Neurobiology of Addiction

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National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism



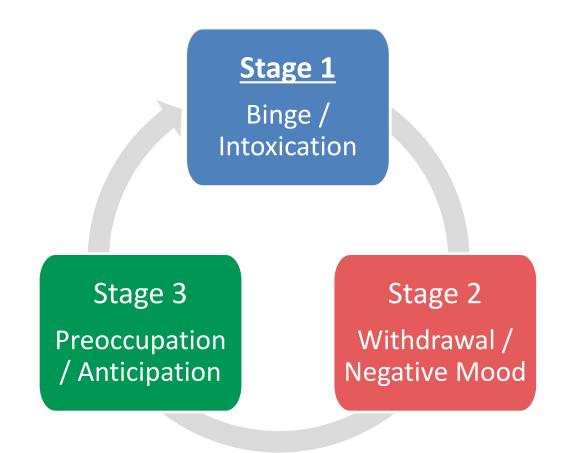
What is Addiction?

- Addiction is a chronic, relapsing, and treatable brain disorder.
- Compulsive drug seeking and use in spite of serious consequences





Three Stage Model of Addiction





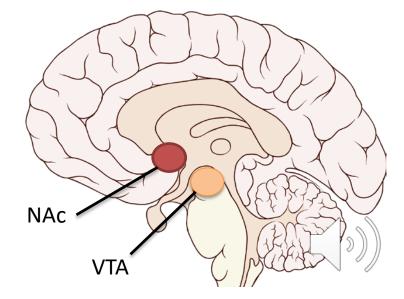
Koob & Le Moal 2008

Three Stage Model of Addiction



1. Binge / Intoxication

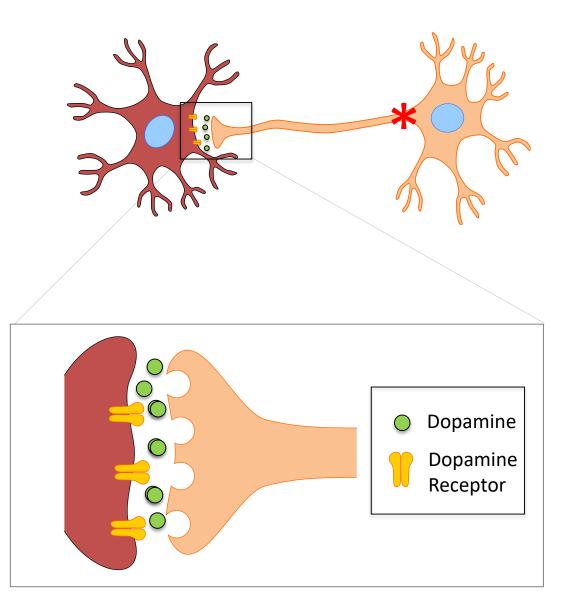
- Associated with positive reinforcement & motivational learning
- Associating cues with reward delivery





