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THE HISTORY, EFFECTS AND THE PATHOLOGICAL COMPLICATIONS OF SOCIAL USE OF ILLICIT SUBSTANCES AND ABUSES OF CHEMICALS BY AVERAGE BAYELSAN YOUTH

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Abstract
An estimate of 9.2 percent of Bayelsan Youths use dangerous recreational chemicals of illicit narcotic drugs or substances at some time during job hours, social gathering or parties, during school periods, sometime when hanging-out with peer groups or during social events. On the bases of that health experts and chemical pharmacologist have opined that the rate of drug misuse, drug abuse and poly-drug use by people generally accounts for approximately 85% of the drug-addiction problem in our society. Thus, the negative impact of chronic use of alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and narcotic drugs such as opiates on the central nervous system, the cardiopulmonary system, the digestive system, and the skeletal bone structure has never being positive. Hence, it then examines the common pathway theory, the historical analysis of those substance use and the medical complications of those illicit drugs on Bayelsan youths. Finally, the paper attempts to contribute towards resolving this increasing use of illegal drugs and chemical menace among youths in Bayelsa State.

Keywords: Pathological Complications, Illicit Substances, Abuses, Effects, Bayelsan Youths.

Introduction

The rate at which individuals use recreational chemicals of illicit substances in a manner that is clearly beyond the norms of society is as a result of various combinations of legal, social, financial, occupational, and personal problems associated with the use of chemicals in most part of the World. Take for instance, in the developed world an estimate of forty million people abuse alcohol or chemicals, whereas, above that figure is noticeable in the developing world (Isaacson & Schorling, 1999).

Clinical pharmacologists and health experts have observed that people who use substance in the form of drinking outnumber those who are clearly addicted to chemicals or alcohol-dependent individuals who manifest symptoms of behavioural disorder by making poor choices about their use of recreational chemicals. They suggest that individuals who fall

within this range are potential risk carrier of substance-use disorder, may likely experience medical complications or classic withdrawal symptoms when they are unable to continue the use of drugs/alcohol (Sobell & Sobell, 1993).

For Harold (2006) those related class of organic compounds of **OH** which are recreational and intoxicating beverage made from fermentation such as alcohol and opium and as well as other related pharmaceutical drugs such as barbiturates, marijuana, and hallucinogen which are all chemicals most frequently found within a social context. The social use of those chemical substances by traditional social standards are often found being used in religious, traditional, family functions or in some social circles, even as the substance are being controlled, and thus less acceptable than alcohol.

On the other hand, Bayelsa State being one of Nigeria's thirty-six geopolitical and administrative divisions, located in the heart of the Niger Delta in the extreme south approximately between the western and eastern boundaries of Africa's most populous black nation, Nigeria with the Republic of Cameroon. Significantly, Bayelsa State symbolizes the most characteristic geology, soils, flora, and fauna of the Niger Delta, inherited from all the distant and diverse sources of the Niger River and Benue River basins, as well as the basins of the other Nigerian and West African rivers that flow into them. Going by the estimation of the 2019 General Election, Bayelsa State has a population rate of 923,182 as against the population census of 1991 (1,121,693), 2006 (1,704,515) and the projected population of 2016 (2,278,000) respectively spreading over a land area of twelve thousand square kilometers, most of which is in fact, water or wetland (Alagoa, 1999; Jude, 2019).

