

The most evil disease imaginable ...

- Wouldn't look like a "disease" at all (nearly invisible epidemiologically)
- Genetic, but with variable penetrance (genotype ≠ phenotype)
 Repulsive symptoms easily confused with "willful badness"
- Self-deception as a clinical feature
- Poor prognosis if untreated, but some will get better (inexplicably)
- Chronic and relapsing (not acute, nor cured)
- Culturally & politically divisive (would tap into society's deepest prejudices, stigma, superstitions and attack its core values)
 Maximally economically destructive (solutions based on greed)
- & exploitation)
- Would cover its tracks (by blaming other diseases)
- Would only submit to "weird" solutions: peer support, patient accountability, personal evaluation, and spiritual growth (not just a medication or surgery)

Objectives

- 1) Describe effect of severe stress on the brain's pleasure system.
- Promote health care advocacy for patients with addiction within local and national health care systems.
- Identify evidence based guidelines for treating addiction in primary care including pharmacological and non-pharmacological options.

Leading Causes of Death			
1. Heart Disease	ADDICTION		
2. Cancer	ADDICTION		
3. Chronic Lower Pulmonary Disease	ADDICTION		
 Hypertension/Stroke 	ADDICTION		
5. Accidents	ADDICTION		
10. Suicide	ADDICTION		
12. Liver Disease/Cirrhosis	ADDICTION		
Murphy SL, Xu JQ, Kochanek KD. Deaths: Preliminary Data for 2010. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 60 no 4. Hyatsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2012			

Is Addiction a Disease or am I just a Dirt bag?

"Choice" vs. "Disease"

•Free Will exists Responsibility •Can stop •Punishment and Coercion DO work

oBEHAVIORS

- •No Free Will •No Responsibility •Can't stop
- •Punishment and Coercion DON'T work
- **o**SYMPTOMS

Frustrating. Revolting. Criminal!



• Lying • Cheating

- Stealing
- Irresponsible
- o Denial
- Selfishness
- Lack of caring

Proposed causes:

- Sociopathy
- Criminality
- Self-centeredness
- Character defects
- Addict personality
- o Denial • Demonic possession

• Cheating

• Stealing

Lying

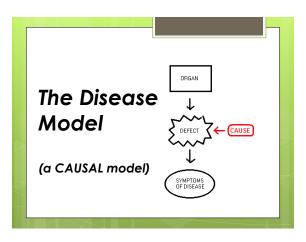
- Gang culture • Bad parenting
- Selfishness

• Irresponsible

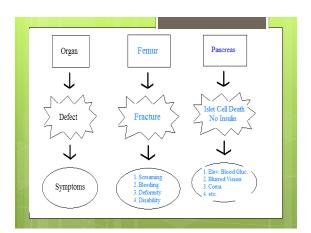
• Lack of caring

So, what do you have to do to get into the Disease club?

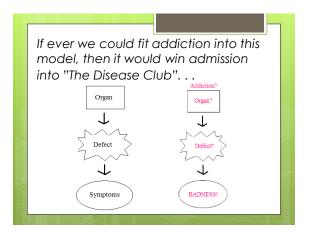
What is "disease"?













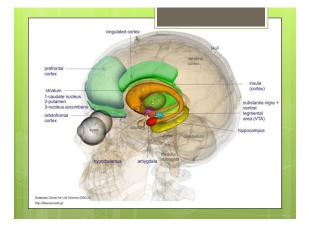




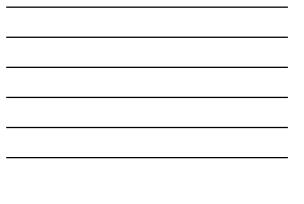
Addiction is a <u>BRAIN</u> disease

- The brain's a HARD organ - very complex and difficult to study
- There are no good tests for brain diseases (yet)
- So people with brain diseases start out at a disadvantage
- The symptoms of brain diseases are more likely to be labeled as "badness"













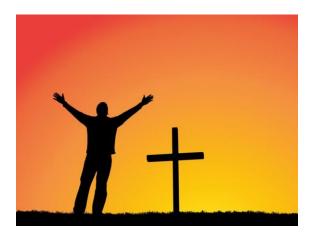


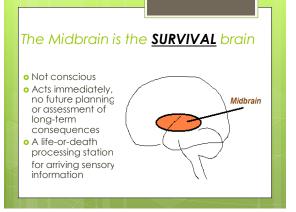
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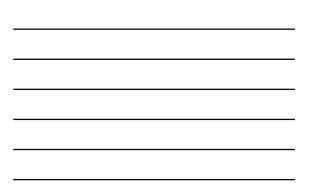


