

# “Evaluation in medical health condition of Spasmo-Proxyvon abusers of Manipur”

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## Abstract

Spasmo-Proxyvon is a popular brand of antispasmodic from Wockhardt which contains paracetamol (acetaminophen), dicyclomine, and **dextropropoxyphene**. This combined drug formulation sold as gelatine capsules is easily available, and is increasingly being abused for its opioid effect. A few cases of such addiction resulting in death are being reported. The present study was aimed to evaluate the medical health condition of drug addicted persons of Manipur after long term used. The main objective of study is to bring out effect of SP tablet on human health issues after addiction. In this study, the types of health issue are Liver problem, Kidney problem, Stomach problem, Skin problem, others low immune problem, none (healthy) and it was surveyed from 150 drug addicted persons in Manipur. Out of 150, 42 addicted were suffer from liver problem. 31 were suffer from kidney problem, 28 were suffer from stomach problem, 29 were from skin problem, 8 were from other and 12 persons were healthy. Percentage of disease addicted persons who suffer from liver problem, kidney problem, stomach problem, skin problem, other and none are 28%, 21%, 19%, 19%, 5%, 8% respectively. Liver problem was highest after long term drug used. The more consequences of addiction are health problem as well as mental disorder.

Key words: DP-Dextropropoxyphene, SP- Spasmoproxyvon, NP-Norpropoxyphene

## 1. Introduction

Substance abuse is a major health problem worldwide and India is no exception. Abuse of psychotropic and narcotic substance has increased substantially in recent years. Many studies have demonstrated that psychosis, violence, aggression and crime are closely associated with drug abuse thereby making substance abuse a complicated psychosocial condition. It has significant impact not only on the individual sufferer, but also on the family and society. Substance abuse is associated with significant morbidity and mortality and contributes to global burden of all disease. Information provided by patients is not always reliable in declaring their choice of drug is us. There is always a need of cost and time effective standardized procedures for monitoring these substances in the user's biological samples. Development of methods for identification of drugs in biological matrices is a major goal in analytical toxicology. This provides specialists (health care and law authorities) an objective tool for confirmation of use. Detection of abused drugs in biological samples has been an important tool in clinical and forensic toxicology.

The present scenario, which are witnessing is really pathetic with so many social and economic issues, which are to bear by the public and are burning like a wildfire. It will be not wrong to say that one more issue, which is adding oil to already existing wildfire, is "drug abuse" among the teenager of our state. The most popular drugs which is used by the teenage is Spasmo Proxyvon (S.P.) There may be hardly any person who does not heard of Spasmo proxyvon.

The adverse effects of S.P. are increased liver enzymes, hypotension which is low blood pressure, dizziness, sedation, paradoxical excitement, fatigue, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, constipation, neuromuscular and skeletal weakness, decreased urination, urethral Spasms. Many of the adolescents and young adults are tempted to the so-called "drug culture" and they consider that taking alcohol and smoking are the symbols of adult behaviour and an elevated life-style. This "drug culture" is fast making inroads into the life of young people from all strata of our society.

At the initial phase, the user derives maximum euphoria or 'kick' out of the chemicals. They get a sense of happiness which is not real but induced. At this stage, the overall physique of the individual appears normal but gradually the body develops tolerance to the chemicals. During this stage of addiction, the user craves for short term happiness or instant gratification induced by the drugs. Gradually, the user develops dependence on drugs and the degree of dependence gets higher and higher until the drug becomes a part and parcel of his life. It is at this stage that the person becomes a full-blown addict of the chemical he consumes and the user gets affected in many areas of live viz health, behaviour, relationships, social status, work, attitude, character etc. Drug use may trigger or worsen those mental health conditions as the person becomes totally dependent on drugs his overall personality changes drastically, serious problems of health crops up, the individual wears an emaciated or bloated appearance, experience many ailments, diseases. As addiction being a progressive disease he loses all reasoning and put his life at the mercy of drugs

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To examine the medical health conditions of a drug addicted person.

#### **2. Methodology of the study**

The study was conducted in the various drug de-addiction and rehabilitation centres in Manipur. The research techniques conducts were informal interview and questionnaire observation.

**I. Population sample:** In the present study 150 S.P. drug addicted persons were considered as sample of the study. Subject of this study were from rehabilitation centres as well as from those drugs addicted persons who are not register in rehabilitation centres.

The required tools which were used in the study:

**II. Observation:** The investigator adopted an observation as a tool for surveying the centres that enables to assess the subjects who are registered there as well as those addicted persons who are not registered in de-addiction centres.

**III. Statistical Technique Used:** For analysis of collected data of the study, the following statistical technique was used, namely: 1. Percentage and 2. Graphical representation.

