

Forensic and Pharmaceutical, Organizational and Legal Study of The Problem of Formation, Development and Spread of Polydrug Addiction in Modern Conditions

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Abstract. The forensic and pharmaceutical, organizational and legal study of the current state of the problem of formation, development and spread of polydrug addiction has been carried out. The scheme of consistent addiction and the factors of formation of polydrug addiction from the position of forensic pharmacy were given. Explained that the simultaneous (combined, consistent, combined) use of psychoactive substances of different classification and legal groups and psychoactive alcoholic liquids, alcoholic beverages, beer, psychoactive alcoholic drugs, psychoactive drugs are

widespread among various populations in the early stages of formation and development of polydrug addiction. Conducted a review of scientific sources on the current state of the problem of formation, development and spread of polydrug addiction during martial law on the principles of medical and pharmaceutical law and forensic pharmacy.

Keywords: polydrug addiction, special condition, alcoholic beverages, alcohol-containing liquids, beer, psychoactive substances, alcohol drugs, medical law, pharmaceutical law, forensic pharmacy, organization and management of pharmacy.

Introduction. The special state caused by hostilities in the regions of Ukraine has a very serious impact on the psycho-emotional state of a person, citizen, and patient. During shelling and bombing, citizens and patients experience fear, stress, anxiety, panic, depression, severe depression, feelings for relatives, friends, and themselves, which are causally related to the development or exacerbation of diseases in accordance with the ICD-11 [1-7].

Timely access to the hospital in the system of legal relations "doctor-patient-pharmacist" gives the doctor the opportunity to diagnose a person with the disease, prescribe treatment, prescribe medication, and the pharmacist – to provide the patient with drugs available from pharmacies on prescription. Unfortunately, hospitals and pharmacies have been destroyed in some regions. According to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, 616 hospitals were damaged during the fighting, of which 101 non-profit communal enterprises were completely destroyed in order to restore their work, including in rural areas, requires 32 billion UAH. [8].

Therefore, against the background of the humanitarian crisis caused by the Russian invasion, Ukraine and neighboring states are experiencing significant disruptions in the labor market [9]. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), since the beginning of the war, Ukraine has lost about 4.8 million jobs. In order to mitigate the impact of the crisis on the Ukrainian labor market, the ILO recommends taking a number of immediate measures: to promote the continuation of work in every possible way, where possible; provide targeted employment support in

relatively safe areas of Ukraine; support the social protection system; already now to work on the creation of a strategy for post-conflict recovery of the labor market and timely provision of medical and pharmaceutical assistance.

At the same time, there are up to 1 million people in Ukraine who suffer from alcohol dependence [10]. The World Health Organization cites even sadder statistics: 57% of children under the age of 13 drink alcohol, 40% of young people between the ages of 14 and 18 drink regularly, and they already need rehabilitation and specialized treatment for alcoholism or drug treatment. [11].

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine reports that in the martial law in Ukraine the use of psychoactive substances and illegal behavior among children pose a serious threat to the further development of our society, so prevention of this phenomenon is one of the highest priority socio-pedagogical problems [12].

The content of the letter was brought to the attention of the heads of educational management bodies of different levels, heads, and pedagogical staff of educational institutions in order to organize preventive measures with student groups and promote the benefits of a healthy lifestyle among children.

On the eve of the summer holidays in the martial law in Ukraine, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine focuses on the fact that one of the important priorities in the activities of educational institutions is the prevention of bad habits and illegal behavior of children and youth.

Ukraine has a high growth rate of drug addiction. About a thousand Ukrainians die every year from drugs. This problem is faced all over the world, and Ukraine is no exception.

The world market for illicit drugs is changing, and this is largely due to the development of Internet technology. New "contactless" distribution channels are emerging for drug offenders. Every fifth drug trafficking in 2021 was done via the Internet. In 2021, law enforcement officers registered 24.5 thousand criminal offenses in the field of drug trafficking.

