



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Investigating the Use of Drugs as a Treatment Method in Jurisprudence and the Laws of the Subject

Nasek Hame Saeed¹, Siamak Jafarzadeh^{2*}, Reza Nikkhah³^{1,2,3} Faculty of Literature and Human Sciences, Department of Islamic Jurisprudence and Law, University of Urmia, Urmia, Iran

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ABSTRACT

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This study examines the place of narcotics in medicine from the perspective of argumentative jurisprudence. Islamic jurisprudence is based on the principle of the sanctity of the use of drugs, except in cases of necessity and to save human life. The use of these substances in treatment can be considered an effective and useful method within the framework of jurisprudence and legal regulations and in accordance with the principles of medical ethics. There is scientific evidence that the controlled use of some narcotics, such as morphine and codeine, plays an effective role in controlling severe pain in cancer and surgical patients. In the field of mental health, despite some potential benefits, the use of drugs to treat psychiatric disorders is associated with serious problems, such as the risk of dependence. The available evidence on the use of cannabinoid compounds in the treatment of epilepsy, Parkinson's disease and MS is also limited and contradictory. Therefore, the biggest challenge for the In formulating the rules for the use of drugs in treatment, the aim is to strike a balance between the need for treatment and the prevention of abuse, which underlines the need to review traditional approaches to drugs and develop new legal and ethical frameworks. Suggestions from this review include revising legislation, incorporating the necessary training into the curricula of medical and pharmacy students and creating a comprehensive system to monitor the prescription and use of these substances in medical cases.

***Corresponding Author:**

s.jafarzadeh@urmia.ac.ir

1. INTRODUCTION

The use of an aesthetics and analgesics in medicine, especially in surgery, is essential and unavoidable (Rękas-Dudziak, Męcińska-Jundziłł, Walkowiak, & Witmanowski, 2023). In many cases, physicians require substances that can be classified as narcotics in order to successfully perform treatments (Teitelbaum & Schillerstrom, 2014). This medical necessity raises questions about the religious and legal acceptability of using these substances as a method of treatment. Some scholars and jurists, taking into account the medical and therapeutic uses of narcotics, have considered their use permissible for treatment purposes (Makarem Shirazi, 2006). This issue stems from the fact that in Islamic law, the use of certain prohibited substances is permitted under certain conditions in cases of necessity and for the preservation of human life and health (Al Qaradawi, 1999). Careful consideration of the religious conditions and restrictions on the use of narcotics in treatment is therefore essential. Almighty Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: "He has explained to you in detail what is forbidden to you except under compulsion of necessity"¹ (Quran, Surah Al-An'am, verse 119). This verse indicates that in emergency situations, what is forbidden becomes permissible in order to meet

¹ وَقَدْ فَصَّلَ لَكُمْ مَا حَرَّمَ عَلَيْكُمْ إِلَّا مَا اضْطُرِرْتُمْ إِلَيْهِ

necessity and essential needs (Tabataba'i, 1983). Thus, the use of narcotics for therapeutic and emergency purposes can be religiously justified and requires in-depth jurisprudential study.

The importance of examining the issue of the use of narcotics as a method of treatment in argumentative jurisprudence and positive law lies in the need to precisely define the boundaries and conditions of the permissible use of these substances (Zamani, 2012). Although some narcotics have undeniable medicinal and therapeutic effects and are effective in relieving severe pain and treating certain diseases (Schug & Goddard, 2014), lack of supervision and inappropriate use can lead to addiction and serious social and individual harm (Volkow, Jones, Einstein, & Wargo, 2019). It is therefore necessary to establish clear criteria for the correct use of these substances.