In line with Nyananyo's view of the vegetation of Bayelsa State being dynamic in its composition regarding the two major forest formations (Brackish water Swamp and Freshwater Swamp Forests), for him the Mangrove forest formation of Bayelsa State which occupy the brackish and marine river systems of St. Nicholas, Brass, Nun, Sangana, Fishtown, Pennington, Ramos, Forcados and Santa Barbara constitute a reservoir, refuge, feeding ground, and nursery for many useful and unusual plants and animals. Whereas, freshwater vegetation or freshwater swamp forests owns to floating plant species, trees, and other plant species. The classical examples of such are; *Paspum vaginatum, Mariscus, Raphia vinifera, Alstonia boonei, Caradifolia procera, Anthnocleista sp., Uapaca heudelotii*, accordingly the edaphic conditions of this type of forest environment of water logged are influenced by sufficient quantities of water that suppress the oxidation and other physiological processes of micro-organisms (Nyananyo, 1999).Thus, the vegetation in this forest in Bayelsa State is not only dominated by the economically important trees such as raffia palms, African mango that produces *ogbono (Irvingia gabonensis)*, sweet potato and plantain, but as well has sufficient *Raphia vinifera*. The species of these plants when sap produce palm wine, and when further vinified from juice fruit it is then converted to strong wine or gin.

From the above expository analysis of the studies, it is expedient to understand that plants are one major component of any environment, which in addition to constituting the natural vegetation, constitute a source of food and other uses such as drugs and cosmetics for man. Most certainly, the social use of substance and abuses of chemicals by man dates back at least ten to fifteen thousand years when humans learned about the intoxicating effects of fermented

fruit by watching animals eat such fruit from the forest floor and then act strangely (Sowunmi, 1981; Potter, 1997).

Beside curiosity which compelled men of prehistoric time to experiment the intoxicating effects of substance observed in animals, but in our society today young people who are chemical users are now on the increasing side, making decisions of trying one or more drugs in response to peer pressure or desiring to have a pleasurable effects after taken the substance. Thus, this kind of attitude is best called "Pharmacological potentials" of the chemical. This is so because virtually all drugs of abuse have a high reinforcement potential because the basic laws of behavioural psychology states that if something increases the individual's sense of pleasure or decreases his or her discomfort, then he or she is likely to repeat that behaviour. This is described as reward process. But in contrast, if a certain behaviour increases the individual's sense of discomfort or reduces the person's sense of pleasure, he or she would be unlikely to repeat that behaviour that is called punishment potential of the behaviour (Kalivas, 2003).

To ascertain the acute effects of alcohol and chemicals on average social drinkers and their families, and as well whether there are observable pathological/medical complications of chronic alcohol/opiate, chronic cocaine/marijuana abusers, and abuse of chemicals among average Bayelsan youths. Prescribed treatment approaches for chemical dependent is what engages the concern of this paper.

Theoretical Framework

Despite that the biological and the psychosocial theories of addiction have failed to explain the phenomena found in substance abuse/addiction and as well not evolving a grand unifying theory of substance and chemical abuse. But however, most medical practitioners view addiction of substance and chemical to be a multimodal process, resting on a foundation of genetic predisposition and a process of social learning. However, the Final Common Pathway Theory of substance and chemical dependency would be considered. Reasons being that the theory postulate that substance/chemical use or abuse is not the starting point but a common endpoint of a unique pattern of growth. A classic example provided by this Final Common Pathway Theory explain that there is no single cause of drug dependency but a multitude of different factors that may have contributed to or detract from an individual's chance of becoming addicted to chemicals. In accordance with the proponents of this theory, social forces, psychological conditions, an internal pain which a person copes with, and the combination of other factors are possible issues that are likely to create genetic predisposition toward substance abuse.

Again, the theory posits that it is very possible for a person who lacks this genetic predisposition for drug dependency to also become addicted to chemicals, if he or she has the proper life experiences. The common emphases here according to the neuro-biological strong support for this theory is that evolution has equipped humans and many other species with a reward system that is activated when the individual engages in some activity that enhances survival. This is to say that the drugs or chemicals of abuse when taken activate the pleasure center or the reward system of the brain. This is why the neuro-biological research findings gave a strong support for the final common pathway model, positing that such situation is

what they call the pharmacological reward potential of the drugs being used (Stahl, 2000; Reynolds & Bada, 2003).

