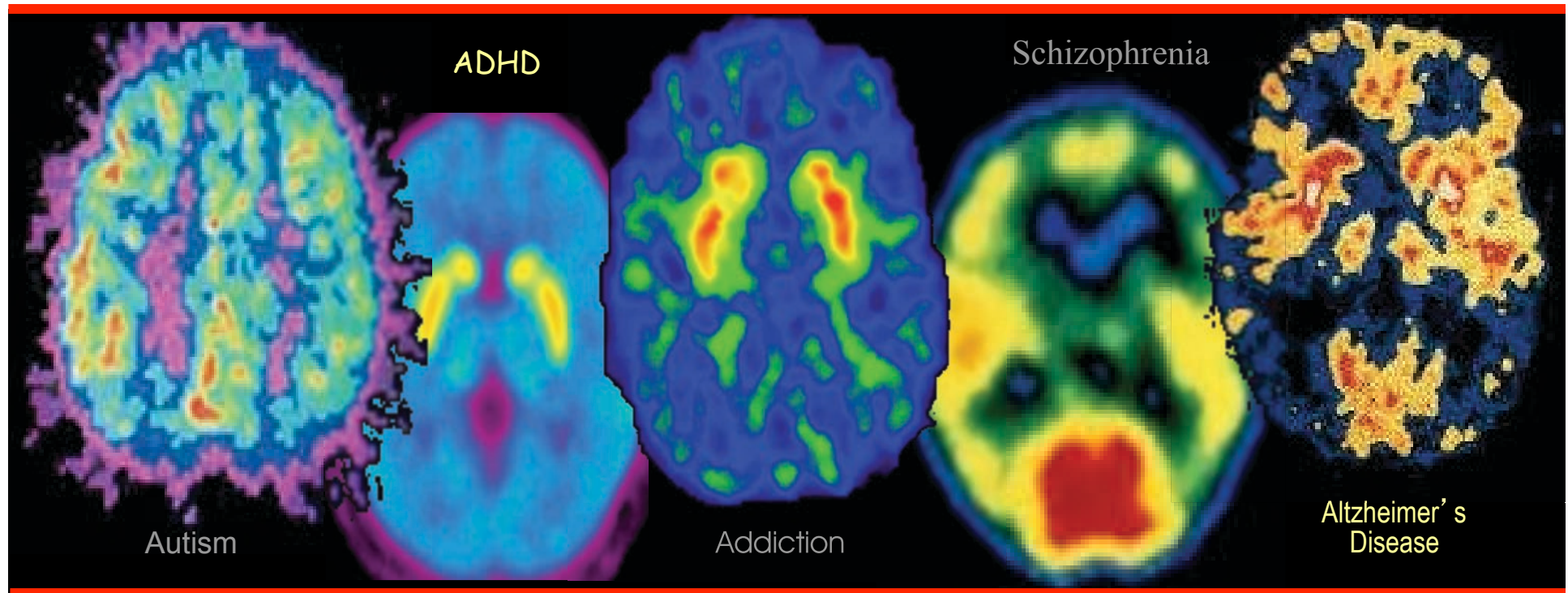


The Role of **NEUROIMAGING** In Diagnostic and Clinical Practice

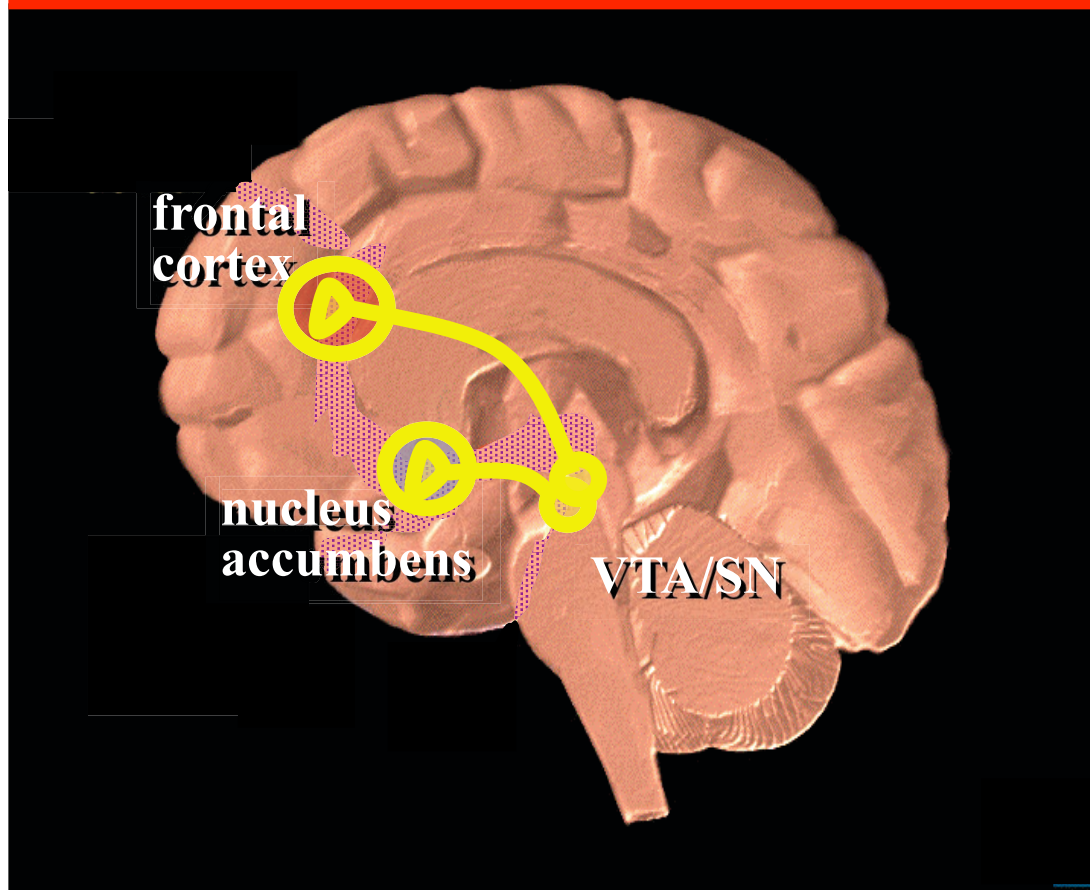


Nora D. Volkow, M.D.
Director

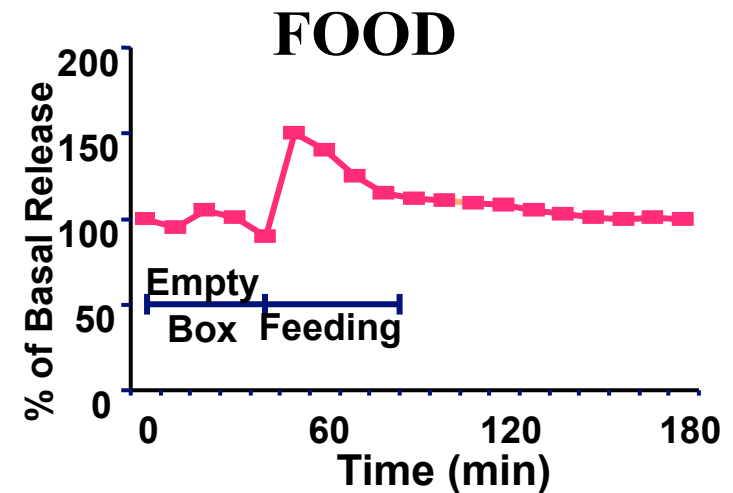
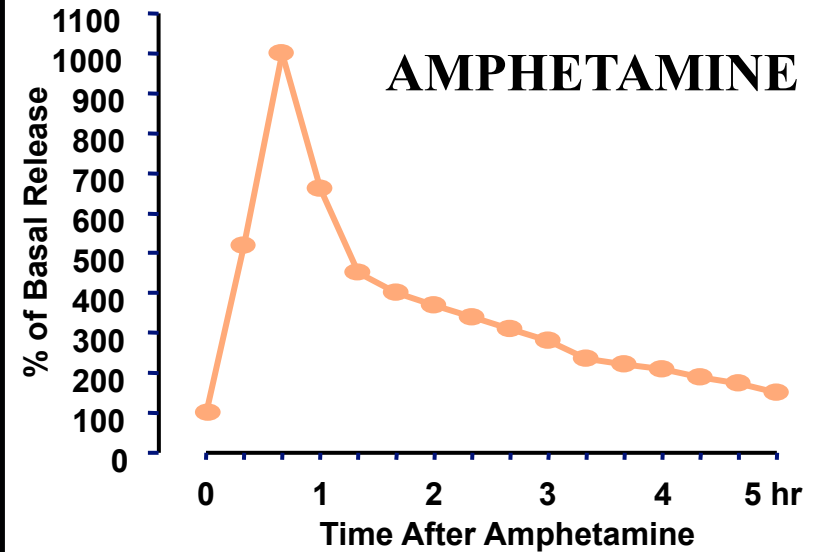


National Institute on Drug Abuse
National Institutes of Health

