Addiction as a Brain Disease: What does Science Tell Us?

Ruben Baler, Ph.D. Science Policy Branch – NIDA - NIH





- BRAIN
- DRUGS
- RISK
- RESILIENCE



System 1

Fast
Automatic
Implicit
Effortless
Abstract

Slow
Conscious
Explicit
Effortful
Rule-based

System 2

System 2 Fast System 2 Slow

RED BLUE GREEN RED

GREEN RED BLUE GREEN

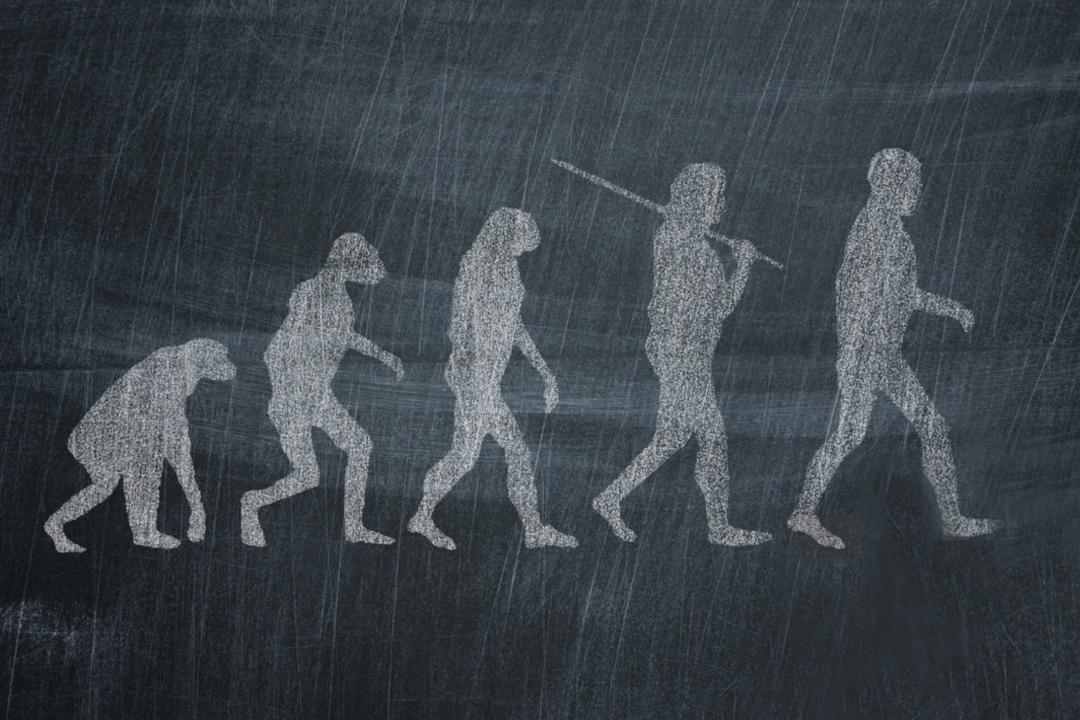
BLUE GREEN RED BLUE

RED BLUE GREEN RED

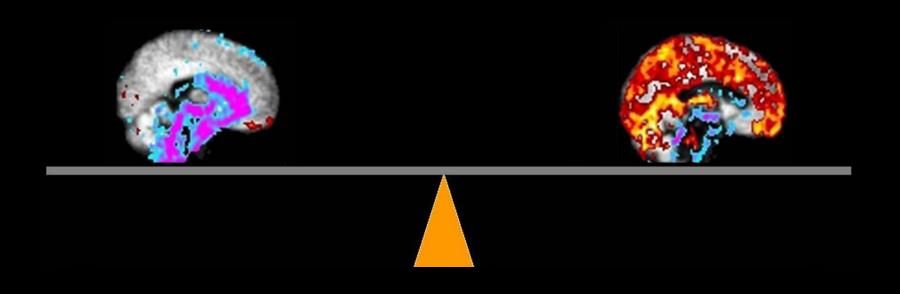
GREEN RED BLUE GREEN

BLUE RED GREEN BLUE





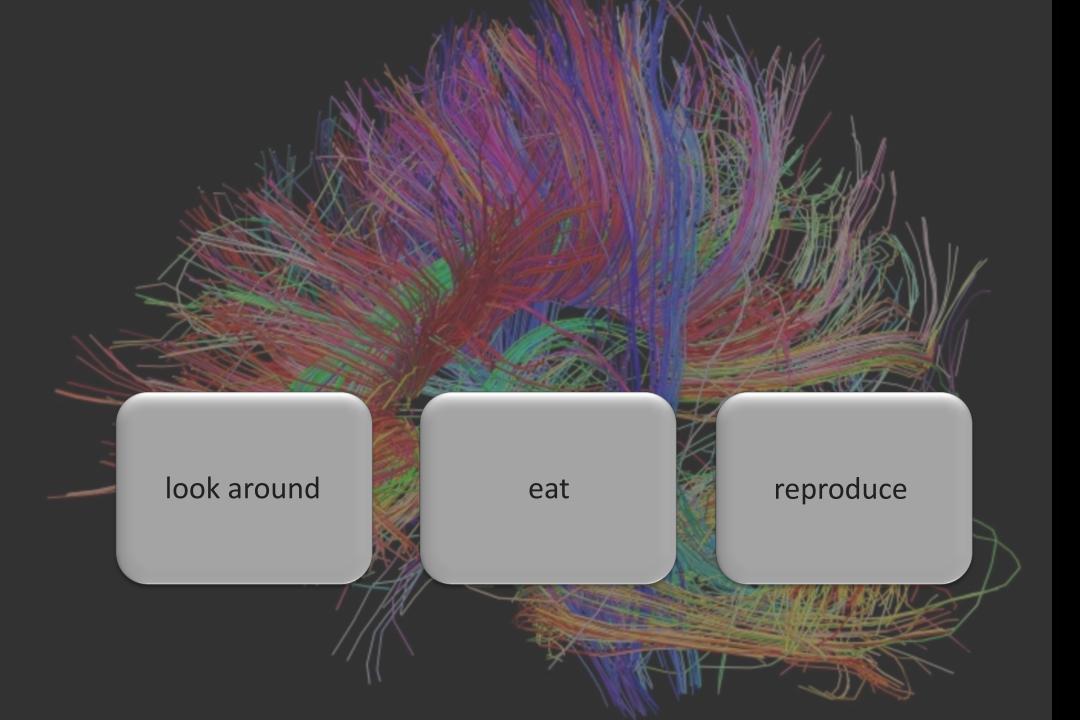
What is it supposed to accomplish?

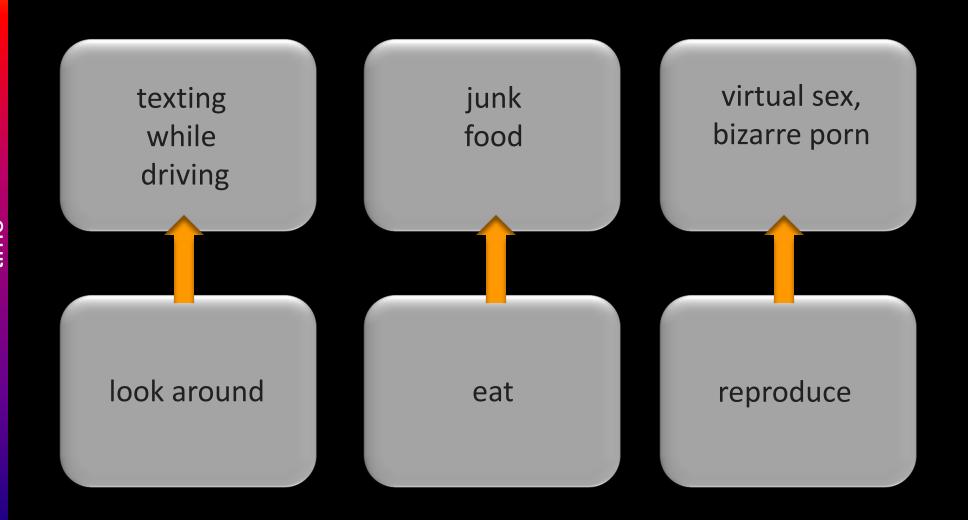


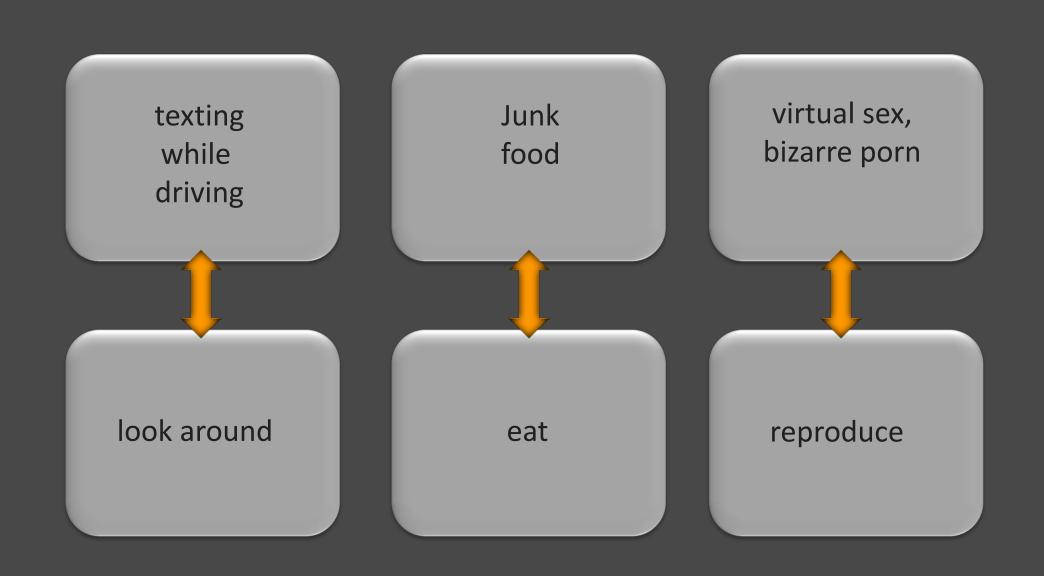
intuition

reasoning

look around eat reproduce

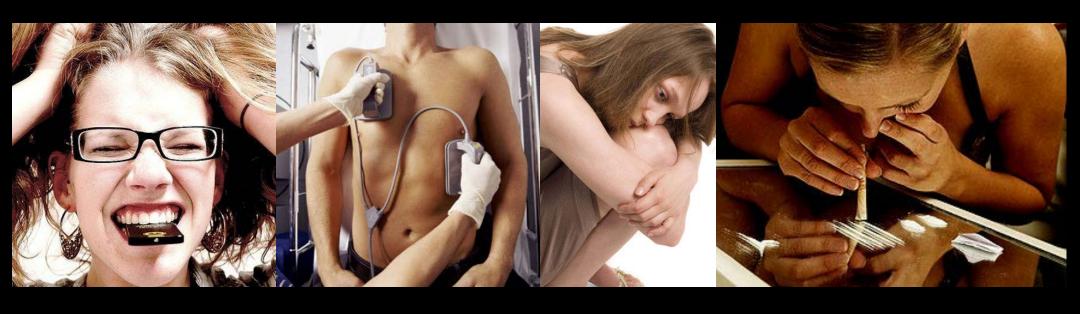








NOT SO OBVIOUS ...