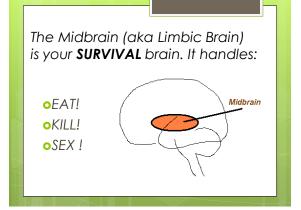
























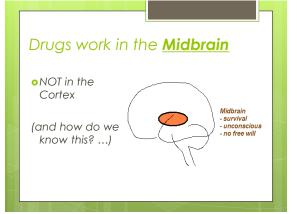




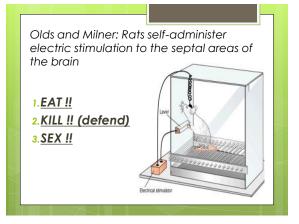


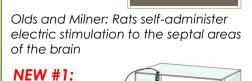






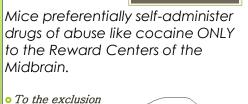






DRUG!! 2. EAT !! 3. KILL !! (defend) 4. SEX !!

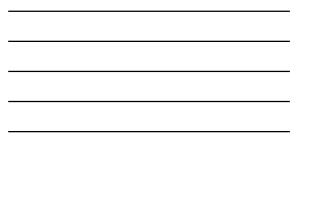




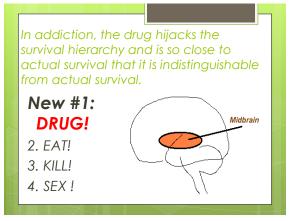
- To the exclusion of all other survival behaviors
- To the point of <u>death!</u>











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ſ	In addiction: a	line is crossed	
	NON-ADDICT (never used drugs) (experimented in past) (uses drugs) (abuses drugs)	<u>ADDICT</u>	
	DRUG = <u>DRUG</u>	DRUG = <u>SURVIVAL</u>	





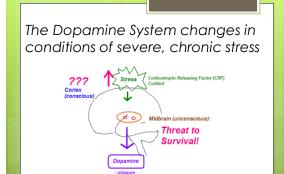
Releasing Factor (CRF)



We all face stress, yes . .. But we don't all:

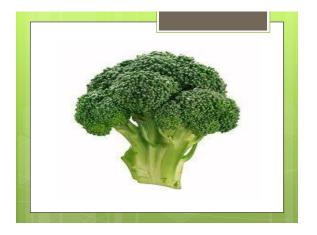
• Face the same *severity* of stress

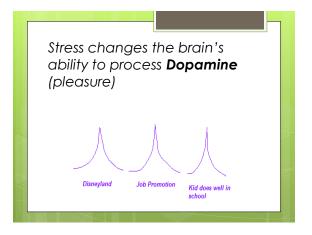
- Face the same *pattern* of stress
- Have the functioning *coping mechanisms*
- Come to the table with the same brain



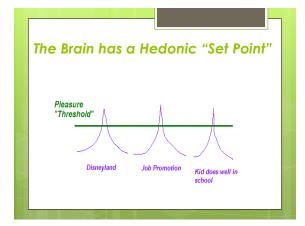




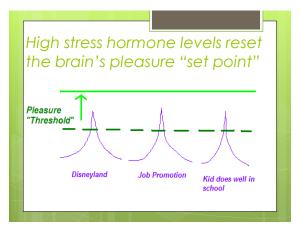




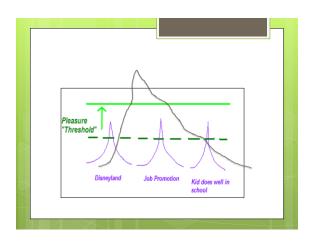






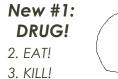








In addiction, the drug hijacks the survival hierarchy and is so close to actual survival that it is indistinguishable from actual survival



4. SEX !

Midbrain

Now that the midbrain has found what secures <u>survival</u> how does it <u>motivate</u> the individual to repeat that behavior?

Craving / Drug Seeking

- Not quite as conscious as deliberative acts
- More automatic like driving a car home from work without really thinking about it
- "I was vaguely aware that what I was doing was not too smart"
- "There I was again with a drink in my hand thinking that this time things would be different"
- HYPOFRONTALITY

Why the "Choice Argument" fails ...