Natural & Drug Reinforcers Increase Dopamine in NAc

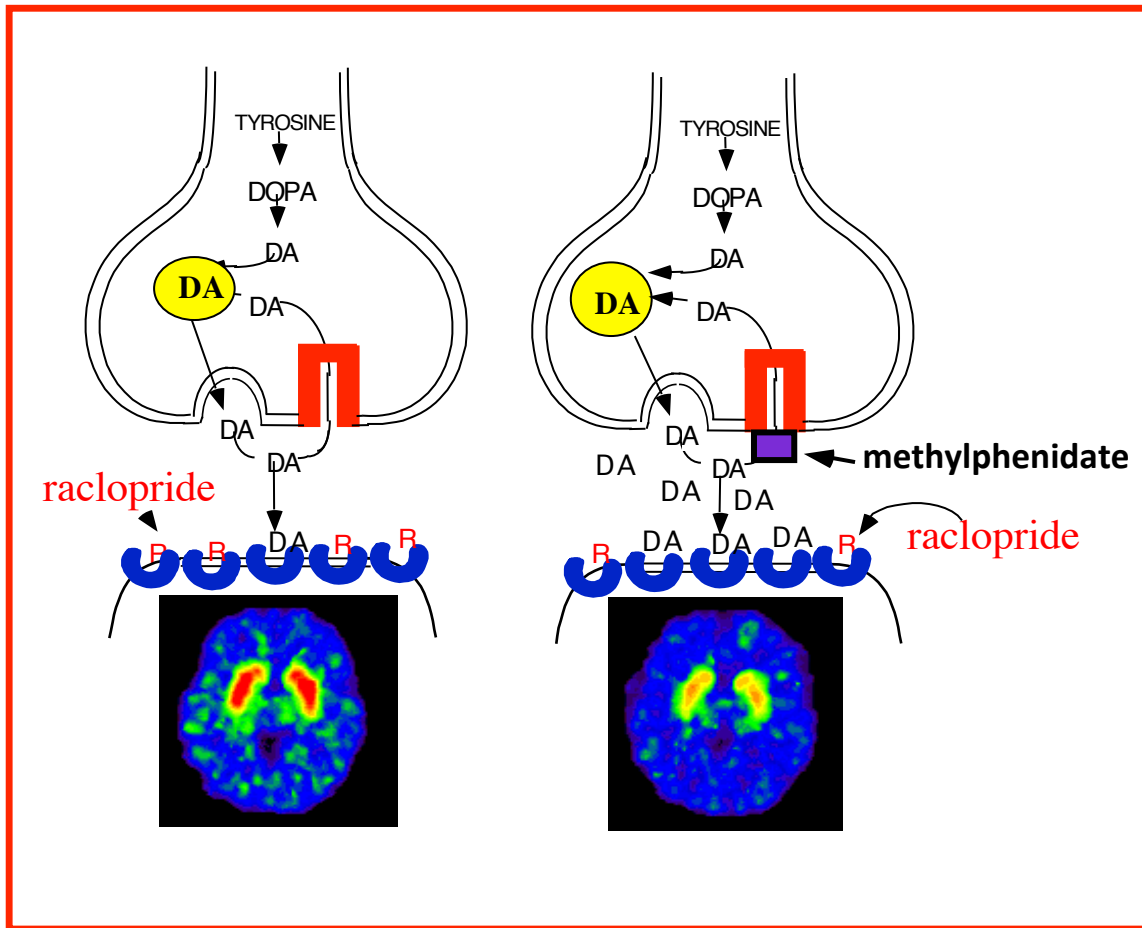


Drugs of abuse increase DA in the Nucleus Accumbens, which is believed to trigger the neuroadaptions that result in addiction

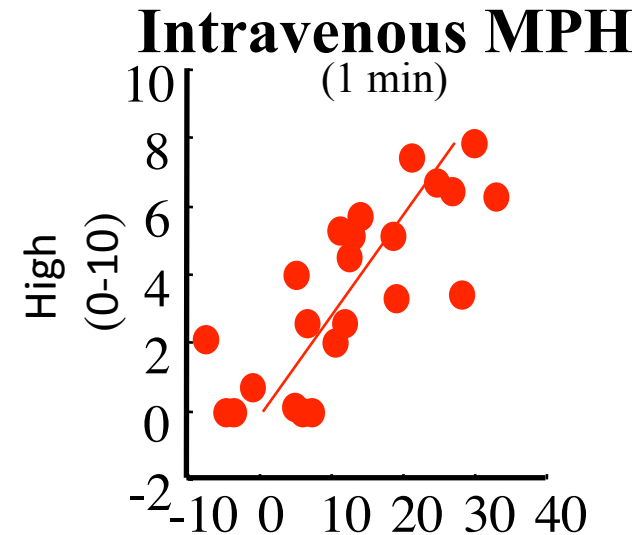


Di Chiara et al.

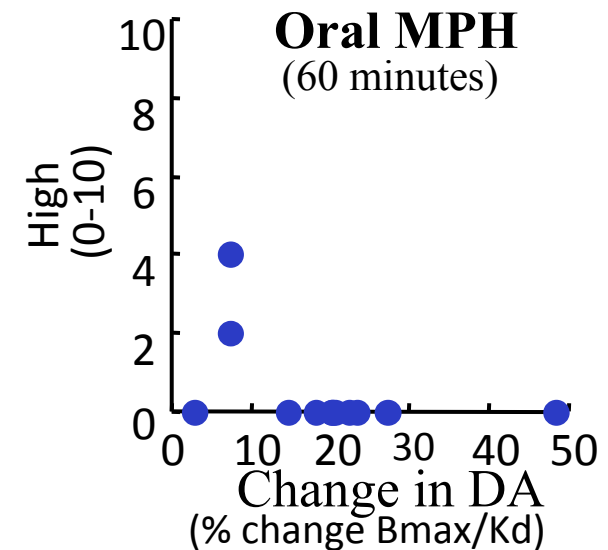
DA & the Rewarding Effects of Drugs in Humans

