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Analysis of Hepatotoxic and Lipidic Profiles in Students of an Institution of Private Higher Education, Since the Use of Licit Drugs

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ABSTRACT

A Introduction: In most countries, drug use is regulated by official bodies that determine which substances can be consumed. However, in many countries, alcoholic beverages and cigarettes, for example, are licit drugs although their consumption is usually of no medicinal purpose. According to the World Health Organization, alcohol dependence affects about 10 to 12% of the world's population and alcohol is recognized as a major cause of mortality and disability. One in 20 deaths is attributed to the consumption of alcohol, a licit drug that kills more than AIDS, tuberculosis and violence together, warns the WHO. **Objective:** The objective of this project is to analyze hepatotoxic and lipid profiles in students of a private higher education institution, due to the use of licit drugs. **Methodology:** The study was a cross-sectional, experimental, quantitative and qualitative study, in which the hepatic and lipid biochemical aspects of licit drug users and the sample profile were evaluated based on a questionnaire, the total sample of the study added 300 individuals representing the population total. **Results and Discussion:** Based on the results it was verified that 205 (68.3%) of the students answered that they consumed at least one or more drugs in the month, being only alcohol, and only 95 (31.7%) did not use any drugs damn it. Among women, 218 (72.7%), drink and only, 28 (11.3%) do not drink. Regarding men, 27 (50%) drink and 27 (50%) do not drink. The level of consumption was observed that, 139 (46.3) consume five or more doses of alcoholic beverage on one occasion, and 83 (27.8%) drink more than once in the month. **Conclusion:** According to the data, it is inferred that there was a strong incidence in the consumption of alcohol, since the Tobacco did not have significant samples

Keywords: Hepatotoxic analysis, Lipid analysis, Licit drugs.

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