

Lipid profile comparison between opium addicts and non-addicts

Fatemi, S.S.^a, Hasanzadeh, M.^b, Arghami, A.^c, Sargolzaee, M.R.^c

^a Bu-Ali Research Institute, **Mashhad University of Medical Sciences (MUMS), Mashhad, Iran**

^b Ghaem Hospital, **Mashhad University of Medical Sciences (MUMS), Mashhad, Iran**

^c Ebne Sina Hospital, **Mashhad University of Medical Sciences (MUMS), Mashhad, Iran**

[View references \(۷\)](#)

Abstract

Background: This study was done to test the notion that opium can reduce serum lipids and decrease the risk of ischemic heart disease (IHD) in opium addicts; we made a comparison between the lipid profiles of opium addicts and non-addicts. **Methods:** In this study, we compared ۱۰۰ male opium addicts (according to the ICD-1۰ criteria) who had referred to addiction treatment centers with ۷۰ healthy male non-addicts. The subjects filled out our research questionnaire and had their fasting serum lipid profile (total cholesterol, low density lipoprotein, high density lipoprotein, and triglyceride) evaluated. **Results:** Among those with a body mass index (BMI) between ۱۸ and ۲۰, the total cholesterol level in the opium addicts was less than that in the control group; there was, however, no difference in terms of LDL, HDL, and TG between the case and control groups. There was a significant difference in BMI between the two groups, which requires further studies to investigate the reason. **Conclusion:** Opium does not seem to have any impact on triglyceride, low density lipoprotein, and high density lipoprotein. Despite the lower total cholesterol levels in opium addicts (as a known side effect of opium on different body systems), it is not advisable that opium and its extracts be recommended to decrease the risk of IHD.

Reaxys Database Information

Author keywords

Cholesterol; Lipoproteins; Opium; Triglycerides

Indexed Keywords

EMTREE drug terms: cholesterol; high density lipoprotein; lipid; low density lipoprotein; opiate; triacylglycerol

EMTREE medical terms: adult; article; body mass; cardiovascular risk; controlled study; diet restriction; drug dependence treatment; human; international classification of diseases; ischemic heart disease; lipid blood level; major clinical study; male; medical research; opiate addiction; patient referral; questionnaire; risk reduction

Chemicals and CAS Registry Numbers: cholesterol, ۵۷-۸۸-۵; lipid, ۶۶۴۵۵-۱۸-۳; opiate, ۵۳۶۶۳-۶۱-۹, ۸۰۰۲-۷۶-۴, ۸۰۰۸-۶۰-۴

ISSN: ۱۷۳۵۸۶۲ • **Source Type:** Journal **Original language:** English

Document Type: Article