The theory is characterized by an addicted individual who takes to various drugs/chemicals of abuse, creating signal in the brain that indicates falsely, arrival of huge fitness benefit. The signal involves a partial spike in the dopamine levels of the ventral tegmentum and nucleus accumbens regions of the brain. The interconnectivity of these regions of the brain is what form the part of the brain's reward system which is part of what we call the mesolimbic dopamine system of the brain. According to Leshner (1998) the mesolimbic reward system extends from the ventral tegmentum to the nucleus accumbens, with projections to areas such as the limbic system and the orbitofrontal cortex. Whereas, the meso-limbic dopamine system functions as a focal point for the brain's reward system, projecting electrochemical messages to the limbic system (the dash box where emotions are thought to be generated), and the frontal cortex (a region where the brain involves with consciousness and planning).

We choose to opt for this theory because it underpins the fact that drugs and chemical abuse result to five to ten fold increase in the dopamine levels in these regions of the brain and as well it theorizes that when the dopamine levels fall after when the individual stops using drugs and chemicals for a period of time, it posit that the subjective experience is that of a sense of craving. Finally, this theory emphasizes how illicit drugs/chemicals and as well abuse of drugs could alter brain function. For instance, we know that the current drugs of abuse alters the function of the *locus ceruleus* which appears to be the region of the brain that coordinates the body's response to both novel external stimuli and to the internal stimuli that signal danger to the individual.

In order words from the above case studies, this model theory of substance dependence as a common endpoint posit that the phenomenon of drug/chemical addiction is centered on the activation of the brain's reward or pleasure center. This suggest that the in-take of different drugs/chemicals of abuse might activate different nerve pathways, but the end result of it is the eventual activation of the same regions of the brain's pleasure center (Anthony, Arria & Johnson, 1995).

A Historical Analysis of Alcohol, Marijuana, Opiate and Cocaine as Substance-use/Chemicals

Beside alcohol which is a class of organic compounds of ethanol containing hydroxyl groups of CH_3-CH_2-OH, opium, marijuana and cocaine belong to various classes of family plants species containing some chemicals that, when admitted into the human body alters the individual's perception of reality as they find it pleasurable. Opium for instance going by archeological evidence it is cultivated as a crop known as *Papaver somniferum* plant in certain regions of the world which during its brief period of life circle extrude a viscous liquids or soft solids used in nitrocellulose, alcohol, collodion and in the manufacture of explosives. This synthetic compound of similar properties contains sugar, proteins, ammonia NH_3, latex, gums, plant wax, tats, sulphuric and lactic acids, water, meconic acid, and a wide range of alkaloids. However, it was after some thousands of years that the resin was used for medical purposes such as pain management and to control cancer-related pain (Booth, 1996).

In addition, this yellowish viscous liquid or soft solid of plant origin is what we call opium as an English word but when traced to the Greek it is then called opion, meaning poppy juice. Historically, the spread and use of opium began around 4200 B.C. purposely for religious, ritual and for the treatment of children suffering from colic, thus in the passing of time opium due to its effective treatment on sickness, massive diarrhea such as dysentery and virtual relieve from all forms of pain. However, based on medical observations in recent time, opium due to its limited antipsychotic potential it now has a marginal effect in controlling the symptoms of psychotic disorders when there are no other effective treatment for psychosis and it as well control anxiety. Most likely, between these periods 1803 to 1914 and beyond when a pure alkaloid was extracted from opium as an active agent that chemical was later called morphine after the Greek god of dreams. Morphine as a by-product of opium was a nitrogenous waste product but coincidentally happens to control the manifestations of pain in humans. Based on the analytical exploration of chemists on the various chemical compounds found in the sap of the opium, they observed that a total of twenty distinct alkaloids were added to morphine including codeine that could be obtained from the opium plant.