Introduction The need for this research stems from the fact that while jurists agree on the sanctity of drug use without a valid excuse, there is a difference of opinion regarding the use of drugs in treatment (Hanafi, 2004). In order to create a coherent legal and religious framework, it is necessary to carefully examine and explain the conditions and regulations of drug use in treatment in order to prevent abuse and ensure public health (Larijani & Ahedi, 2008). The importance of examining the use of drugs as a treatment method in argumentative jurisprudence and thematic rulings is very important. Given the vital role that some of these substances play in relieving severe pain and treating certain diseases, it seems necessary to explain the Islamic and legal limits of their use. This review can help prevent misuse and abuse and provide a basis for the correct and effective use of these substances in medicine (Sadeghi, Karimi, & Mohammadi, 2015). In addition, clarifying the jurisprudential and legal perspectives can improve public health and the quality of medical services (Rahimi and Najafi, 2012).

It is very important to examine the use of drugs as a method of treatment in argumentative jurisprudence and thematic rulings. Considering the vital role that some of these substances play in relieving severe pain and treating certain diseases, it seems necessary to explain the Islamic and legal limits of their use. This review can help prevent misuse and abuse and provide a basis for the correct and effective use of these substances in medicine (Sadeghi et al., 2015). In addition, clarifying the jurisprudential and legal perspectives can improve public health and the quality of medical services (Rahimi & and Najafi, 2012). On the other hand, the need to conduct this research stems from the fact that there is a difference of opinion among jurists and legal authorities regarding the permissibility or sanctity of using narcotics for therapeutic purposes (Akbari & Ahmadi, 2014). Precisely defining the conditions under which the use of these substances is permitted can help to create a coherent legal and ethical framework (Kazemi, Hosseini, & Amiri, A comparative study of jurisprudential and legal approaches to the use of drugs in medicine, 2010). This not only helps physicians to provide more reliable medical services, but also helps legislators and policymakers to formulate appropriate laws and regulations to control and monitor the use of drugs in the medical field (Hosseini & Rezaei, 2013). Finally, this research can establish a balance between medical needs and religious and legal norms and prevent possible social and personal harm (Tabatabai, Alizadeh, & Safari, 2016). Therefore, the purpose of this research is to examine the use of narcotic drugs as a therapeutic method in jurisprudence and thematic rulings, which tries to analyse different points of view by referring to religious and legal sources and find solutions for the correct and permissible use of these drugs in medicine.

2. RESEARCH LITERATURE

Medicines have long been used in traditional medicine and in the treatment of disease. However, the use of these substances has always been associated with ethical and legal challenges. Argumentative jurisprudence, as one of the main sources of legislation in Islamic societies, plays an important role in determining the limits and criteria for the use of drugs in treatment (Rahbarpour, 2012). Argumentative jurisprudence is based on the principle of the sanctity of drug use, except in cases where it is medically and therapeutically necessary. In these cases, the use of narcotic drugs as a method of treatment is permitted, subject to certain conditions and criteria (Moslehi, 2011). On the other hand, one of the most important conditions for the use of medicines in treatment is the existence of medical necessity and the absence of alternative treatment methods. On this basis, the use of drugs is only allowed if the attending physician recognizes it as the only way to treat the disease (Kazemi & Mousavi, Jurisprudential rules for prescribing and using drugs in treatment,

2015). This means that the use of drugs in medicine is a complex issue with multiple ethical, legal and religious dimensions. From the perspective of Islamic jurisprudence, the principle is that the use of drugs is sacred, but there are exceptions in cases of necessity and to preserve human life (Al-Qaradawi, 2013). This has led to extensive discussions among jurists and medical experts to determine the permissible limits of the use of these substances in treatment. Therefore, in argumentative jurisprudence, the rule of necessity is one of the most important principles cited in the discussion of the use of narcotics in medicine. According to this rule, in cases where the preservation of a person's life or health depends on the use of a prohibited substance, the use of this substance is considered permissible (Kamali, 2018). This rule, along with the principle of 'no harm and no harm in Islam', provides an important theoretical framework for examining this issue. Furthermore, the use of narcotics in treatment should be under the direct supervision of a doctor and in accordance with medical instructions. In addition, the amount and type of drug used should be limited to the minimum necessary for treatment (Khoshdel & Noormohammadi, 2015). Another important point is the need to obtain the informed consent of the patient or their legal guardian for the use of medicines in treatment. The doctor is obliged to explain to the patient all possible side effects and risks associated with the use of medication and to obtain the patient's consent (Maksimova, et al., 2024). In addition to jurisprudential rules, current laws also play an important role in regulating the use of drugs in treatment. In many Islamic countries, specific laws have been enacted to control and monitor the prescription and use of drugs in medical cases (Afshari, 2017). However, some experts believe that the existing laws on the use of drugs in treatment are not comprehensive and flexible enough and need to be revised. They believe that these laws should be amended in such a way as to protect the public interest and prevent misuse, while at the same time allowing the therapeutic potential of medicines to be used to the full (Mohaghegh Damad, 2014). One of the main challenges in the field of drug use in treatment is the issue of addiction. Some believe that prescribing drugs in treatment, even, when necessary, can lead to addiction. Therefore, it is necessary to take the necessary measures and strategies to prevent drug dependence among patients undergoing drug treatment (Mobasher, Aramesh, & Zahedi, 2016).