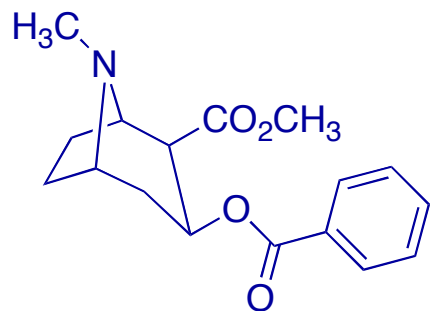


*DA increases induced by intravenous but not by oral administration of MPH were associated with the “high”. **WHY?***

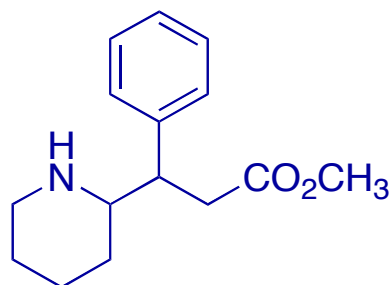
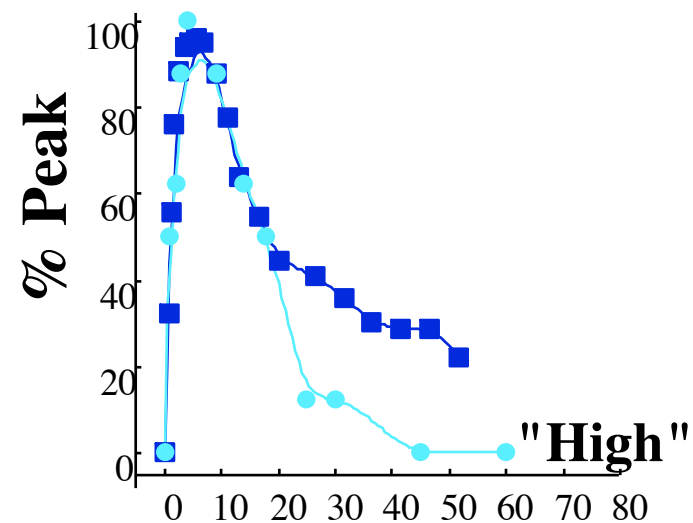
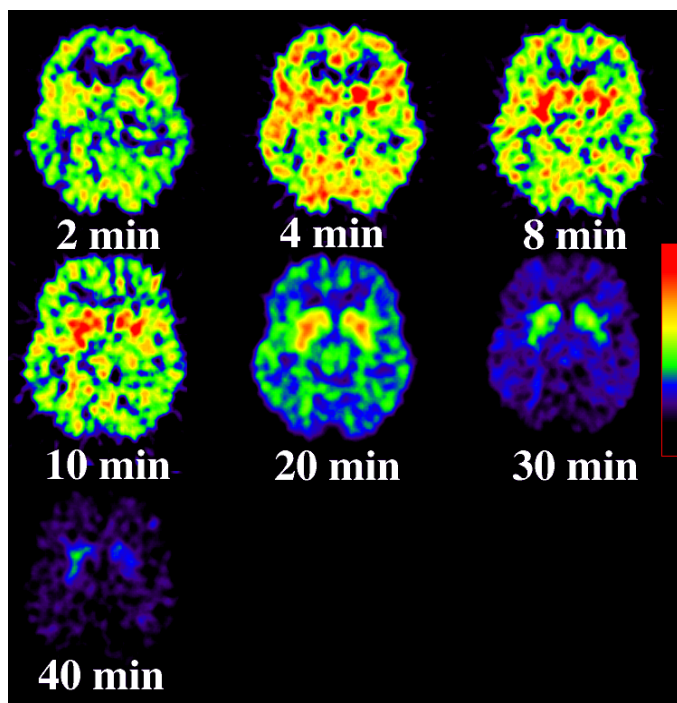


Volkow et al., JPET 291:409-415, 1999.

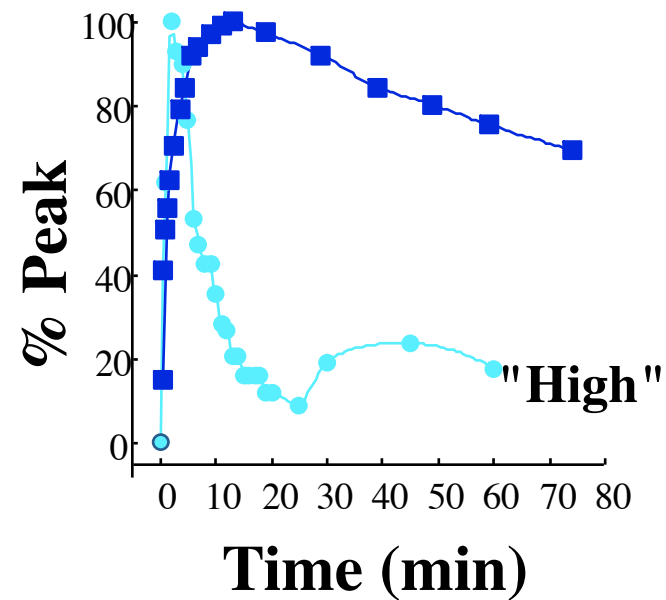
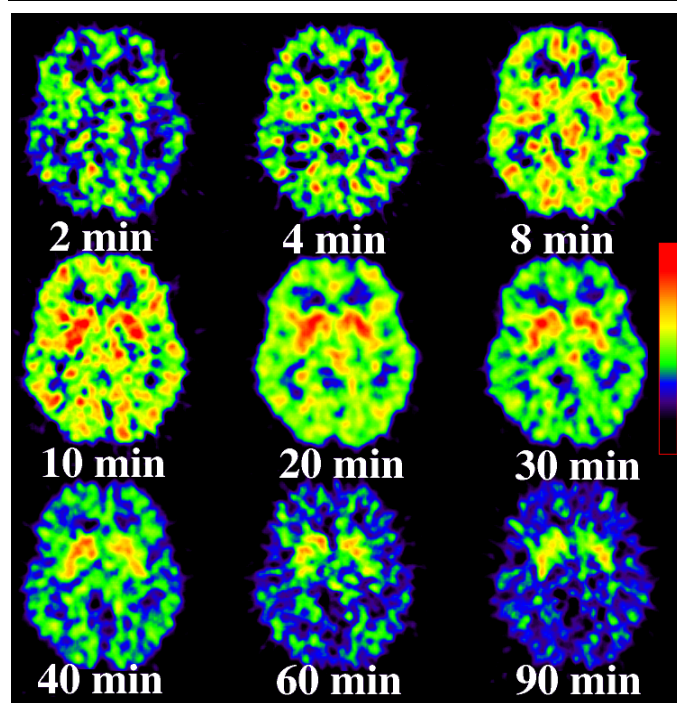




