

USE OF ABUSE IS TO FUSE TO USE ANTABUSE IN PROFUSE OF MISUSE THE ANGLE OF OBTUSE IN WORDS

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ABSTRACT

Title of the article is justified in this manner that USE [utilization] word is common in FUSE [melting of one another's stamina to face] ANTABUSE [it is a drug disulfiram used for alcohol intoxication] PROFUSE [enormous energy exchange between all] OBTUSE [widely effect on mind]. So the words of abuse [whatever the language; whatever the country] directly hits the brain of opposite side by utilization of hormonal changes. Abuse is the improper usage or treatment of a thing, often to unfairly or improperly gain benefit. Abuse can come in many forms, such as: physical or verbal maltreatment, injury, assault, violation, rape, unjust practices, crimes, or other types of aggression. To these descriptions, one can also add the Kantian notion of the wrongness of using another human being as means to an end rather than as ends in themselves. Some sources describe abuse as "socially constructed", which means there may be more or less recognition of the suffering of a victim at different times and societies. Outburst of extreme level of mental tolerance is the ultimate outcome of abuse which is different countries in different languages.

KEYWORDS: Neurotransmitters, Dopamine, Adrenaline, Noradrenaline, Serotonin, Cortisol, Oxytocin, Testosterone, Amygdaline.

Preamble: Abuse of words as in offensive or derogatory terminology or to express overly suppressed emotional trauma by means of swearing, cursing or blaspheming has been a ubiquitous part of the day to day lifestyle of human beings. People across the globe use slangs which are different in different countries but all merges to the same objective having almost similar meanings. Individuals nowadays, irrespective of their age, sex and socio-economical status, have kind of mastered the art of casually dropping swear words randomly in regular conversations not only as mere outbursts of extreme mental tolerance but also as an act of general expression of emotions and social bonding as well.

According to an article published by The New York Times, "Swearing and cursing are often used interchangeably, but there's a subtle difference in their origins. A curse implies damning or punishing someone, while a swear word suggests blasphemy — invoking a deity to empower your words." In other words, cursing is an expression of wishing misfortune or something evil which dooms or befalls a person or group. Whereas, swearing in its usual good terms means to be bound by an oath but in terms of profanity it simply implies any salacious, foul or immoral oath or language.

In spite of the fact that the use of obscene language remains a taboo and is not accepted as a moral standard or decency in the society, it has quite an impact on the psychological and physiological activities of the human body and even possesses some lesser known health benefits.^[1-3]

Recent studies have shown that swearing automatically triggers reactions in the amygdala which is situated deep inside the brain and is involved with strong emotions like fear or threat and therefore, simultaneously stimulates the sympathetic nervous system of the individual. Thus, it prepares the body for fight or flight response due to the corresponding adrenaline surge. Swearing releases chemicals like dopamine and epinephrine in the brain that can induce analgesic effect and cause relief from pain, naturally. Swearing or use of curse words also releases endorphin and serotonin which are actually effective in reducing stress, acts as mood stabilizer and an overall sensation of calmness, control and well being can be experienced.

Use of abusive words in heated arguments or similar situations often results in increased heart rate, blood circulation and sweating, which are general signs of body shifting into its survival mode. It can be rightly said that

the use of swear words can serve as a mode of non-violent outlet for anger or any other such negative emotions, especially fear or threat. Although not a great

choice but swearing is relatively harmless and humorous coping mechanism in comparison to the traditional violent approach.