Despite the existing challenges, scientific evidence shows that the controlled and systematic use of some drugs, such as morphine and codeine, plays an effective role in controlling severe and intractable pain, especially in cancer patients and patients undergoing surgery, and can significantly improve the quality of life of these patients (Maruti Sharif Abad & colleagues, 2013). In conclusion, it seems that the use of narcotic drugs in treatment, within the framework of jurisprudence and legislation, and in accordance with the principles of medical ethics, can be considered an effective and useful treatment method. However, more research is needed on various aspects of this issue, including long-term effects, possible side effects and strategies to prevent abuse and addiction, in order to provide more comprehensive and accurate guidelines in this area (Sadeghi & Hosseini, 2017). On the other hand, laws in many countries have allowed the use of drugs under certain conditions and under strict medical supervision. These laws are generally based on scientific evidence and aim to protect public health (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [UNODC], 2020). Striking a balance between the need for treatment and the prevention of abuse is the main challenge in developing these laws. Neurological studies have shown that some drugs have significant therapeutic properties, particularly in the areas of pain control and anesthesia (Volko and McLellan, 2016). These findings highlight the need to rethink traditional approaches to drugs and to create new legal and ethical frameworks. Finally, the discussion of the use of medicines in medicine is also linked to the discussion of medical ethics. The four principles of medical ethics (beneficence, non-maleficence, respect for patient autonomy and justice) play an important role in this context (Beauchamp and Childress, 2019). In sum, it seems that the use of narcotic drugs in treatment, within the framework of jurisprudence and legal regulations, and in compliance with the principles of medical ethics, can be considered as an effective and useful treatment method. However, it is necessary to conduct more research on various aspects of this issue, including long-term effects, possible side effects, and strategies to prevent abuse and addiction, in order to be able to provide more comprehensive and accurate guidelines in this field (Sadeghi & Hosseini, 2017). Balancing these principles in the use of medicines for treatment is challenging, but necessary. Therefore, in order to provide more clarity, the background to the studies carried out in this area was examined in

the continuation of the research. Recent studies on the use of drugs in medicine show that legal and ethical approaches in this area are changing.

(Ahmadi & et al, 2017) In a study, they investigated the attitudes of physicians towards the prescription of narcotics in the treatment of chronic pain. The study, which was conducted on 150 doctors working in Tehran hospitals, showed that most doctors (about 70%) had a positive attitude towards the use of narcotics in the treatment of chronic pain, especially in cancer patients. However, many of them were concerned about issues such as the possibility of abuse and patients' dependence on these drugs. (afzali, sarami, & irankhah, 2018) In research, they analyzed the content of laws and regulations governing the prescription and consumption of narcotic drugs in Iran. The research was conducted with the aim of examining the strengths and weaknesses of the existing laws in the field of drug use in medical cases. The results showed that despite some strengths, the existing laws have many gaps and ambiguities and need to be revised and amended.

