The Neuroscience of Drugs and Their Modifying Effects on the Human Body

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Outline

I. Overview of Drugs and Neuroscience

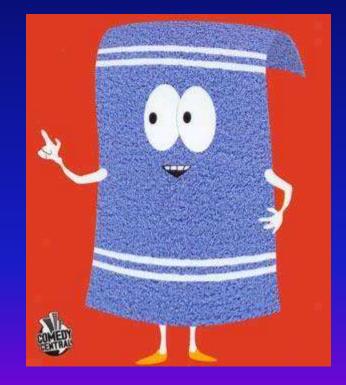
- I. Classification II. Facts and Figures III. The Brain IV. The Neuron at Rest V. The Neuron Active
- II. Cocaine
 - I. How it works
 - **II. Side effects**

III. Amphetamines

- I. How it works
- **II. Side effects**

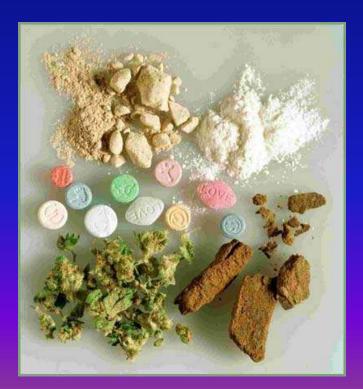
IV. Heroin and Opioids

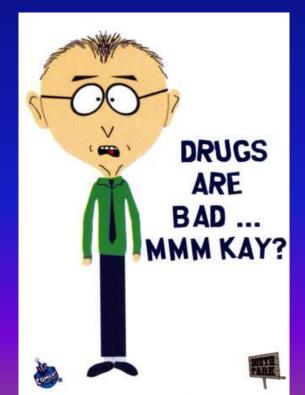
- I. How It works
- II. Side effects
- III. In the News



What is a Drug?

 Drug --- A chemical substance that, when taken into the body, alters the structure or functioning of the body in some way





Four Categories of Drug-Taking Behaviors, Derived From The Combination of Goal and Legal Status

	Licit	Illicit	
	Legal Status		
Instrumental Use	Taking Valium with a prescription to relieve anxiety	Taking amphetamines without a prescription to stay awake the night before a test	
	Taking No Doz to stay awake on a long trip	Taking morphine without a prescription to relieve pain	
	Goal		
Recreational Use	Having an alcoholic drink to relax before dinner	Smoking marijuana to get high	
	Smoking a cigarette or a cigar for enjoyment	Taking LSD for the hallucinogenic effects	

Illicit Drug Use Prevalence Rates

Marijuana/Hashish Synthetic Marijuana Vicodin Adderall Salvia Tranquilizers Cough Medicine MDMA (Ecstasy) Hallucinogens OxyContin Sedatives Inhalants Cocaine (any form) Ritalin