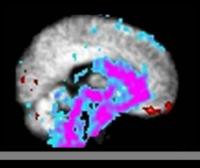


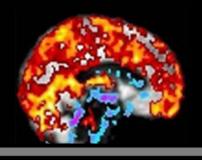
chronic stress

heart disease

mental illness

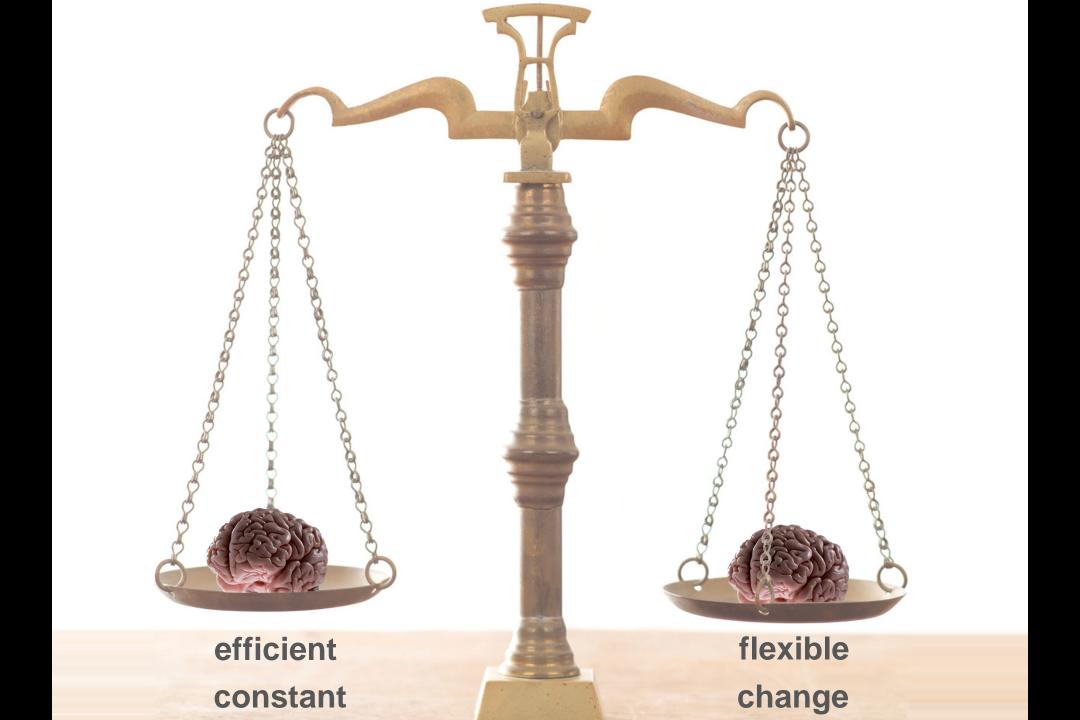
addictions





Automatic responses

Complex reasoning



How does the brain achieve flexibility?





And just like thermostats, our brains are ROBUST YET FRAGILE

robust to disturbances that the system is designed to handle.

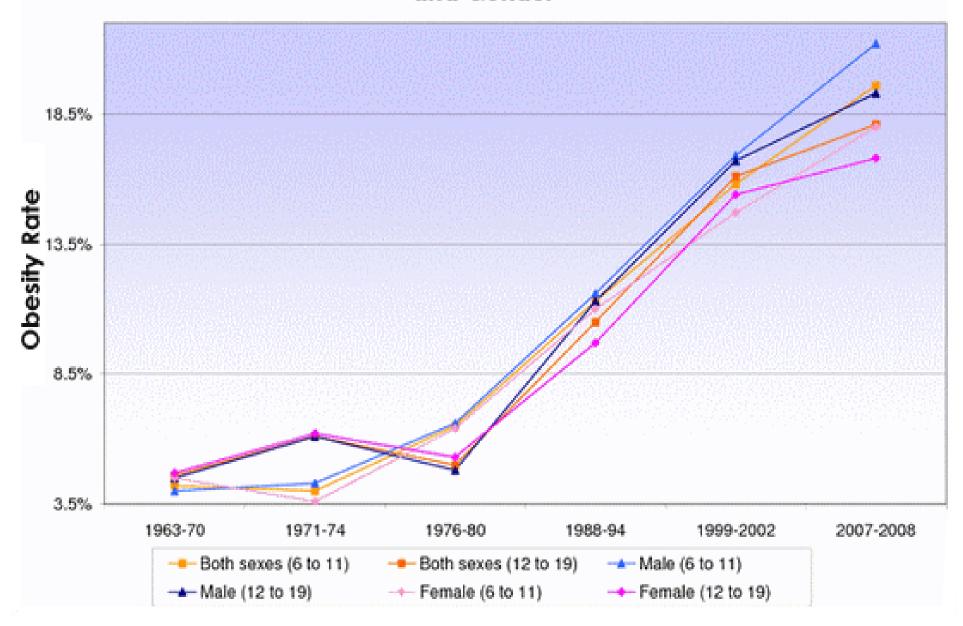
fragile to rare events and flaws in the design. Seek the fattiest meat, the sweetest fruits, the most high-energy foods



