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OPINION

**Trends and Outcomes of Alcoholism in Trauma Patients**

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**INTRODUCTION**

On-going research shows that women's alcohol consumption/abuse is on the rise. The study quickly reports a slow increase in the pace of drunk and fearful women. In any event, limited information is available to compare these results. In general, alcohol-related wounds are more common in men than in women, but the rising pace of drunken and frightened women is concerning. It may be associated with further adjustments, directly affecting women's wealth, emotional well-being, behaviour, and personal well-being. Similarly, both gender- and orientation-related factors interact with alcohol consumption, influencing gambling and fostering social and alcohol use problems. For example, women start drinking later, but have alcohol problems earlier and at lower levels than men. Women with alcoholism inevitably have comorbid psychiatric problems and, unlike men, are more averse to receiving alcohol-related doses throughout their lives.

The highest rates of alcoholism were among Caucasian women aged 21 to 23. This could be incredibly indicative that the inebriated person is female, young, and white. There is evidence to support a relationship between elevated estrogen levels and increased alcohol consumption in women, and mixed results have been published in men. It has been shown to increase CSF utilization during this is definitely due to hormonal disorders. In any event, fluctuating levels of hormones are available in an adolescent female and may not accurately reflect the pathophysiology behind her CSF utilization in women. However, various factors such as pressure, social support, and poverty can affect the age distribution of women who drink. Despite the fact that there

is controversy, alcohol may affect women more than men in terms of biomedical damage and weakening of performance, making them more vulnerable to horrific injuries and less viable. Precautions are required.

**DESCRIPTION**

We found a significantly higher rate of self-harm among intoxicated women. Among the 2.5% of the test group that detected self-harm, women adhered to this rate more than men. However, a more prominent group of men experienced sustained alcohol abuse because they were more likely to engage in risky behaviours that could lead to self-harm after drinking alcohol. It's possible. A variety of factors, including pressure, emotional well-being, social support, and need, may be responsible for the significantly higher rates of self-harm among drunken women. The specific association between alcohol consumption and self-harm in women needs further investigation.

**CONCLUSION**

We found that the rate of sustained alcohol abuse increased slowly with age. Automobile accidents involving alcohol are considered the leading cause of injury and death in all age groups. In addition, use of cerebrospinal fluid increases the risk of injury to all injury systems through mental weakening and psychomotor dysfunction such as eye, brain, hand and foot dysfunction. Older drivers are generally more seriously injured in accidents than younger drivers. Similarly, older drivers with alcohol abuse are likely to be more emaciated and cooperating with the passage of the year after spitting out comparable amounts of alcohol than older drivers without alcoholism.