Great Britain and Italy Drug Abuse Comparison

Q1. In Italy, the people who use drugs mostly are seen to be students as compared to the Great Britain where the majority drug users are adults (Mladovsky, Allin, Masseria, Hernandez-Quevedo, McDaid & Mossialos 60). In Great Britain, it’s said that one in three adults was or is using drugs. In Great Britain, the most used drugs include cannabis, heroin and cocaine, which is administered through injection into the bloodstream. In Italy, the most popular drugs are marijuana and cocaine that are sniffed or smoked. In Italy, the cause of drug usage in young adults is seen to be the peer influence of those already addicted. The other reason may be due to education pressure as most of these youngsters think that after take drugs they will find a relief in their studies. In Great Britain, the majority of the adults using drugs may be the victims of family pressures and the hard life that these people are experiencing in coping up with a tight economic situation in Great Britain (Strom, Kimmel & Hennesy 504). The patterns in the two countries can be compared as there are major similarities as seen above.

Q2. Since, In Italy those involved in drug abuse are youngsters, there should be set an adequate education to sensitize the youths on the effects of these substances. By doing this, young people will see drug abuse as harmful, which will decrease their chances to start taking drugs. These efforts are critical in helping youth and the overall population to comprehend the dangers of drug abuse. Parents, teachers and medical and public health experts must continue sending the message that medication need tends to be anticipated if one never abuses drugs. In
these states, the system connected is seen to decrease the utilization of the drug at a high rate (Mladovsky et al. 75). In the UK, to reduce this, there should be set the harsh legislation regarding the abuse of drugs. The strict laws can counteract drug abuse and will induce some fear in those using the drugs hence they will tend to stop the use of such substances. There should also be an education team created to sensitize the general public on the effects and subsequent outcome of the use of drugs. It will help those who are ignorantly using such substances to think about their fate (Strom et al. 594).

Q3. In Great Britain, innovation and technology are being used to inspire the selling of the drugs. Ultimately, this has caused online trafficking where one can purchase drugs on the Internet and can simply get them as the substance is delivered by Royal Mail (Strom et al. 712). Drug traffickers are again moving to selling fluid cocaine, which has influences the transportation of these drugs. Liquid cocaine is a current technique for carrying drugs. In Italy, cannabis is delivered from Afghanistan. In both nations, the drugs are distributed by common people to the drug users, and they sell the substances in small amounts to facilitate the acquisition by all in need of it (Mladovsky et al. 90).

Q4. In Italy, a total of 1,425 issues and 2,040 interventions were recorded by 308 pharmacy practitioners, which resulted from the non-prescription use of pharmaceutical substances. The main reason that can be articulated with this is that in places where such cases are witnessed people are seen taking drugs more than anywhere else, and human health is mostly assumed. While, in Great Britain, about 10% of the deaths are caused with this phenomenon the main reason for this may be ignorance and illiteracy.

Q5. The alcohol industry in Italy produces about 40% of world alcohol production. Most of it is used locally. Students readily buy different liquors as the sellers are more interested in
selling the alcohol rather than the age of those buying the substance. It has continually increased the rate of drug abuse among the youngsters. In Great Britain, the majority of alcohol is imported while little is made locally. Still, some local brews are popular among most people. These liquors have a lot of health impacts that has caused many deaths among their users (Strom et al. 184).
Works Cited
