ENGLISH SUMMARY
SUMMARY

The problem of drug addiction remains an urgent and perplexes the physicians. Despite the most compact measures aiming at prevention and cure, the numbers increased rather than decreased. Despite public awareness of the harmfulness of drug addiction, many continue to use them. In many cases the desire to increase sexual potency and increase duration of sexual intercourse by drug pushers, plays an important role in the adoption of addictive drugs.

Because various terms used in connection with drug abuse to some extent have been varying and modified through the years. So, in the first part of this essay different terms of addiction were defined. Then the essay talks about the incidence and prevalence of drug addiction in different countries, especially in Egypt.

The pathogenesis of addiction includes many factors such as age, sex difference, urban vs. rural background, type of schooling and socio-economic background.

The pharmacology of addictive drugs includes the chemistry, mechanism of action, type of dependence
physical or psychic, medical use of some addictive drugs and withdrawal symptoms. The addictive drugs include opioid and opioid derivatives, barbiturates and CNS depressants, stimulants, cannabinoids, hallucinogenic drugs and alcohol.

To what extent are particular drugs in fact, capable of enhancing or decline human sexuality in general or specific features of human sexuality such as libido (sexual desire), erection in male and orgasm.

Some addictive drugs enhance libido and sexual functioning through their action on brain e.g. stimulant groups. Other groups act on brain and may decrease libido and impair sexual response e.g. CNS depressants, the opioid and opioid derivatives, alcohol, and marijuana exert their effects on male sexuality through their effect on testosterone level, and other hormone.

In spite that no treatment method yet developed has solved all the complex problems involved in drug abuse, trials and modifications of method and program of treatment are offered to solve the problem. Some of these include withdrawal of drugs, behavioral modification and the use of pharmacological agents.