(Dargahi, Safdari, & Asgharian, 2019). In a study entitled 'Ethical and legal challenges of drug use in the treatment of mental illnesses', they examined the main ethical and legal issues related to the prescription of drugs in the treatment of psychiatric disorders, including depression and anxiety. The results showed that, despite some potential benefits, the use of medicines in this area is associated with serious challenges, such as the risk of addiction and side effects, and requires adherence to ethical principles and careful monitoring. (Hashemi & irzaei Nejad, 2020). In a study, they examined the views of Shia jurists on the use of drugs in treatment. This research was conducted using a library method and by referring to reliable legal sources. The results showed that from the point of view of Shia jurists, the use of narcotics is allowed in cases of medical necessity, subject to certain conditions such as the absence of alternative medicine and under the supervision of a doctor. However, the jurists emphasized the need to avoid unnecessary use and to prevent addiction. On the other hand, a study was conducted by (Sadeghi & et al, 2021). entitled the effect of education on awareness and attitude of medical students regarding drug prescription in treatment. This semi-experimental study was conducted on 120 medical students in two intervention and control groups. The results showed that education had a significant effect on increasing awareness and improving students' attitudes towards prescribing drugs in medical cases. The researchers emphasized the need to include the necessary training in this area in the curriculum of medical students. While another study by (Rahimi & et al, 2022).It was published under the title 'Comparison of the efficacy and side effects of narcotic and non-narcotic drugs in the treatment of postoperative pain'. This randomized clinical trial was carried out on 90 patients who had undergone abdominal surgery. The results showed that narcotics such as morphine and fentanyl were more effective than non-narcotics in controlling postoperative pain, but they also caused more side effects. The researchers emphasized the need to carefully assess the benefits and harms of these drugs and to choose them wisely based on each patient's condition. Finally, in 2023, a review by (Alizadeh & et al, 2023) was published. It was published under the title "The Role of Cannabinoids in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases: Evidence and Challenges". This study reviewed the most comprehensive evidence available on the use of cannabis derivatives in the treatment of chronic diseases, including epilepsy, Parkinson's disease and MS. The results showed that cannabinoids have potential therapeutic effects in these diseases, but the available evidence is still limited and contradictory, and more research is needed in this area. The legal and ethical challenges of using these compounds were also discussed.

2.1 The treatment concept

The concept of medication management Medication management is the controlled and supervised use of narcotic drugs to reduce pain, relieve symptoms or treat certain conditions. This method of treatment is used in limited cases, such as chronic pain, incurable diseases or special medical conditions, on prescription and under the supervision of specialist doctors (Rosenblum, Marsch, Joseph, & Portenoy, 2008). The purpose of drug treatment is to use the medicinal properties of these substances to improve the physical and mental condition of the patient, control the debilitating symptoms of the disease and improve the quality of life (Dowell, Haegerich, & Chou, 2016). Of course, this method of treatment is subject to certain restrictions and criteria due to the potential for drug abuse and side effects (Volkow & McLellan, 2016).

In Islamic jurisprudential sources, different views have been proposed on the permissibility or impermissibility of using narcotics for therapeutic purposes. Some jurists, such as a group of Hanafi, Imamiyyah, Zahidiyyah and Zaidiyyah scholars, believe that drug treatment is permissible in emergency situations and when there is no other suitable alternative (Padela, et al., 2008). They refer to the verses of the Qur'an which indicate that what God has forbidden is permissible in cases of necessity and emergency (The Holy Quran, Al-Baqarah, 2:173). They also refer to some traditions which show that the Prophet of Islam (peace be upon him) prescribed the use of impure substances such as camel dung as medicine in some cases. On the other hand, a group of jurists from the Maliki, Shafi'i and Hanbali schools consider the use of drugs for treatment in any form to be haram (Qaradawi, 1999). They quote traditions of the Prophet (peace be upon him) who said: "God has not included healing and treatment for you in what He has forbidden you". and "Do not treat with what is forbidden". From their point of view, it is not possible to use haram substances and drugs for treatment, even in emergency situations (Al Qaradawi, 1999).