Nucleus Accumbens

Ventral Tegmental Area

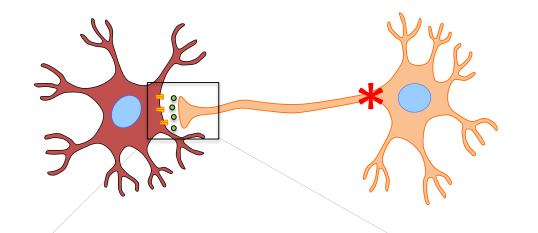




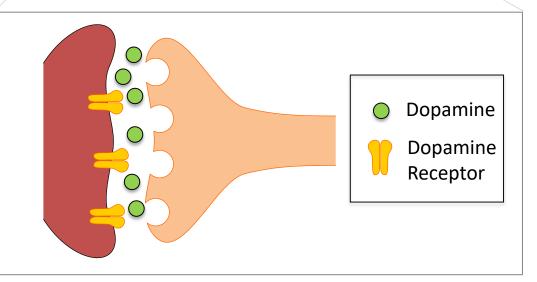


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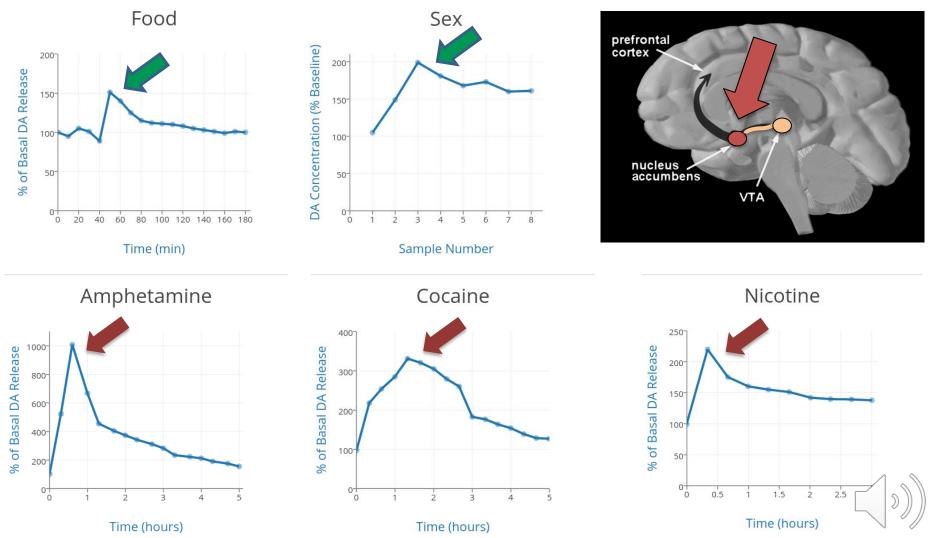
What does ↑ dopamine signal?

- ↑ Value of future reward / of work to gain the reward
- ↑ Motivation to obtain reward

↑ WANT

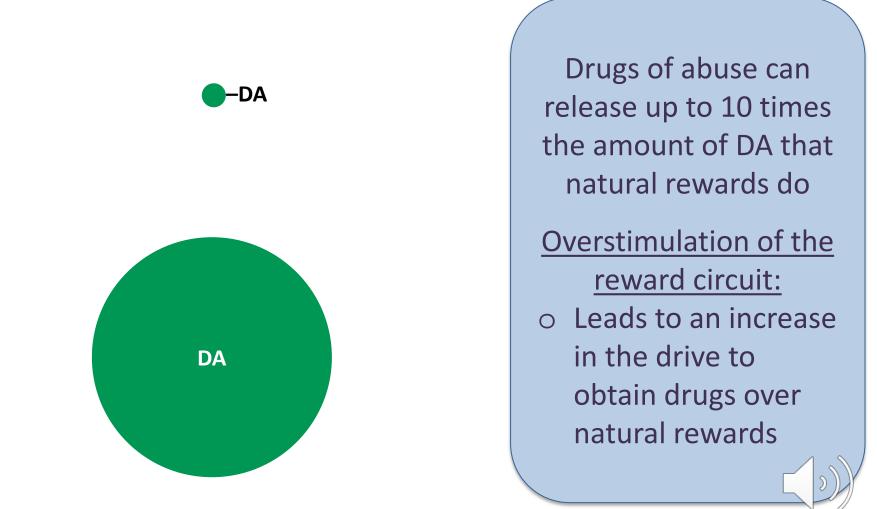
– Evolved out of survivar

Dopamine is released in response to many types of rewards



Di Chiara and Imperato, PNAS 1988, Slides NIDA

Drugs of abuse can be more reinforcing than natural rewards



DA neurons will eventually fire in response to cues that predict the reward



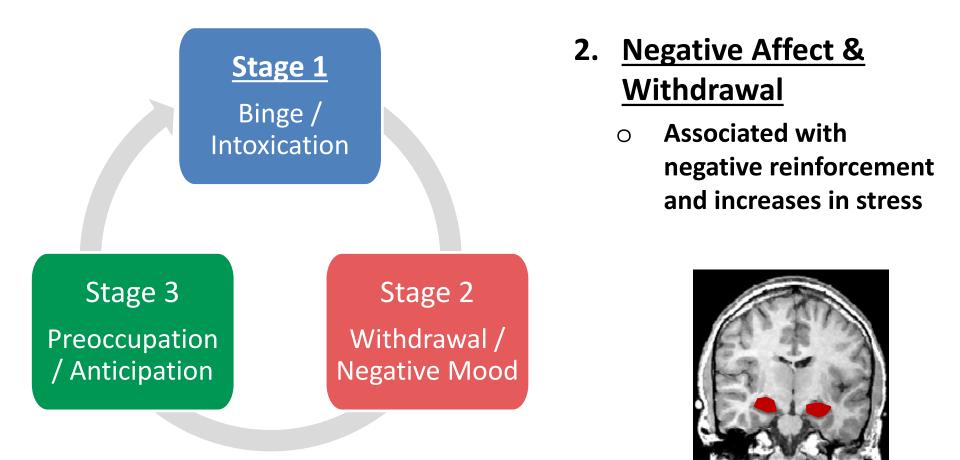
Conditioned stimuli paired formerly paired with the drug elicit DA release