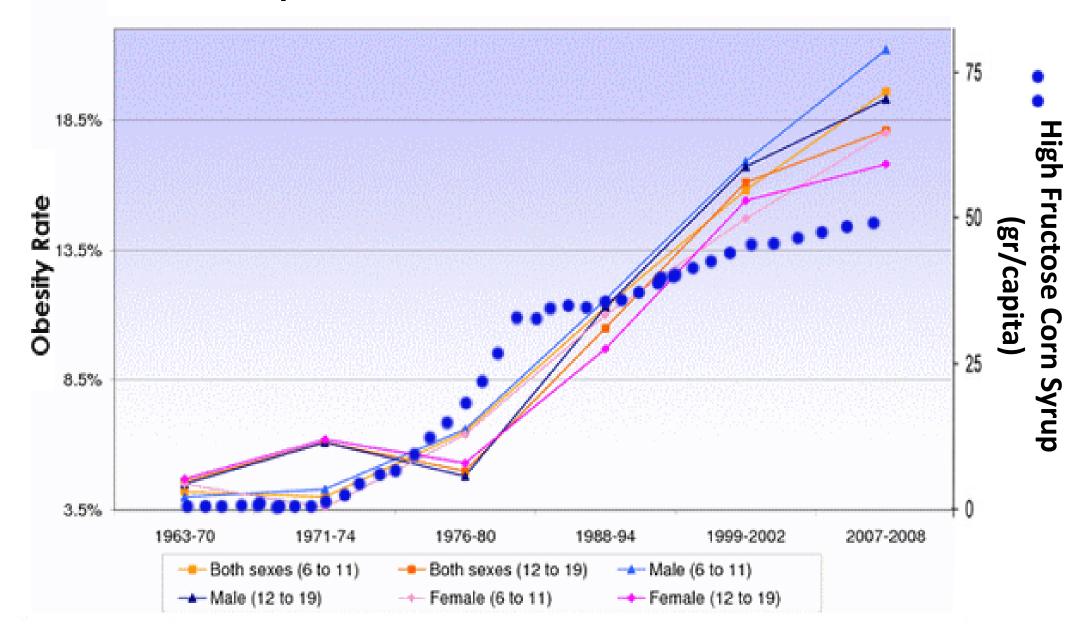




Child Obesity Statistics & Teenage Obesity Statistics by Age and Gender

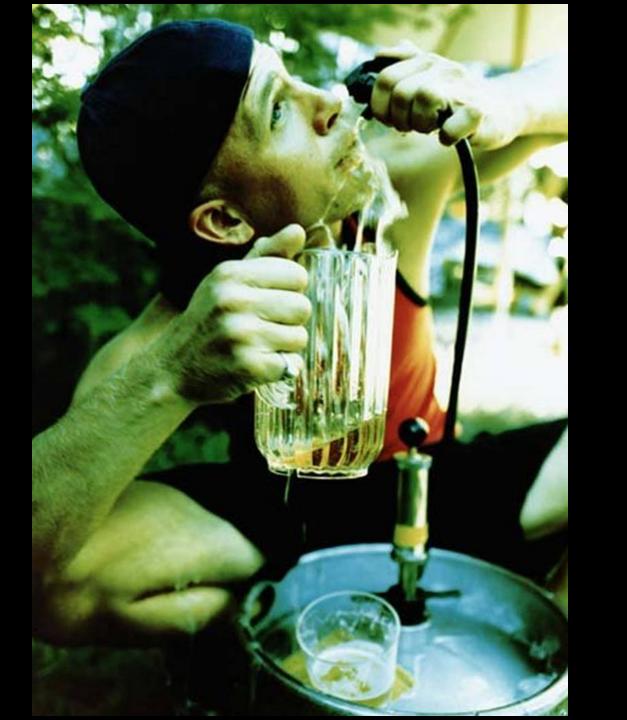


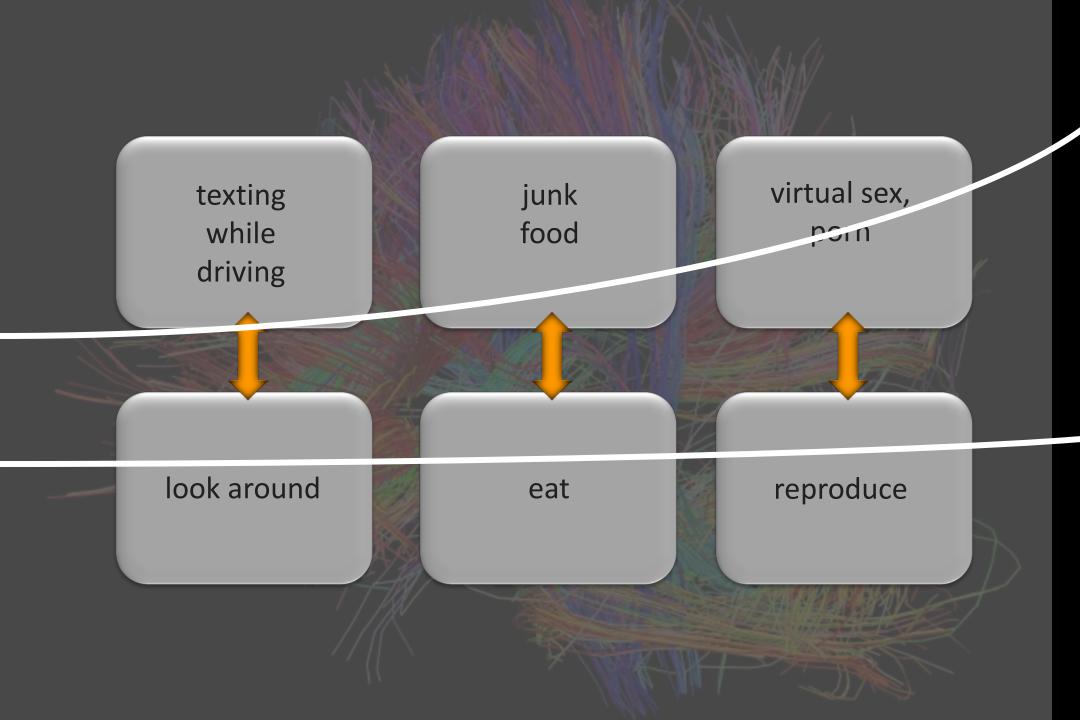
the rise of processed foods











EVOLVED SYSTEMS

ACQUIRE ROBUSTNESS TO WHATEVER DROVE SELECTION

ROBUST YET FRAGILE



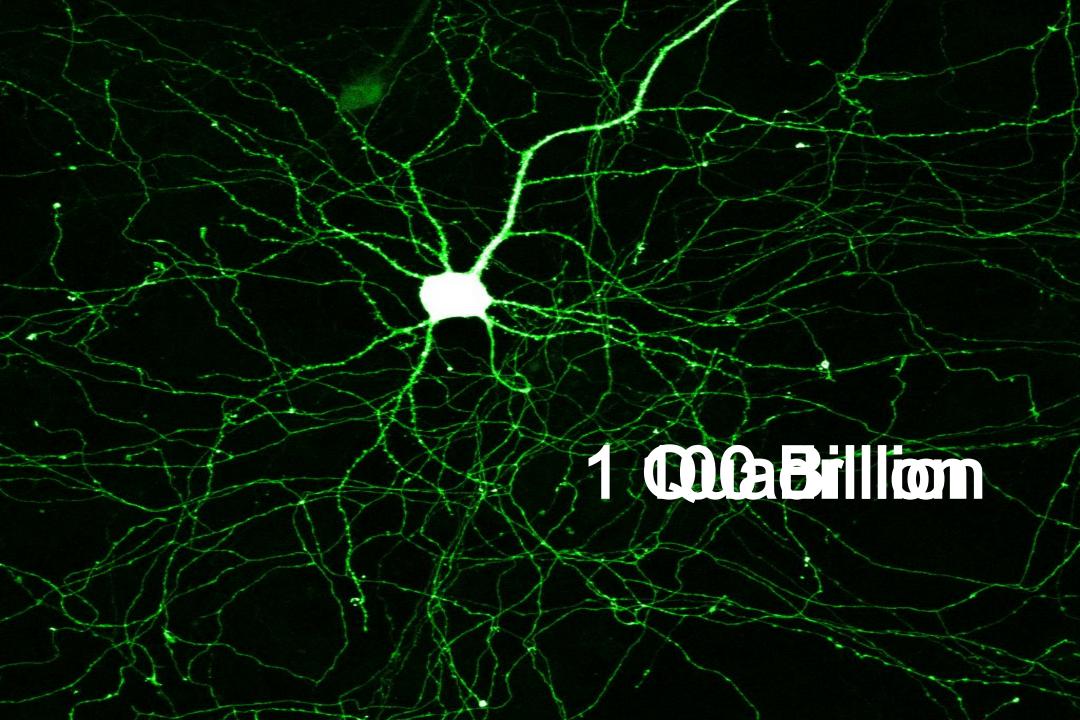
robust, yet

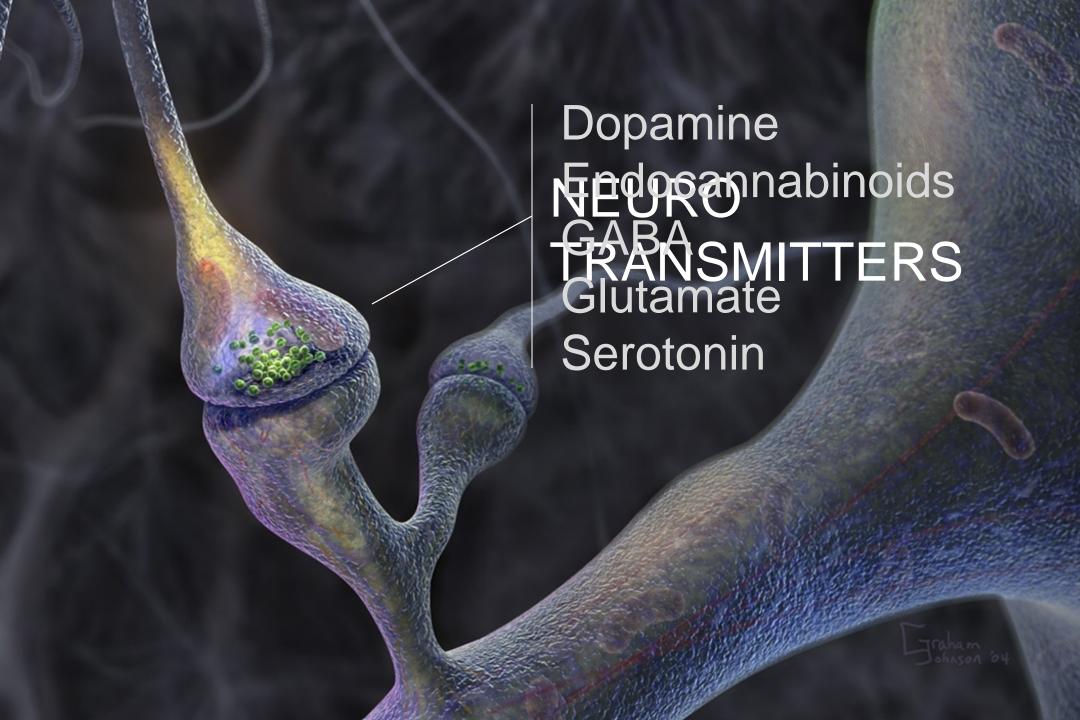
fragile

systems

they are complex





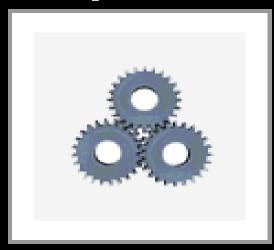


- BRAIN
- DRUGS
- RISK
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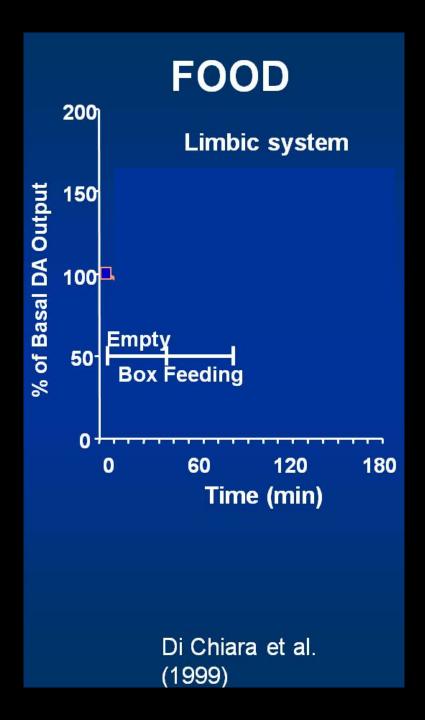
Despite their many differences

most abused substances have an amazing ability to boost the levels of a key chemical in the brain called...

Dopamine







robust,
yet
fragile



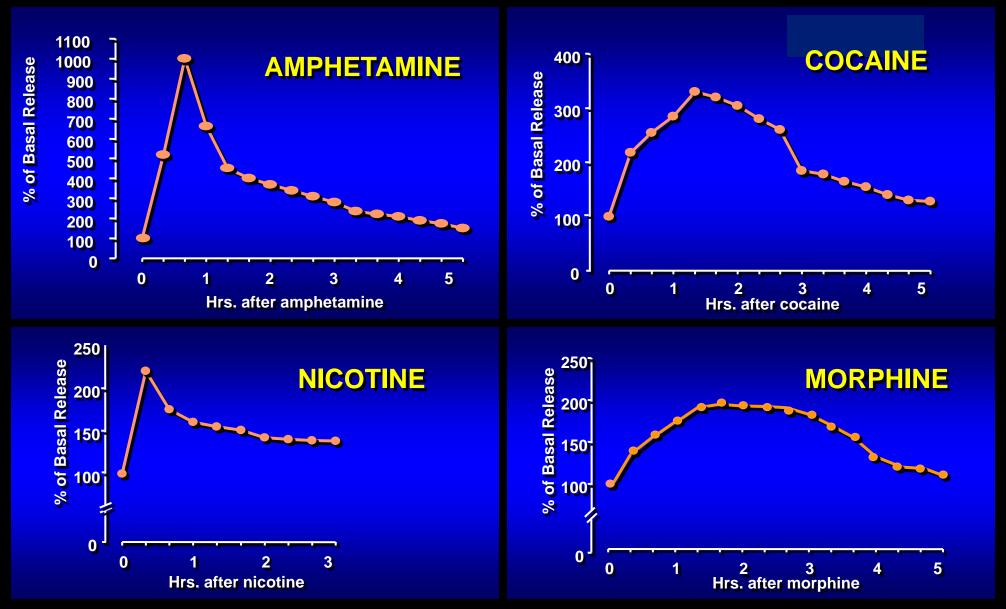
Natural Rewards Elevate Dopamine Levels But Drugs are amazingly more effective



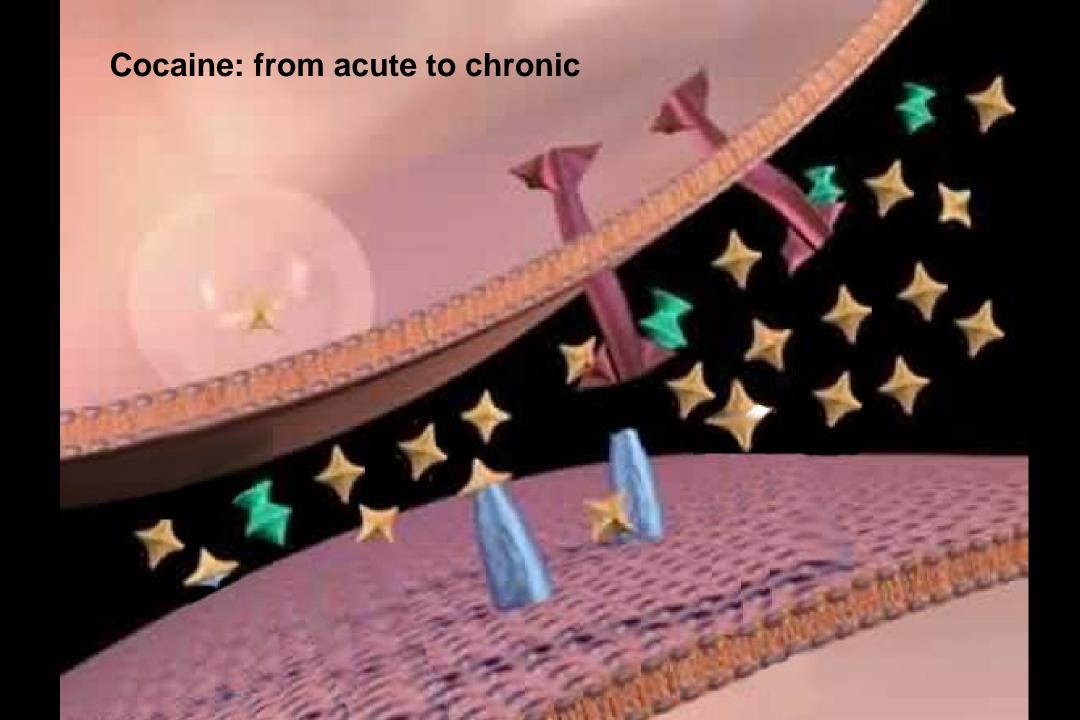


Effects of Drugs on Dopamine Release

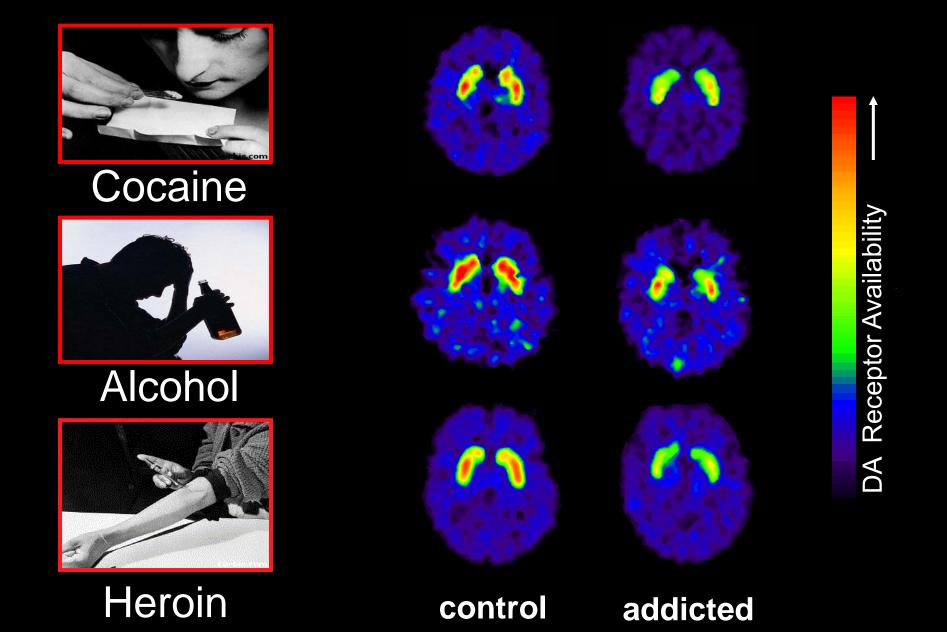
(DA in Accumbens)