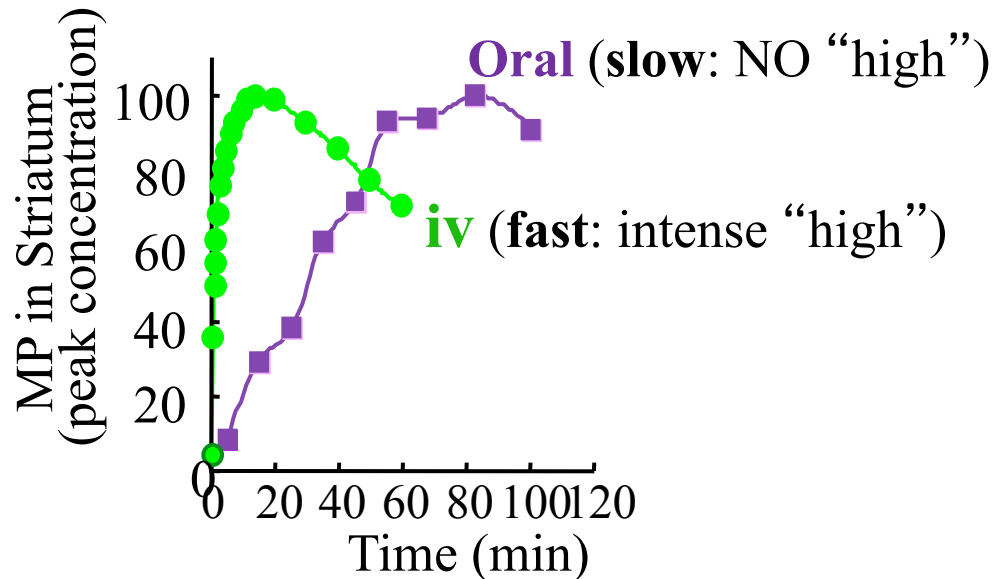
[¹¹C]Cocaine



[¹¹C]Methylphenidate



Pharmacokinetics of Oral and iv MPH in Baboon Brain

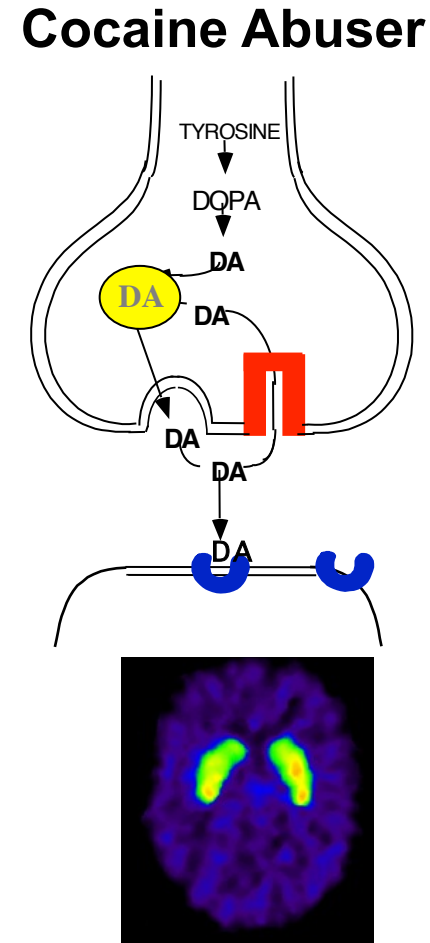
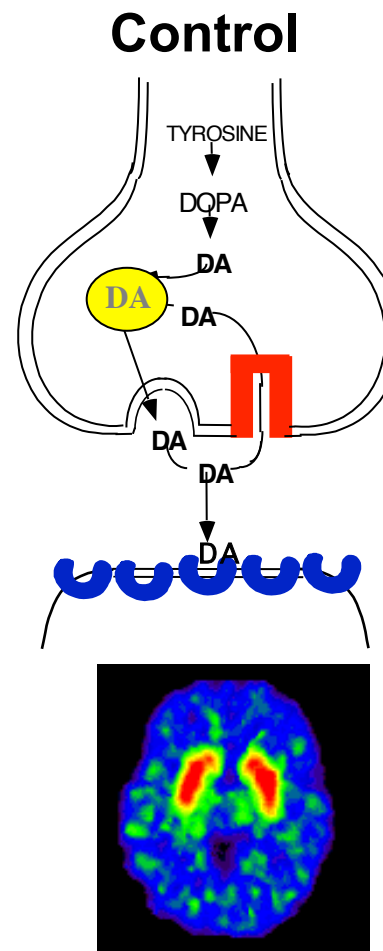
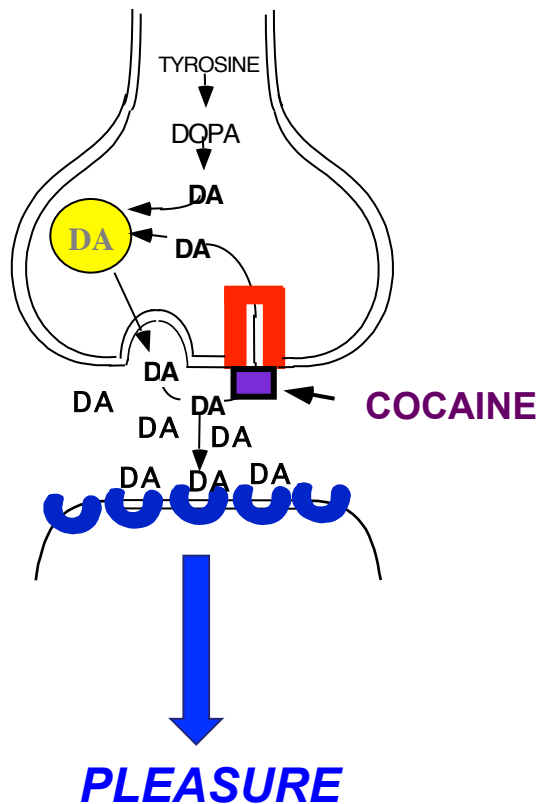


Thus reinforcing effects of drugs are due to **FAST DA increases** that **emulate phasic DA cell signaling (15-30 Hz)**, which is implicated in reward and conditioning **rather than tonic DA cell signaling (2-10 Hz)**, which is implicated in cognitive, motivational and motoric systems.