- Trigger craving
- Increase motivation
 to seek out drug
- May lead to binge

use



Three Stage Model of Addiction



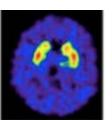
Koob & Le Moal 2008

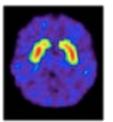
Neuroadaptations as a result of *prolonged* drug use: Dopamine

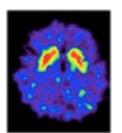
• At baseline, dopamine receptor concentration is reduced to compensate for the frequent, large dopamine surges elicited by drug use

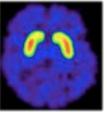




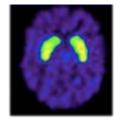


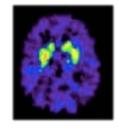


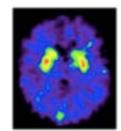






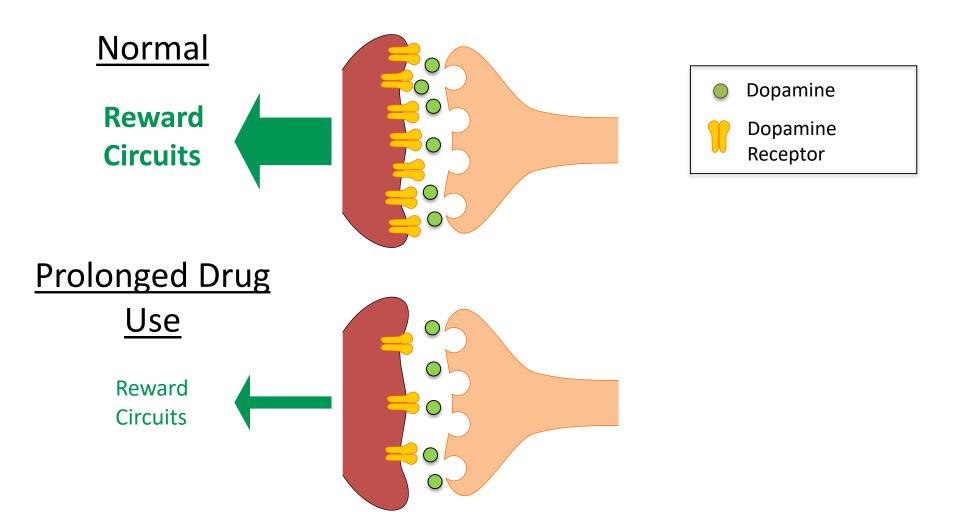




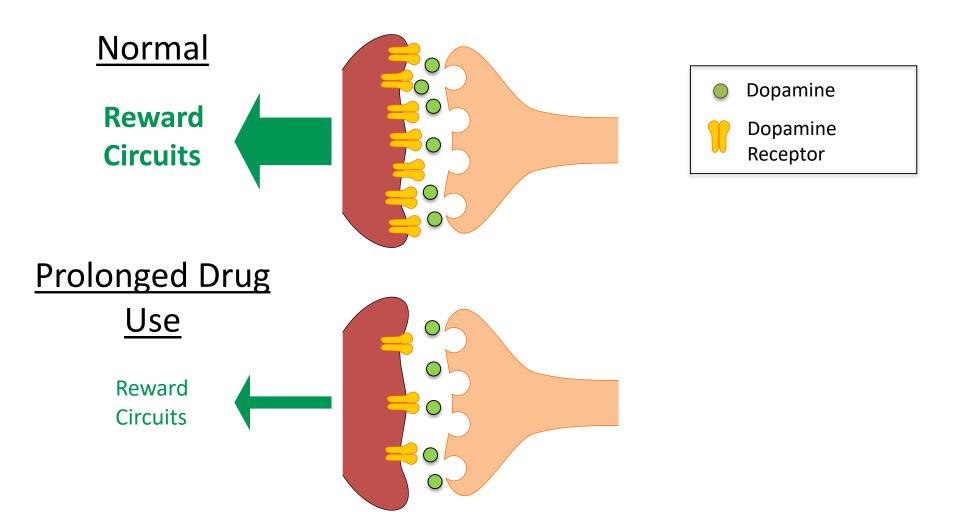




Volkow et al 2009

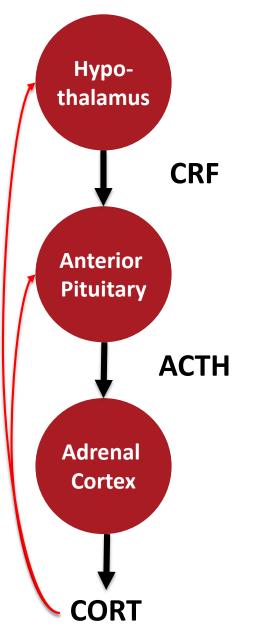




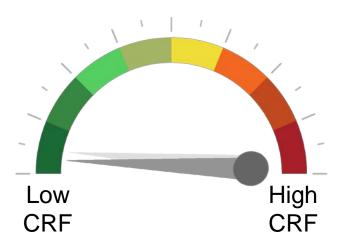




HPA/Stress Axis

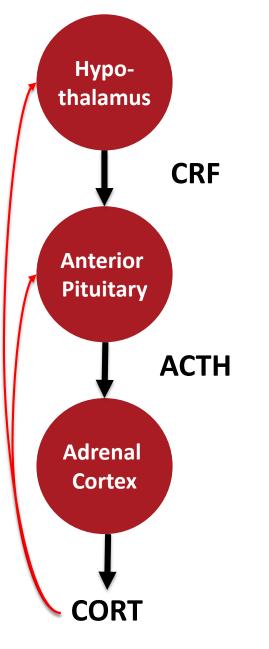


Stress Systems Dysregulated

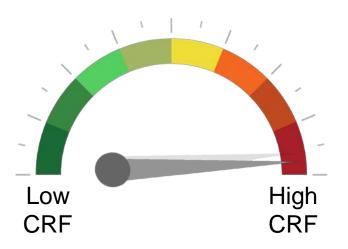




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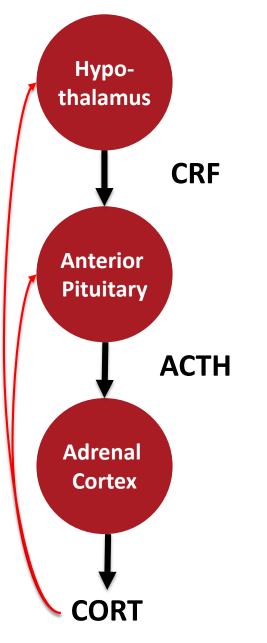


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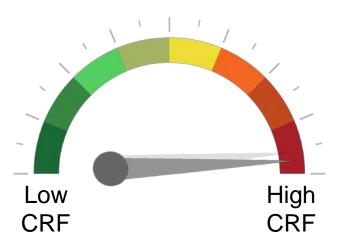




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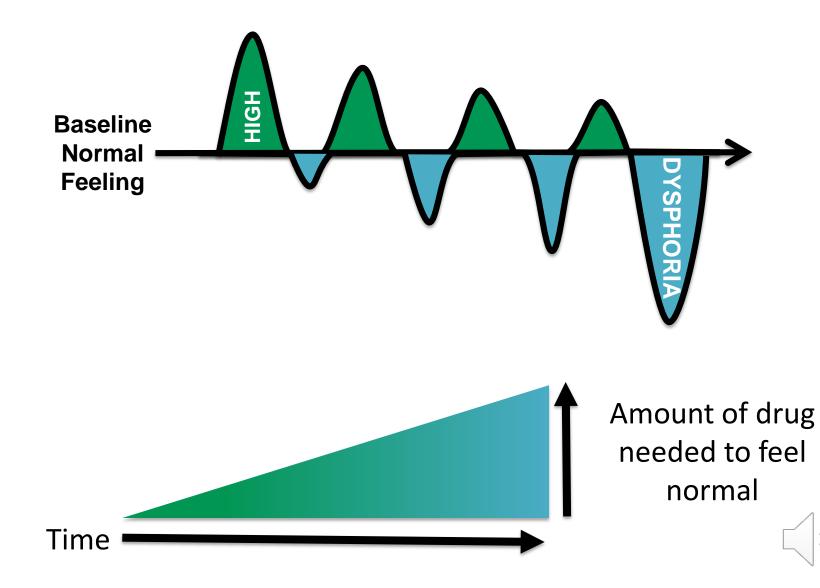