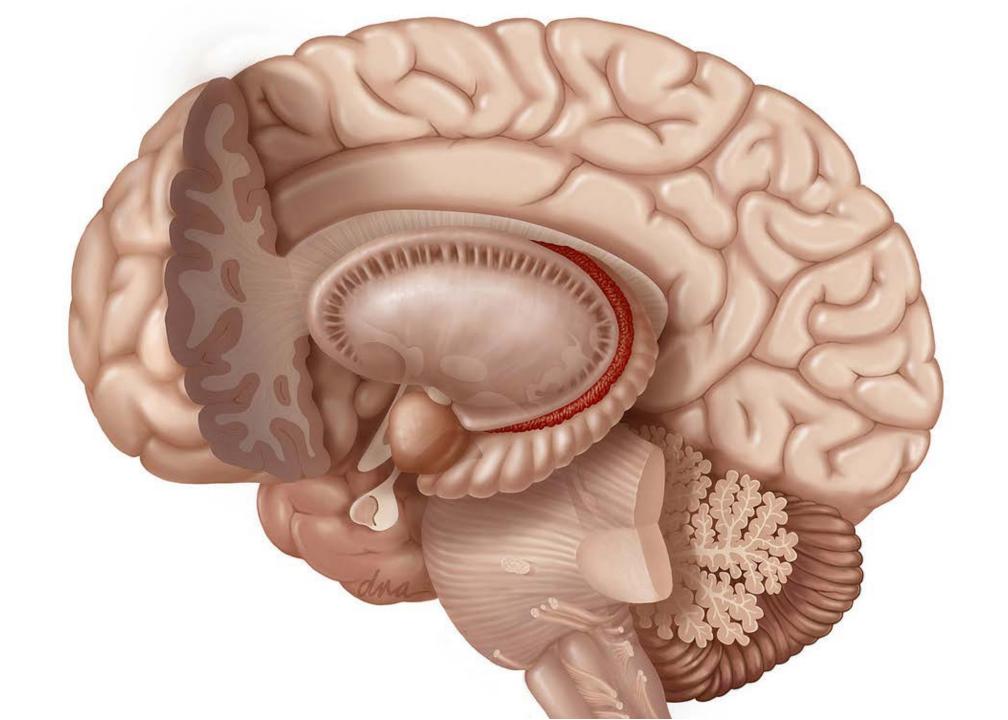




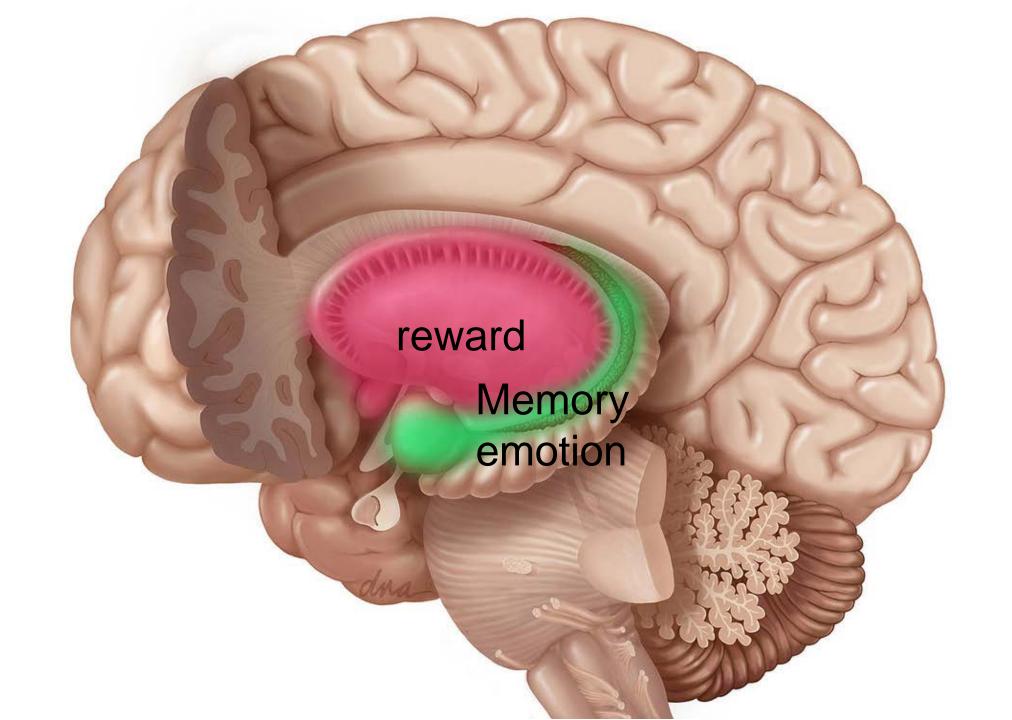


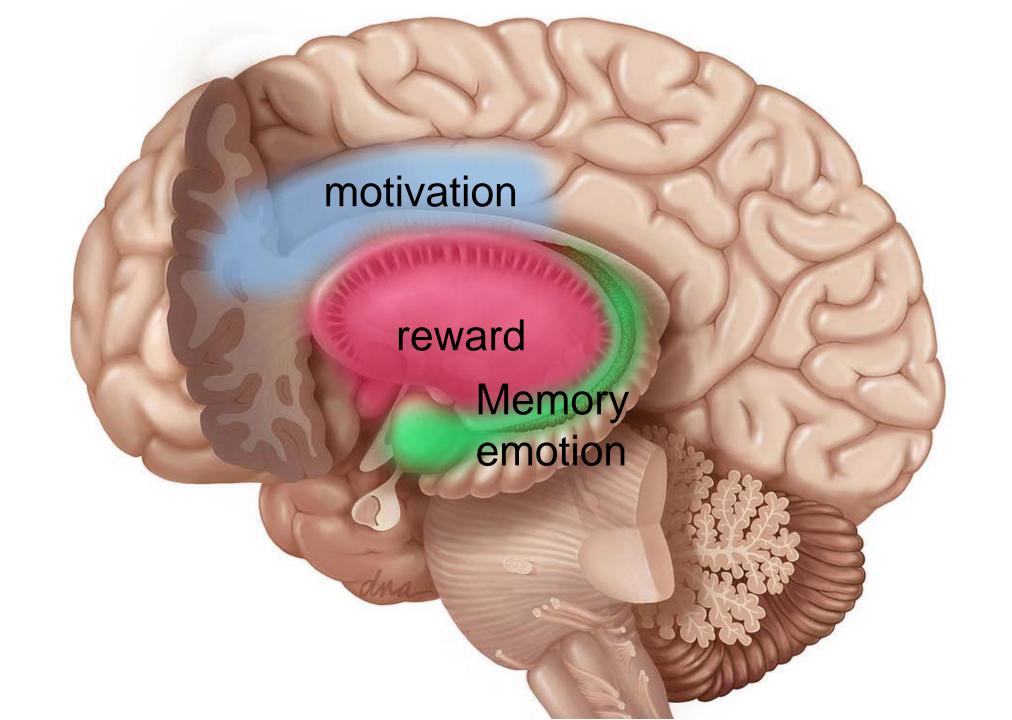
Dopamine Receptor level is Lower in Addiction

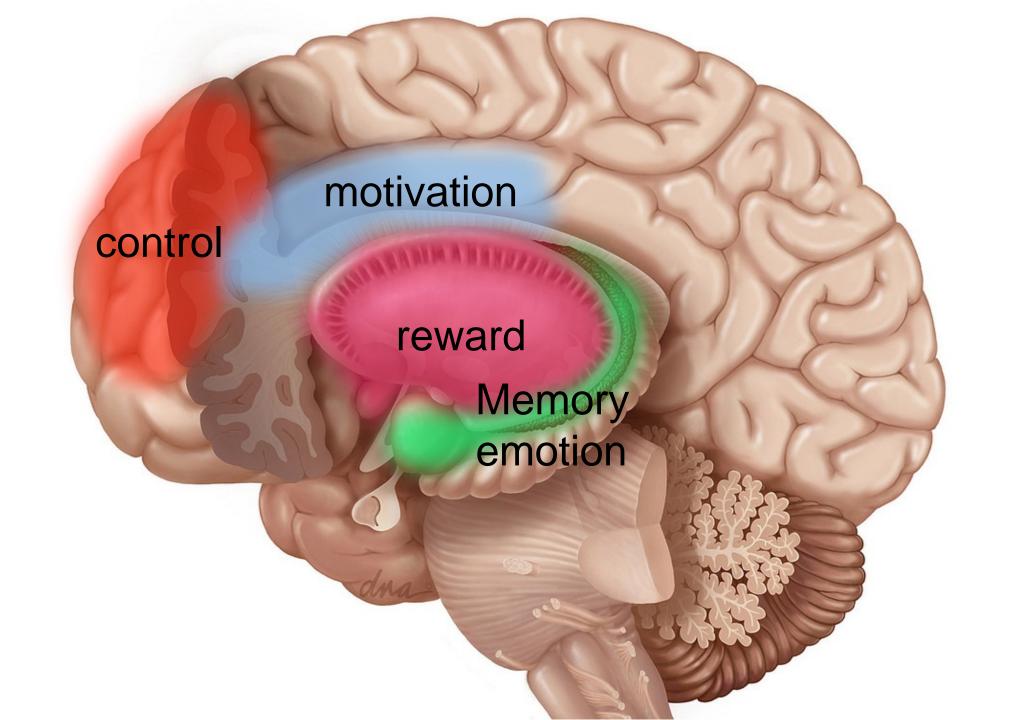




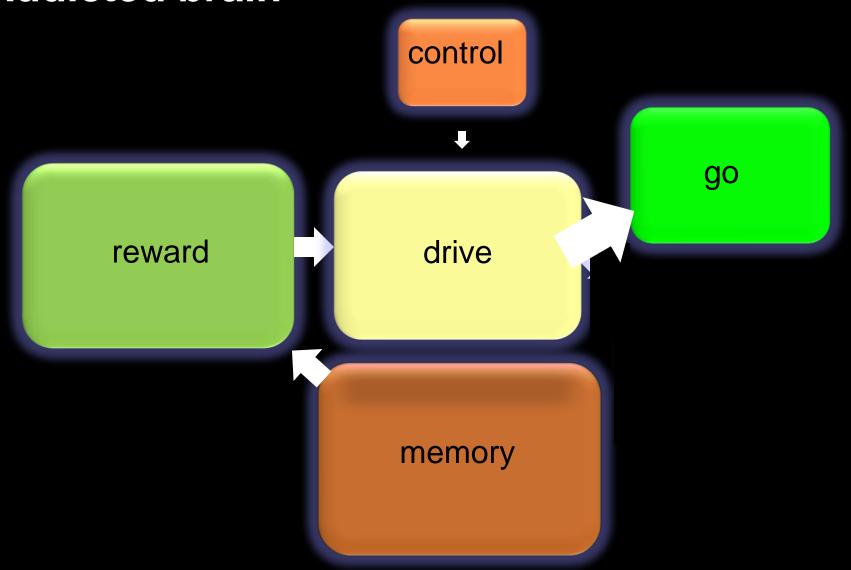


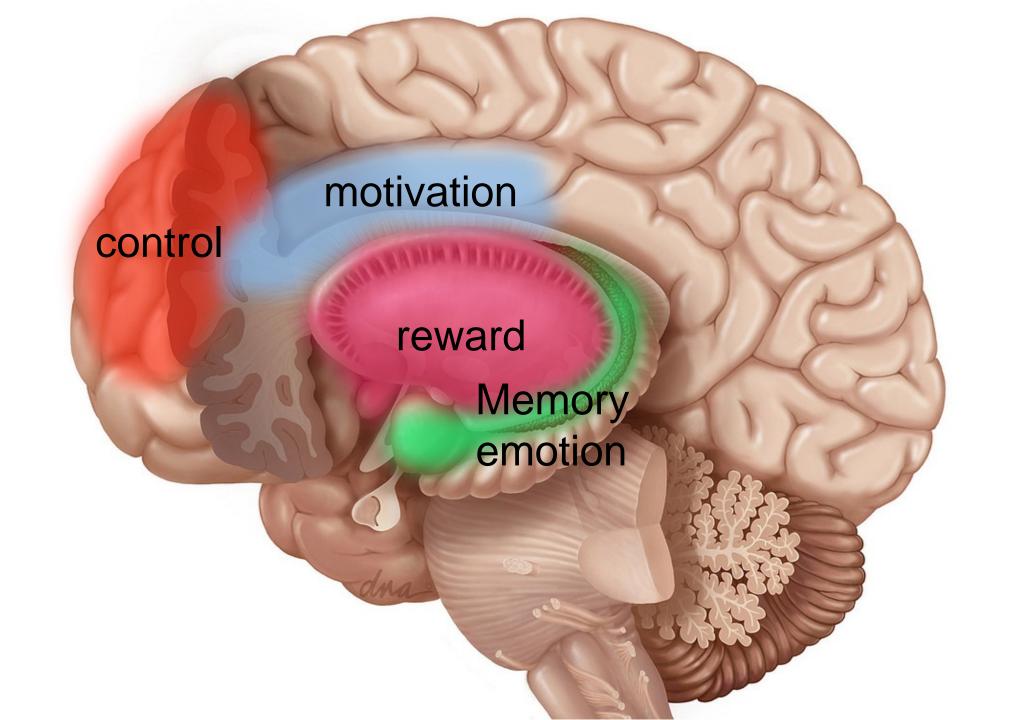






Addicted brain



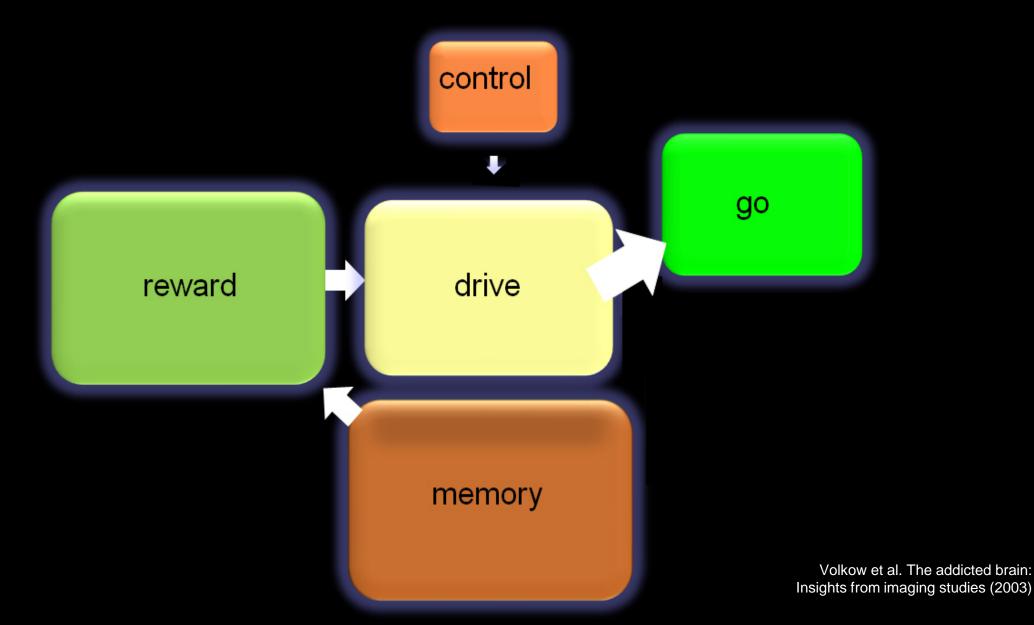


"As I sit to compose this plea I can't say with any amount of certainty that my son is alive. My son discovered narcotics at the age of 13, [after] he experienced a severe orthopedic sports injury.

