

Different ways physical symptoms essay

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The purpose of this research is to discover the long term effects that marijuana may have on the body and mind. Marijuana has no physically addictive qualities and is widely regarded as a casual drug however the use of marijuana is increasing as is the potency. Marijuana is changing too much to be able to deem it safe or that its health benefits outweigh its negative effects, until we have a clear study that says otherwise marijuana should be illegal and its effects should be studied more. Marijuana affects your brain and body in different ways, physical symptoms I include, dizziness, dilated eyes, increased appetite and slowed reaction time.

Mental effects can be anything from elation, relaxation, increased interest and creativity to time distortion, paranoia and anxiety. THC is the active chemical in marijuana and it affects your entire brain, but mostly affects the hippocampus, nucleus accumbens and amygdala. The amount of THC contained in the average strain now is around 13%, 20 years ago it was closer to 4%.

NIH 1) The potency is rapidly increasing, as are the amount of users, especially youth. Close to half of the population has used marijuana at least once in their lives. (WebMD 1) With the growing amounts of THC found Hamilton Gentry 2 in the marijuana the effects on the brain and body are changing. The act of being high prevents new memories from being formed and is typically referred to as “Greening Out.” Marijuana is a very lucid drug and is thought to be something that inspires creativity by populating your mind. This is where health concerns begin to be raised.

Different strains of marijuana can create a different high and affect different parts of your body during your high. Sativa is a very mental and thoughtful

high where as Indict can be described as something that is a more harsh and heavier body high.

If we can differentiate and mass produce something that affects the brain or body to a different extent out of something that is supposed to be natural, is it really an trial? With the rising TECH percentage and the mass production of the drug that can take on a NY characteristic the idea of lab created marijuana is not only relevant but it is almost impossible el to overlook. Altering the plant so that it is more potent and breeding the different plants t gather to create “ hybrid” strains that contain both the effects of Static and Indict can hardly b e considered natural anymore. With so many trying the drug at its increased potency level ND not really knowing what goes into it anymore, performing research to discover if the dry ugh affects the brain is absolutely imperative.

Emergency room visits related to marijuana have nee early doubled, from 66, 000 in 2004 to 1 29, 000 in 2011 , according to the Substance Abuse and Men tall Health Services Administration. In addition, because it is so easy to get high now due to the rising potency of the drug mental addiction to the drug has skyrocketed, to 1 in 1 1 l n adults and 1 in 6 in teenagers (NIH 2) Recently, a study was performed by researchers at Northwestern and Hat-vary d University. This study took 40 students ages 1825, 20 of which smoke marijuana at least once a week and Hamilton Gentry 3 20 that do not and have never used the drug. After conducting their research using Mrs. they were able to determine that two of the emotional and motivational controlling g parts of the brain, the magical and the nucleus acumen’s, are

affected adversely by marijuana. The studies have shown increased size and different shape of the nucleus accumbens which “is at the core of motivation, the core of pleasure and pain, and every decision that you make,” explained Dry. Hans Beerli, a researcher at Northwestern University. This study not only focused on those with long term use but began to investigate the brains of casual users which were chain smokers like the heavy users but at a much slower pace.

At the end of the experiment the casual users could be identified in the study, it was obvious that there was a difference from both extremes. This challenges the age old idea that casual marijuana use won't hurt you at all. In another study, Dry.

Gillian, an instructor at Harvard University; studied the behavior of a chronic smoker named Emma to learn more about motivation, decision making, focus, memory and mental dependence. Emma was asked to complete a series of tests that could be affected by high amounts of THC, such as: the ability to delay gratification or monetary reward (\$30 dollars today or \$45 in 10 days), motivation (a harder game offering a bigger payout), risk taking (asked to go bungee jumping and eat high cholesterol foods), and memory (read a list of words and asked to repeat words back). To finish off, when she was done she was asked if she craved a joint, she answered “somewhat.” This is the sign of mental addiction, after completing roughly 3 hours worth of tasks she felt compelled to smoke marijuana. Altering the reward system of your brain is another issue that is being brought to the forefront of the argument, Dry. Follow, the expounder Of the National Institute on Drug

Abuse, has reminded us that part Wino on Saturday and having the TECH in your system the next day can hinder motivation concerning school work Hamilton Gentry 4 due to the fact that there is no reward except for getting the paper done.