Criteria for drug treatment from the point of view of jurisprudence, the jurists who consider drug treatment permissible in necessary conditions and in compliance with Sharia rules, have proposed criteria and conditions for it:

1. Narcotics should be used only for the purpose of treatment and to the extent necessary to meet the need;
2. The number of drugs used should not be such as to put the patient in a life-threatening condition or to cause loss of reason or consciousness;
3. Drug treatment is the last resort and there is no other suitable alternative based on the definitive diagnosis of an expert and reliable Muslim doctor;
4. The patient should be Muslim and clean, and the drug should not be used for illegal or unnecessary purposes (Bassiouni, Baffes, & Evrard, 1981).

Drug treatment from a legal point of view in the legal system of countries, there are laws and regulations for the prescription and use of narcotic drugs for therapeutic purposes. In Iran, according to the "Anti-Narcotics Law" approved in 1376 and its subsequent amendments, doctors are allowed to prescribe narcotics only within the guidelines and regulations approved by the Ministry of Health and for therapeutic purposes (Article 16). Furthermore, pharmacists may only supply and sell these drugs with a doctor's prescription or with the authorization of the Ministry of Health (Article 17) (Iran, Anti-Narcotics Law. Retrieved from, 1997). The executive regulations of this law specify the conditions and methods of operation of treatment centers and the reduction of damage caused by addiction, and provide for the guarantee of enforcement in the event of violations (Iran, Executive Regulations of the Anti-Narcotics Law, 2010). Therefore, treatment personnel, including doctors and pharmacists, are obliged to comply with the legal framework in the field of prescription and consumption of narcotic drugs.

2.2 Requirements and restrictions for prescribing narcotics by doctors and pharmacists

Based on scientific and professional standards, doctors and pharmacists are subject to restrictions and requirements when prescribing and supplying narcotic drugs:

The prescription of narcotic drugs by doctors must be based on a correct and definitive diagnosis of the disease, and these drugs cannot be prescribed arbitrarily without a medical indication (Boards, 20174).

The amount and dosage of the prescribed drug should be based on clinical guidelines and appropriate to the patient's condition (Manchikanti, et al., 2012).

Before prescribing narcotic drugs, other treatment options should be considered and non-narcotic drugs should be used whenever possible (Chou, et al., 2009).

When prescribing, the patient should be informed about possible side effects, the risk of addiction and how to take the medicine correctly (Jamison, Sheehan, Scanlan, Matthews, & Ross, 2014).

Pharmacists are not allowed to prescribe narcotics on their own and can only supply them with a valid medical prescription (ASHSP, 2016).

The storage, distribution and consumption of narcotics are subject to strict protocols and specific standards that must be followed (Commission, 2017).

Non-compliance and illegal prescription of narcotic drugs is a professional offence and a crime and entails legal, disciplinary and criminal liability for the offending doctor or pharmacist (Dineen & DuBois, 2016).

The criteria for the prescription of narcotic drugs in treatment from the point of view of jurisprudence and law Based on the jurisprudential point of view, the prescription of narcotic drugs for treatment in case of necessity and in compliance with conditions such as the absence of a suitable alternative, prescription by a specialist and Muslim doctor, and consumption as needed and without causing loss of life has been considered permissible (Qaraḍāwī, 2001). In the Iranian legal system, according to the Anti-Narcotics Law and its implementing regulations, doctors are only allowed to prescribe narcotics within the criteria approved by the Ministry of Health and for the purpose of treatment (Iran, Executive Regulations of the Anti-Narcotics Law, 2010). Therefore, from both a jurisprudential and legal point of view, prescribing these drugs for non-therapeutic purposes without complying with the rules is prohibited and illegal (Fawzī, 1983).