There seems to be nothing that can induce him to stop for any appreciable length of time. I had him arrested May of 2006 for heroin possession and identity fraud, he stole 900 dollars from our checking account while I was in Connecticut burying my dad and his sister.

He tells me he cannot stop. Our family is being destroyed. We have exhausted our savings and retirement. Everything seems so hopeless."

is a moral failure. It's not, it's an operational failure



tobacco

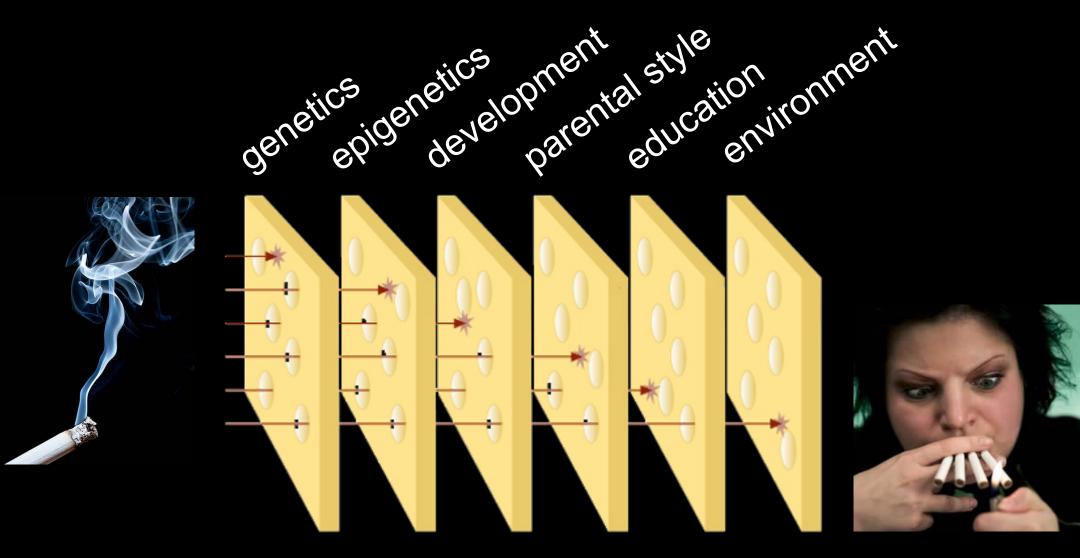
marijuana

analgesics 260M

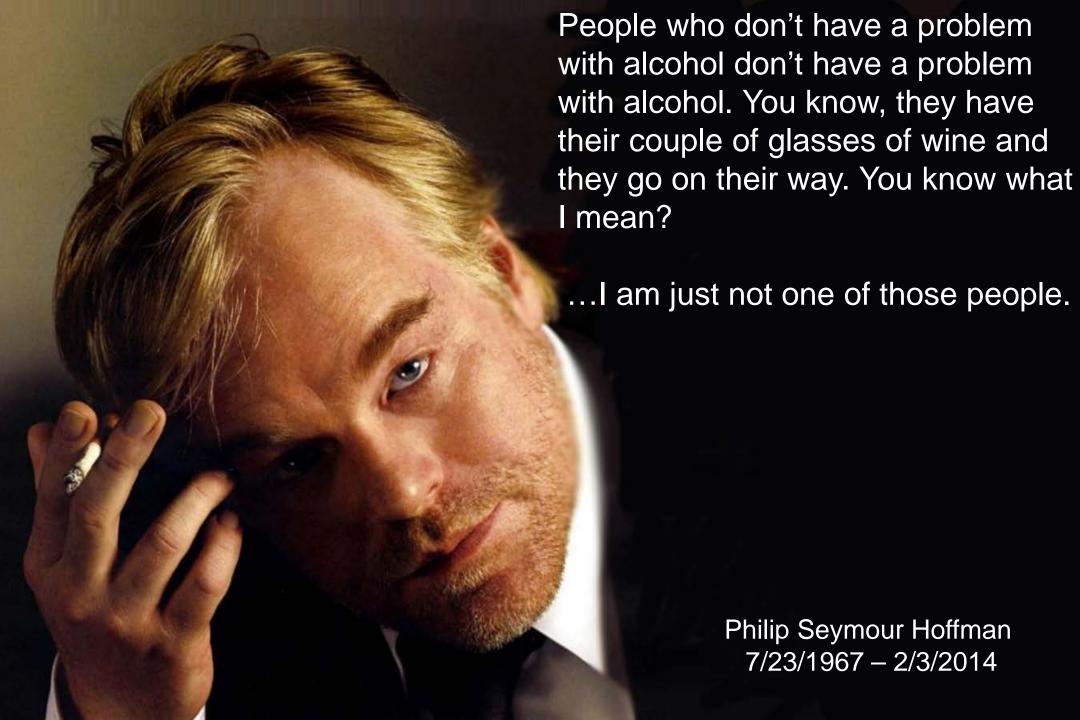
cocaine heroin meth

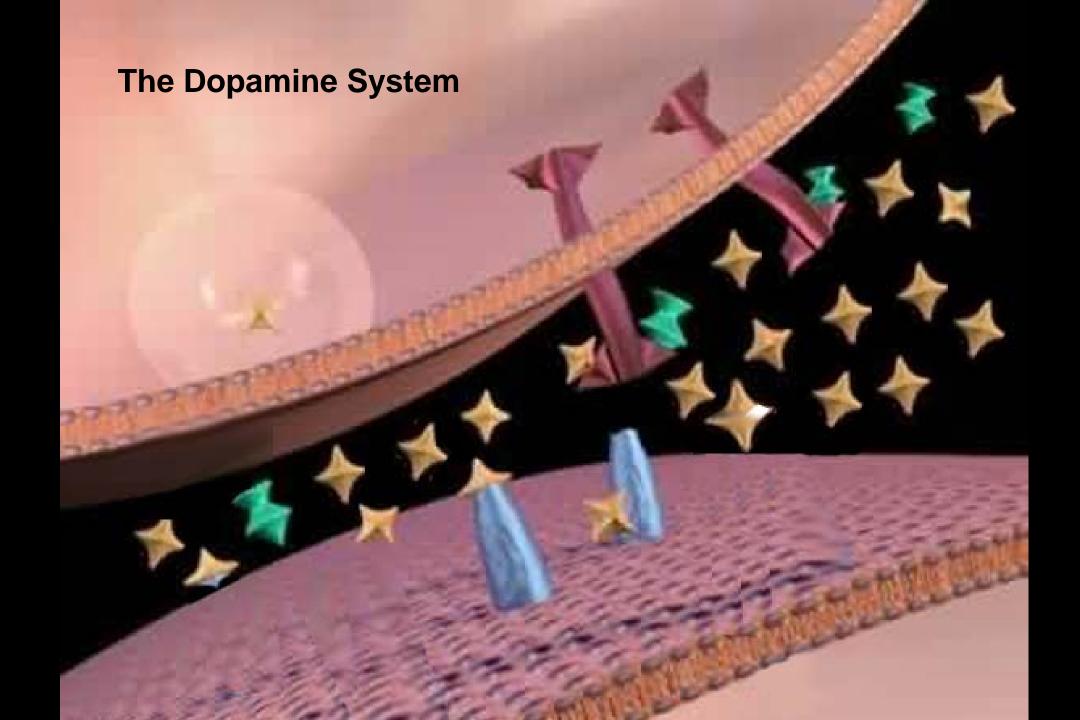
- BRAIN
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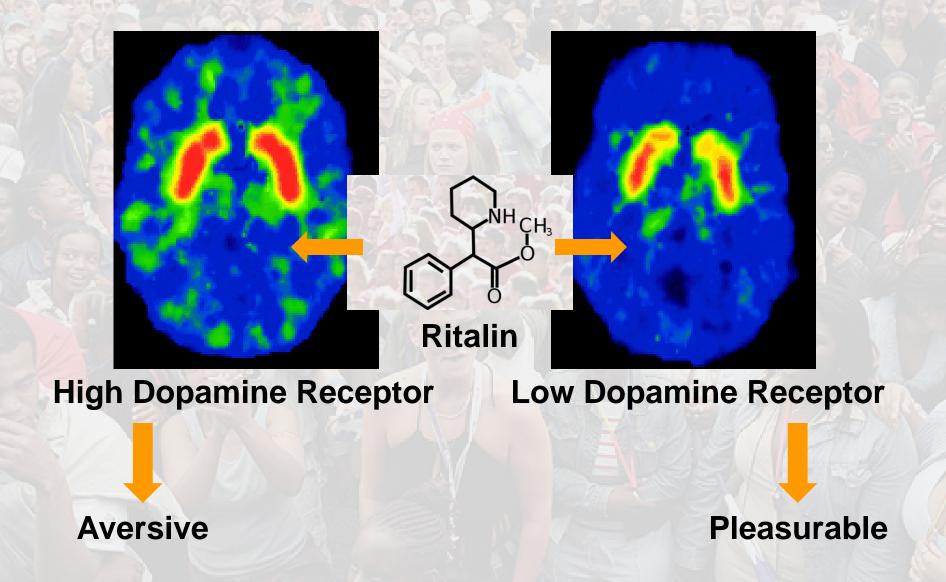