Of particular concern is the violation of Article 54 of the Law of Ukraine "On Education" in terms of insufficient activities of pedagogical and scientific-pedagogical staff of educational institutions to prevent the use of alcoholic beverages and drugs by students [13].

The use of psychoactive substances by minors in Ukraine has become widespread and poses a serious threat to the further development of our society, so the prevention of this phenomenon is one of the highest priority socio-pedagogical problems.

According to a poll conducted last April by the Ukrainian Institute of the Future, one in ten Ukrainians has experienced drug addiction among their loved ones – family, relatives, friends, neighbors or co-workers [14].

The number of teenage girls who use drugs has increased. This is evidenced by the results of a study conducted with the assistance of UNICEF, the Ukrainian Institute for Social Research named after Alexander Yaremenko.

Thus, according to the study, in 2019, 18.3% of adolescent girls had lifelong drug use, and 16.6% – boys.

For comparison, in 2015, when the sixth wave of the UNICEF survey was conducted, this percentage was 11.9 for girls and 17.8% for boys, in 2011 – 8.4% for girls and 21.2% for boys.

The study also looked at the behavioral practices of adolescents who used drugs. Thus, 14% of respondents who have used two or more drugs have gambled for the past 12 months at least 2-3 times a week.

Among those who use more than two substances, there are also twice as many victims of bullying than among those who do not practice polydrug addiction – 21.2% and 9.5%, respectively.

Also, those who use more than two drugs are 3.7 times more likely to show aggressive behavior than those who do not use drugs – 17.4% and 4.7%, respectively.

The use of high-risk drugs in Ukraine is mainly due to the injectable method of administering home-made opiates (opium extract solution “shirka”) and amphetamine-type stimulants).

Intravenous administration of drugs leads to the risk of HIV infection – hepatitis B and C, syphilis due to the use of one needle by several people. Note that there has been a sharp increase in cocaine use.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On Measures to Counteract Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors and Their Abuse", drug abuse means intentional systematic illegal use of drugs [15].

At the same time, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors is defined as: cultivation of plants included in the List of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated May 6, 2000 No. 770, development, production, manufacture, storage, transportation, shipment, purchase, sale, import into the territory of Ukraine, export from the territory of Ukraine, transit through the territory of Ukraine, use, destruction of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors in violation of legislation on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors [16].

According to the latest European Youth and Alcohol Use Survey (ESPAD), 85.7% of all adolescents surveyed have consumed alcohol at least once in their lifetime. The number of those who have consumed alcohol ten or more times in their lives – 46.3%, which is almost half of respondents [14].

Any level of alcohol consumption, regardless of the amount, leads to loss of health. It is important to remember that there is a direct relationship between the development of dangerous diseases and the doses of alcohol consumed by humans. People under the age of 18 should not drink alcohol at all.

According to the ESPAD survey, girls try alcohol for the first time before boys. According to the study, in the younger age group, the share of boys who drank alcohol at least once is 79.1%, and among girls – 86.6%. The same trend persists in the group of adolescents who had "big" – from 10 to 19 times and "very big" – 40 or more times, experience of alcohol consumption. Among boys it is 16.8%, and among girls – 21.8%.

In addition, the analysis found that the practice of alcohol consumption by adolescents is significantly influenced by the factor of urbanization. Among the surveyed adolescents living in regional centers, the share of those who have "extensive" and "very extensive" experience of alcohol consumption is 32.7%. Among the respondents living in the cities of regional subordination, the same figure is 31.1%, but among the respondents living in rural areas, this figure is lower and is – 25.5%.

At the same time, access to alcohol has increased - more than half of respondents said they can easily get beer, wine, or soft drinks. Wine, along with low-alcohol beverages - the most common among adolescents.

A significant number of respondents (16.0%) rated their degree of intoxication during the last alcohol consumption at 5 to 10, which can be described as "significant" intoxication.