IMPLICATIONS: Drug Development

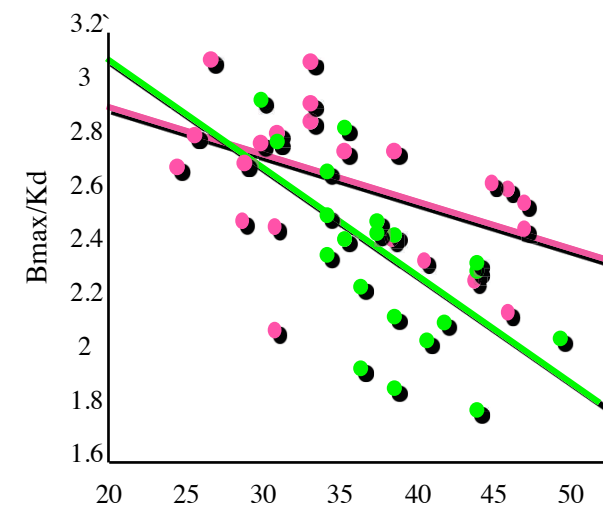
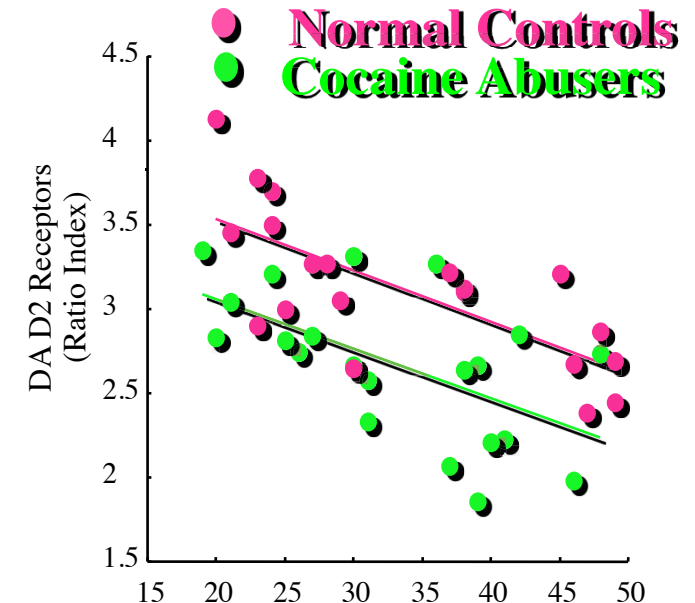
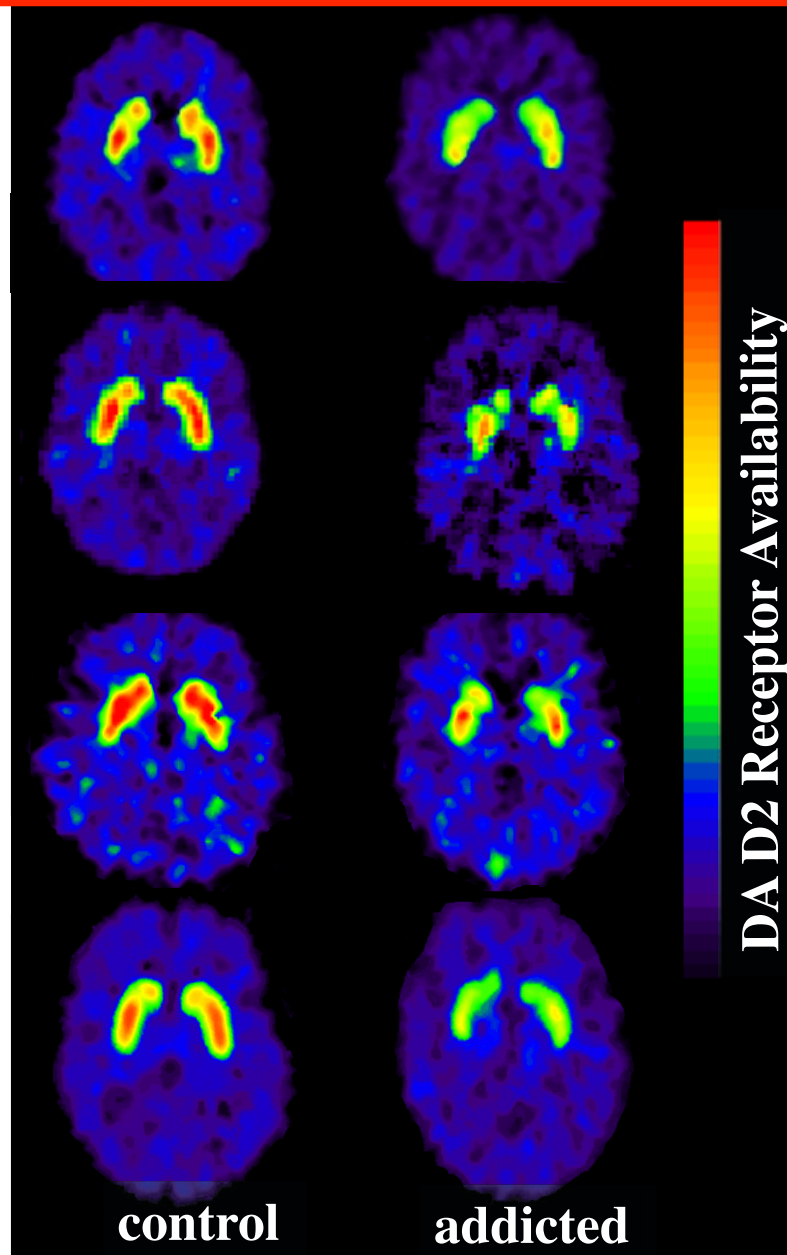
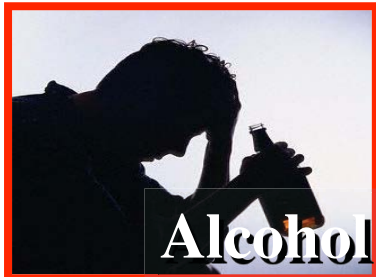
Repeated Drug Use Changes the Brain

Weakens the Brain Dopamine System



***REPEATED USE OF COCAINE OR OTHER DRUGS REDUCES
LEVELS OF DOPAMINE D2 RECEPTORS'***

Dopamine D2 Receptors are Lower in Addiction

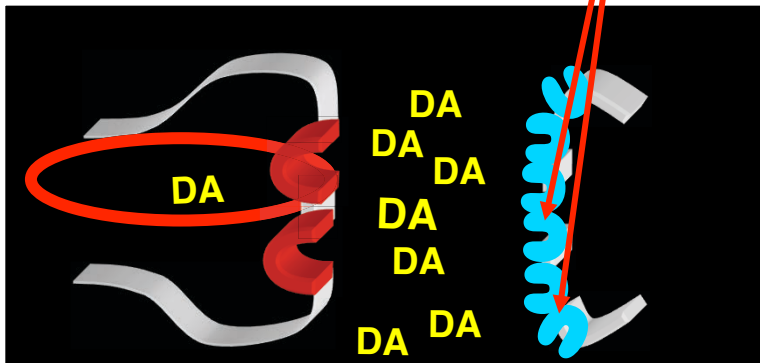


Volkow et al., Neuro Learn Mem 2002.

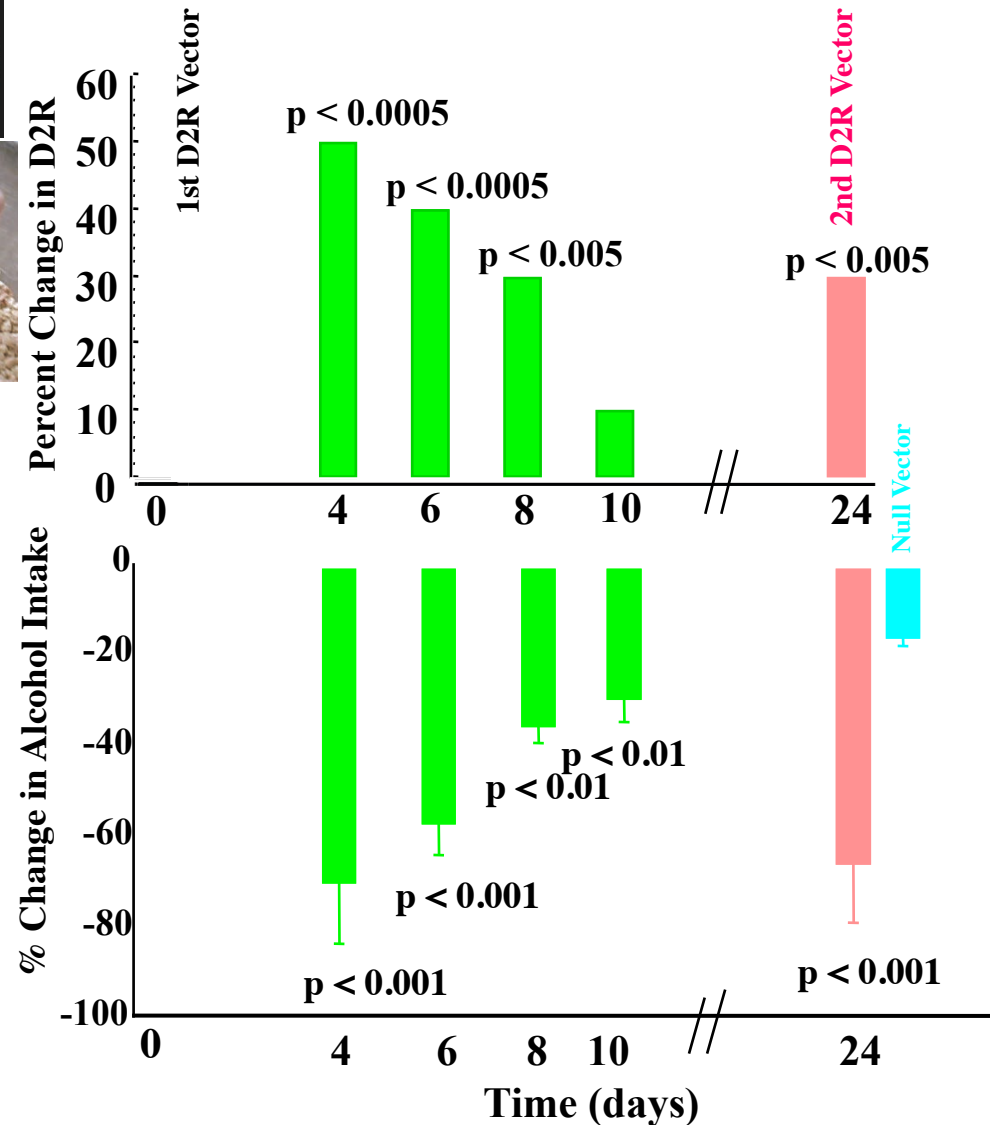
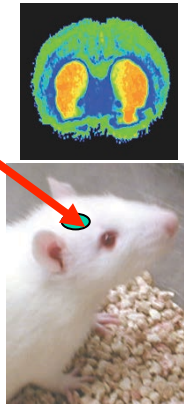
Effects of Tx with an Adenovirus Carrying a DA D2 Receptor Gene into NAc in DA D2 Receptors