	8.0
	6.5%
	5.9%
	5.6%
	5.3%
	5.3%
	5.2%
	4.9%
	4.3%
3.	2%
2.9	9%
2.6	%

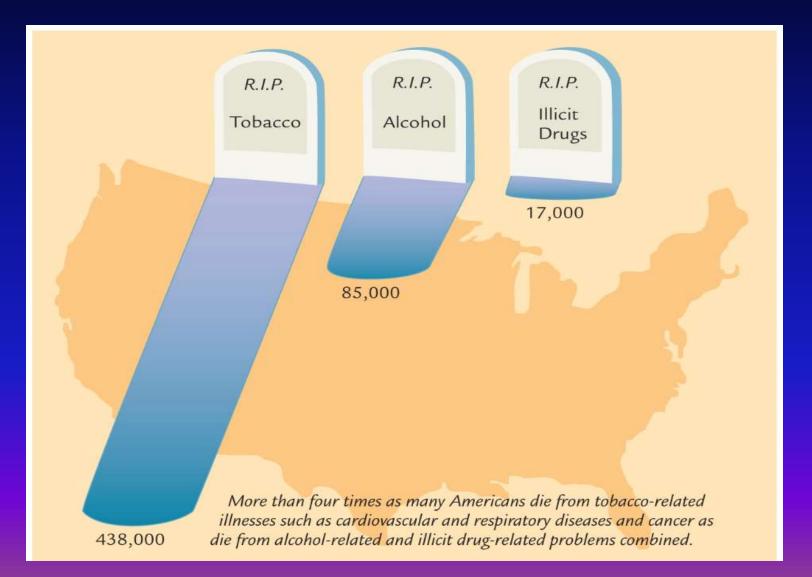


Illicit Drugs

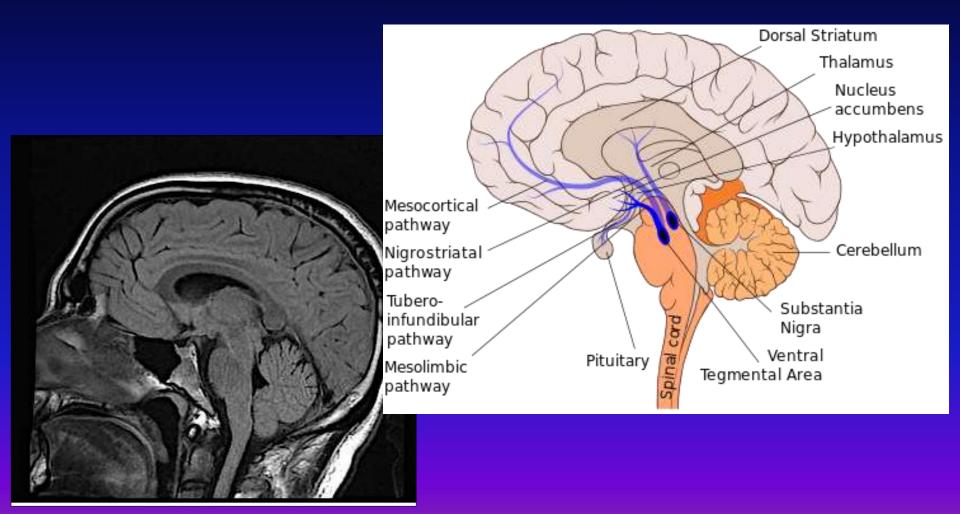
Prescription or OTC Medications

Source: https://www.drugabuse.gov

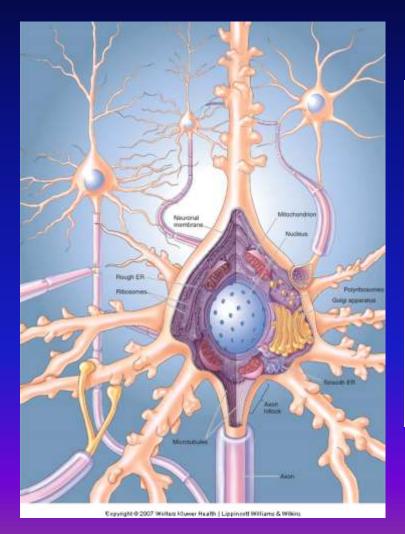
U.S. Deaths per Year From Tobacco, Alcohol, and Illicit Drug Use

