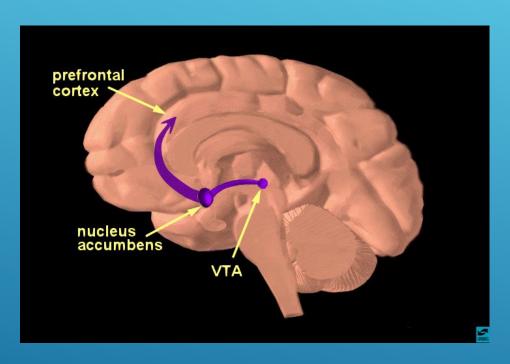
DISEASE CONCEPT OF ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION

Mark Publicker, MD, DFASAM

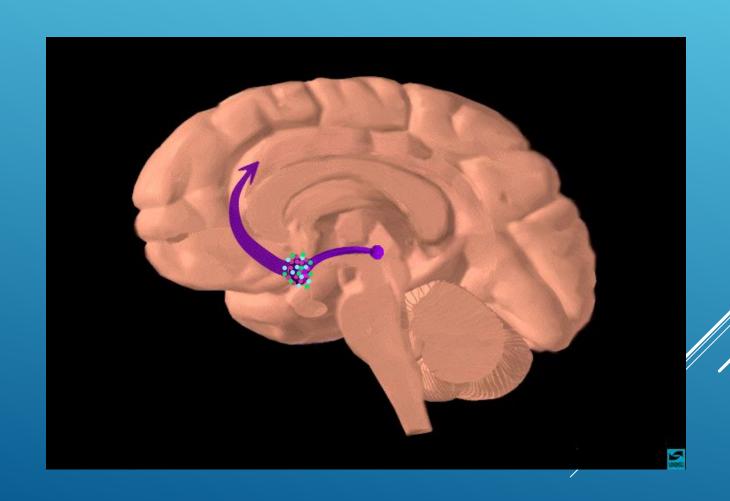
Diplomate. American Board of Addiction Medicine

NEURAL CIRCUITRY OF REWARD

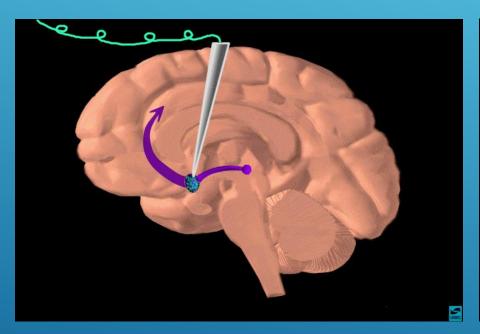


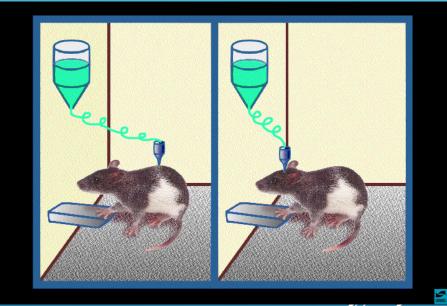
- Present in all animals
- Produces pleasure for behaviors needed for survival:
- **Eating**
- Drinking
- ▶ Sex
- **►** Nurturing

ALL DRUGS OF ABUSE BIND TO THE NEURAL CIRCUITRY OF REWARD



SELF-STIMULATION STUDIES





AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ADDICTION MEDICINE (ASAM) DEFINITION

Addiction is a primary, chronic disease of brain reward, motivation, memory and related circuitry

ADDICTION

- An overwhelmingly powerful compulsion to use a substance, with progressively diminished capacity to resist it, despite escalating personal harm
- **▶** The use is at the expense of natural rewards
- ▶ The development of a negative emotional state

RISK FACTORS

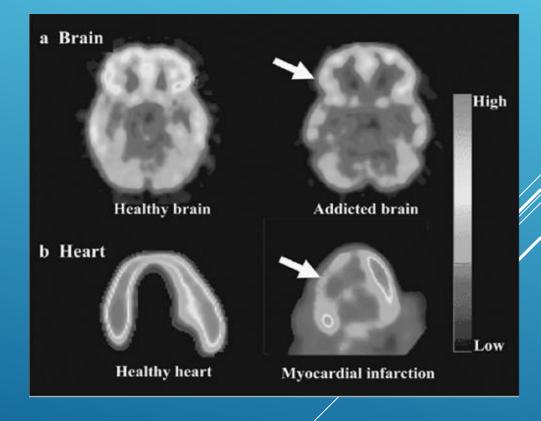
- ▶ 40 50 % genetic vulnerability (epigenetics)
- ▶ Trauma, neglect, abuse
- Parenting
- Peer group

RISK FACTORS

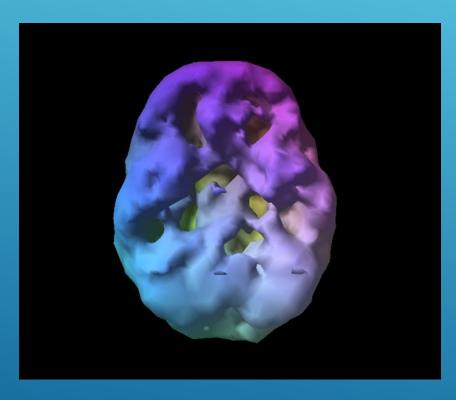
- Drug availability
- Stress
- Social isolation (especially in adolescence)
- Traumatic brain injury
- Mental illness:
- Bipolar, ADHD, PTSD, Schizophrenia, Anxiety disorders