Overexpression of DA D2 receptors reduces alcohol self-administration

Thanos, et al., J Neurochem., 2001.



**IMPLICATIONS:
Treatment
development**

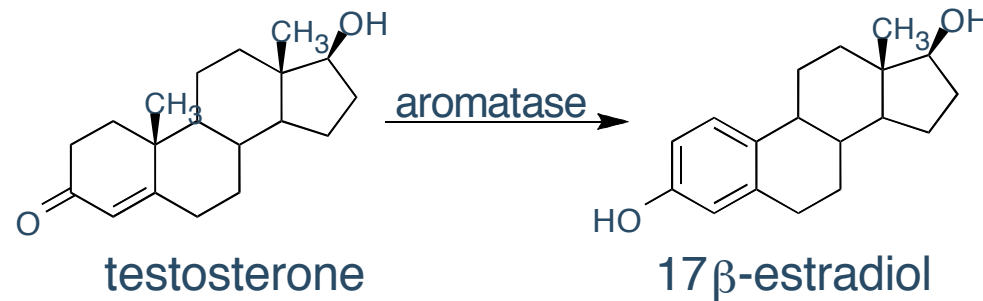


Nicotine

... More than just effects on
Dopamine circuitry

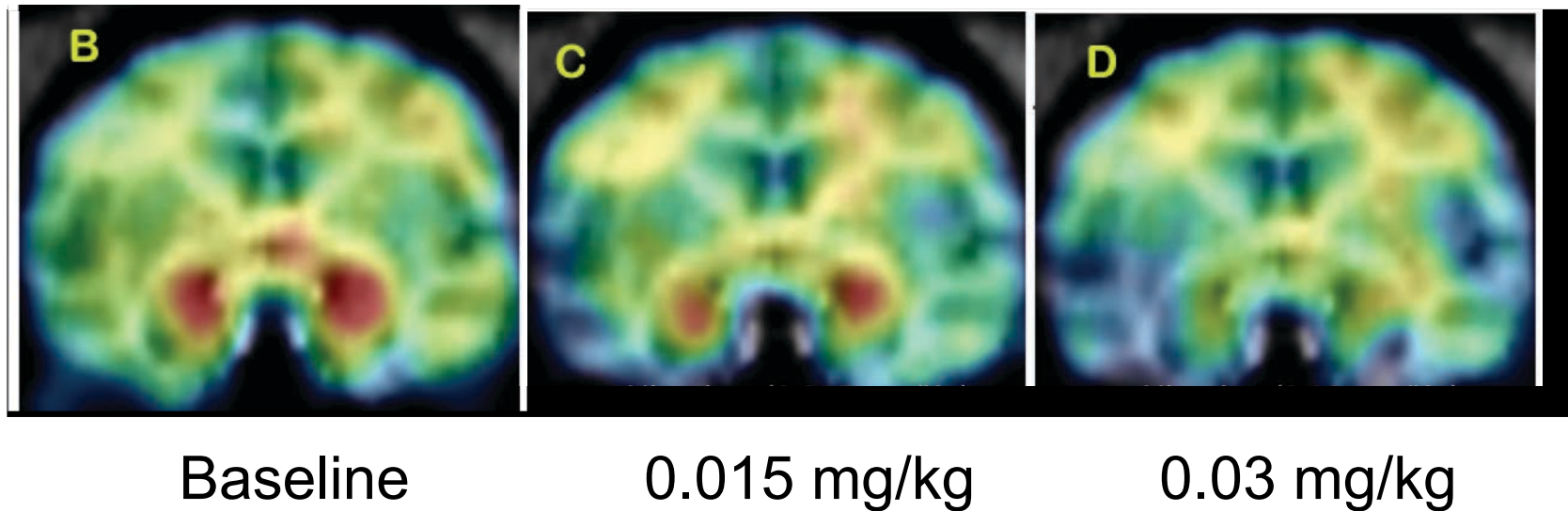


Aromatase* (Estrogen synthase, CYP19A1)



- Mediates sexual differentiation of the brain during development (Wu et al., Cell 139, 139: 61, 2009)
- Elevated in brain injury (neuroprotective effects of estrogen)

Acute nicotine dose dependently **inhibits aromatase** in baboon at concentrations relevant to smoking *(Biegon et al., Biological Psychiatry, 2010)*.



IMPLICATIONS:

Female smokers show hypo-estrogenic effects including early menopause

Fetal development

Tobacco Smoke

... More than just nicotine

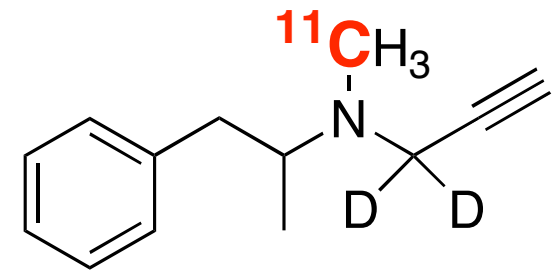
4000 chemical compounds in smoke



Monoamine Oxidase (MAO)