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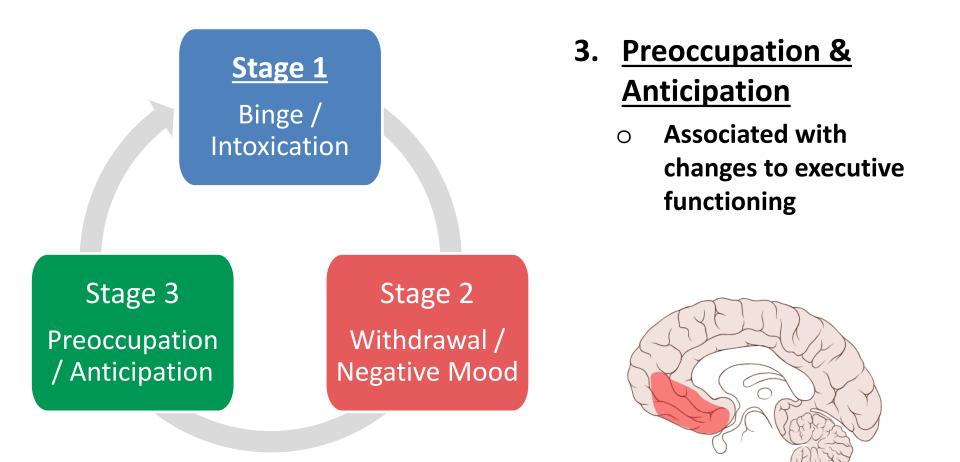


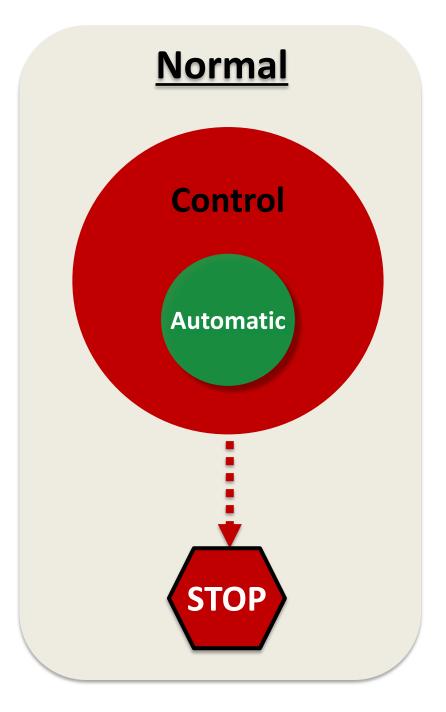


Long-term Result of Neuroadaptations

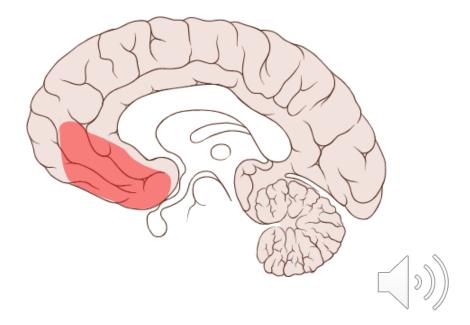


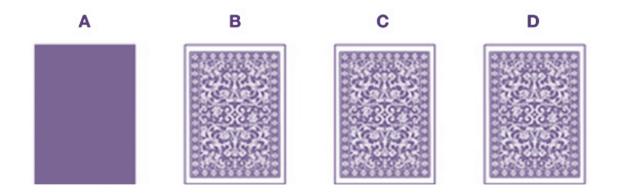
Three Stage Model of Addiction





















- <u>WINS:</u> Small, Frequent
- <u>LOSSES</u>: Moderate, Rare







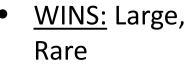






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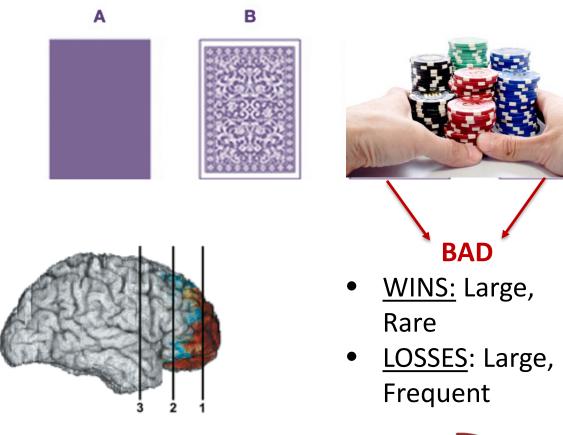