According to Harold (2006) medical science have discovered the use of these alkaloids in morphine or opium for the control of pain or treatment of diarrhea but unfortunately, a number of these alkaloids are now being abused, contributed to a substance-use problem in societies and youths have become physically dependent on such chemicals. For him it all started in 1857 when Alexander Wood invented the hypodermic needle, a device made possible to quickly and painlessly inject substance into the human body. Thus, the belief that morphine was nonaddicting and that it is an ingredient in patent medications that would be used to treat every ailment and for pleasurable purpose is what is still obtainable now. It was this idea that led to the widespread use of morphine in military field hospitals in the mid-nineteenth and twentieth century's, resulting to large epidemics of morphine addiction in United States, Europe and the Far-East.

Another important family of plants that has been a controversial substance of abuse and a subject of many misunderstandings for over a century is that plant which belongs to the member of the Cannabis sativa family of plants popularly known as marijuana. The word Cannabis sativa is a Latin word meaning cultivated hemp which reflects that strains of Cannabis sativa have long been cultivated for the hemp fiber which produces high levels of certain compounds and used to manufacture a number of substances.

According to historical evidence over five thousand years behind Cannabis and other strains of its family plants has being in use in the Far-East specifically by the Chinese physicians for the treatment of malaria, constipation, pain of childbirth, and used for wine, and as well for surgical anesthetic. Based on Robsin (2001) and Grinspoon & Bakalar (1993) Cannabis due to its potential compounds found in it strains it has become a useful medicinal properties purposely for medicine and psychoactive effect. For instance physicians in the Western world have used marijuana as an analgesic medicine to reduce pain without inducing unconsciousness, hypnotic, treatment for migraine headaches, and as an anticonvulsant. In 1838 some physicians used the anticonvulsant properties of cannabis to control the terror and excitement which was observed in a patient who had contracted a viral disease from a warm-

blooded animal (rabies) through the use of hashish. For them from 1908, cannabis was observed to have being disfavoured as a side effect against opiate abuse. This was as well in line with other researcher's observation that the chemicals in marijuana plant were either ineffective or at least less effective than pharmaceuticals as it has being introduced as part of the fight against disease.

Over the years marijuana has been a controversial recreational substance of abuse this was as a result of its medical potentials and value utilized, in the fight against disease, treatment of nausea sometimes caused by cancer chemotherapy, and as well to relieve one of the symptoms California and the rest of them in the United States began to adopt measures after legislative debates to approve the medicinal use of marijuana, research in the medical field since 1970s had influenced the minds of physicians in the Northern Hemisphere of the chemicals value found in the marijuana plant. According to Smith (1997) and Green (1998) the report that physicians of the West got from selected chemicals found in marijuana plant, could control nausea caused by cancer in a patient who is addicted in the smoking of marijuana. In addition, during the 1980s research has suggested that the practice of smoking marijuana was helpful in the treatment of glaucoma and as well relieving an individual of the symptoms of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Thus, this sparked the interest of physicians about chemicals found in marijuana plant. Hence, it was from these medical evaluation that the drug Marinol was introduced as a synthetic version of one of the chemicals found in marijuana purposely to control severe nausea.

This has encouraged the smoking and abuse of marijuana in Bayelsa State and other part of the country because it is believed that it helps patients with multiple sclerosis, theumatoid arthritis, and chronic pain conditions. More so, from medical analysis physicians had utilized a synthetic analog of THC known as CT-3 compound used effectively in controlling neuropathic pain and it is believed that it has no adverse effects in the experimental subjects. However, in spite of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency and Government through its legislative arm haven legitimized the prohibition of medical use for marijuana, thus abusers of marijuana have sought ways to enhance the effects of the chemicals in the plant through distributors or sale's point by adding other substances to the marijuana before smoking it, or by using strains with the highest possible concentrations of the compounds thought to cause marijuana's effects.