ADDICTION AS A DISEASE OF THE BRAIN

Imaging studies
consistently show
specific
abnormalities in the
brain function of
addicted individuals



ALCOHOL SPECT SCAN

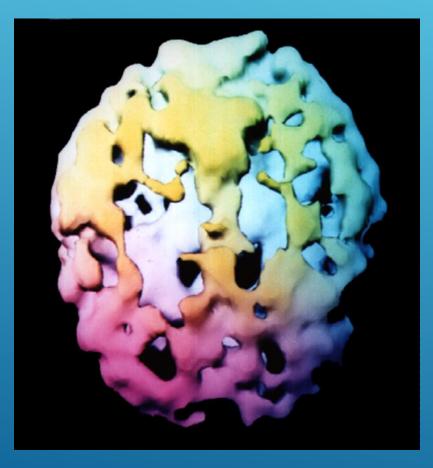


Alcoholic brain

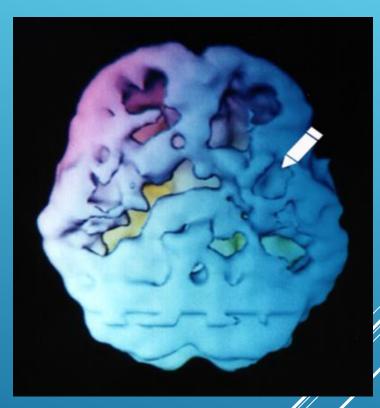


Normal brain

HEROIN AND CANNABIS SPECT SCANS

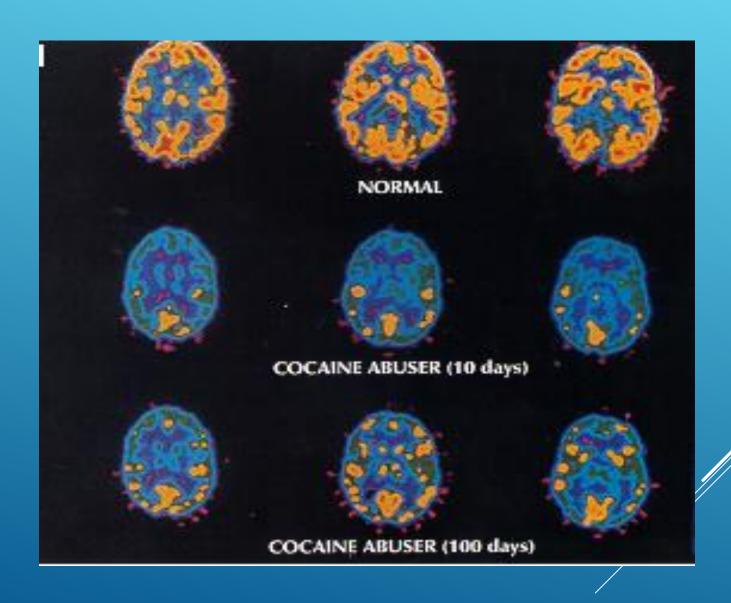


Heroin



Cannabis/

COCAINE PET SCAN



DISEASE OF MALADAPTIVE*LEARNING

- Addiction is the hijacking of the brain mechanisms for learning and memory.
- These mechanisms (brain circuits and chemicals) are there to shape behaviors with that, through rewards and cues, promote survival
 - *wrong response to a situation

ADDICTION AND COGNITION (THINKING)

- Addiction as the cause
- Pre-existing causes predisposing to addiction
 - > ADHD
 - ▶ Fetal alcohol syndrome
 - ▶ Traumatic brain injury

ADDICTION AND COGNITION

Cognitive deficits impair ability to benefit from counseling: more sessions, more reinforcement needed, role of Alcoholics Anonymous

VOLKOW: DOPAMINE AND SALIENCE*

- Increases in dopamine are not directly related to reward per se, as was previously believed, but rather to the prediction of reward and for salience
- *Salience: motivationally important

GEORGE KOOB

- "Addiction is a cycle of spiraling dysregulation of brain reward systems that progressively increases, resulting in compulsive drug use and a loss of control over drug taking"
- Counteradaptive* hedonic** dysregulation
 - *Opposite of a proper, effective change
 - **Pleasure

NEUROADAPTATION

- Drugs change the brain's pleasure and reward balance
- The brain has powerful mechanisms to oppose this change,
- **▶** The counteradaptive action overshoots
- Repeated cycles of use lead to long-lasting neuroplastic changes

ALLOSTASIS

- Change to a new, vulnerable state
- Activation of stress circuitry
- Deficit state: inhibition of brain reward system
- Increased reward threshold
- Altered hedonic tone
- Drugs create the stress that require that they be used to create the very problem that they have created

CRAVING

- Craving and relapse can be triggered by salient cues and stress
- **▶** Kindling
- ▶ Stress: foot shock, foot shock
- ▶ Searching

STRESS REINSTATEMENT PARADIGM

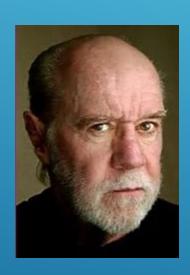
- Our patient's lives:
- ► Foot shock, foot shock



- Addiction is a chronic, progressive brain disease
- In the course of repeated drug use longlasting changes occur in the circuitry involved in memory, learning, motivation and reward as well as inhibitory control
- Craving and relapse can be triggered by salient cues and stress

"Just because you got the monkey off your back doesn't mean that the circus left town."

GEORGE CARLIN



- ▶ Facebook: @medadditiontreatment
- Facebook for the Northern New England Society of Addiction Medicine: @ASAM.NorthernNE
- Website: www.markpublicker.com