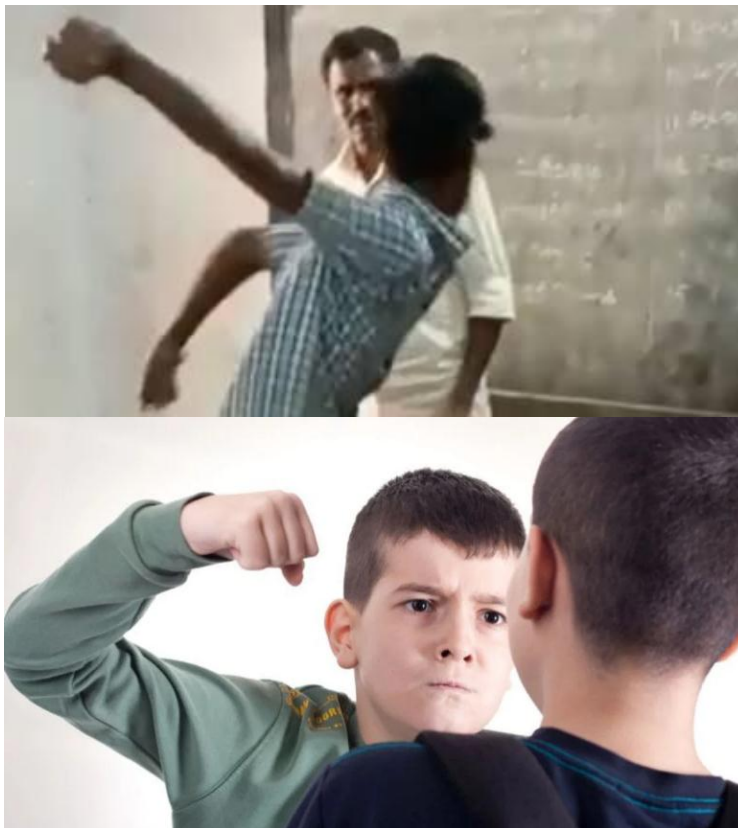


Figure-1: Aggressive attitude during abuse.

Abuse is when someone causes us harm or distress. It can take many forms, ranging from disrespect to causing someone physical or mental pain. It can occur in someone's home, a care home, hospital or a public place. Often the people who commit abuse are taking advantage of a special relationship. Examples include intimidation, coercion, ridiculing, and harassment, treating an adult like a child, isolating an adult from family, friends, or regular activity, use of silence to control behavior, and yelling or swearing which results in mental distress.

Causes of abuse: psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional. Most States recognize four major types of maltreatment: physical abuse, neglect, sexual abuse, and emotional abuse.

Six Different Types of Abuse

1. Physical. This is the type of abuse that many people think of when they hear the word 'abuse.
2. Sexual. Verbal/Emotional.
3. Mental/Psychological.
4. Financial/Economic.
5. Cultural/Identity.
6. Verbal/Emotional.

The amygdala is an almond-shaped structure that lies in the temporal lobe, lying just beneath the uncus. The amygdala is diverse and complex in structure and comprises approximately 13 nuclei. They further subdivide into extensive internuclear and intranuclear connections.

When a person is angry, the body releases stress hormones, such as adrenaline, noradrenaline, and cortisol. Hormonal changes – Male hormones such as testosterone and androgen naturally decline with age. While this change is very gradual and doesn't usually produce noticeable symptoms, dropping hormone levels may cause irritability and may also affect self-esteem and sex drive, among other things. Adrenaline triggers the body's fight-or-flight response. This reaction causes air passages to dilate to provide the muscles with the oxygen they need to either fight danger or flee. Adrenaline also triggers the blood vessels to contract to re-direct blood toward major muscle groups, including the heart and lungs. The adrenal gland is an endocrine gland that produces two fear hormones—adrenaline and cortisol. These hormones are carried in the bloodstream to all parts of your body.

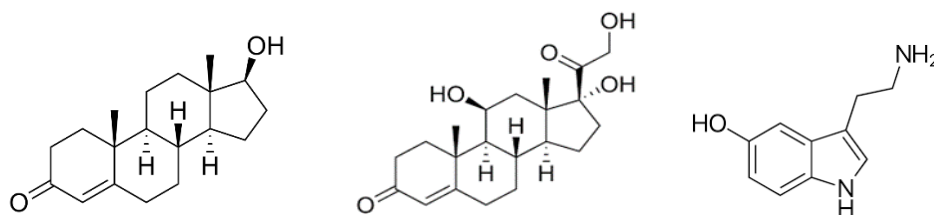


Figure-2: Testosterone, Cortisol & Serotonin.

