FENTANYL !

Fentanyl is a drug that looks like a white powder. It was first synthesized by doctor Paul Janssenin Belgium ine the late 1950s. Its analgesic potential is about 100 times greater than that of morphine. Fentanyl was introduced into medical practice in the 1960s as an intravenous anesthetic. Fentanyl is a controlled narcotic in most countries. Fentanyl is injected intravenously or orally, its anesthetic action works 30 seconds later and lasts 20 to 30 minutes.

Fentanyl is a stronger pain reliever, like morphine, codeine, oxycodone and mathadone. Fentanyl is used to treat severe, persistent (long-term) chronic pain in people who need constant relief and who are taking over opioid (narcotic) drugs. It works on the brain to increase pain tolerance.

The euphoric effect of fentanyl compares to a feeling of absolute fullness. A deep calm that dissipates very quickly. But, taken in overdose, fentanyl produces much more dangerous effects. Quickly, the person falls asleep. In the short term, fentanyl can cause nausea, vomiting, constipation, drowsiness, dizziness, headeache. There may be damage to short term memory or long term memory. But also at the level of the sleep-wake cycle. We can also have sequelae whiche are also more permanent at the level of vision, or olfaction, for example.

The person taking fentanyl will fall asleep very quickly. Fentanyl binds to several receptors distributed throughout the brain, especially where the headquarters of breathing is located. Breathing will become more complicated and oxygen will be lacking. The level of carbon dioxide increases in the blood, the person becomes intoxicated.

We can detect that someone is taking fentanyl because that person will have weak and slow breathing, loss of consciousness, drowsiness, pale or blue lips and nails, tight pupils, low body temperature or clammy skin as well as gurgling or snoring.

The risk of fentanyl addiction is one of the hightest of the drugs.