Professional and legal responsibility of health professionals in the prescription and use of narcotics Doctors and pharmacists have serious professional and legal responsibilities when prescribing and dispensing narcotic drugs. They are required to carefully follow scientific standards and protocols in this area (Fishman, 2007). Arbitrary prescribing without medical indication, failure to adhere to the appropriate dosage of the drug, failure to inform the patient about the side effects and risks of the drug, and failure to monitor and follow up the patient's condition are examples of medical malpractice and professional misconduct in this area (Lark, 2013). The supply of narcotics without a doctor's prescription or outside the framework of a legal license is also prohibited for pharmacists and carries criminal liability (Musto, 1999). One of the methods of treating drug addiction is the use of agonist drugs such as methadone or buprenorphine (Stotts, Dodrill, & & Kosten, 2009). This method, known as opioid agonist maintenance treatment, has been subject to jurisprudential and legal challenges. Some jurists have rejected this method of treatment, citing the sanctity and harm of drugs, while others have considered it permissible as a treatment and when expediency overrides corruption (Ṭāhā, 2012). In the Iranian legal system, medium-term residential centers for the treatment of drug abuse with agonist drugs operate under the license and supervision of the Ministry of Health (Headquarters, 2015), but this treatment approach is still subject to debate and disagreement.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was carried out using a descriptive-analytical method and a library approach. For this purpose, the theoretical research literature was first compiled by studying and examining jurisprudential, legal and medical sources related to the subject. Then, by analyzing and summarizing the findings from the literature, the research questions are answered and finally the general conclusion is presented. The method of collecting information was to take copies of authentic books and articles related to the fields of medical jurisprudence, medical law, addiction and narcotics. The method of logical reasoning was also used to analyses the data.

4. RESEARCH FINDINGS

Argumentative jurisprudence, as one of the main sources of legislation in Islamic societies, plays an important role in determining the limits and criteria for the use of narcotic drugs in treatment. The principle of jurisprudence is the sanctity of drug use, except in cases of medical and therapeutic necessity. In these cases, the use of narcotic drugs as a method of treatment is allowed under certain conditions.

One of the most important conditions for the use of narcotic drugs in treatment is the existence of medical necessity and the absence of alternative treatment methods. Therefore, the use of these drugs is only allowed if the attending physician determines that this is the only way to treat the illness. In addition, the amount and type of medication used should be limited to the minimum necessary for treatment.

From the point of view of Islamic jurisprudence, the principle is that the use of drugs is forbidden, but there are exceptions in cases of necessity and to save human life. In argumentative jurisprudence, the rule of necessity is one of the most important principles cited when discussing the use of narcotics in medicine. According to this rule, in cases where the preservation of a person's life or health depends on the use of a prohibited substance, the use of that substance is considered permissible.

In addition to jurisprudential rules, current laws also play an important role in regulating the use of narcotic drugs in treatment. In many Islamic countries, specific laws have been enacted to control and monitor the prescription and use of narcotic drugs in medical cases. However, some experts believe that the existing laws on the use of narcotic drugs in treatment are not comprehensive and flexible enough and need to be revised.

One of the main challenges in the field of narcotic drug use in treatment is the issue of addiction. Some believe that the prescription of narcotics in treatment, even in necessary cases, can lead to addiction. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt the necessary measures and solutions to prevent addiction among patients treated with narcotic drugs.

Scientific evidence shows that the controlled and systematic use of some narcotics, such as morphine and codeine, can play an effective role in controlling severe and intractable pain, particularly in cancer patients and those undergoing surgery, and can significantly improve the quality of life of these patients. Improve attention.

Studies show that most doctors have a positive attitude towards prescribing narcotics for chronic pain, particularly in cancer patients, but many have expressed concerns about issues such as the potential for abuse and patient dependence. Some studies also show that, despite some strengths, the existing laws on the use of narcotic drugs in medical cases have many gaps and ambiguities and need to be reviewed and revised.

In the field of mental health, the use of narcotic drugs in the treatment of psychiatric disorders such as depression and anxiety, despite some potential benefits, is associated with serious challenges such as the risk of addiction and side effects, and requires adherence to ethical principles and careful monitoring. On the other hand, the available evidence on the use of cannabinoid compounds in the treatment of chronic diseases such as epilepsy, Parkinson's disease and MS is still limited and contradictory and requires further research in this field.