Following parameters of the study were to be taken after observation:

Types of disease after addicted to drugs

1. Liver problem
2. Kidney problem
3. Stomach problem
4. Skin problem
5. Others low immune problem
6. None

### 3. Result and discussion

**Analysis data** It has been observed, after the entire survey of 150 addicted persons that most of the addicted persons suffer different disease because of their decreasing in proper body function. In total 150 drugs addicted persons, 42 addicted were suffer from liver problem. 31 were suffer from kidney problem, 28 were suffer from stomach problem, 29 were from skin problem, 8 were from other and 12 persons were healthy. Percentage of disease addicted persons who suffer from liver problem, kidney problem, stomach problem, skin problem, other and none are 28%, 21%, 19%, 19%, 5%, 8% respectively.

Table1. Showing number and percentage of persons who suffer disease.

Sl no.	Type of disease	No. of persons	Percentage of persons who suffer from different disease
1.	Liver	42	28 %
2.	kidney	31	21%
3.	stomach	28	19%
4.	skin	29	19%
5.	Other immune problem	8	5%
6.	none	12	8%
total		150	

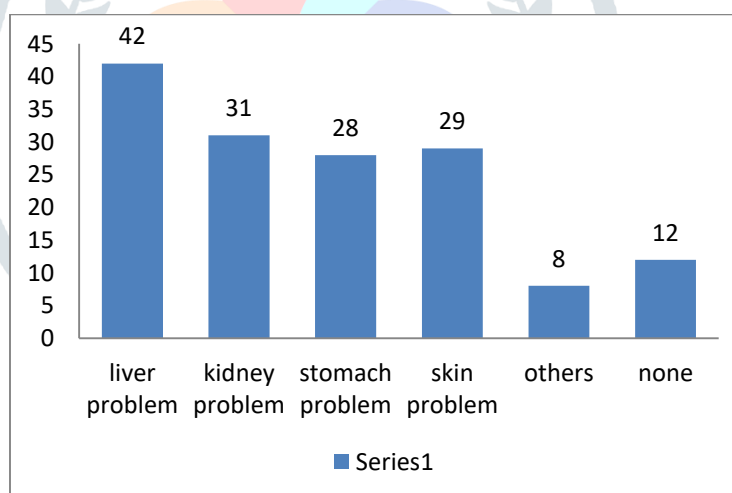


Fig.1. Showing relation between number of drug abuse person and different type of diseases.

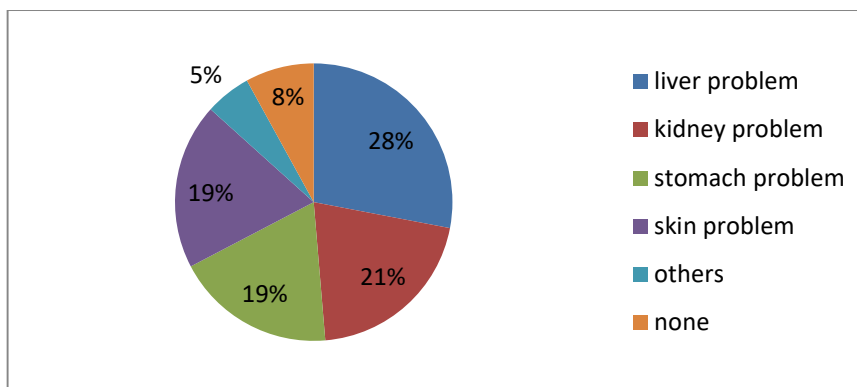


Fig.2 Showing the rate of disease suffered drug addicted persons.

Drugs are immensely abused in Manipur day by day. During the past years fatalities due to SP overdose have occurred in increasing number in this country and elsewhere. Variable amounts of SP have been reported to result in fatal poisoning. Dextropropoxyphene, one of the powerful ingredients SP generally metabolised in liver. That is why rate of liver disease has highest after long term drug used. The more consequences of addiction are health problem as well as mental disorder. Previous investigators of fatal DP poisoning determined tissue levels of unchanged DP only. This was associated with a high total drug concentration in the liver. While the concentrations in blood and muscle were within the same range, the liver not unexpectedly contained much higher (10-100 fold) drug levels. There relatively high concentrations of DP and NP in the gastric contents of compounds by non-ionic diffusion across the blood-ventricular indicate gastric accumulation of the two membranes. This is also one of the reasons for stomach problem. Habit of taking drugs finally leads to get side effects .The permanent affect of our body are liver, stomach, and kidney results in problem in these area. It takes the view that liver propoxyphene concentrations are almost invariably greater than those in the blood

#### **4. Conclusion:**

Protecting the lives of the people living in the border areas from the menace of drugs and related health issues should get priority. Each individual's health is monitored timely and proper medication is provided to for rapid upsurge of health. They will then be exposed to a work programme contrary to what they had had earlier. The schedule is planned and restructured to give immense benefit to the individuals' health, thought level, behaviour and character. Let us make all out efforts to make people aware of the present situation of drug related problems without further delay. What we need at the hour is to find factors responsible for the growth of widespread drug abuse among youths in the State.

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