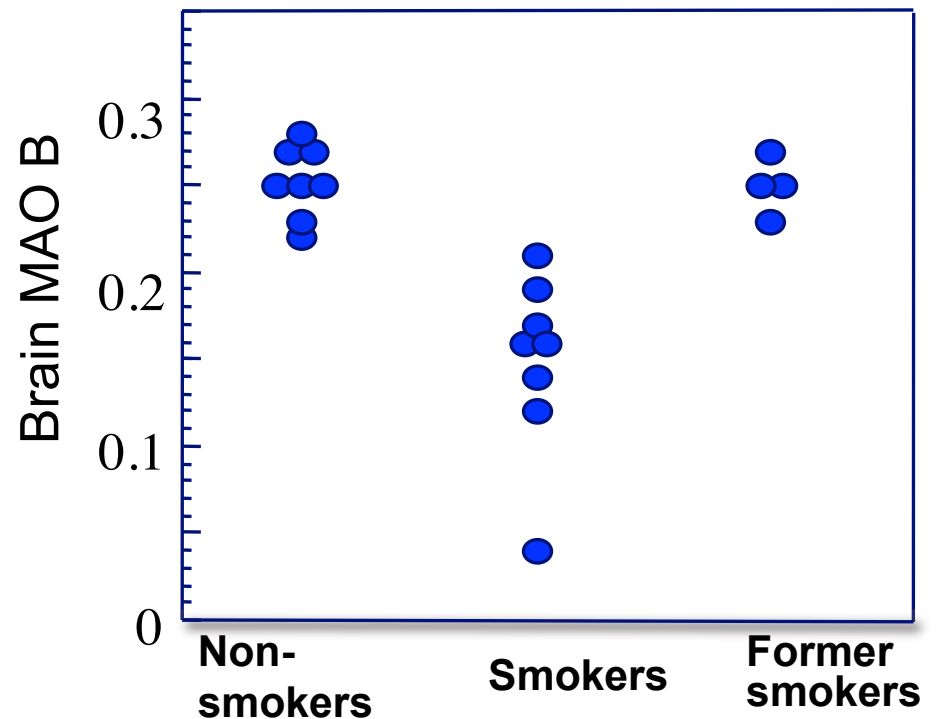
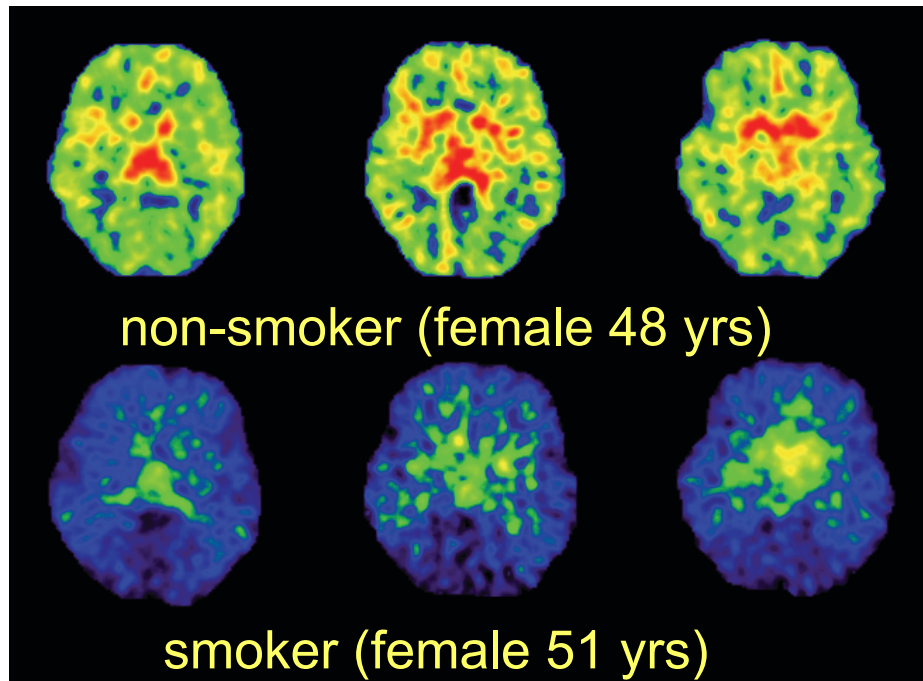
Breaks down neurotransmitter like dopamine (reward), serotonin (mood) and norepinephrine (arousal)

MAO inhibitor drugs are used to treat depression and Parkinson's disease



[11C]Deprenyl

Smoking inhibits MAO B in the human brain



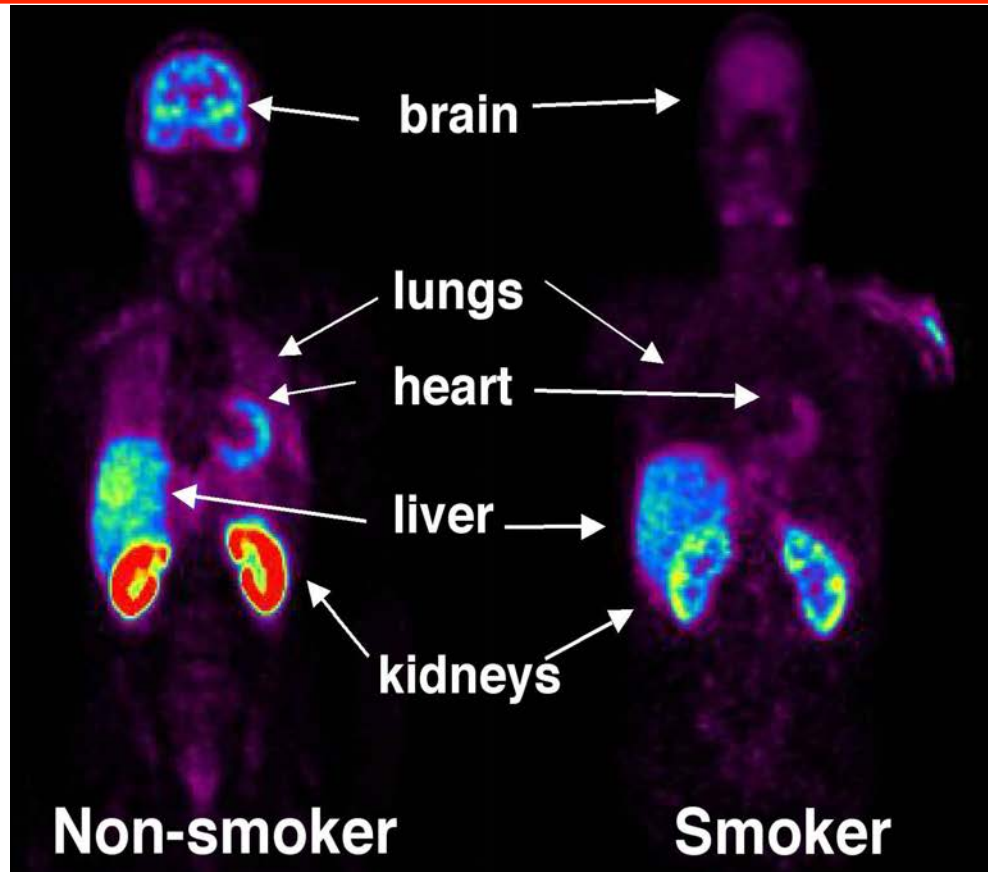
Low brain MAO in smokers is caused by the tobacco smoke and not by biology or genetics

IMPLICATIONS:

Could this contribute to smoking?

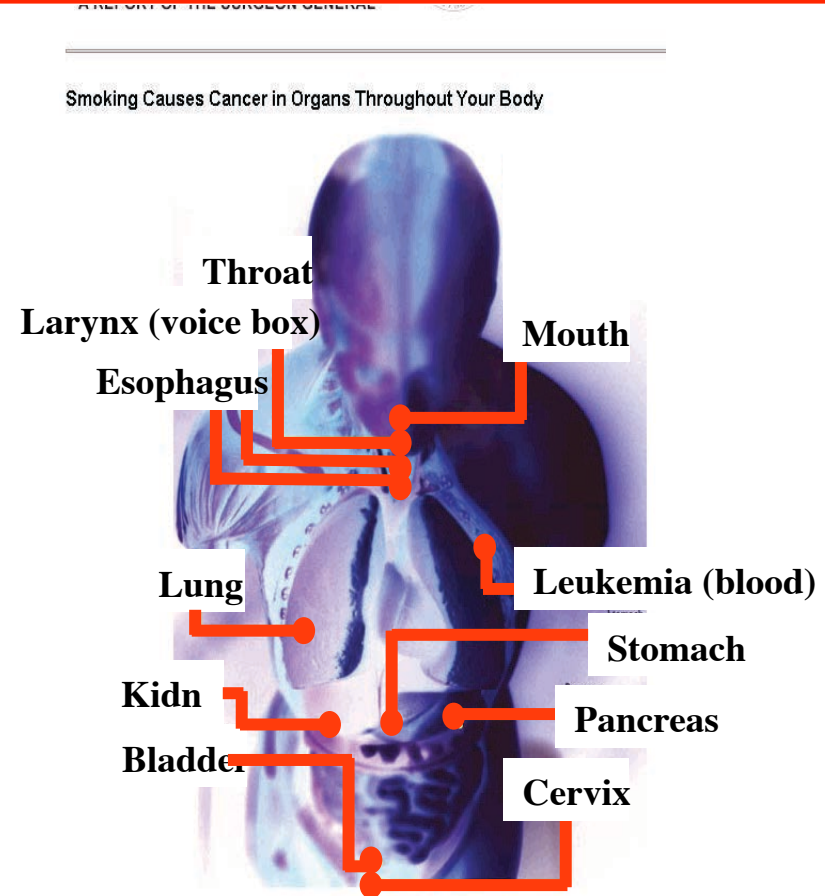
Fetal development?