The third category of family plants species with chemical content being abused by human in all part of the world since the mid 1980s is cocaine. Historical evidence has it that the chemical substance in cocaine is derived from a member of the plant species known as Erythroxylon coca that produce neurotoxin in its leaves with the intention to destroy the nervous system of bugs that might try to ingest its leaves. The coca plant is mostly found in the regions of Peru, Bolivia, and Java as its soil enables it to thrive in the higher elevations. Thus, its substance which is neurotoxin or cocaine was able to ward off most of the insects that would strip the coca plant of its leaves. According to Hahn & Hoffman (2001) it was noticed five thousand years ago that the chewing of the leaves of coca plant could ease the feelings of fatigue, thirst, and hunger, enabling the individual to exert energy for longer periods of time. For them the coca plant could be traced to when the Inca Empire was at its height and the inhabitants of Incas used the neurotoxin substance or liquid for their religious ceremonies as a medium of

exchange and as part of their burial rituals. Significantly, prior to the arrival of Columbus's famous voyages to the Americas, coca plant's was generally reserved and used by the upper classes whose dominance over the agricultural and infrastructural sectors necessitated their influence and control of the sacred cult that secured captives for religious sacrifices and labourers for agricultural work. Perhaps, it was those early European explorers who observed that by giving native workers of Incas coca leaves to chew while they work the workers would be more productive. Thus, it was for this reason coca plant became associated with the exploitation of South America by Spanish settlers, who encouraged its widespread use (McKay et al; 2007).

However, in as much as the primary use of coca leaves was to help the natives of Inca and Aztec Empires to work more efficiently at high altitudes, European scientists during and after the era of the Scientific Revolution explored the biosphere of South America and took interest in the coca plant and thereafter isolated the compounds that made it so effective in warding off hunger and fatigue. It has been observed that coca leaves actually helps the chewer absorb some of the phosphorus chemical elements such as vitamins, calcium and nutritional content of the mixture. Hence, from that period till date, the practice of chewing coca leaves, mixed with lime obtained from sea shells or drinking its liquid in the form of tea brewed from the leaves has being a continued practice. But it was only in the late 1850s that Albert Neiman a chemist after he had isolated a chemical compound from the coca leaves which he obtained and later became cocaine.

From this accomplishment researchers in the science field ventured into the production of large amounts of relative pure cocaine for research purposes. Few of their discoveries points to the fact that when a person is orally administered with cocaine he or she feels good, hence they extract substance from the coca leaf which is then used to make wide range of popular drinks, wines, and elixirs. Another of such is the involvement of an injection of concentrated cocaine into the bloodstream with a new invention known as the hypodermic needle. Nevertheless, what was lacking was the absence of effective pharmaceuticals for most human ills, experimented with cocaine concentration as a possible agent to treat disease, thus this was no less a figure than Sigmund Freud's experimentation with cocaine, thinking it is a cure for depression or possible cure for narcotic withdrawal symptoms (Byck, 1987).

The fourth category of chemical substance, owning to a class of organic compounds of hydroxyl group of OH, containing beverages at will that has being abused by human is ethyl alcohol. Historical account has it that mead, a form of sweet alcoholic beer made from fermented honey and water commonly used during the latter part of the Stone Age around 8000 B.C. This thick liquid was quite nutritious, providing both vitamins and amino acids to its user's diet. Going by scientific observation or hypothesis ethyl alcohol is an extraordinary source of energy which the human body is capable to contain its energy as it can from fat and far more energy gram, obtained from carbohydrates or proteins. Although this facts were not understood by the people of the past, as they went ahead to recognize alcohol as liquid containing beverages such as wine and beer which became an essential part of the individual's diet, a belief that has continued until contemporary time. This alcoholic substance that is in the form of wine over time has become central to daily life not only to the upper class and

soldiers but to the commoners as well and they enjoy continual intoxication of it as a religious routine.

Effects of Recreational Chemicals of Abuse on Average Users in Bayelsa State

The choice of making use of recreational chemicals such as alcohol, marijuana, opiate and cocaine varies from individual to individual, reasons being that these drugs narcotic analgesics and its variety of compounds and chemical structure from opiates, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and cannabidiol (CBD) of Cannabis sativa, and tropical analgesic and anesthetic which are gotten from cocaine. All of which are pharmaceutical agents, used in time past in the treatment of wide range of conditions like the substance in marijuana used in the fight against disease, treatment for cancer and suffering from certain illness after receiving chemotherapy treatments. As for cocaine and narcotic analgesics (opiate) are useful in the control of pain of cancer and to control acute or chronic pains and as well severe diarrhea and cough related to some diseases.

