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Excessive Alcohol Consumption

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Excessive Alcohol Consumption

Manos Politis

Alcohol addiction, or alcohol use disorder (AUD), is a chronic disease characterized by an inability to control or stop drinking despite adverse consequences. It can range from mild to severe and includes a spectrum of excessive alcohol consumption patterns that lead to significant health, social, and economic problems.

Signs and Symptoms of Alcohol Overuse

Behavioral Signs:

1. Secrecy and Deception:

- Drinking in private or hiding the amount of alcohol consumed.
- Making excuses to drink or avoid responsibilities.

2. Prioritizing Alcohol:

- Spending significant time obtaining, using, and recovering from alcohol.
- Neglecting hobbies and activities once enjoyed.

3. Tolerance and Dependence:

- Needing to consume larger amounts of alcohol to achieve the desired effect.
- Feeling the need to drink to feel normal or start the day.

4. Continued Use Despite Problems:

- Drinking even when it causes physical, social, or interpersonal issues.
- Inability to reduce or control alcohol intake despite repeated attempts.

Physical Signs:

1. Changes in Appearance:

- Unexplained weight loss or gain.
- Red, flushed skin, especially in the face.
- Broken capillaries on the face and nose.

2. Health Symptoms:

- Frequent blackouts or memory lapses.
- Sleep disturbances and insomnia.
- Persistent nausea and gastrointestinal issues.

Psychological Signs:

1. Mood Swings:

- Rapid mood changes, irritability, and agitation.

- Anxiety, paranoia, or depression exacerbated by drinking.

2. **Cravings and Obsessions:**

- Strong urges or cravings to drink.
- Preoccupation with alcohol and planning drinking activities.

Health Effects

Short-term Effects:

1. **Impaired Cognitive Function:**

- Difficulty with concentration and decision-making.
- Slurred speech and motor coordination problems.

2. **Risk of Accidents:**

- Increased likelihood of falls, drownings, and car accidents due to impaired judgment and motor skills.

3. **Alcohol Poisoning:**

- Life-threatening condition caused by consuming large amounts of alcohol in a short period, leading to respiratory failure, unconsciousness, and death.

Long-term Effects:

1. **Liver Damage:**

- Fatty liver disease, alcoholic hepatitis, fibrosis, and cirrhosis.

2. **Cardiovascular Problems:**

- Hypertension, arrhythmias, cardiomyopathy, and increased risk of stroke and heart attack.

3. **Neurological Damage:**

- Peripheral neuropathy, Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome (a severe memory disorder), and other forms of brain damage.

4. **Increased Cancer Risk:**

- Higher incidence of cancers of the mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, colon, and breast.

5. **Mental Health Disorders:**

- Development or worsening of mental health conditions such as depression, anxiety, and increased risk of suicide.

Social Impact

1. **Family and Relationships:**

- Marital conflicts, domestic violence, and child neglect or abuse.

- Emotional and financial strain on family members.
- 2. Work and Education:**
 - Decreased performance and productivity.
 - Increased absenteeism and risk of unemployment or academic failure.
 - 3. Social Isolation:**
 - Withdrawal from social activities and community involvement.
 - Strained friendships and social networks due to unreliable behavior and mood swings.
 - 4. Legal Issues:**
 - Arrests and legal problems related to drunk driving, public intoxication, and other alcohol-related offenses.

Economic Impact

- 1. Healthcare Costs:**
 - Increased medical expenses for treating alcohol-related illnesses and injuries.
 - Rehabilitation and mental health services.
- 2. Workplace Costs:**
 - Loss of productivity and increased absenteeism.
 - Higher rates of workplace accidents and health insurance premiums.
- 3. Legal and Financial Problems:**
 - Costs associated with legal issues, fines, and court fees.
 - Financial strain from spending on alcohol rather than necessities.

Treatment Options

Detoxification:

- 1. Medical Supervision:**
 - Managed withdrawal in a controlled environment to handle withdrawal symptoms.
 - Use of medications like benzodiazepines to prevent severe withdrawal symptoms such as seizures.

Behavioral Therapy:

- 1. Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT):**
 - Helps identify and change patterns of thinking and behavior that lead to alcohol use.
 - Teaches coping strategies to handle stress and triggers.

2. **Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET):**

- Increases motivation to change drinking behavior.
- Helps develop a plan for change and strengthen commitment to sobriety.

3. **Contingency Management:**

- Uses positive reinforcement and incentives for maintaining sobriety.

Medications:

1. **Naltrexone:**

- Blocks the euphoric effects of alcohol, reducing the urge to drink.

2. **Acamprosate:**

- Helps restore chemical balance in the brain and reduce cravings.

3. **Disulfiram:**

- Causes severe adverse reactions when alcohol is consumed, deterring drinking.

4. **Topiramate and Gabapentin:**

- Used off-label to reduce cravings and treat withdrawal symptoms.

Support Groups:

1. **Alcoholics Anonymous (AA):**

- Peer support and 12-step program to maintain sobriety.
- Emphasizes community and shared experiences.

2. **SMART Recovery:**

- Focuses on self-empowerment and evidence-based techniques.
- Encourages self-reliance and cognitive-behavioral strategies.

Inpatient and Outpatient Programs:

1. **Inpatient Rehabilitation:**

- Intensive, structured treatment in a residential setting.
- Provides a safe environment away from triggers and stressors.

2. **Outpatient Programs:**

- Flexible treatment options that allow individuals to continue daily activities.
- Includes counseling, group therapy, and access to medical care.

Conclusion

Alcohol addiction is a complex disease with far-reaching effects on health, relationships, and society. Recognizing the signs and symptoms, understanding the impacts, and accessing appropriate treatment are crucial steps toward recovery. Effective treatment typically involves a

combination of medical detoxification, behavioral therapies, medications, and support networks to address the multifaceted nature of the disorder. Comprehensive care can help individuals regain control over their lives and improve their physical and mental well-being.

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