Male: Testosterone activates the subcortical areas of the brain to produce aggression, while cortisol and serotonin act antagonistically with testosterone to reduce its effects. Symptoms of low testosterone can include emotional issues like mood swings, stress, and depression. Find out how to take control of your emotions and improve your mood. The hormone testosterone is mainly thought of as the fuel for sexual desire in men. Testosterone is produced by the gonads

(by the Leydig cells in testes in men and by the ovaries in women), although small quantities are also produced by the adrenal glands in both sexes. It is an androgen, meaning that it stimulates the development of male characteristics. When we get angry, the heart rate, arterial tension and testosterone production increases, cortisol (the stress hormone), and the left hemisphere of the brain becomes more stimulated.^[4-6]

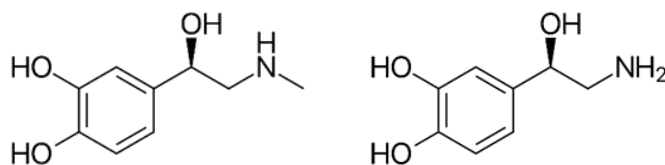


Figure-3: Adrenaline & Noradrenaline.

Reason: Domestic violence and abuse stem from a desire to gain and maintain power and control over an intimate partner. Abusive people believe they have the right to control and restrict their partners, and they may enjoy the feeling that exerting power gives them. Child protection is the responsibility of everyone. Child abuse disclosures are increasing and are affecting every aspect

of a child's life. The impact of abuse on later life cannot be underestimated.

There are many other types which professionals have to be aware of. And these types for abuse can affect anyone of any age. We recognize them as child abuse, but they equally apply to teens, young adults and vulnerable adults.^[7-9]

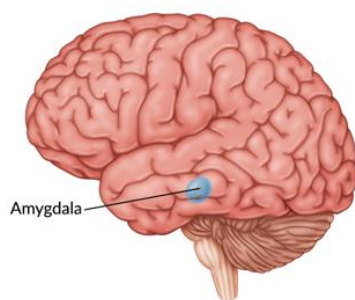


Figure-4: Amygdala & Brain.

The 5 most recognized forms of abuse are defined in the UK Government guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children (2016) as follows:

- **Physical:** This harm is not accidental. Physical abuse is deliberate harm to a child which causes bruises, cuts, burns or broken bones. In babies, shaking or hitting them can cause non-accidental head injuries which can have life-altering consequences. Any physical abuse can have serious consequences for children as they grow up and can cause long lasting harm.
- **Emotional:** This is sometimes called psychological abuse. Emotional abuse is the ongoing emotional

maltreatment. It can involve deliberately trying to scare or humiliate a child. It can also involve isolating or ignoring a child. Emotional abuse often happens at the same time as neglect or other abuse.

- **Neglect:** This is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs. It is likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may happen during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or care: not to providing adequate food and clothing; shelter, including exclusion from home;

Failing to protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger;

Failure to ensure adequate supervision including the use of inadequate care-takers; or the failure to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include a failure to meet a child's basic emotional needs.^[9-11]

• **Sexual:** The age of consent is 16 years old. Below that age, the law states a young person cannot consent to sexual acts. Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, including prostitution, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities can include acts such as kissing, touching or fondling the child's genitals or breasts, vaginal or anal intercourse or oral sex. They may include non-contact activities, such as children looking at, or being involved in the production of pornographic material or watching sexual activities.

Research by the NSPCC found that 72 percent of sexually abused children do not tell anyone about what happened at the time, and that 31 percent still have not told anyone by early adulthood.

• **Bullying:** This can be defined as deliberately hurtful behavior. It is usually repeated over a period of time, and occurs where it is difficult for those bullied to defend themselves. It can take many forms, but the three main types are physical, verbal and emotional. The damage inflicted by bullying can often be underestimated. Bullying can cause significant distress to children so much so it affects their health and development. If you are concerned about a young person or vulnerable adult, speak to your designated safeguarding officer.^[10-12]

Effects of child abuse: Harm experienced in childhood can have significant and lasting effects and children can respond differently to what has occurred. Children may experience a range of emotional, psychological and physical problems as a result of being harmed, including:

- Low self esteem
- Increased fear, guilt and self-blame
- Distrust of adults or difficulty forming relationships with others
- Disrupted attachments with those who are meant to keep them safe

- Mental health disorders such as anxiety, attachment, post-traumatic stress and depression disorders
- Self-harming or suicidal thoughts
- Learning disorders, including poor language and cognitive development
- Developmental delay, eating disorders and physical ailments
- Permanent physical injuries or death
- Violent, aggressive or criminal behaviour or other behavioural problems
- Drug and alcohol abuse and high-risk sexual behaviour.