However, on a general bases the choice of people making use of recreational chemicals or drugs are centered on individual choice and multiple influencing factors on the individual's decision. For some studies it is because the chemicals or drugs make users feel good after using it, to have pleasurable effects such as activation of the brain involved in sexual desire and reproduction for the species and to exert energy while working. Whereas, behavioural psychologist and research scientist points to peer pressure, state of the mind, sense of pleasure from individual's, moral discomfort or increase in the individual's sense of discomfort and possible development of disease or illness at a later time (Harold, 2006).

Being one of the administrative units or one of the thirty-six states of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, created on October 1, 1996 by late General Sani Abacha, Bayelsa State constitutes the largest concentration of Ijo communities of the Niger Delta. Its history of rich local resources found in her ecological zones provided differing resources for exchange among its inhabitants. Perhaps, that may suggest a possible reason for her early contact with Europe largely involved in the exploitation of her rich local and natural resources before the discovery of the course and termination of the River Niger by Richard and John Lander in 1830 and within the period 1800 when Bayelsa State was formerly recognized as the Oil Rivers which she played a vital role in the Industrial Revolution in England. During the Industrial Revolution in 1800 Bayelsa State did not only provided vegetable oil which served as raw material for industries and lubricant for industrial machines but as well her people were engaged in distilleries of local gin in the southern part of the state. According to Gesiye (1999) it was in 1989 that the Rivers State Industrial Directorate toke notice of the activities of fourteen local gin distilleries in Southern Ijaw in present day Bayelsa State where palm-wine obtained from raphia palm were converted into gin. Observably, it was the oldest of all other industries in the Central Niger Delta of Bayelsa State.

However, locally distilled gin known as "illicit" recreational chemicals were observed being produced in large quantity during and after colonial era. This was purposely to protect the imported chemical gin from local competition but it rather created reward potential for manufacturers, sellers and equally pleasurable effects from the chemical by users or drinkers. Like the emphases placed on basic laws of behavioural psychology which notes that the

outcome of social learning process is based on novice being taught on how to take in and enjoy the recreational chemical drugs when he or she consumes a quantity through variety of sources such as cultural/social influences, social feedback mechanisms and individual life goals. All of these aid individual decisions to use recreational chemicals or chemical drugs for specific goals or values.

On the other hand, one basic pharmacological rule is that whenever a chemical is introduced into human body, there is the tendency of an element of risk. Reason being that every chemical agent has the potential to cause harm to its user, although the degree of risk varies as a result of a number of factors such as the specific chemical being used and the individual's state of health. On the basis of research and systematic investigation it has become obvious that the curative powers of chemicals have been felt and as well noticed. Take for instance throughout the history of most societies of the world, the identification of an effective plants substances induced on patients with illness and disease have being an important activity as some of the extracts have proven useful in contemporary medicine. Unfortunately, clinical testing reveals some troubling side effects of the active acidity of these chemical compounds which the various constituent elements of the substances composed of carload or genetic material of fruit fly and carbon compounds. More so, chemical substances/components houses over eleven million organic compounds of chemical agents that are of importance and danger. Take for instance, more than two thousand separate metabolites are found in an individual who take in marijuana into the body. According to researchers, these metabolites may remain present in the body for weeks after an episode of the marijuana substance have been taken. The adverse reaction of that marijuana drug-induced effect is always on users whose occurrence of panic reactions, psychotic reactions and psychotic disorders are observed (Aftalion, 1991).