 <u>LOSSES</u>: Large, Frequent







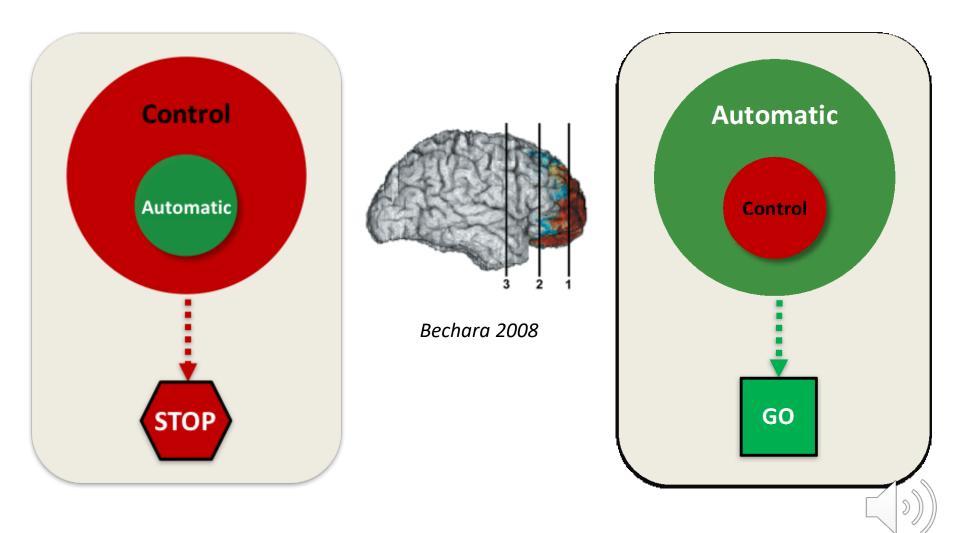


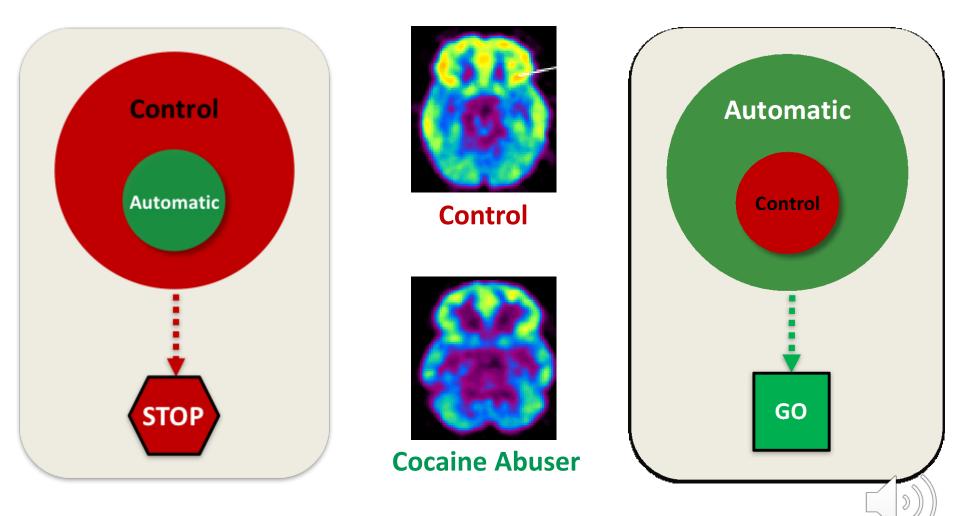
Bechara 2008

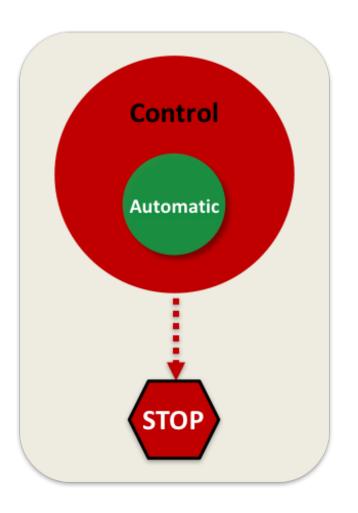


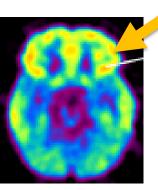




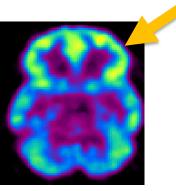