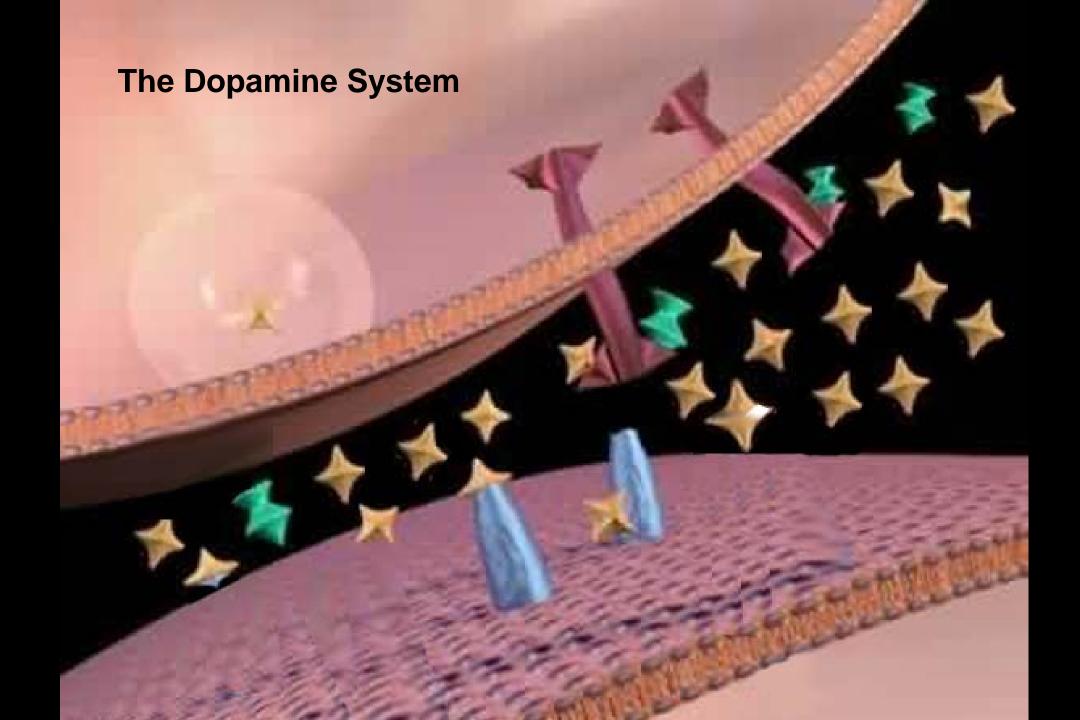


genetics









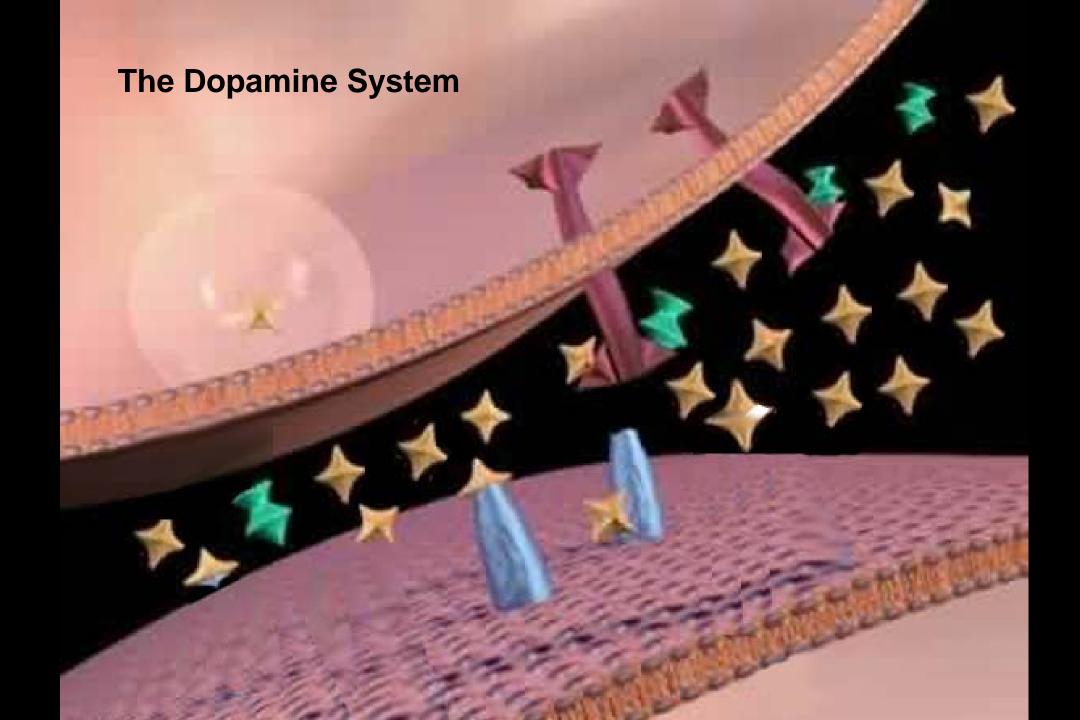


Dopamine Transporter GG

Dopamine Transporter
TT



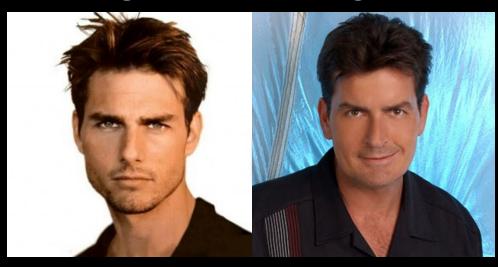
Poor Impulse Control



(drug liking)

Dopamine Receptor

HIGH LOW



Dopamine Transporter TT GG (impulsivity)



Transporter GG (impulsivity)

Dopamine 7

(drug liking)

Dopamine Receptor

HIGH LOW

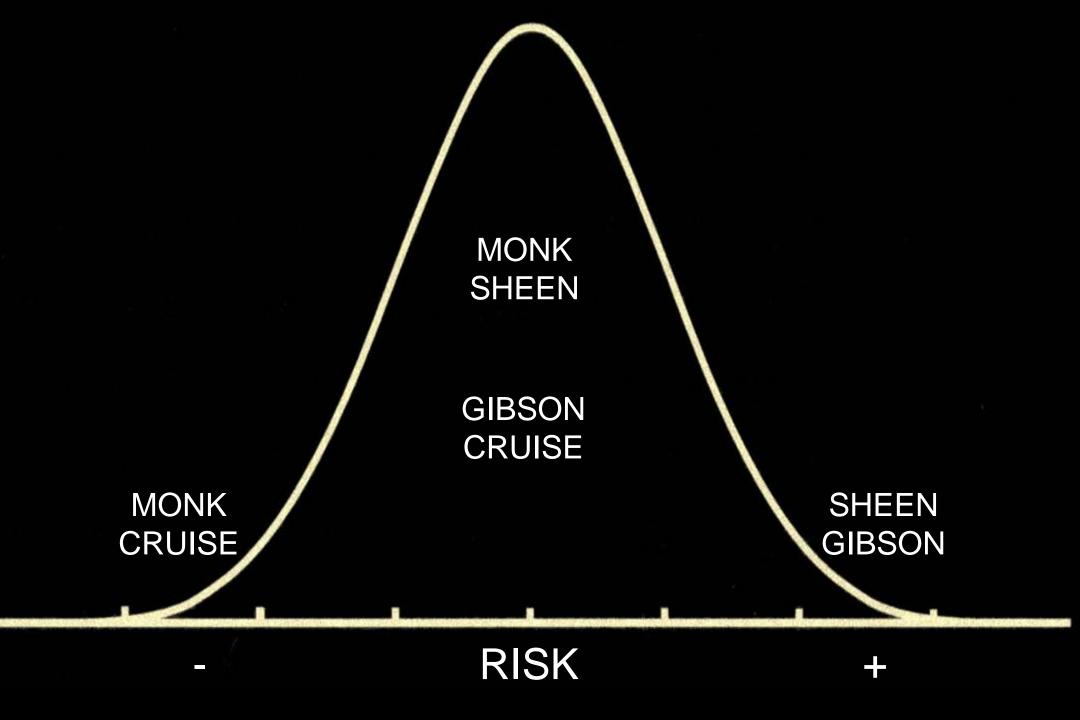




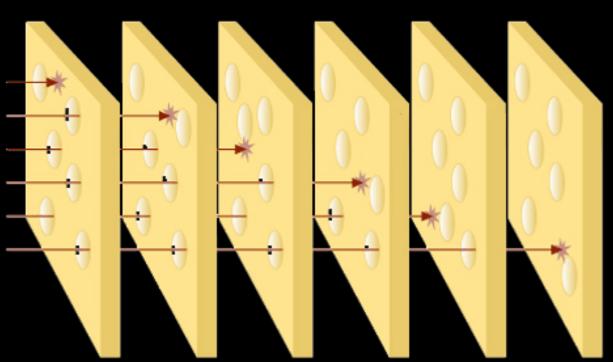










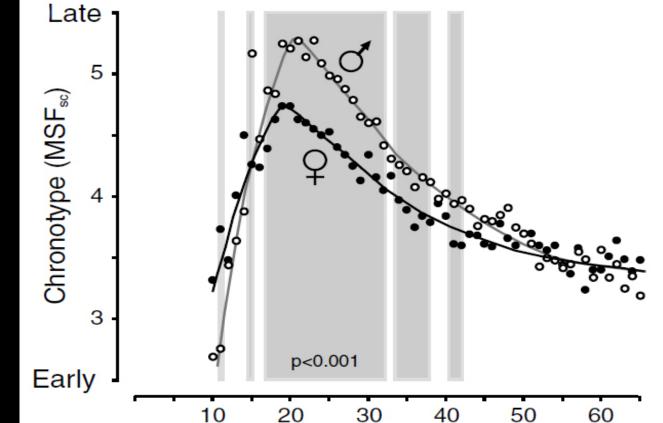






Chronotype Changes with Age



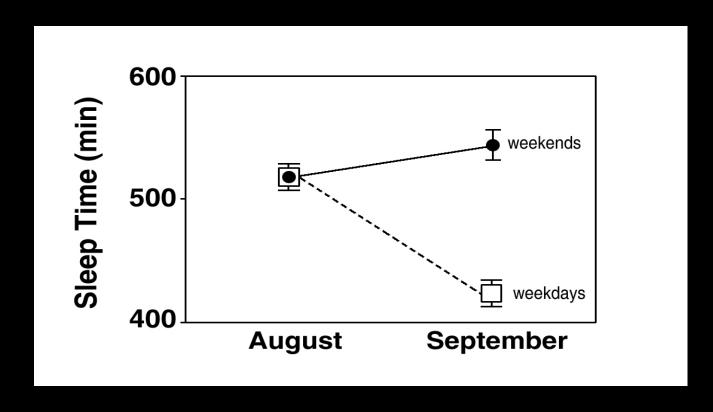


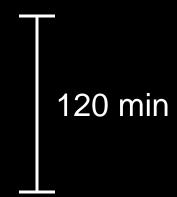


(MSF: midpoint of sleep on free days) Till Roenneberg (2004). Current Biology 14(24):R1038

Age (years)

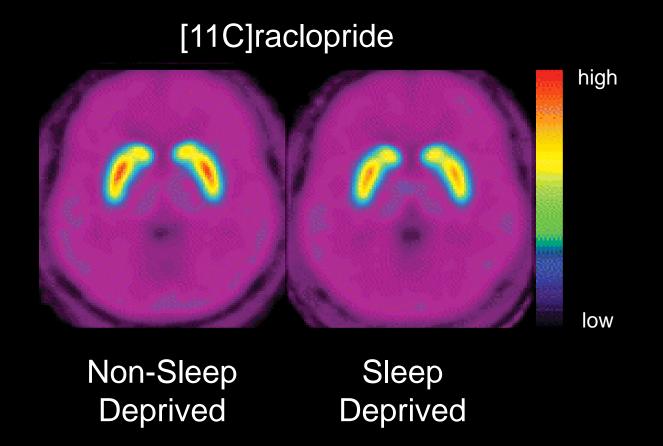
Current High School Start Times Contribute to Sleep Deprivation Among Adolescents.





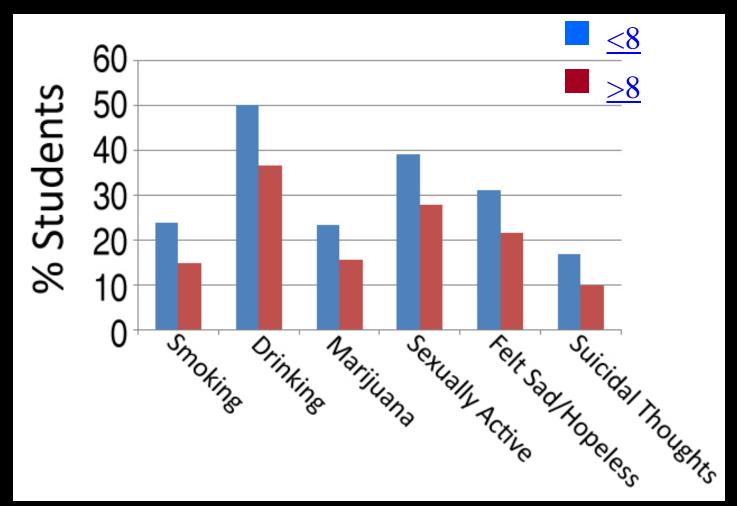


Effect of Sleep Deprivation on Dopamine Receptor Availability

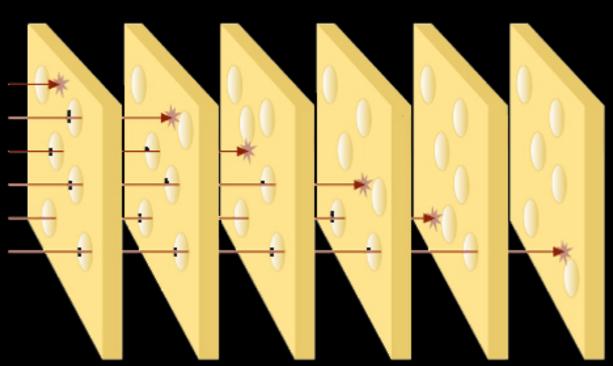




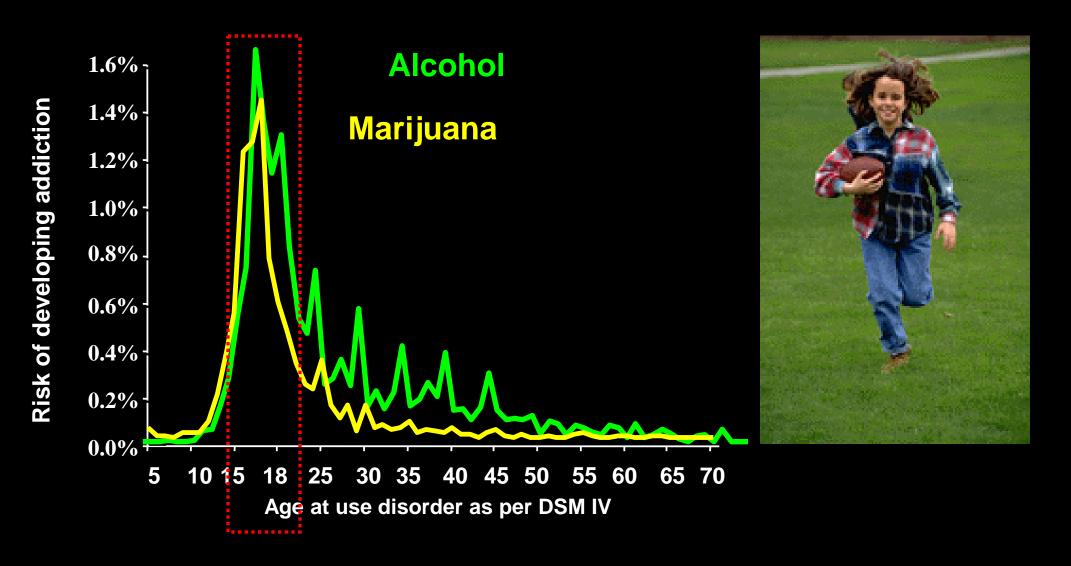
Self-Reported Hours of Sleep and Selected Health-Risk Behaviors