In contemporary time several youths all over the world have taken to chemical/drug addiction, their believe is that the use of these chemicals/drugs make them feel good, high and energetic after using them, thus they wish to repeat the experience and as well preoccupy themselves with the use of these chemicals and drugs even at inappropriate times, using these chemicals/drugs to avoid or control withdrawal symptoms (Dygert & Minelli, 1993). Take for instance along the Nigerian coast, Bayelsa State is described as the heart of the Niger Delta where a large concentration of Ijo communities resides in their various ecological zones providing differing resources for exchange. In her environment plants are one major component which constitutes a source of food for both man and animals. Thus, over time the inhabitants of this geographical space have put plants to various other uses such as; cosmetics, furniture, transportation, herbal rituals and most importantly for drugs. Going by archaeological and medical research it has become obvious that there exist a close relationship between vegetation and the rest of the constituent elements of her environment. Hence, this relationship is what have spurred the exotic cultivation of edible fruits plants of all value such as; *Ceiba pentandra, Alchornea cordifolia, Irvingia gabonensis* (African Mango), *Annona murioata* (sour-sop),*Capsioum frutescene, Carica papaya* and *Psidium guajava, Vernonia amygdlina, Amaranthus caudatus, Saccharum officinarum* and etc. Beside these indigenous cultivated plants there are several other medicinal plants in Bayelsa state such as; *Monechma (buoselegha)* used in the relief of stomach ache and rheumatism, *Leea guineensis (afoko,* a blood tonic), and *Adenia ciseampeloides (sikapamba,* used in the relief of stomach ache in pregnant women), and as well as *Artocarpus communis, Manihot esculenta* and *Colocasia antiquorum* (Tamadou, 2019).

However, the issues surrounding an average Bayelsan youth of being addicted to chemical drugs are as a result of the changing economic and political climate going round the globe through the use of food, the spread of global entertainment/fashion and the unfortunate flooding of consumption of chemical drugs. All of these have made the globe an increasingly borderless world which cut-across borders, thereby placing side-by-side addiction to chemical drugs and injection of drugs as risk factor for spreading blood-borne diseases such as HIV and hepatitis B and C as the biggest issues making wave in contemporary times in the twenty-first century. According to World Health Organization (WHO) the practice of using drugs injection by average youth in several countries of the world is reported to have increased from 126 in 1997 to 300 and above in 2017. Consequently, injecting of illicit chemical drugs, continuing inhalant of intoxicating chemicals and the increasing rate of alcohol/tobacco addiction and as well as the consumption of chemicals has being a major risk factor in spreading blood-borne diseases and hepatitis. The result of all of these is the increasing death toll of approximately 47 and 12 percent of average young men and women who involves themselves in chemical addiction (Rebecca, 2001).

Medical Complications of Common Narcotic Drugs and Anaesthetic Substances of Abuse on Addicted People in Bayelsa State

Research in the medical field has proved the gravitational potential effect of these narcotic drugs, powerful natural/chemical stimulant drug, coke, a psychoactive stimulant drugs known as marijuana and hashish and as well as an addictive drug or substance produced by fermentation known as ethanol. All of these intoxicating drugs and chemical substances are derived from fermented fruits of beverages, a dark resinous substance made from a milky juice of the parent drug opium, a crystalline white alkaloid powder from the leaves of coca shrub, and a chopped leaves gotten from cannabis sativa or cannabis indica.

For Donatelle (2001) the dynamics characterizing the behavioral interaction of drugs is in similitude to the chemicals produced naturally within the body. This is the reason why most painkiller drugs are liken to endorphins manufactured within. For this cause he acknowledged that most human body respond resulting from chemical reactions consumed. Thus, the negative reaction observed is as a result of the electrical charge that drugs possesses and the chemical structure that is in it is similar to the chemicals that occur naturally in the human body. Hence, this can affect the physical functioning of the human body in many different ways. In accordance with the receptor site theory, drugs attach themselves to specialized cells in the body due to its shape, size, electrical charge, and the chemical properties it possesses. The theory proposes that must chemical drugs and substances attaches themselves to multiple receptor sites located throughout the body in places like the heart and blood system, the lungs, liver, kidneys, brain, and gonads. Thus, the physiological activity of drugs of abuse and its effect whenever a chemical is introduced into human body there is an element of risk because chemical agent present potentials to cause harm to the individual. Cocaine for instance when consumed it enters the bloodstream through the lungs in less than one minute and reaches the brain in less than three minutes and when it binds at the receptor sites in the central nervous system, it then produces not only a pleasurable feelings but increases te heart rate, blood pressure, loss of appetite, loss of weight, convulsion and muscle twitching, irregular heartbeat, and eventually it leads to death due to overdose.

