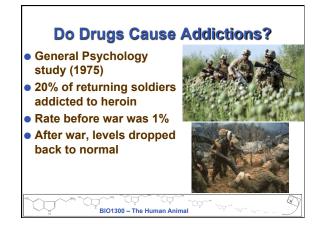


# Addiction Definition Chronic neurobiological disease characterized by behaviours that include craving, compulsive use, continued despite harm May be narcotic, alcohol or non-substance related







#### **Lab Rats**

- Will selfadminister cocaine and develop addictions
- But they are living in captivity under stressed conditions



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#### **Rat Park**

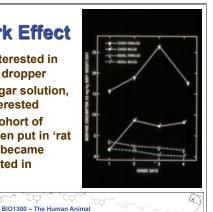
- Dr. Alexander @ **SFU in 1980s**
- Airy and spacious, scenic and comfortable
- Social environment
- 16-20 rats of both sexes
- 200x bigger than regular cages



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#### Rat Park Effect

- Rats uninterested in morphine dropper
- Added sugar solution, still uninterested
- Created cohort of addicts then put in 'rat park' and became disinterested in morphine



Conclusion

- Drugs have addictive potential
- Animals can develop compulsive cravings
- Happy and healthy animals do not get addicted
  - Access to the drugs are not the source of the addiction
- Addictions are rooted in psychology of emotions, neurobiological systems
  - Stressed individuals are predisposed



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#### **Absence of Stable Attachment**

- Rats raised and kept in isolation developed fewer dopamine receptors
- Permanent disruption of incentive-motivation system in brain

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 More likely to selfadminister cocaine

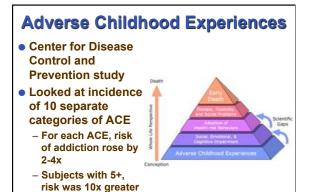


# **Drug Addiction in Humans**

- Very high percentage experienced trauma
  - Physical, sexual and emotional abuse
- Children deprived of safe. nurturing attachment relationship are vulnerable to mood-enhancing drugs to feel 'normal' emotions and lubricants to help them interact socially with others



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# National Inst. on Drug Abuse (2002 review USA)

- Up to 100% of women drug abusers were victims of physical or sexual abuse
- Victims of both forms of abuse were 2x as likely to use drugs than those of one or the other
- Populations of substance abusers had met all criteria of suffering from PTSD



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# **Susceptibility to Addiction**

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- In humans almost all addicts have experienced a lifetime of pain and trauma
- The less effective our internal chemical happiness system, the more driven we are to compensate with drugs or alcohol



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### Trauma and Brain Receptors

- Life experience that includes abuse, trauma and stress leads to underdevelopment of receptors in limbic system
- Leads to a deficit in stimulation of brain in emotions related to happiness, love, joy, connection
- Can be compensated for by drugs



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# **Testimonials in 'Hungry Ghosts'**

- HIV-infected sex-trade worker summed up effects of opioids and her life history:
  - "the first time I tried heroin, it felt like a warm soft hug"



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#### Addictions and the Brain

- Involve 4 major systems in the brain
- Opioid apparatus
  - Attachment-reward / endorphins
- Dopaminergic system
  - Incentive-motivation / feel-good chemicals
- Self-regulation mechanisms
   Pre-frontal and Orbito-frontal cortex
- Body-brain system
  - Stress-response and anxiety



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# **Opiate Abuse**

- Heroin and morphine replace most fundamental emotion of human existence
  - Attachment instinct
  - Drive for physical and emotional closeness
  - Euphoria of pleasure and joy
- Endorphins are also triggered by alcohol and marijuana



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#### **Cocaine Abuse**

- Increases amount of dopamine available to brain cells
  - Prevents re-uptake into nerve cells
- Addicts start out with fewer receptors
- Cocaine brings dopamine stimulation up to 'normal' level



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Effects on the Brain			
Drug	Inhibits re- uptake	Releases	Neurotrans. Effect
Cocaine	Dopamine		3x amount
Crystal Meth	Dopamine	Dopamine	12x amount
Nicotine		Dopamine	
Alcohol		Dopamine	
Eating		Dopamine	Increase by 50%
Sex		Dopamine	Increase by 100%

## **Dopamine Receptors and Addictions**

- Rats were bred to be addicted to alcohol
- Were then injected with dopamine directly into nucleus accumbens
- Temporarily had a normal amount of dopamine present in brain
- Effect: they stopped drinking until dopamine wore off, then began again



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# **Drug Abuse and Tolerance**

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- Brain attempts to maintain homeostasis
- Chronic over-stimulation of receptors by neurotransmitter reduces number of receptors
- User then needs to take more in order to achieve same high
- Explains withdrawl symptoms
  - Brain no longer receiving stimulation due to decreased # of receptors

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- Irritability, depression, fatigue



#### **Alcohol Abuse**

- Early childhood trauma increases likelihood by
- Trauma and stress lead to desire to self-regulate negative or painful emotions
- Provides short-term relief from stress and emotional distress



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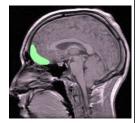


- Problems in assessing emotions in others
- Impairs decision-making ability
- Imbalance in short vs. long-term consequences
- Evaluation of risk and uncertainty



#### Trauma and the PFC/OFC

- Creates scenario that reinforces drug use, despite recognized harm
  - Overvaluing drugs and cravings
  - Undervaluing important aspects of life
  - Impairs judgement
  - Failure at inhibiting impulses



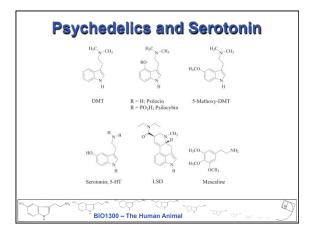
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# There is Hope

- Brain is highly plastic
- Neurons that fire together wire together
- Solution:
  - not in withdrawing drugs from brain, but removing their need
  - Remove haunting effect of traumas and allow brain to build healthy emotions

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# **Psychedelics and Therapy** Used to treat addictions, depression, OCD, PTSD, anxiety BIO1300 - The Human Animal