One of the most common reasons given by teenagers to drink alcohol is to "improve" a party or holiday event, to make them more emotional and fun.

Reason for use: "Because it's fun" – found in 19.9% of respondents.

Mostly, teenagers start drinking when they become more independent, spend more time unattended, and the role of friends in their lives increases.

Girls are significantly more likely to drink alcohol in order to overcome internal psychological discomfort, get rid of a bad mood, cheer up.

The study showed a tendency to increase regular alcohol consumption among adolescents and the associated risks.

Young people's journey from substance initiation to harmful use is influenced by factors often beyond their control. Adolescents' propensity to use psychoactive substances is determined by factors at the personal level (including behavioral and mental health, neurological phenomena, and gene variability under the influence of social factors), micro-level (influence of parents and family, school, and peers) and macro-level (influence of the socio-economic and physical environment). These factors affect individuals differently and not all young people are equally vulnerable to substance use. No single factor alone is capable of leading to substance use, and in many cases their influence changes over time. In general, at that stage of a young person's life, when his propensity to use drugs is determined, the presence of a critical combination of risk factors and the absence of beneficial factors play a role. Those who acquire substance use problems are more likely to experience early mental and behavioral health difficulties, poverty, lack of opportunity, isolation, lack of parental involvement, and lack of social support, compared to those who do not. Harmful substance use has a direct and multifaceted impact on adolescents. Substance use during adolescence increases the likelihood of unemployment, physical health problems, dysfunctional social networks, suicidal tendencies, mental health problems, and even shortens life expectancy. In the most serious cases, harmful drug use leads to a cycle in which disadvantaged socioeconomic status and impaired ability to develop relationships contribute to substance use.

Over the past decade, the number of deaths directly caused by drug use has increased by 60 percent [17].

In modern conditions, in accordance with Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine of May 12, 2015 No. 389-VIII "On the legal regime of martial law" in Ukraine or in some of its areas where martial law is imposed, the military command together with military administrations (in their case entities) may independently or with the involvement of executive bodies, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local governments introduce and implement within the temporary restrictions of constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities. martial law, such measures of the legal regime of martial law, namely to prohibit in the manner prescribed by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, trade in weapons, potent chemicals and toxic substances, as well as alcoholic beverages and substances produced on the basis of alcohol [18].

The above procedure was approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of December 29, 2021 No. 1457 "On approval of the Procedure for banning trade in weapons, potent chemicals and poisonous substances, as well as alcoholic beverages and substances produced on alcohol, under martial law in Ukraine or some of its localities" (Resolution No. 1457) [19].

According to the Resolution No. 1457, the ban on trade in alcoholic beverages and alcohol-based substances within the territory where martial law is imposed is introduced by issuing an order by the military command together with the military administration (if formed) to ensure public safety and order.

The order of the military command and military administration (in case of its formation) determines the time of introduction and the period of prohibition of trade in alcoholic beverages and substances produced on the basis of alcohol, within the territory where martial law is imposed.

The order of the military command and military administration (if formed) is implemented by the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local governments, regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Environment, the National Police, the State Traffic Police.

Military administrations (if any), the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local governments, regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations provide immediate information on the introduction of a ban on trade in alcoholic beverages and alcohol-based substances, including through the media, sub economic entities and the population in the relevant territory.

The purpose of the work was to conduct an implementation of organizational and legal, forensic and pharmaceutical study of the current state of the problem of formation, development and spread of polydrug addiction in modern conditions.

Materials and methods. The review of scientific sources of the world's leading scientists on the formation, development and spread of polydrug addiction during martial law was conducted. The scheme of consistent addiction and the factors of formation of polydrug addiction from the standpoint of forensic pharmacy are given.

More than 300 scientific sources on the topic of the work were used [20-52].

To achieve this goal, the methods of normative and legal, documentary, comparative, graphical and tabular analysis were used.