Smoking does not just affect the BRAIN



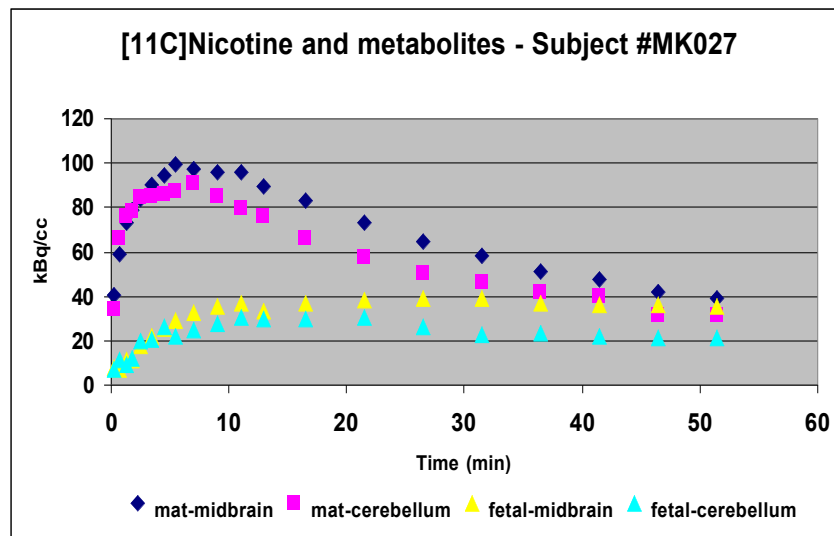
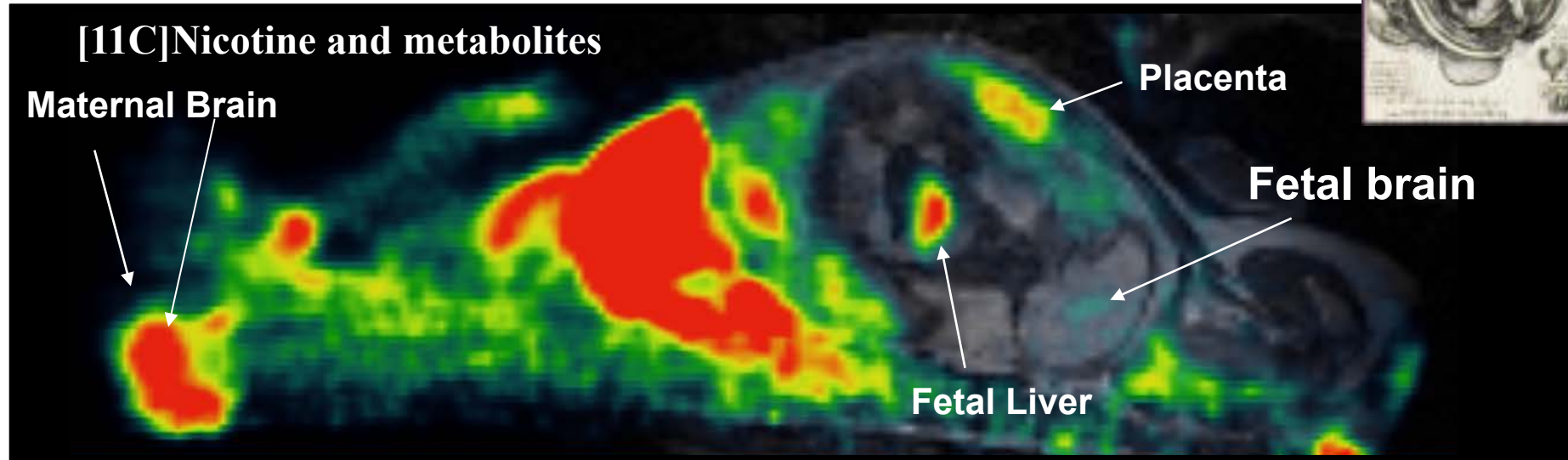
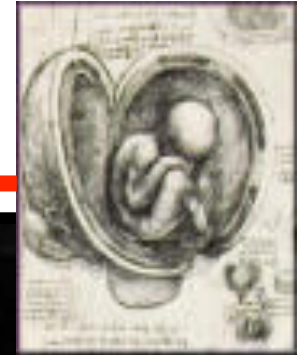
Smokers have 35-45% reduction in MAO B in heart, lungs, kidneys and spleen

Fowler et al PNAS 2003.



**IMPLICATIONS:
Mechanisms of
tobacco toxicity**

Nicotine Gets into the Fetus' Brain



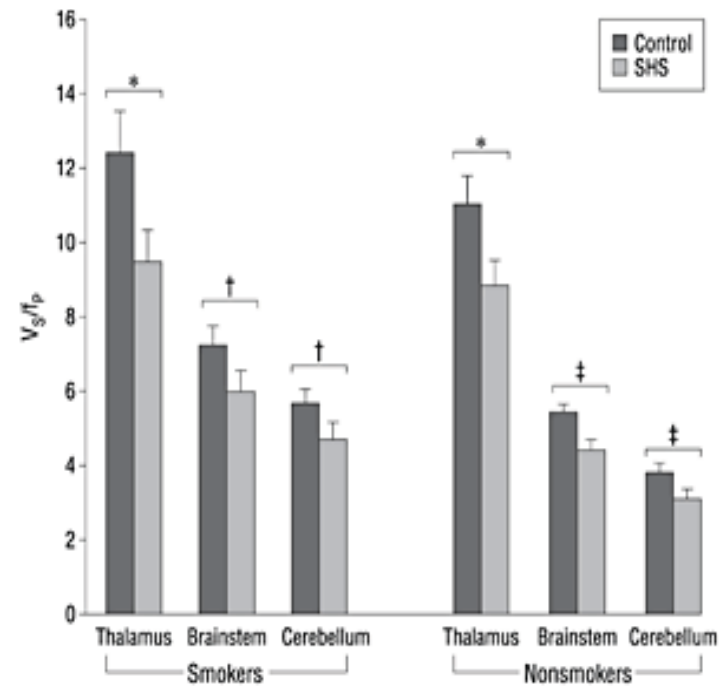
Benveniste et al., PNAS 2010

IMPLICATIONS:
Understanding fetal toxicity

**How about NRT as
treatment during
pregnancy?**

Effect of Secondhand Smoke on Occupancy of Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptors in Brain

Brody et al. Arch General Psych 2011.



-22% receptor occupancy

Secondhand smoke (SHS) decreased 2-FA binding demonstrating $\alpha_4\beta_2^*$ receptor occupancy.

IMPLICATIONS:
Policy re: smoking in households with children