“Worrying memory is key for learning,” Dr. Beerier said. “If I were to design a substance that is bad for college students, it would be marijuana. The one drug that many people believe to be relatively safe is actually the worst thing to expose youth to due to their still growing brains and learning still taking place. Several studies have been performed on rats to test how the TECH will affect the mice brains in life.

For example, rats exposed to TECH from their time in utero up until their adolescence show learning and memory problems later in life in addition to cognitive impairments. During the aging process people lose neurons in the hippocampus which decreases the ease and speed of learning new information. A study that exposed the animals to TECH everyday for 1/3rd of their lives showed that the level of nerve cell loss equaled that of unexposed animals twice their age.

(NIH 2) The most prevalent question for those studying this is “if a chronic user stops using drugs that contain TECH will the effects on the brain go away?” In short, yes. After weeks, about the amount of time it takes to flush marijuana out of your system for a drug test, brain function returned to normal in all cited tests. In conclusion, constant use of marijuana compounds the effects on the brain but as soon as the TECH exposure is cut off the brain will eventually return to normal.

Not only the brain but the body is affected as well. Swelling of the blood vessel in the eyes is what gives that trademark red and glassy look, heartbeat speeds up by about 2050 beats per minute due to the stimulation despite the relaxed feel that comes with the effects, and the harsh smoke can damage your lungs and throat. (WebMD) Many who frequent TTYL smoke marijuana consistently have a severe cough that can lead to upper respiratory problems later in Hamilton Gentry's life. Despite not having the added chemicals of cigarettes the act of inhalation is the same and this can create acute chest illness and an increased chance of lung infection. In addition, it is possible that smoking marijuana could contribute to lung cancer due to the carcinogenesis in the plant but this has not been proven, just speculated. The reason this is a concern is because of the smoke form of the plant has a large amount of enzymes that convert certain benign molecules in cancer causing molecules at an increased rate. Holding the smoke in for longer exposes the lungs to the carcinogenic smoke for an extended period of time, which makes the process accelerate even more.

This however, has not been proven and an unidentified active ingredient in the plant mess to protect against the increased conversion rate which disproves most of the studies regarding the increased possibility of cancer. In another study in the Journal of the International Neurophysiology Society by an experiment similar to the one at Northwestern and Harvard Universities was conducted in 2003 with over 1 000 people. This study found almost none of the same evidence that the more current study found. Only 8 of the 1, 188 people showed the same symptoms as the participants found in the current study.

The differentiation found in the brain in this study can be ruled as an outlier whereas in the current study it was close to law. In fact the only things that were found to be even remotely wrong with the chronic users was their memory and it ' Was in the acceptable safety range due to the health benefits of the drug. Is this due to the rising amount of THC found in marijuana or was the current study simply less thorough than the past SST? In the current study each patient was only given one MR. which leaves out the (slim) possibility of the sample group having a similar tendency that has the same effect on the brain.

For example, alcohol. The Hamilton Gentry 6 study has given us good data but the thoroughness was severely lacking and this jeopardizes the validity of the results. The health benefits of marijuana aren't often talked about but should at least enter the discussion if the drug is being treated as a danger. From stopping the pain and spread of certain cancer cells (different from the possible carcinogenic cells created mentioned earlier) to easing the pain of multiple sclerosis and preventing seizures. It has health benefits, but many only see it as a harmful drug. Reducing anxiety, increasing appetite and promoting health why rest may not mean like very important things to many but for some marijuana is the only thing that can help them feel calm or get a good night's rest.

Aside from the specifically disease treatment health benefits it has a plethora of other effects that make it a very useful tool for some that struggle with everyday issues. In summary, much of the research points to negative long term health effects and many problems that could end up affecting you for

life. However, negative changes in attention and drive last less than 24 hours and most, if not all, other negative health effects return to normal a month after use is discontinued. Psychiatry Reports) A concrete and definitive study is necessary to test the long term effects of marijuana on the brain and body. Debates between negative and neutral positive effects on mental and physical health while using marijuana are split right down the middle, just like legalization of the drug. The one reason why no tests that give a definitive answer have been performed, legality.

Until the drug is legalized we won't know what it will do to us, but to legalize it we need to know how we will react to chronic use. Study after study shows that marijuana is not doing the damage that it is portrayed to be causing by big name research studies that are influenced by certain interest groups. At the moment it is Hamilton Gentry 7 illegal, and the only concrete research we have is that the drug's long term effects may cap at a month and won't affect people after it's completely out of the system. Within the next 10 years a more clear picture will be formed, but at this point we just don't know enough to justify dubbing this drug as something safe for recreational use. Hamilton Gentry 8 Reflection 1 .