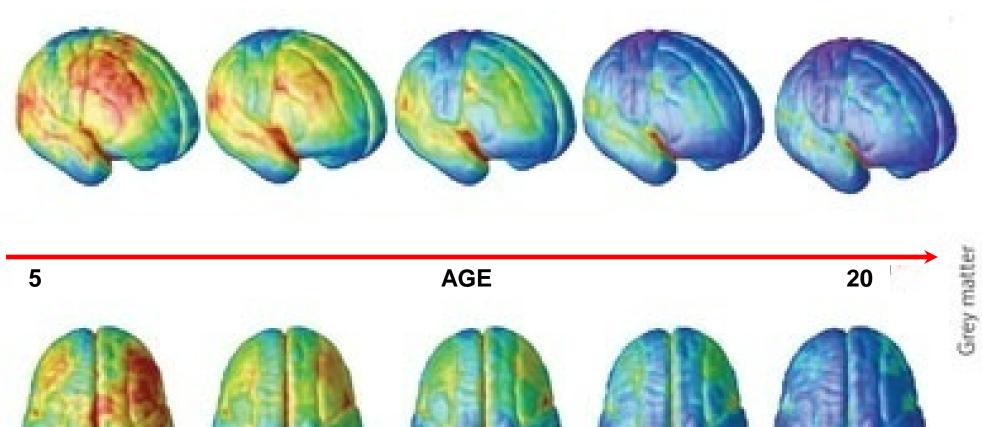


development



ADDICTION IS A DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASE It starts in adolescence and even childhood





0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3

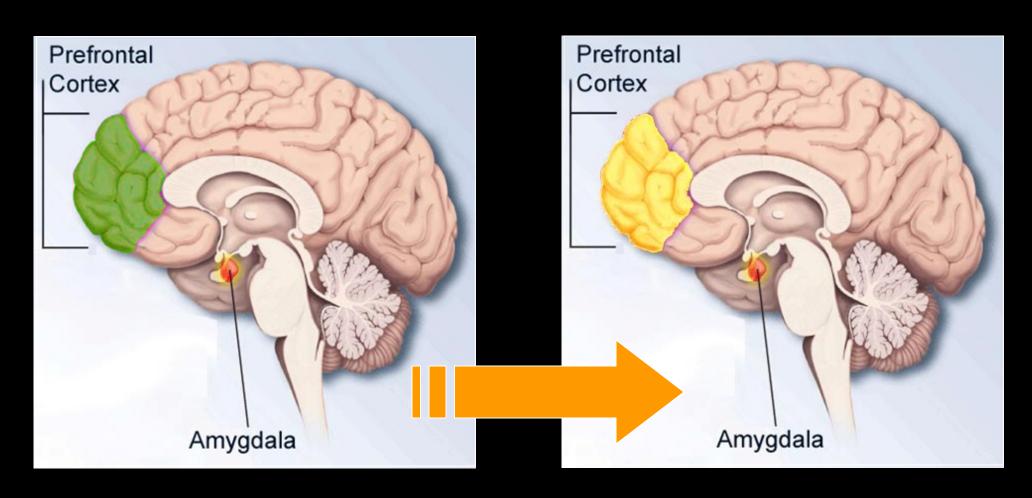
0.1

0.9

0.8

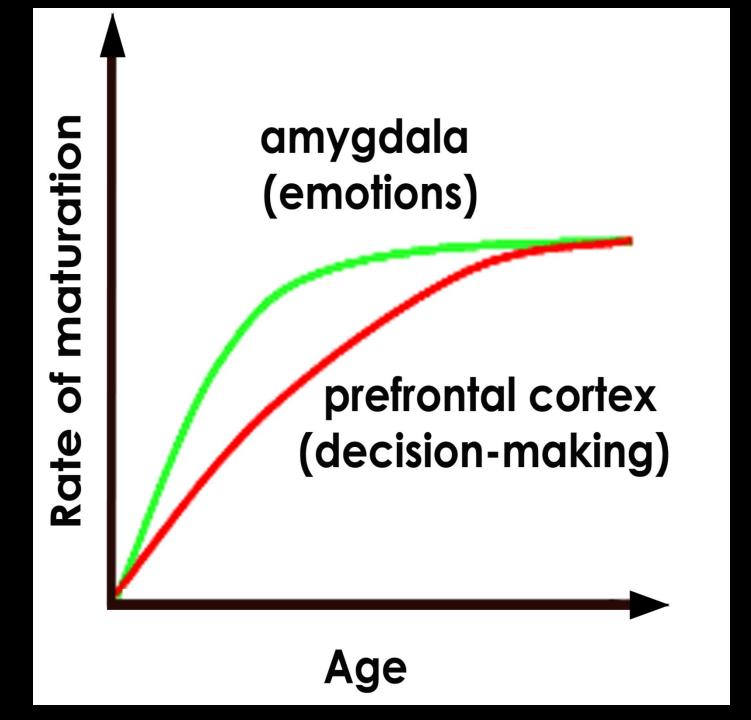
Brain development

Shifting balance during maturation between the PFC and the limbic system_

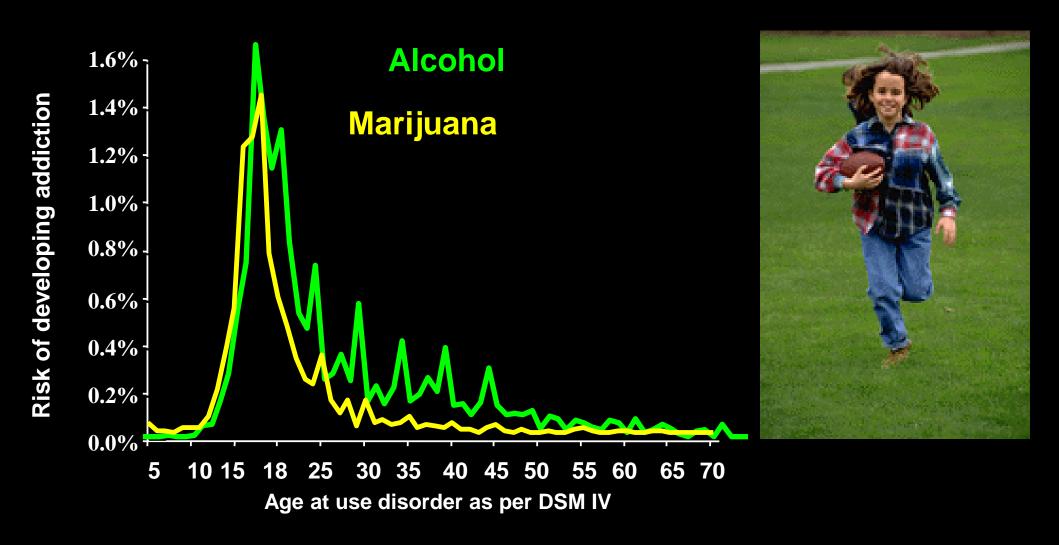


Adolescence

Adulthood



ADDICTION IS A DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASE It starts in adolescence and even childhood







The Effects of Keyboard Scrambling are Time-Dependent





After the Programming

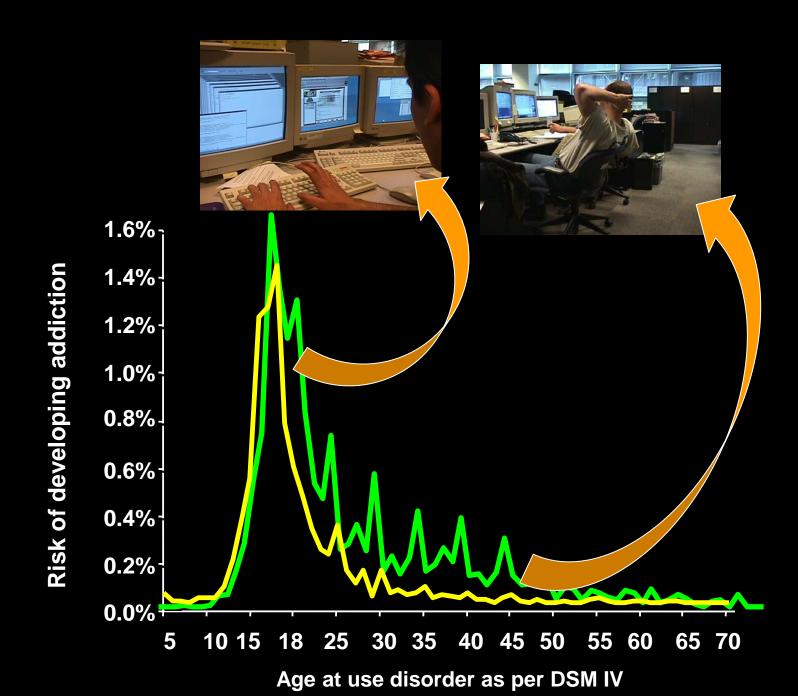


Temporary Difficulties Running a Program

During the Programming



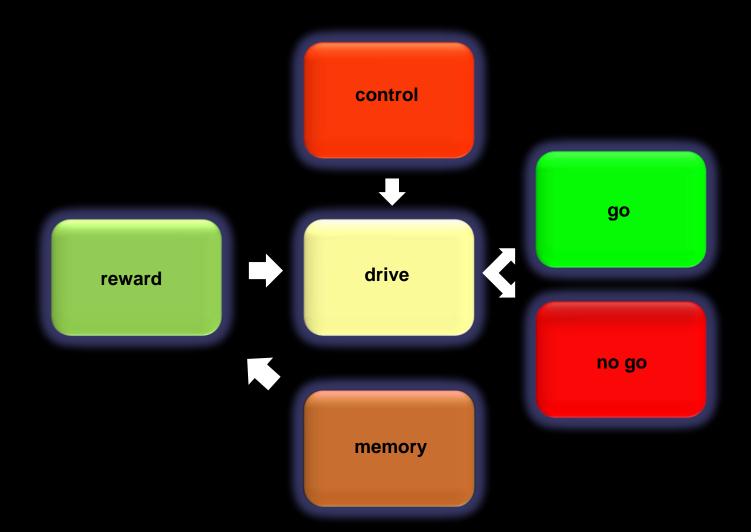
Persistent Glitches in the Program



Scientific Message

Increased risk-taking is wired into the adolescent brain.

...learning to pause



The Marshmallow Experiment





Score higher in tests of assertiveness, self-reliance, dependability, trustworthiness, have higher coping skills, academic competence, and ability to refrain from using alcohol and drugs.





More likely to be indecisive, stubborn, and impulsive, easily frustrated, more jealous and envious of others, poorer students, with a lower self-image, and had more experience with drugs and alcohol.

