

Review of: "[Perspective] The possibility of a silent methamphetamine catastrophe in Bangladesh"

Soumyajit Koley¹

¹ Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

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This brief perspective article sheds light on the growing methamphetamine crisis in Bangladesh and discusses the prevalence of Yaba addiction and its associated challenges. As per the study, Bangladesh has a long history of narcotics addiction, with codeine-based cough syrup being the most common drug, followed by heroin, marijuana, and sedatives. The article explains how a highly addictive recreational white crystalline drug, called crystal methamphetamine, is rampantly smuggled into Bangladesh, as a result of which the addiction rate has increased by 30%. The paper is well-articulated and emphasizes a very pertinent issue that deserves the attention of scholars, public health experts, and policymakers. No additional revision or elaboration is required in the paper, in my opinion.