In general, it seems that the use of narcotic drugs in treatment, within the framework of jurisprudence and legal regulations and respecting the principles of medical ethics, can be considered an effective and useful treatment method. However, more research is needed on various aspects of this issue, including long-term effects, possible side effects and strategies to prevent abuse and addiction, in order to provide more comprehensive and accurate guidelines in this area.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RESEARCH PROPOSALS

The use of narcotic drugs in treatment is a complex issue with many ethical, legal and religious dimensions. Argumentative jurisprudence, as one of the main sources of legislation in Islamic societies, plays a crucial role in determining the limits and criteria for the use of these drugs in treatment.

In Islamic jurisprudence, the principle is that the use of drugs is forbidden, but there are exceptions in cases of necessity and to preserve human life. The rule of necessity is one of the most important principles cited in the discussion of the use of narcotics in medicine.

From a legal perspective, many Islamic countries have enacted specific laws to control and monitor the prescription and use of narcotics in medical cases. However, some experts believe that existing laws on the use of narcotic drugs in treatment are not comprehensive and flexible enough and need to be revised.

One of the main challenges in the area of the use of narcotic drugs in treatment is the issue of addiction. Some believe that prescribing narcotics in treatment, even, when necessary, can lead to addiction. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt measures and solutions to prevent drug dependence among patients treated with narcotic drugs.

Scientific evidence shows that the controlled and systematic use of some narcotics, such as morphine and codeine, can play an effective role in controlling severe and intractable pain, particularly in cancer patients and those undergoing surgery, and can significantly improve the quality of life of these patients.

Studies show that most doctors have a positive attitude towards prescribing narcotics for chronic pain, particularly in cancer patients, but many have expressed concerns about issues such as the potential for abuse and patient dependence.

In mental health, despite some potential benefits, the use of narcotics in the treatment of psychiatric disorders such as depression and anxiety poses serious challenges, including the risk of addiction and side effects, and requires adherence to ethical principles and careful monitoring.

The available evidence on the use of cannabinoid compounds in the treatment of chronic diseases such as epilepsy, Parkinson's disease and MS is still limited and conflicting and requires further research in this area.

In general, it seems that the use of narcotic drugs in treatment, within the framework of jurisprudence and legal regulations and respecting the principles of medical ethics, can be considered an effective and useful treatment method. However, more research is needed on various aspects of this issue, including long-term effects, possible side effects and strategies to prevent misuse and addiction.

The results of this research show that balancing the need for treatment with the prevention of misuse is the main challenge in developing legislation on the use of narcotic drugs in treatment. This highlights the need to rethink traditional approaches to drugs and to develop new legal and ethical frameworks.

The debate on the use of narcotics in medicine is also linked to the debate on medical ethics. The four principles of medical ethics (beneficence, non-maleficence, respect for patient autonomy and justice) play an important role in this context. Balancing these principles in the use of narcotics for treatment is challenging but necessary.

The results of this review indicate that education can have a significant impact on increasing awareness and improving attitudes of medical students towards the prescribing of narcotic drugs in medical cases. This highlights the importance of including the necessary training in this area in the medical student curriculum.

1. It is recommended that the laws and regulations governing the use of narcotic drugs in treatment be reviewed. This review should aim to provide a comprehensive and flexible framework which, while protecting the public interest and preventing misuse, allows the therapeutic potential of narcotic drugs to be fully exploited.
2. It is essential that the necessary training on the correct and safe use of narcotic drugs in treatment be included in the curriculum of medical and pharmacy students. This training should cover the legal, ethical and clinical aspects of the use of these drugs and prepare students for the challenges they will face in their future careers.
3. It is proposed that a comprehensive and integrated monitoring system be established to control the prescription and use of narcotic drugs in medical cases. This system should be able to track prescription patterns, identify potential cases of misuse and provide feedback to doctors and pharmacists. In addition, this system should enable the collection of data on the effectiveness and side effects of these drugs, so that this information can be used for the continuous improvement of clinical guidelines.

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