What is your thesis statement? Copy and paste here. Marijuana is changing too much to be able to deem it safe or that its health benefits outweigh its negative effects, until we have a clear study that says otherwise marijuana should be illegal and its effects should be studied more. 2. Who is your audience? You and my classmates, I am writing in a way that communicates the information but provides scientific evidence behind it to establish my

credibility and make the paper SE me very research focused despite having an emotional topic. 3. What kinds of rhetorical strategies did you employ in order to persuade you our audience? (Ethos, pathos, logos, others?) Provide one specific example of a rhetorical star taste that you use in your essay. Seed Logos in my paper, for a research paper this is the most relevant and e effective rhetorical strategy.

Only 8 of the 88 people showed the same symptoms as the Patti . NET found in the current study. ” (JINN 1) 4.

How is the evidence you use especially relevant to your audience? The brunt of my evidence is research studies about my topic. As I said earlier I was trying to approach this from a scientific standpoint that everyone could understand. Ex planning negative health effects to academics through science is the most effective way to do the at. 5.

How is your organization especially relevant to your audience? Hamilton Gentry 9 My essay organization simply divided up each study or question and gave it a separate paragraph. 1 . Which peer comments did you use in your revisions? Which did you ignore? Be specific and explain why you used or ignored them. Was absent for peer reviews. So I didn't receive any feedback but still felt strop Eng about this. 2. What did you do particularly well in this essay? (You might point to a particular paragraph or even a particular sentence.

) What makes this part noteworthy? Live my use of evidence and commentary on the evidence was the strong est. part of this say, there

wasn't anything incredibly specific but feel that overall it's very strong; 3. If you had more time, which part would you continue to work on? Why?

Suppose cleaning up the latter half would be good, it's not bad I just feel that the front half is stronger. 4. Did you enjoy choosing your own topic or would you have preferred an assigned topic? Can go either way to be honest, I liked the freedom from this but I think an exciting research topic would be fine too. For example everyone could write down their topics and then you assign random topics from the pool to everyone, so we effectively research the inter SST Off peer. That could be fun. 5.

How would you change this research assignment? Please be specific! Your comments help me generate and revise assignments for future classes. I greatly appreciate your suggestions and feedback! Hamilton Gentry ID wouldn't change this, this is a good project and it's valuable to us because we have to learn to do this since it appears it'll be happening a lot no matter what major you are. The study was conducted with 40 college students, 20 who smoked and 20 who didn't. The study showed that several parts of the brain were affected by the use of marijuana.

All of the researchers involved in this project are specialized neuroscience. I plan to use this source to showcase the dangers of marijuana on the brain, this will allow me to give adverse commentary on the subject. Rating, Melinda, MD. " Marijuana Marijuana Use and Effects of Marijuana.

" We BMW. WebMD, October 2014. Web. 05 NOV. 2014. This source is a compilation of research about the effects of marijuana on the brain and body. This is laid out well and easy to understand which will allow me to take

the basic points and effects of the drug and reiterate them for my audience. This is a relatively short article but the quality and density of the information is my objective.

The article speaks about Hamilton Gentry 11 physical and mental effects while using the drug in addition to the accompanying risks. I plan to use this article to give basic information about the drug for someone who does not know the effects. Follow, Nora D. , MD. " Marijuana. " How Does Marijuana Use Affect Your Brain and Body? National Institute on Drug Abuse, 13 July 2012. Web.

05 Nov. 2014. This source bridges the gap between the current research and the basic information I have about the drug offering an in depth analysis of the effects of the drug and its effects on the body and brain explained through science. This source provides a scientific explanation of how the drug works and gives an in depth description of its effects and the consequences that could be suffered on you.

I plan to use this source as material that will back up other research that I have, I see this is a complementary source because of how it explains things. Rearmament, Paul. " Why the Media's Overmastering on Marijuana Effects on the Brain Is Faulty.

" Alternate Drugs. Alternate, n. D. Web. 18 Nov.

2014. Attempted to create a short rebuttal to the overwhelming amount of negative studies and evidence that I was using. This makes discussion more of an option than giving the reader a one sided view of the topic.

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