

# Editorial Note for International Journal of Public Health and Safety

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## Editorial

International Journal of Public Health and Safety is now running successfully for 5 years and serving to the scientific community by consistently publishing peer-reviewed articles and tracking the progress and significant advancements within the sector of public health. Ever since its commencement within the year 2016, additionally with regular issue releases on a quarterly basis, this trans disciplinary journal is releasing special issues and conference proceedings from time to time, thus comprehensively covering a decent range of topics and emerging challenges in Public Health, Human Health Safety, Health Education, Health Care System, professional, Health Equity, Health Effects, Health Risk, Nutrition Policies, Food Safety, Hygiene, Safety Programs, Risk Assessment, Chronic Disease, Statistical Significance, Processed Food, Quality of Life, treatment, Infectious Diseases, Globalization, Nutrition, Risk Management, Adverse Health Effects, Genetic Factors and creates a platform for the authors to contribute towards the journal.

The current groups of editors are Dr. Chung-Yi Chen, Dr. Andrzej Brodziak (Editors-in-Chief), Dr. Isa Abdi Rada, Dr. Zuzan Bic, Dr. John M. Polimeni, Dr. Chin-Shang Li, Dr. Francesco Saverio Mennini, Dr. Wala Fikry Mohammed Elbossaty, Dr. Alexander Birbrair, Dr. Ashfaq Ul Hassan, Dr. Alain Marcel Rahetilahy, Dr. Joyce Addo-Atuah. We believe that their cooperation and assistance will bring the journal in heights in near future.

In this content we will visit and discuss how Opioids are driving Addiction and Overdose.

Generally drug overdose is taking an excessive amount of a substance, whether it's prescription, over-the-counter, legal, or illegal. Drug overdoses can occur both accidentally or intentionally. If you've seized the recommended amount of a drug or enough to possess a harmful effect on your body's functions, you've got overdosed.

An overdose may end up in serious medical complications, including death. The severity of a drug overdose depends on the drug, the quantity taken, and so the physical and story of the individual that overdosed.

Preliminary data released last week from the Centers for Disease Control and Protection showed a record number of USA citizens, almost 72,000 died from a drug overdose last year, a majority of which were opioid related.

And since the coronavirus pandemic began, experts have feared that the opioid crisis would intensify. Many individuals are experiencing some triggers, like family or job related stress which will lead them to relapse. Many people are losing their jobs and also the funds necessary to buy lifesaving health care. The Washington Post reported that suspected overdoses jumped from 18% to 42% in May.

All these factors threaten any progress that has been made when it involves the opioid problem. Once the tsunami of Covid-19 finally retreats, we'll be left with the social conditions that enabled the opioid crisis to emerge within the primary place, and folks aren't visiting escape.

Governors and state legislators should take immediate action to counteract the implications of the "collision of epidemics".

Remedial measures should be taken to reduce the adverse effect of COVID Pandemic, the proliferating opioid-related morbidity and mortality rate. In the absence of such efforts, the risk will be more from these colliding epidemics.

For this purpose of the epidemic we announced a special issue entitled as "Novel Coronavirus Outbreak: Epidemiology, Research and Implications for Public Health". Individual or collaborative approaches from the authors are much appreciated towards the development and success of the journal. Best wishes for your contribution.

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