The research of the article is a fragment of research works of Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education on "Improving the organizational and legal procedure for providing patients with drugs from the standpoint of forensic pharmacy, organization and management of pharmacy" (state registration number 0116U003137, terms 2016-2020) and "Pharmaceutical and medical law: integrated approaches to the system of drug circulation from the standpoint of forensic pharmacy and organization of pharmaceutical business" (state registration number D/21U000031, terms 2021-2026).

Results and discussion. Experts from the World Health Organization note that alcohol kills three million people worldwide each year, more than HIV/AIDS, violence and road accidents combined, with men at particular risk.

A review of scientific observations of scientists from around the world and Ukraine found that in the initial stages of polydrug addiction begins with the simultaneous use of psychoactive substances such as alcohol (ethyl alcohol), psychoactive alcohol-containing liquids, beer, psychoactive ethyl drugs, tobacco, etc. [54-58].

At the same time, research shows that the systematization of consistent addiction in the formation and development of polydrug addiction due to the combined use of psychoactive alcohol-containing liquids in the order of increasing their strength: alcoholic beverages, beer, psychoactive ethyl drugs (tinctures), psychoactive drugs (codefemol) and psychoactive substances of classification and legal groups – narcotic drugs (marijuana), psychoactive substances (amphetamines), precursors (volatile solvents), tobacco, presented in the form of a typical scheme in Fig. 1 [59-64].

