ADOLESCENT BRAIN DEVELOPMENT

P.O. BOX 93
LONG LAKE, NY 12847-0093
518-624-5351
MICHAELFNERNEY@GMAIL.COM

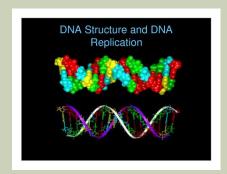
Risky Business:
Drugs and Alcohol

A DISEASE OF THE BRAIN

- ASAM
- Primary chronic disease of the brain reward, motivation, memory, and related circuitry.
- Clarify and de-stigmatize
- Public Perception
- Percentage change 38% to 47% but no change in stigma

WHO IS AT RISK?

Genetics



Environment

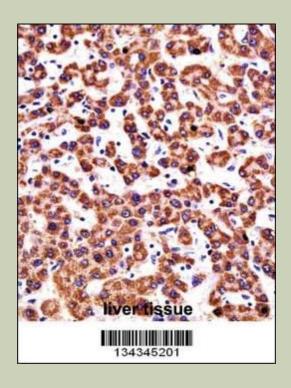


Experiences



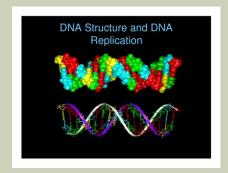
P450 CYP2D6

- Codeine converted to Morphine
- Metabolic function
- Poor
- Effective
- Moderate
- Ultra fast



A DISEASE OF THE BRAIN WHO IS AT RISK?

Genetics



Environment



Exposure









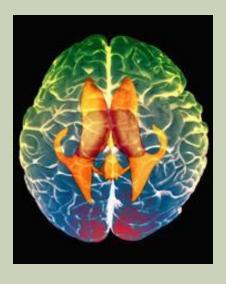


BRAIN IMAGING SYSTEMS

CAT

PET





MRI/fMRI

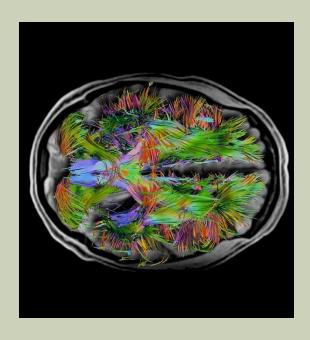
BRAIN IMAGING SYSTEMS

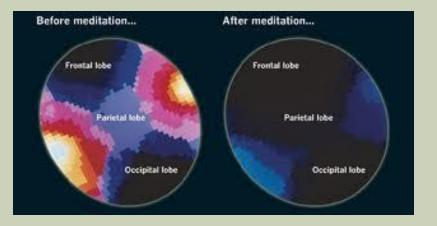
TDI

DTI

DSI

SEM



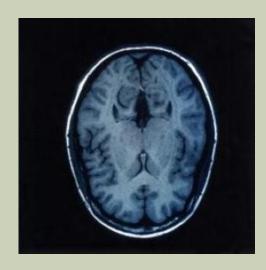


SYSTEMS INVESTIGATED

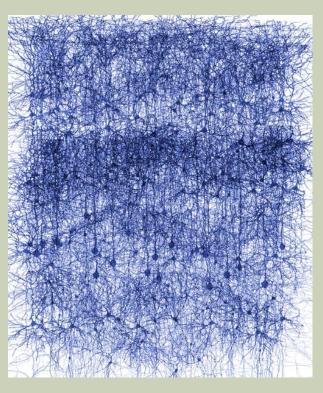
Structural

Gray Matter

White Matter

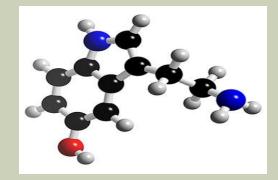






SYSTEMS INVESTIGATED

Chemical



Electrical

Molecular



BRAIN DISEASE

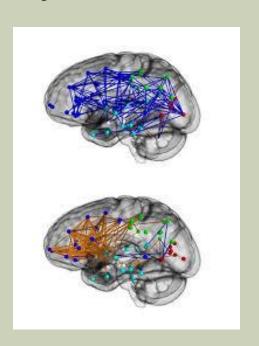
- Just the Facts
 - Relapse ranges from 50%-90%
- Multiple factors
 - Definition
 - Drug of Addiction
 - Gender, Age,
 - Length of Use
 - Length of Treatment
 - Reliability of Instrument