For marijuana, some noticeable effect is the dilation of the eyes' blood vessels, smokers of the drug exhibit coughing, dry mouth and throat, low blood pressure, and mild muscular weakness. More so, the study carried out by Laurence and Bennett (1992) reveals that those who are chronic users of the drug between ten years and above they are likely to suffer of lungs damage, suppression of the immune system, causes blood pressure, impaired memory function, and stillbirth or miscarriage for women. They further suggested that the chemical substance in marijuana can restrain the testosterone production in the masculine gender. This is because it can cause chromosomal breakage in both ova and sperm. This is made possible because of the crossbreeding genetic top-grade cannabis sativa that has a punch very similar to that of hashish Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), a psychoactive substance in marijuana that contains high concentration of THC and hash oil producing percolating solvent of dried marijuana of 70% THC.

Main while ethanol a prototype of an intoxicant substance or chemical compounds found in bear, wine, liquor, and liqueurs possess a negative behavioural effects on human. Alcohol causes psychological and physical effect and as well reduces human blood concentration to 0.60%. Due to the high level of poisonous elements in alcohol, when taken in during party, campus games or activities, and during hang-out with friends or colleagues after the day work have today caused a lot of damages such as; respiratory depression, irregular breathing pattern, bluish skin, pale, and the most dramatic effects of all is the reduction of nerve transmissions resulting in the depression of the central nervous system from functioning. According to Tamadou (2020) when depression in the central nervous system is observed to be deepening, there will be noticeable depressed vital functions. For him, ethanol as a diuretic drug causes increase of urinary output which as well could result to automatic dehydration from the cerebral tissues. When this happens the mitochondria will not be able carry out their normal functions, thus the addicted fellow will begin to notice immediate and long-term effects and symptoms of severe headaches, indigestion and heartburn, cancer, among other pathological complications.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Reflecting from the analysis so far, it is essential to state here that chemical substance categorized as medications contain some element of carbon chemical compounds, linking molecular structure to substance function, purposely for pain relief, anti-fever, and its general use to fight against illness and disease. On the contrary, obsessive addiction of recreational and illicit substance or drugs by youths in Bayelsa state either through subcutaneous injection, intramuscular injection, oral ingestion, intravenous injection inhalation, and inunction or suppositories methods. This misuse of illicit and recreational psychoactive drugs considered to be the use of a drug purposely for wrong intension. Take for instance using pain killer drug for the treatment of headache can be referred to as drug abuse or excessive use of any drug. Thus, this art among youths have resulted to possible hazards, become victims of drug-related crime, go through increase of heart rate, blood pressure, loss of appetite, muscle twitching, convulsions and can cause chromosomal breakage in both ova and sperm of young people.

Due to the alarming rate in the use of illicit substance and the abuse of drugs among youth in Bayelsa State and the country at large in recent time, we propose that the government through the watch dog of the society (media) to enlighten the public about this chemical menace to

Bayelsans. Educating Bayelsan people of all class both the working class, farmers, traders, and students of this menace will go a long way. Thus, besides having alliance with foreign governments to stop drug trafficking and taking a concerted effort to arrest dealers, we recommend for a multimodal approach to chemical drug education. This approach is absolutely free from scare tactics rather teaches people to control drugs, as opposed to allowing rugs to control them. More so, educators, parents, and policy makers all of their time, money and efforts are needed to support youths in Bayelsa State in offering them love and security as an essential method for building youths with productive and meaningful lives.

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