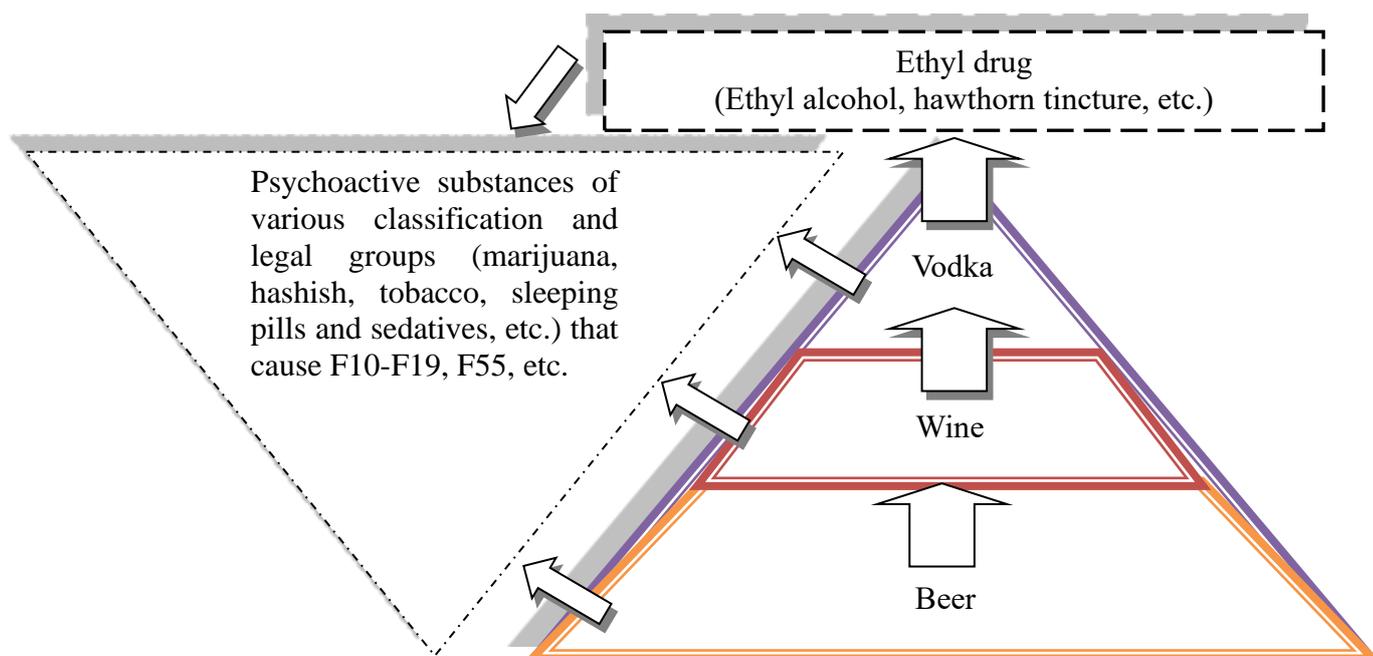


Fig. 1. A typical scheme of consistent addiction in the formation and development of polydrug addiction.

Analysis of sources of scientific literature [65, 66] showed that the typical consistent addiction of psychoactive alcohol-containing liquids occurs due to the use of beer with a further increase in the strength of psychoactive alcohol-containing liquids to achieve a euphoric effect (wine, vodka, psychoactive ethyl drugs). Also, in order to find new sensations from narcotization, individuals begin to combine the use of psychoactive substances of various classification and legal groups (tobacco, volatile solvents, psychoactive drugs, etc.) with other psychoactive alcohol-containing liquids. Simultaneous or sequential use of psychoactive substances of different classification and legal groups and psychoactive alcohol-containing liquids, alcoholic beverages, psychoactive ethyl drugs can provoke the formation of polydrug addiction (Fig. 2).