It should be noted that for some children who have been abused, the impacts will not be evident in their behaviour.^[13-15]

Female: Girls with histories of physical abuse have higher levels of urinary oxytocin and lower levels of salivary cortisol following the stressor when compared to controls. Abused and control boys, however, do not differ in their hormonal responses. In light of this information, it appears that oxytocin inhibits the development of opiate tolerance, dependence, and self-administration as well as the acute behavioral actions of and chronic tolerance to cocaine. This suggests the possible role of this neuropeptide in the regulation of drug abuse. Oxytocin has the power to regulate our emotional responses and pro-social behaviors, including trust, empathy, gazing, positive memories, processing of bonding cues, and positive communication. Thanks to oxytocin, we get a toasty, tranquil feeling whenever we're with the people we care about. Hormones are substances produced by glands (or organs) that travel to various sites in the body to affect bodily functions. Different types of steroid hormones, a class of hormones chemically similar to each other, have different functions. For example, the adrenal glands produce an anti-inflammatory steroid similar to prednisolone. Prednisolone may be prescribed to treat asthma, rashes, and various kinds of swelling or inflammation. Under some circumstances, oxytocin may increase aggression by enhancing reactivity to provocation and simultaneously lowering perceptions of danger that normally inhibit many women from retaliating. There is some evidence that high levels of estradiol and progesterone are associated with low levels of aggression.^[16-18]

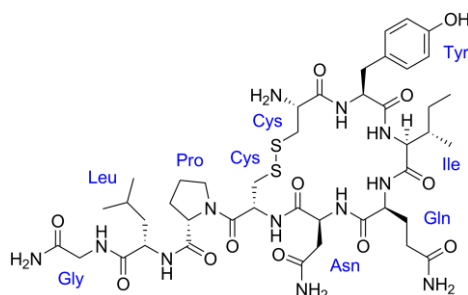


Figure-5: Oxytocin.

Animal research also indicates that oxytocin plays a central role in defensive maternal aggression (i.e., protecting pups from intruders). Among highly aggressive people, a boost of oxytocin may cause them to use aggression toward close others as a means of maintaining their relationship. Examples of hormones that influence behavior include steroid hormones such as testosterone (a common type of androgen), estradiol (a common type of estrogen), progesterone (a common type of progestin), and cortisol (a common type of glucocorticoid). Its best to begin with light small touches on the arms and hands, to make the oxytocin effect kick in. Take her hand while talking to her (never ask for it, just take it), play thumb wrestling or pretend to read her palm or just play footsies under the table.

Age reflection to abuse

<20 years: frequently; <30 years: occasionally; <40 years: abruptly; 50+: slow down

Hormones releases in the body during abuse:

Adrenaline, Noradrenaline, Serotonin, Oxytocin, Testosterone, Cortisol

Amygdala part is situated in brain which controls the release of neurotransmitters in blood during outrage outburst of temperament that cause abuse through tongue.^[19,20]

CONCLUSION

Abuse as verb (used with object), a-bused, a-bus-ing.

To use wrongly or improperly; misuse: to abuse one's authority.

To treat in a harmful, injurious, or offensive way: to abuse a horse; to abuse one's eyesight.

To speak insultingly, harshly, and unjustly to or about; revile; malign.

To commit sexual assault upon.

To deceive or mislead.

Abuse as noun

Wrong or improper use; misuse: the abuse of privileges.

Harshly or coarsely insulting language: The officer heaped abuse on his men.

Bad or improper treatment; maltreatment: The child was subjected to cruel abuse.

A corrupt or improper practice or custom: the abuses of a totalitarian regime.

Rape or sexual assault.

Abuse is when someone hurts or causes emotional stress to someone else. Abuse can affect anyone. It can happen in any kind of relationship, like a friendship, romantic relationship, or among family members. Abuse can happen in many ways. Hate crimes directed at people because of their race, religion, abilities, gender, or sexual orientation are also abuse.

What Are the Types of Abuse? Physical, sexual, and emotional abuse are some of the most known types of abuse:

Physical abuse is when someone hurts another person's body. It includes hitting, shaking, burning, pinching, biting, choking, throwing, beating, and other actions that cause physical injury, leave marks, or cause pain.

Sexual abuse includes any type of sexual contact between an adult and anyone younger than 18, or between a significantly older child and a younger child. It's also sexual abuse at any age if one person overpowers another.