MOTIVATION FOR DRUG USE

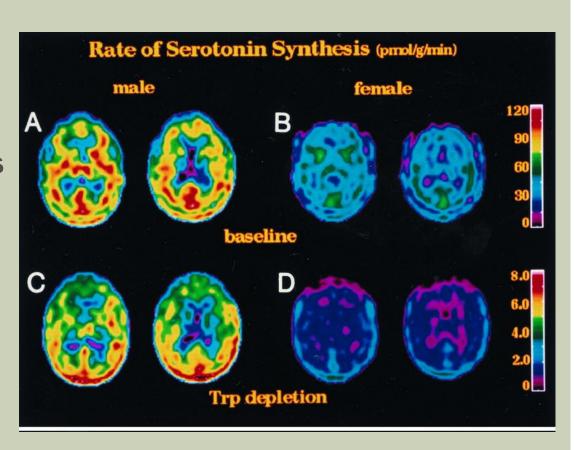
- Seek drugs for:
 - Create positive effect in brain chemistry
 - Dopamine release in reward sites
 - Suppress negative emotions
 - Activation in specific sites



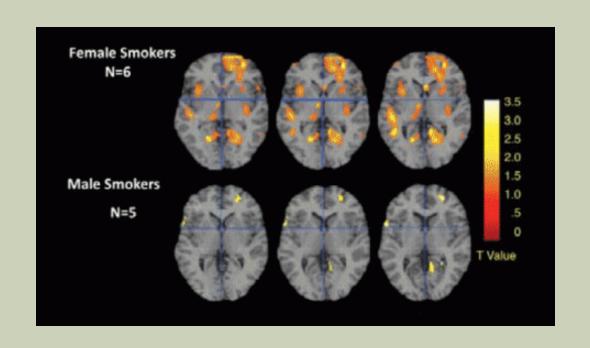
WHY IS THIS BRAIN AT RISK?

Depression

Serotonin Synthesis



GENDER DIFFERENCES



THE ADOLESCENT BRAIN FACTOR

- Emotional Intensity
 - Ages 10 24 years
 - Amygdala
 - Hormones
 - Larger and more active
 - 2 to 4 times

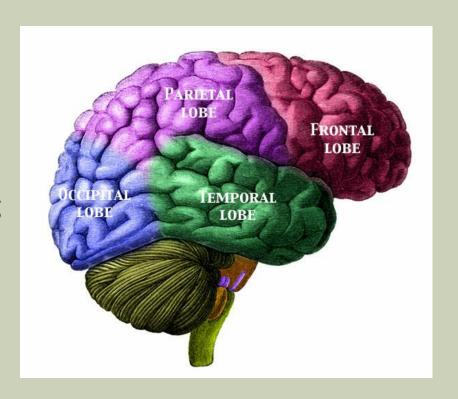


https://images.nonexiste.net/popular/2012/03/30/diffusion-spectrum-imaging-reveals-an-orderly-weave-of-nerve-fibers-in-the-brain/

THE ADOLESCENT BRAIN FACTOR, CON'T.

Risk Taking and Peers

- Change at 12- 13 years old
- New sites appear in brain
- Emotional reward for risk taking
- Peer influence



CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES

Role Models

TV



Social Me

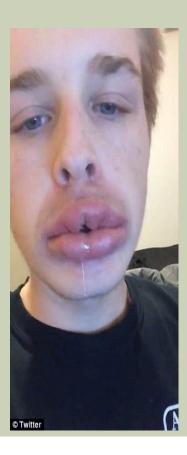




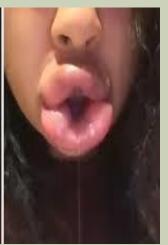
RISK TAKING

Kylie Jenner Challenge



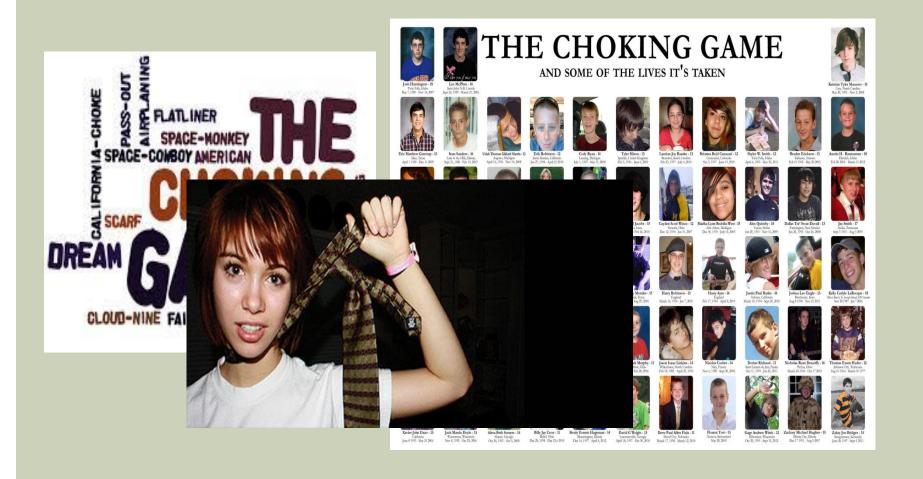








RISK TAKING



ALCOHOL: COMBINATIONS

- Robo-shots
 - Dextromethorphan
 - Opioid cough suppressant
 - Plus alcohol
 - Rapid and powerful intoxication
 - Motor control
 - Impulse control
 - Delusional



IMPULSE CONTROL

- PRDM2
- Down regulated
- Disrupts impulse control
- Big factor in trying new drugs



ALCOHOL AND HEROIN

Backdoor Path

Synergistic

Overdose Fatalities



PRESCRIPTION PAIN MEDICATIONS

Oxycontin



Vicodin



Roxanol



Opana



OPIOIDS AND PAIN

- Good for short term
- Postoperative
- Elements of Pain



OPIOID EFFECTS

NOT better than other options

(Patient and Medical Education)

- Pain complex; physical, emotional, social, vocational
- Sleep
 - Only opioids: Decrease Pain, Reduce Anxiety,
 Induce Sleep, and Create Euphoria

INJURED ATHLETES

- Surgical Repair
- Home Alone
- Long Recovery
- Scholarship???





HEROIN AND OTHER DRUGS

Heroin use is part of a larger substance abuse problem.

Nearly all people who used heroin also used at least 1 other drug.

Most used at least **3** other drugs.

Heroin is a highly addictive opioid drug with a high risk of overdose and death for users.

People who are addicted to...



ALCOHOL



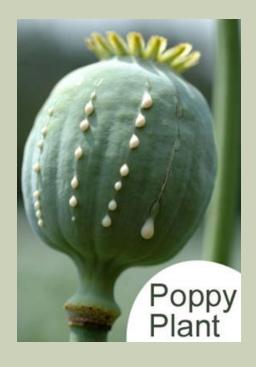
Rx OPIOID PAINKILLERS

...more likely to be addicted to heroin.

SOURCE: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2011-2013.

HEROIN: PHARMACOLOGY

Source







ON THE STREET

- Price
- As low as \$12



HEROIN

Potency







HEROIN

Pain Medication



Street Drug







ACETYL FENTANYL/CARFENTANYL

- Black Dahlia, Phantom, Gray Death
- PINK U-47700
- W-18





Origin China
1000x as potent

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

- Routes of Administration
- Snorting

Smoking

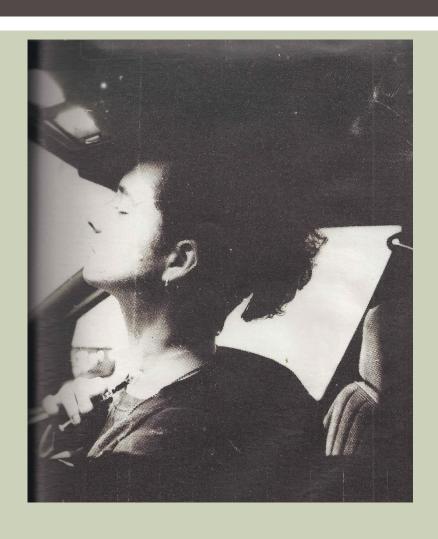
- Injecting
- IV, SC







ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION



RISK FACTORS

Addiction

Infection

Overdose







HEROIN IN THE BRAIN



Some Mechanisms of Drug Action

Agonistic Drug Effects

Drug increases the synthesis of neurotransmitter molecules (e.g., by increasing the amount of precursor).

Drug increases the number of neurotransmitter molecules by destroying degrading enzymes.