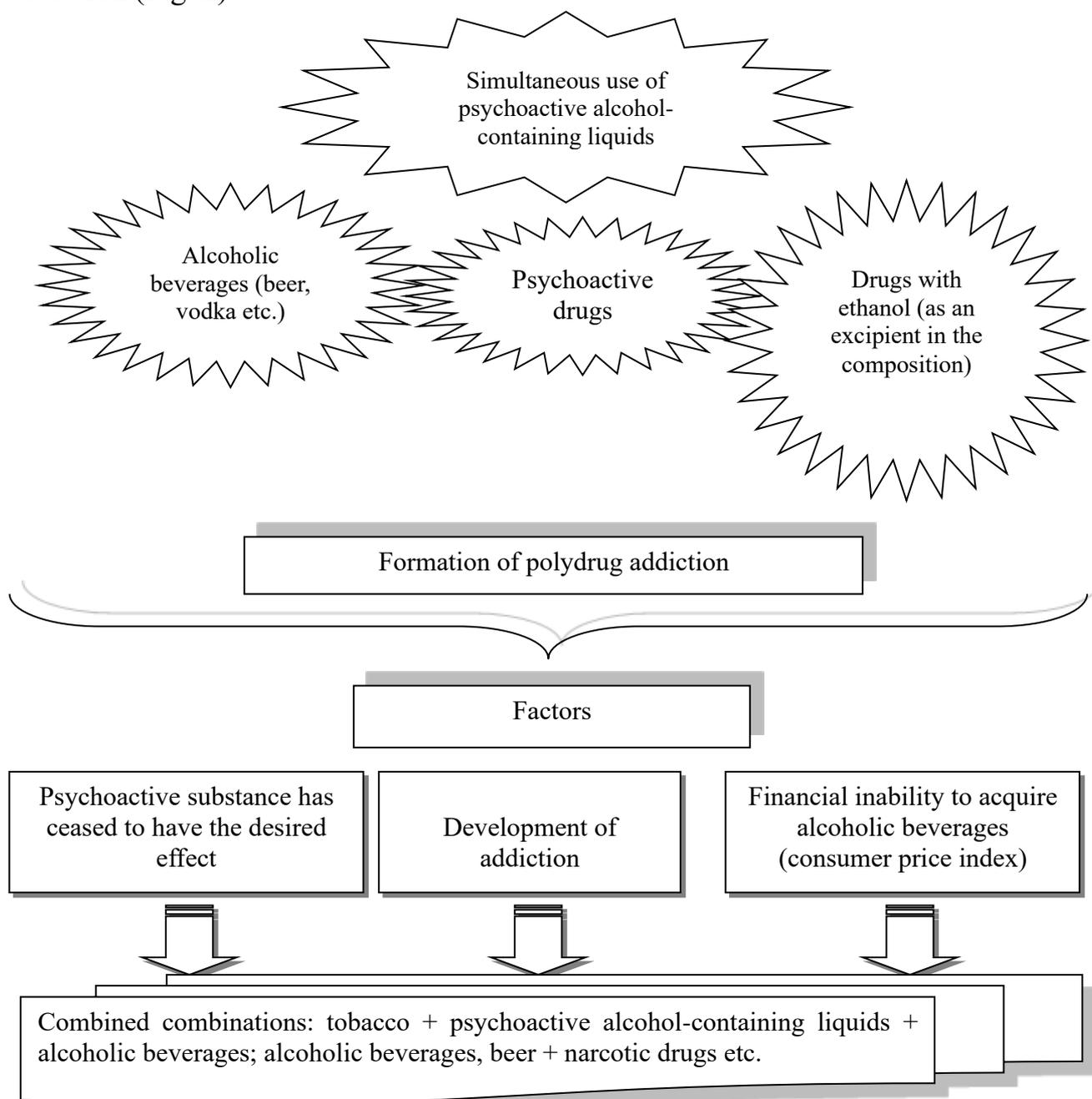
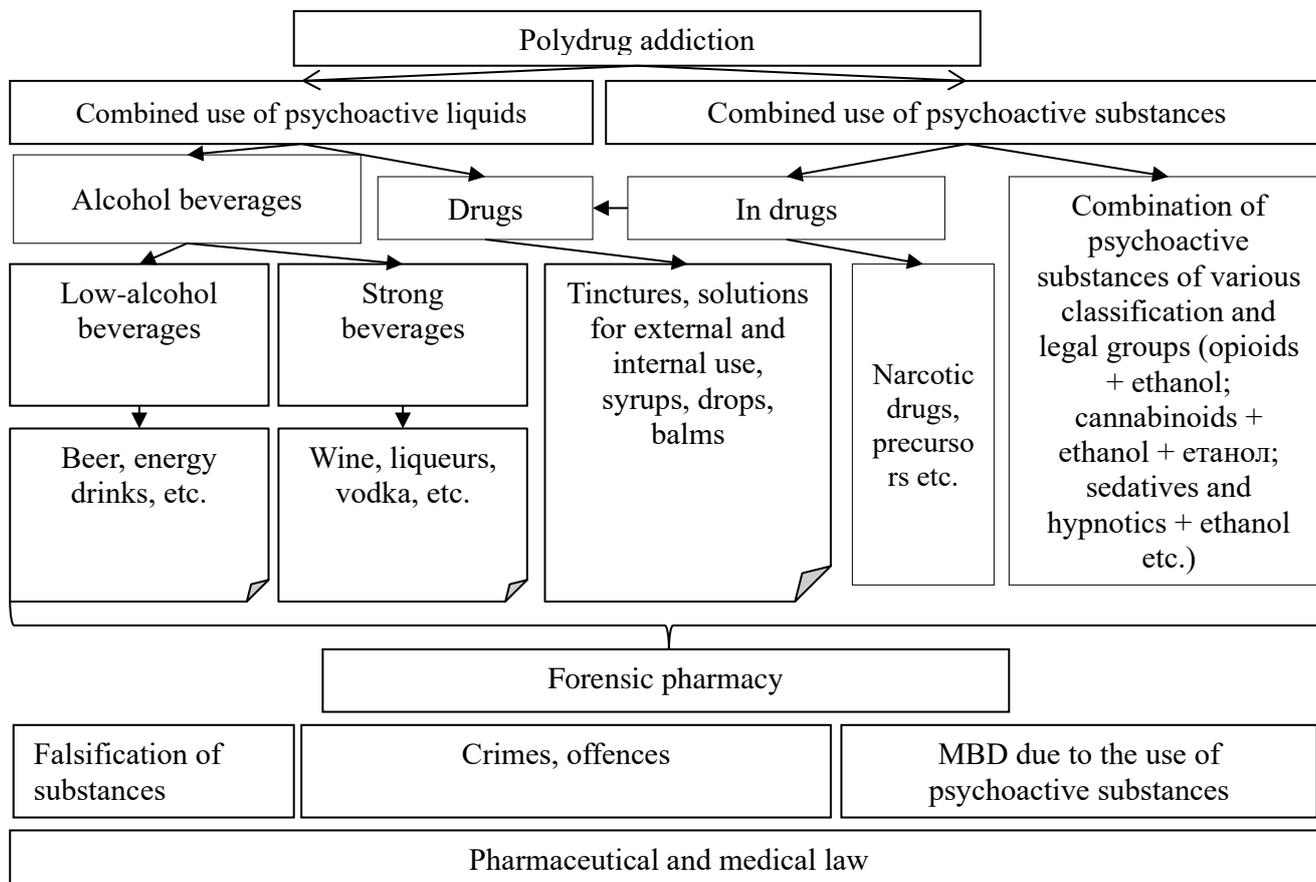