Emotional abuse happens when yelling and anger go too far or when important adults constantly criticize, threaten, or talk down to kids or teens until their self-esteem is damaged and they feel really bad about themselves. Emotional abuse can hurt and cause damage just as physical and sexual abuse do.

Another form of abuse is online abuse, which is emotional or sexual abuse that happens in the virtual world:

Online emotional abuse is any type of online message sent to bully or hurt another person (like an intimidating or threatening message).

Online sexual abuse is when someone is asked to share inappropriate pictures of themselves, take part in sexual activities via webcam or smartphone, and/or have sexual conversations by text or online chat. Sometimes, the people who do this give or promise to give things to get someone to go along with these activities. The lasting effects of this abuse include images and videos that can be shared long after the abuse stops.

Other types of abuse include:

Neglect is when a child or teen doesn't have enough food, housing, clothes, medical care, access to school, or supervision. Emotional neglect happens when a parent doesn't provide enough emotional support or rarely pays attention to their child. This isn't when parents don't give their kids something they want, like a new computer or a smartphone. It refers to more basic needs, like food, shelter, and love.

Domestic violence is when two adults physically abuse each other or when one adult hurts another. Domestic violence can be hard for a child or teen to watch and can get a young person hurt, especially if adults throw or damage items when fighting.

Bullying someone through scaring, threats, or teasing can be just as abusive as beating someone up. People who bully others may have been abused themselves.

Recognizing abuse can be hard for someone who has lived with it for many years, or is being abused by someone they know or trust. People might mistakenly think that it's their fault for not doing what their parents

tell them, breaking rules, or not living up to someone's expectations.

Growing up in a family where there is violence or abuse can make someone think that is the right way or the only way for family members to treat each other. Somebody who has only known an abusive relationship might think that hitting, beating, pushing, shoving, or angry name-calling are normal ways to treat someone when you're mad.

Seeing parents treat each other in abusive ways might lead their kids to think that's OK in relationships. But abuse is not a typical or healthy way to treat people. If you're not sure you are being abused, or if you suspect a friend is, it's always OK to ask a trusted adult or friend.

What Are the Effects of Abuse? Yelling and anger can happen in lots of parent-teen relationships and in friendships. But if punishments, arguments, or yelling go too far or last too long it can lead to stress and other serious problems. Abuse may affect a person's self-esteem, mood, focus, quality of sleep, or interest in activities they once enjoyed. The effects of abuse can affect every aspect of a person's life and the effects often last after the abuse stops. The impact of abuse can be different for everyone because a person's response to abuse is based on many things, like their age at the time of the abuse or how much support they have in their life. So it's important to get help as soon as possible.

What Can Stop Someone From Reporting Abuse? People who have been abused often feel afraid, numb, or confused about what happened to them. They may feel guilty, ashamed, and embarrassed and blame themselves. But abuse is never the fault of the person who is being abused, no matter how much the abuser tries to blame others. People who are abused might have trouble getting help because it means reporting someone they love — someone who may be wonderful much of the time and awful to them only some of the time. It's normal to be worried or afraid of what could happen by reporting abuse, either because they fear what the abuser may do or how the family will feel if the abuser has to leave the home. For reasons like these, it can be hard to reach out for help, even though it's important to do so.

How Can Someone Who Is Being Abused Get Help?

People who are being abused need to get help. Keeping the abuse a secret doesn't protect anyone from being abused — it only makes it more likely that the abuse will continue and possibly affect more people. If you need help right away and are in danger, call 911. Tell them your name and where you are so they can get you help. If you or someone you know is being abused, talk to an adult you or your friend can trust — a family member, a trusted teacher, a doctor, or a school or religious youth counselor. Many teachers and counselors have training in how to recognize and report abuse. If the first adult you tell does not seem to listen, keep telling adults until

someone responds. Getting help and support is an important first step. Working with a therapist can help people sort through the complicated feelings and reactions that being abused creates. The process can help someone rebuild feelings of safety and confidence. Most teens who get the help they need report feeling much better about themselves. It takes a lot of courage to talk about this kind of thing, and sometimes it takes a while to feel strong enough to talk about it. That's OK. In the end, telling a safe person is the bravest thing you can do. It can feel really good to take steps to stay safe and stop abuse from happening. If you can't tell a trusted adult, contact a crisis support group.

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