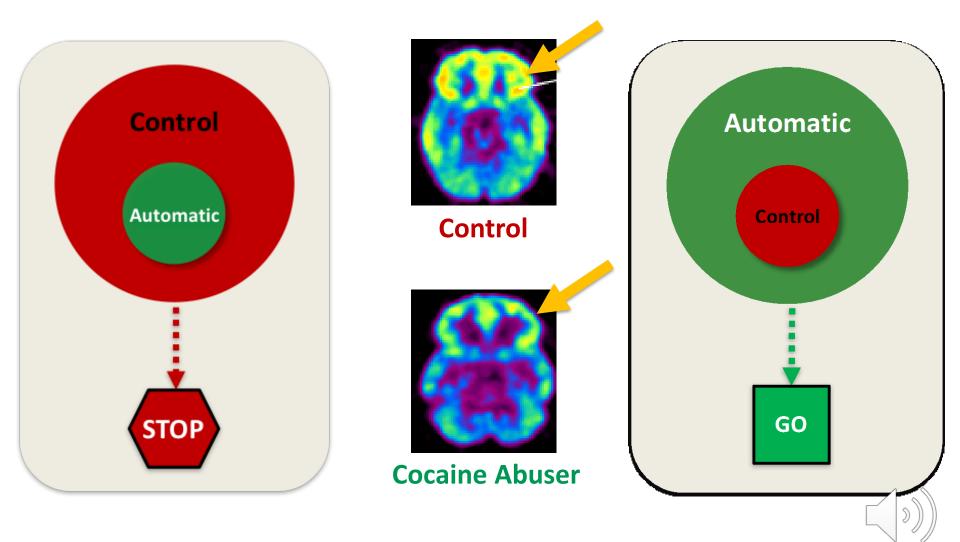


Control



Cocaine Abuser

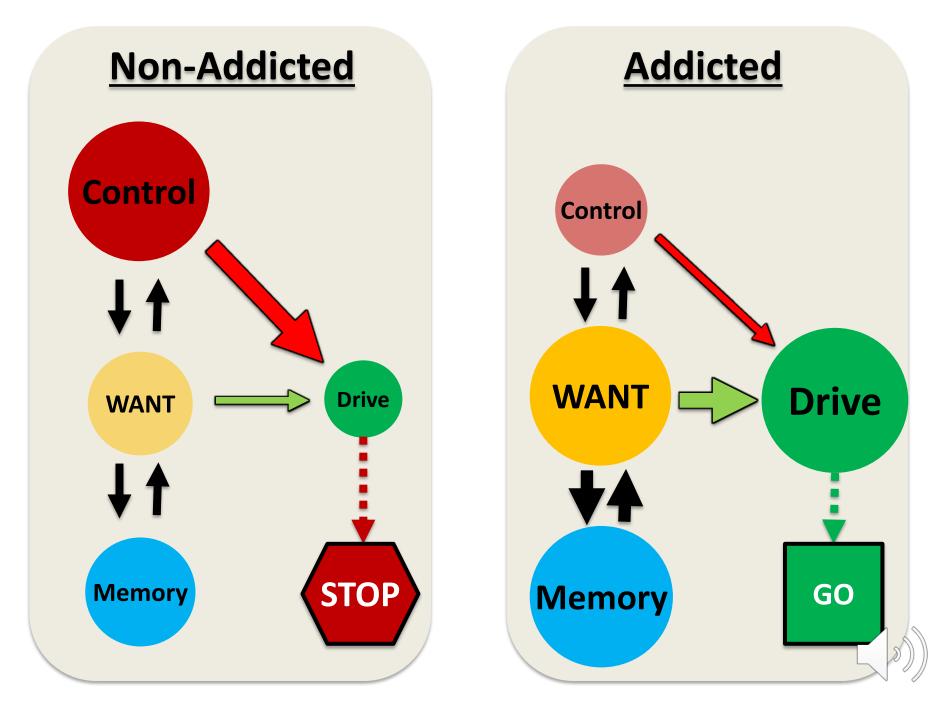




Summary:

Why is it so difficult to quit?





Thank you

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