Fig. 2. Factors in the formation of polydrug addiction from the position of forensic pharmacy.

The factors of development of polydrug addiction from the standpoint of forensic pharmacy were determined (Fig. 3).



MBD – mental and behavioral disorders

Fig. 3. Factors in the development and spread of polydrug addiction from the position of forensic pharmacy and pharmaceutical law.

Thus, among the factors of formation and development of polydrug addiction (Figs. 2, 3) are the joint, consistent, or simultaneous use of psychoactive substances of different classification and legal groups (psychoactive substances in drugs, narcotic drugs, psychoactive substances, etc.) and psychoactive alcohol-containing liquids (alcoholic beverages, psychoactive ethyl drugs). Further research focused on the impact of wartime on criminal law, administrative warning, medical and pharmaceutical and social and economic consequences of polydrug addiction (examples 1-3 from forensic and pharmaceutical practice).

Example 1. The police drew up an administrative protocol under Art. 156 (violation of the rules of trade in beer, alcoholic, low-alcohol drinks, tobacco products, electronic cigarettes and liquids used in electronic cigarettes, devices for consuming tobacco products without their combustion) of the Code of Administrative Offenses of Ukraine [67]. Established that on May 12, 2022, the policemen of the Main Directorate of the National Police in the Kharkiv region in the minimarket on Energeticheskaya Street in Kharkiv were sellers who, under martial law, were selling hard liquor (vodka, cognac, wines, and other alcoholic beverages), as a result of

which 636 bottles were confiscated – more than 370 liters of alcoholic beverages.

The materials were sent to the court for a decision.

Example 2. Polonsky district court found a resident of Shepetivka district guilty of repeated within a year of committing an offense under part one of Art. 130 of the Code of Administrative Offenses – driving vehicles to persons who are in a state of alcohol (1.03 ppm), drugs or other intoxication or under the influence of drugs that reduce their attention and speed of reaction (Part 2 of Article 130 of the Code of Administrative Offenses), imposed he was fined 34,000 UAH, deprived of his driver's license, and his car was confiscated.

Example 3. The police drew up an administrative report on the offender under Part 2 of Art. 156 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses (determines the responsibility for violating the rules of trade in beer, alcoholic and soft drinks, as well as tobacco products and their substitutes) [69].

Officers of the Kozelets branch of the Chernihiv District Police Department together with servicemen of the territorial center of acquisition and social support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine seized almost a ton of various alcoholic beverages intended for sale despite the ban on alcohol trade. An administrative report has been drawn up against the offender. The joint raid of police and servicemen by trade establishments of the Desniansky territorial community took place in order to respond to the complaints of local residents.