Drug increases the release of neurotransmitter molecules from terminal buttons.

Drug binds to autoreceptors and blocks their inhibitory effect on neurotransmitter release.

Drug binds to postsynaptic receptors and either activates them or increases the effect on them of neurotransmitter molecules.

Drug blocks the deactivation of neurotransmitter molecules by blocking degradation or reuptake.

Antagonistic Drug Effects

Drug blocks the synthesis of neurotransmitter molecules (e.g., by destroying synthesizing enzymes).

Drug causes the neurotransmitter molecules to leak from the vesicles and be destroyed by degrading enzymes.

Drug blocks the release of the neurotransmitter molecules from terminal buttons.

Drug activates autoreceptors and inhibits neurotransmitter release.

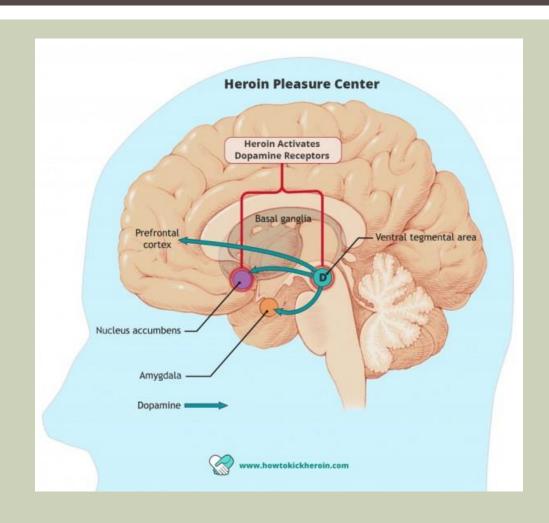
Drug is a receptor blocker; it binds to the postsynaptic receptors and blocks the effect of the neurotransmitter.

HEROIN IN THE BRAIN

Spinal Cord

- Midbrain
- Hippocampus

Cerebral Cortex



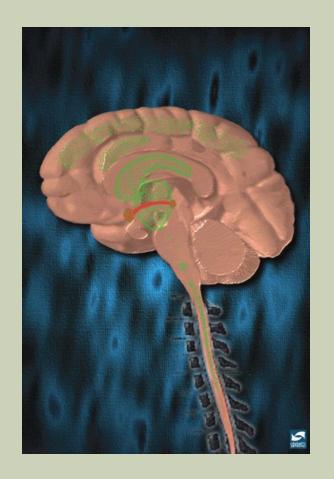
HEROIN IN THE BRAIN

Reward

Pain Relief

Anxiety

- Hippocampus
 - Diminished neurogenesis



HEROIN AND ADDICTION

Tolerance

Withdrawal

Loss of Control



Continued Abuse in Spite of Consequences

CONCERNS

- **BRAIN CHANGES:**
- Reward System Shutdown
 - Too much DA
 - CREB
 - Gene code
 - Synthesize Dynorphin
 - Nothing but the drug



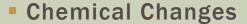




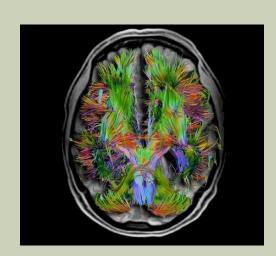
CONCERNS

New Research on the Brain

- Embedded Memory
 - Too much DA
 - DeltaFosB



- Protein shift
- PKMzeta
- Stores the high





ON THE HORIZON

Codeine

Imodium

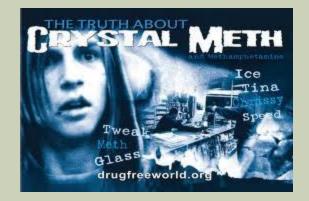
Gabapentin



IMPACT ON THE FAMILY

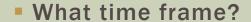
CONTEXT:

Which drug?





Which parent?





IMPACT ON FAMILY

■ NEGATIVE EMOTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Stress

Conflict

COMMAND LANGUAGE



INCREASED POTENTIAL

PHYSICAL ABUSE/NEGLECT

Postnatal

Preemies

_

Health Risks

Foster Care



INCREASED POTENTIAL "ACE"

Childhood

Neglect



Sexual Abuse

■ Foster Care, Health Care



INCREASED POTENTIAL

Adolescence

- Sexual Abuse
- Runaways
- Drug and Alcohol Abuse
- Foster Care, Juvenile Detention



INCREASED POTENTIAL, CONT.