- It fails to take into account **CRAVING**
- The "Choice Argument" measures addiction only by the addict's external **behavior**
- o It ignores the inner suffering of the patient
- You don't actually have to have drug use for the defective physiology of addiction to be active
- The addict cannot choose to not **crave**

Two important sentences that summarize the neuroscientific research on addiction:

Addiction is a disorder of the brain's ability to properly perceive pleasure (a dysfunction of the hedonic system)

That has major consequences for the brain's ability to make choices (a disruption of its decision-making capacity)

The answer to the question, "Is addiction really a disease?" is, addiction is a disease of choice.

The Full Spectrum of Addiction

- Alcohol & Sedative/Hypnotics
- Opiates/Opioids
- Cocaine
- Amphetamines
- Entactogens (MDMA)
- Entheogens/Hallucinogen Gambling
- Dissociants (PCP, Ketamine)
- Cannabinoids
- Inhalants
- Nicotine
- Caffeine
- Anabolic-Androgenic Steroids

- Food (Bulimia & Binge Eating)
 Sex
 Relationships
 Other People
 - ("Codependency," Control)
- GamblingCults
- Performance
- ("Work-aholism")
- Collection/Accumulation ("Shop-aholism")
- Rage/Violence • Media/Entertainment

Periodic Table of the INTOXICANTS AI Cf N Mj Ha Sp Ri Mp Ad A Mc Sa Pc K No Dx lb Py Ms Ps Dm 1 Am So Lu Ch G Q[®] Pb[®] Sb[®] Nb Tb Oz Tz Lz Rz Cz Dz Kz Bu^⁴ Na St[€] U Tw Dv 0 Co Vi[∞] Ox Dm M H Di Mď Fe Af S Df Sf Po Os As Sx² RI^N Cd Gm Cu Pf Sh Rg Mi **F**″

> So ... how DO we break the hold of craving and turn the Frontal Cortex back "on" ?

Relapse

- Three things that are known to evoke relapse in humans:
 - 1. Brief exposure to drug itself (DA release)
 - 2. Exposure to drug cues (GLU release)
 - 3. Stress (CRF release)

(example of a dangerous relapse-triggering behavior:

talking about drugs (cues) with other newlysober addicts in treatment (stressed) while smoking (DA surge)

The Two Tasks of Addiction Treatment:

- 1. To give the addict workable, credible tools to proactively <u>manage stress</u> <u>and decrease</u> <u>craving</u>
- 2. For each individual addict, <u>find the</u> <u>thing which is</u> <u>more emotionally</u> <u>meaningful than</u> <u>the drug</u> - and displace the drug with it

The 12 Steps of Recovery

1. Admitted we were powerless over our addiction and our lives had become unmanageable.

2. Came to believe there is a higher power that can restore us to sanity.

3. Made a decision to turn our will and our lives over to the care of God as we understood him.

The 12 Steps of Recovery

4. Made a searching and fearless moral inventory of ourselves.

5. Admitted to God, ourselves and another human being the exact nature of our wrongs.

6. We were entirely ready to have God remove all these defects of character.

The 12 Steps of Recovery

7. Humbly asked God to remove our shortcomings.

8. Made a list of all persons we had harmed, and became willing to make amends to them all.

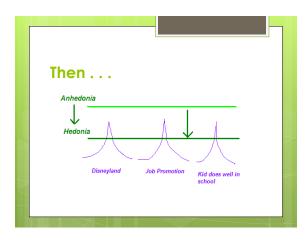
9. Made direct amends to such people wherever possible, except when to do so would injure them or others.

The 12 Steps of Recovery

10. Continued to take personal inventory and when were wrong promptly admitted it.

11. Sought through prayer and meditation to improve our conscious contact with God as we understood God, praying only for knowledge of God's will for us and the power to carry that out.

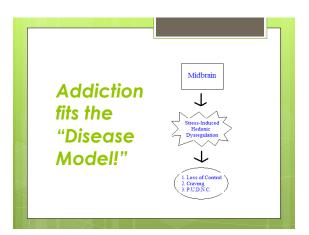
12. Having had a spiritual awakening as the result of these steps, we tried to carry this message to other addicts, and to practice these principles in all our affairs.





Definition of Addiction

- Addiction is a dysregulation of the midbrain- dopamine (pleasure) system and the cortex-glutamate (memory) due to unmanaged stress resulting in the symptoms of:
 - Loss of control
 - Craving
 - Persistent drug use despite negative consequences.



If Addiction is a "Disease," then ...

- Addicts are patients!
- Addicts have the same rights as all patients
- All the ethical principles that apply to other patients now also apply to addicts

Addiction has parity

References:

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