These examples from forensic and pharmaceutical practice show that the problem of illegal circulation of psychoactive substances, resulting in the development of alcoholism and drug addiction – the result of the interaction of economic, social, psychophysical, psychological, sociocultural, and other factors to be considered in combating crime and delinquency of all segments of the population and some military.

Origins of psychoactive substances consumption by young servicemen in the spread of adolescent drug addiction. Modern polydrug addiction and political addiction and drug addiction are a youth problem. In three cases out of four, the beginning of drug use is between the ages of 13 and 18, i.e., the pre-prescription period. The share of adolescents who have tried South Africa reaches 10% of schoolchildren, students of vocational schools – 20, technical schools – 25%. The results of medical surveys, anonymous questionnaires, as well as special medical research of the conscript contingent show that more than 40% of male citizens aged 18 to 27 have already used drugs before enlisting in the military. More than 50% of servicemen detained with drugs began to consume them for the first time during their service [70].

According to surveys of military families [70], the number of officers who drink alcoholic beverages is 94.3% of respondents. Almost all of them consumed alcohol at least once a week during the last month: about 60% – 1 or 2-3 times a month, 28% – about once a week, 10% – 2-3 times a week and about 2% – almost every day.

That is, every tenth officer abuses alcoholic beverages, and about 2% have crossed the line of alcoholism. All this negatively affects the situation in the families

of officers, which leads to conflicts. 34.5% of the officers surveyed said that their wife, one of their parents or other close relatives were already worried or dissatisfied with the abuse of alcohol. 32.7% felt guilty about drinking. 21.1% say that drinking created problems in the relationship with the wife, with any of the parents or with another close relative. 8% had problems at work due to drinking, and about 4% neglected their responsibilities, their family or work for this reason for more than two days in a row. Some officers have already sought help from specialists or other people about what they drink (about 1% of respondents), and some were treated in hospital. About 4% were detained by police for driving a car or anti-social behavior while intoxicated.

It should be noted that the problem of abuse of alcoholic beverages among officers is quite acute. The abuse of alcoholic beverages, on the one hand, complicates the situation in officers' families, undermines their health, and on the other hand, acquires a pronounced anti-social character, damaging the combat capability and combat capability of military units.

There is growing concern about the proliferation of crimes related to the illegal sale of psychoactive substances, which is taking place against the backdrop of an increasing trend in crime among officers. Some military personnel go for it in order to somehow improve their financial situation, others aim to enrich themselves and consider the sale of drugs as a profitable and profitable business.

There is also the problem of polydrug addiction (narcotization and alcoholism) of servicemen who take part in hostilities, as well as serve in a de facto combat situation [70-80].

Thus, there are cases when officers broke into homes and committed thefts of alcoholic beverages, psychoactive ethyl drugs and other psychoactive substances [80-85].

Thus, the war affects civilians and the military and marks a person's psycho-emotional state. To combat stress, people use psychoactive substances, which can lead to addiction, polydrug abuse, etc. in accordance with ICD-11. Another important factor is the spread of criminal offenses among addicts from psychoactive substances, alcoholic beverages, psychoactive ethyl drugs, etc. Men who defend Ukraine must remember that they are a continuation of the gene pool of the Ukrainian people, and dependence from psychoactive substances can be passed on to the next generation.

Conclusions. Explained that the simultaneous (combined, consistent, compatible) use of psychoactive substances of different classification and legal groups and psychoactive alcohol-containing liquids, alcoholic beverages, beer, psychoactive ethyl drugs, psychoactive drugs are widespread among different contingents of the population in the early stages of formation and development of polydrug addiction. Conducted a review of scientific sources on the current state of the problem of formation, development and spread of polydrug addiction during martial law on the principles of medical and pharmaceutical law, forensic pharmacy, organization and management of pharmacy.

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