SEXUAL ABUSE

■ FAMILY ROLE DYSFUNCTIONALITY

ROLE MODELS

PHYSICAL ABUSE

Fatalities

Assaults







PHYSICAL ABUSE

- Side Stream Vapors
- Cooking
- Smoking







PHYSICAL NEGLECT

Absence of Food





Absence of Clothing

Absence of Furniture



SEXUAL ABUSE

Cocaine and Methamphetamine Disinhibitors

- Alcohol
- Heroin
- Prostitution
- Law Enforcement
- Health Care





FAMILY DYSFUNCTIONALITY

Stealing





Dealing



ROLE MODELS

Drug involved lifestyle



Early onset of drug use/abuse



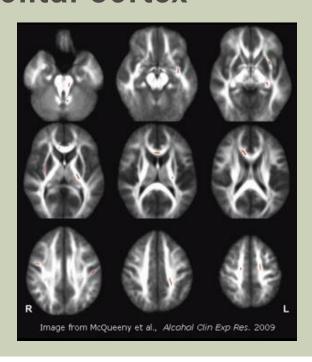
IMPACT ON EDUCATION

- Supervision of children compromised
- School Attendance
- School Responsibilities
 Homework, Projects, Supplies, Consent Forms

Access to drugs and alcohol in the home

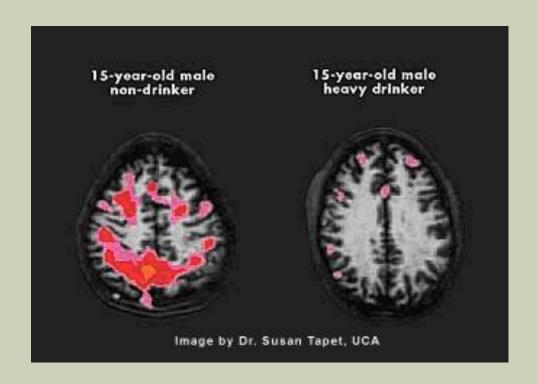
ALCOHOL IN THE MIX

- Long Term Outcomes of Underage Drinking and Drug Abuse
- 10% Loss of Volume in Prefrontal Cortex
 - Executive Function
 - Learning
 - Reasoning



LONG TERM OUTCOMES

- ■10% Loss of Volume in Hippocampus
 - Memory
 - Motivation
 - Social Behaviors



MARIJUANA IN THE MIX

- Global/Detail
- Declarative Memory
- Motivation
- Time Management
- Critical Self Evaluation



IMPACT ON EDUCATION

Sleep Deficits

Impact on school performance



- Double digit drop in memory, and problem solving
- Attentional deficits, problematic behaviors, hostility
- Tardiness, missing homework, less class participation

NO PARENTAL LINK: GROWTH-ORIENTED MINDSET

- Success Stories
- How hard work and effort create success

- Specific Language of Praise
- Strategies
- Focus
- Effort
- Persistence





EDUCATION

Public Schools

Parents

Workplace

- Hospitals
 - Drug seeking



PREVENTION

Public Health Model

- Gordon's Categories
 - Universal
 - Selective
 - Indicated



STAFF ISSUES

Training



- Support
- Secondary Trauma
- Personal Life

COMPONENTS OF TRUST

1. Reliability

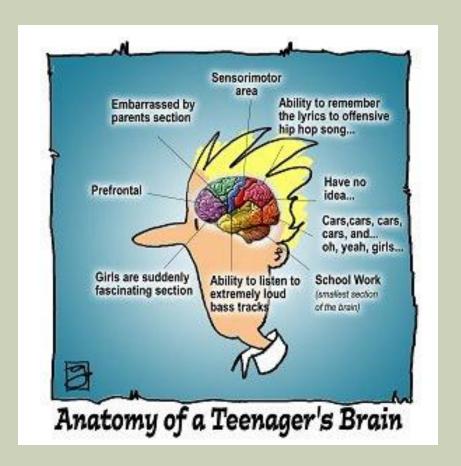
2. Predictability



3. Faith

WRAP UP

- Validate Emotions
- Social Bonding
- Risk-Taking Opportunities
- Crisis Support
- Early Intervention



THE PRACTICE OF RECOVERY

Practice and Repetition



Learn from Failure

failure
is success
if we learn from it.