstinence passed faster in alcoholics, they felt their strength recover faster, and they had fewer colds and inflammatory diseases when they were in the hospital. He noted that it was observed that the laboratory parameters indicating that the liver is functioning normally return to the norm faster, and the condition of the skin covers returns to the norm faster.



Proceedings of International Educators Conference

Hosted online from Rome, Italy.

Date: 25th January, 2024

ISSN: 2835-396X

Website: econferenceseries.com

METHODS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON THE PATIENT

It helps to strengthen the patient's negative attitude to alcohol and prevent the recurrence of the disease. If such treatments are successful, the patient will have an ideological point of view that it is possible to solve the difficulties and problems "without the help" of alcohol. In particular, cognitive-behavioral therapy is an effective method for the treatment of alcoholism, this method of psychotherapy teaches the alcoholic to control his thoughts and emotions and, in turn, how to behave when the desire to drink alcohol arises.

References:

1. Abdigaffar Gadaev: Internal diseases.
2. Abdigaffar Gadaev, Utkur Mirsharipov: Human Anatomy.
3. www.ziyonet.uz
4. <https://mymedic.uz/>



E- Conference Series

Open Access | Peer Reviewed | Conference Proceedings