- BRAIN
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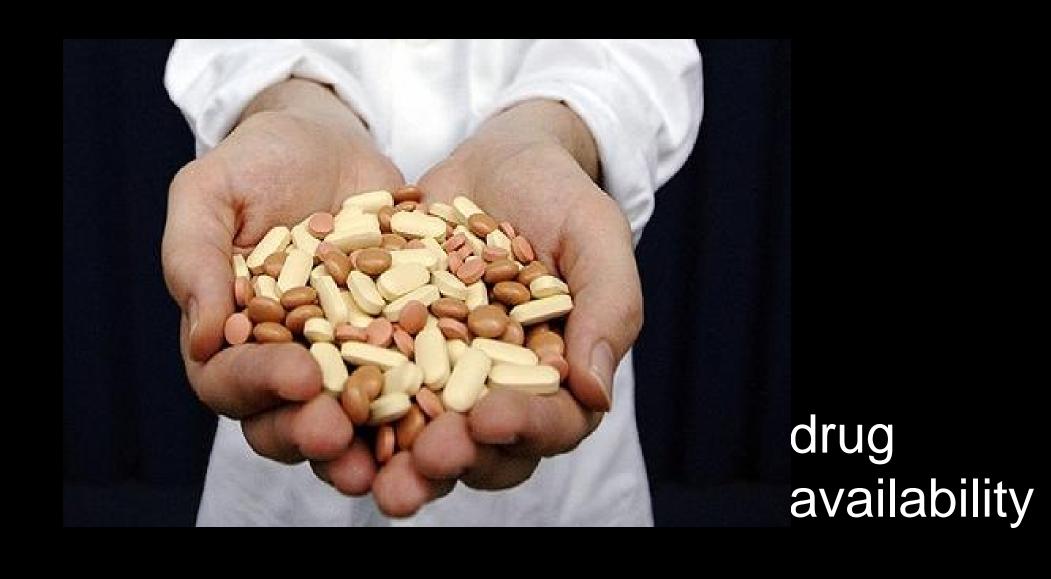
poverty



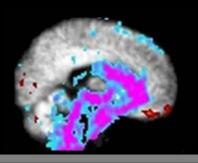
poor parenting

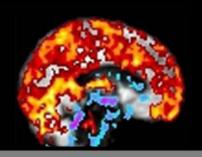


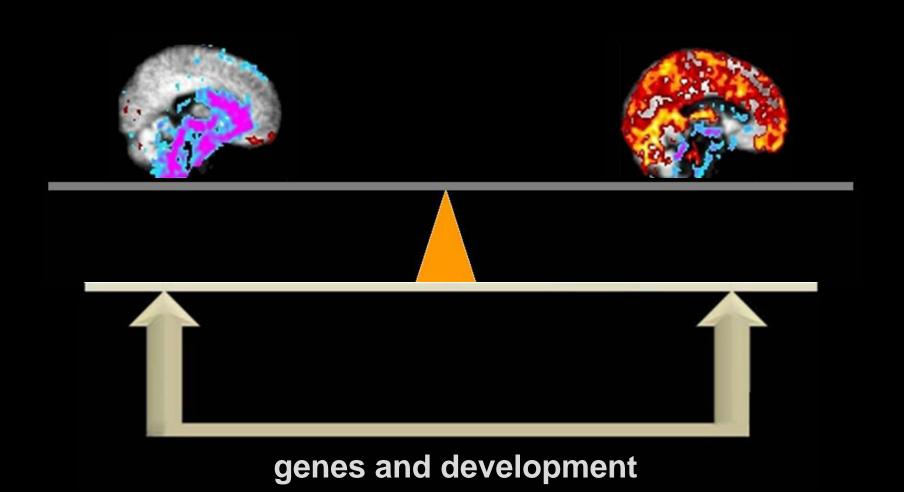
deviant peers

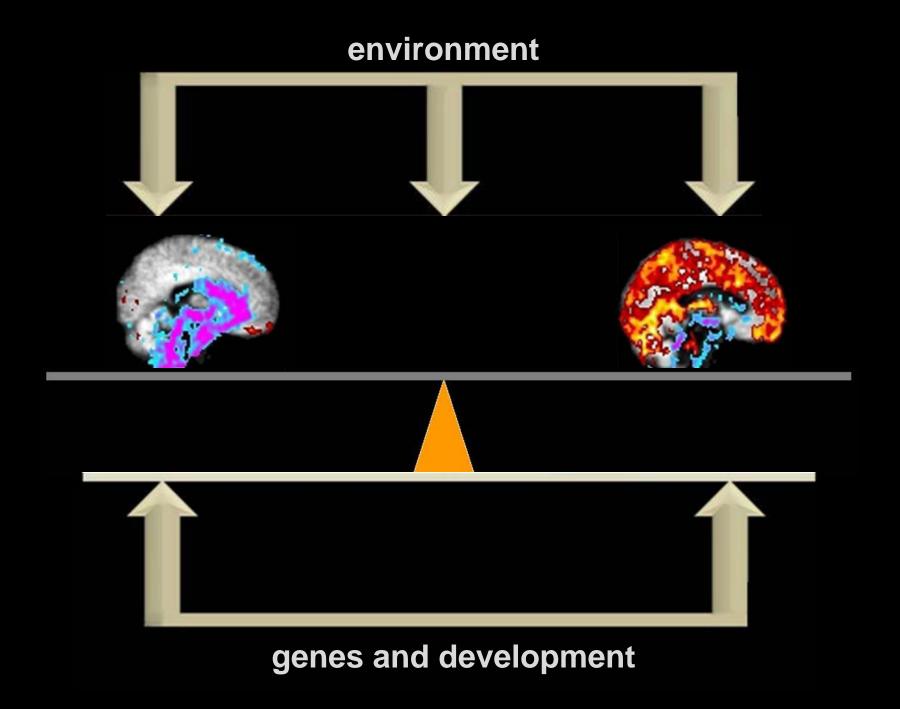


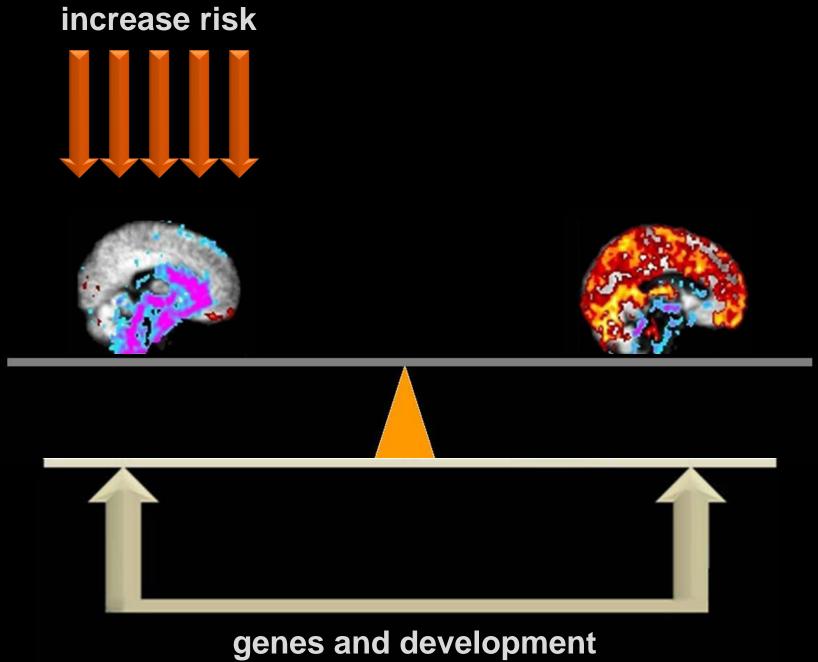


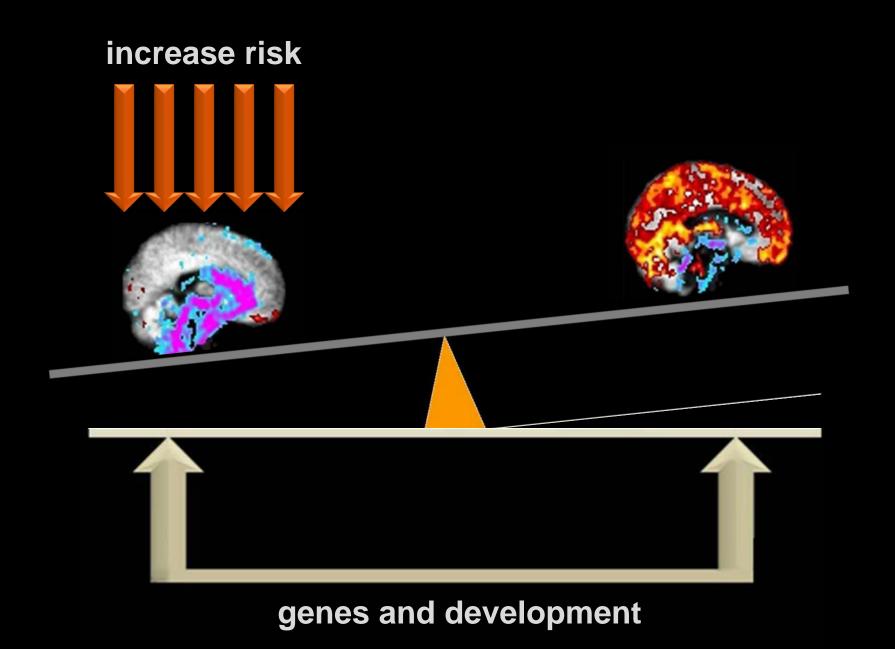




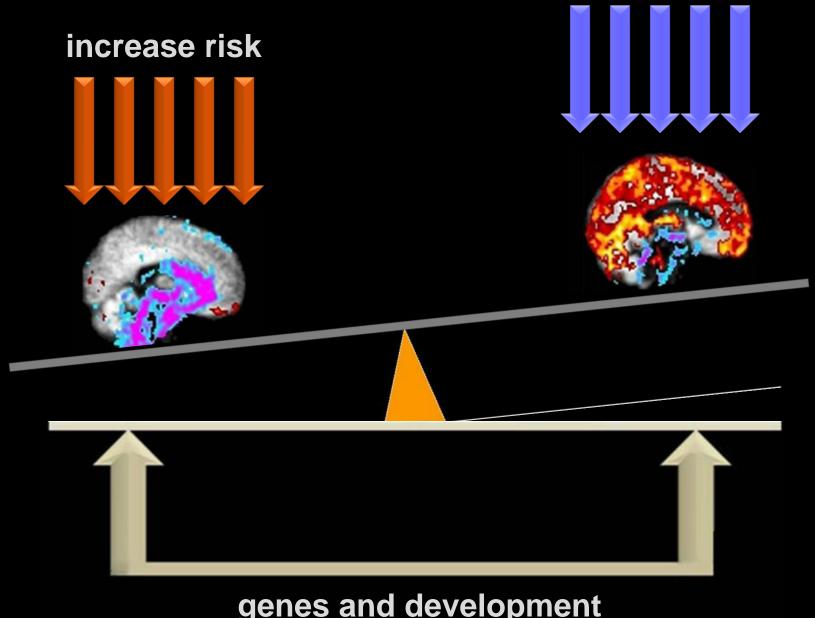




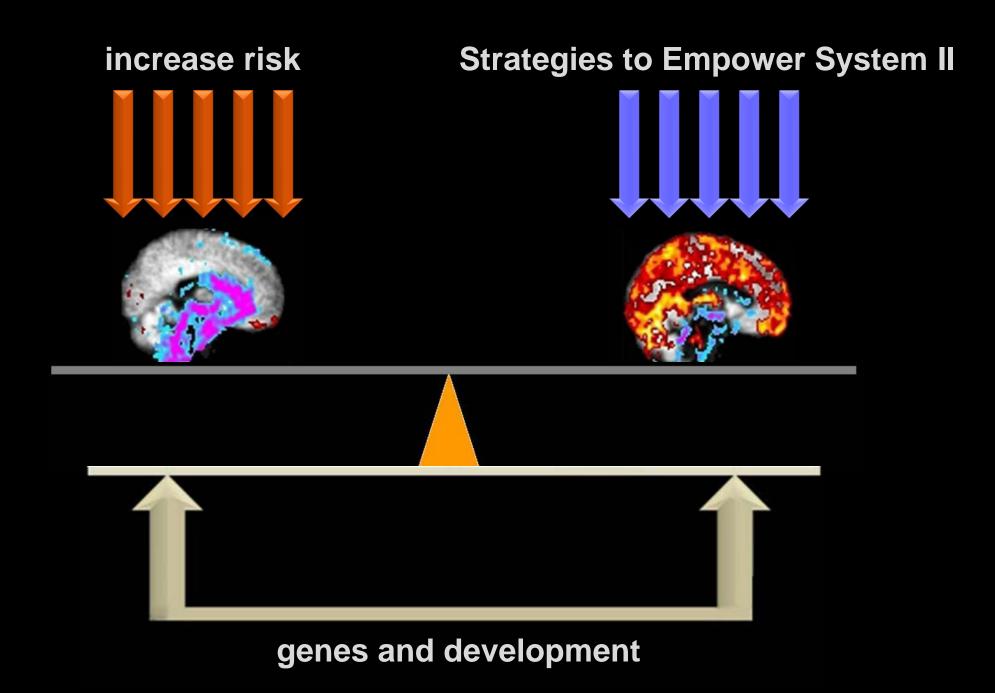




Strategies to Empower System II



genes and development



Sleep hygiene

- Sleep hygiene
- Marshmallow-like games from early on

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- Reliable environments (Celeste Kidd)
- Praise. Fixed vs. Growth mindsets (Carol Dweck)
- Embrace different brain architectures (Ken Robinson)

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