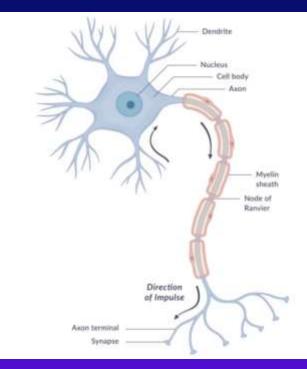


The Brain

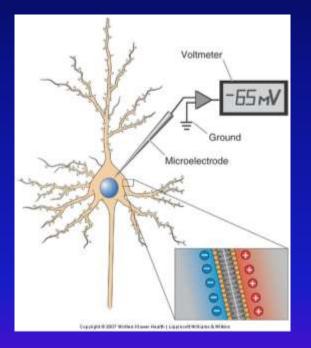


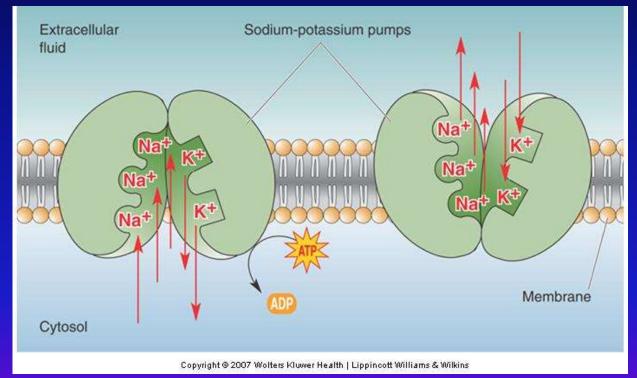
The Anatomy of a Neuron



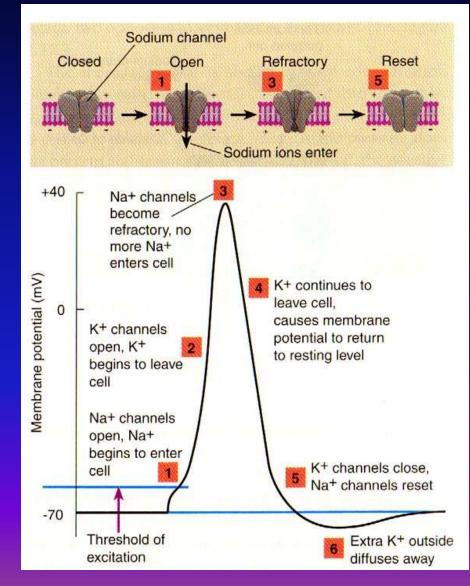


The Neuron: at Rest



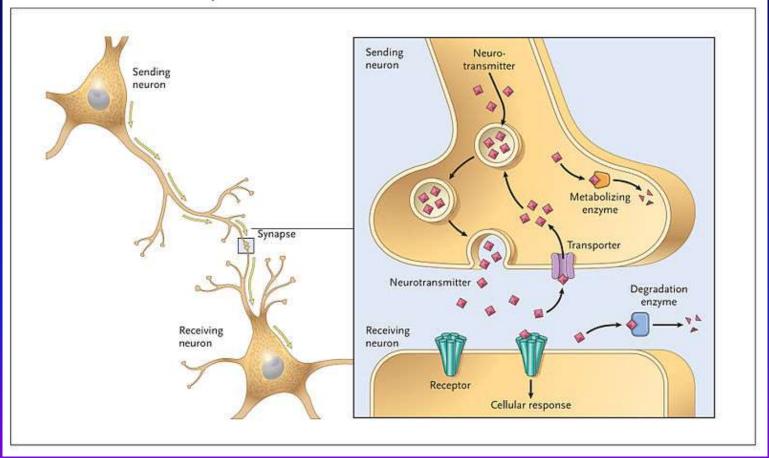


The Neuron: when Active



Synaptic Transmission

Generic Neurotransmitter System



Drugs and the CNS

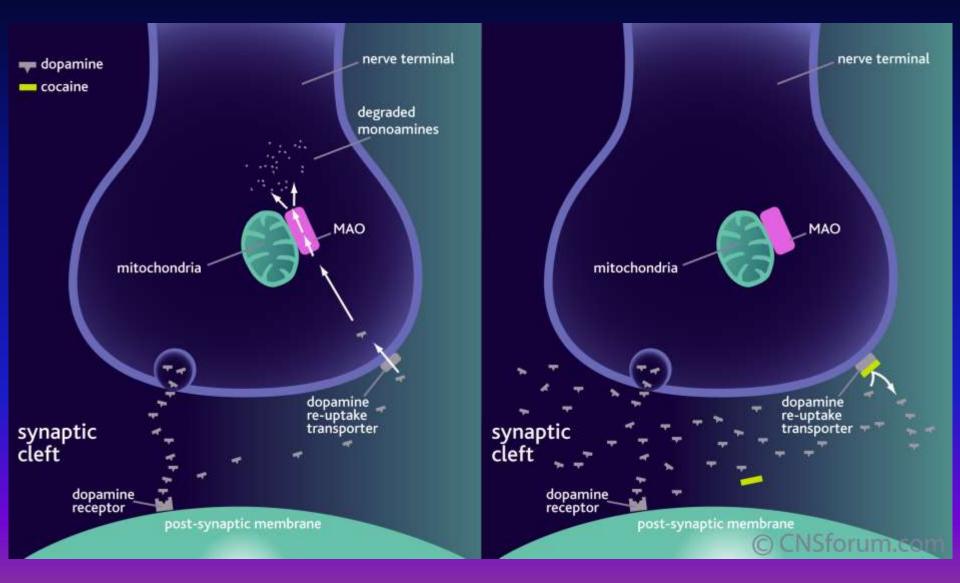
TABLE 3.1

Drug Effects and Synaptic Communication in the Nervous System

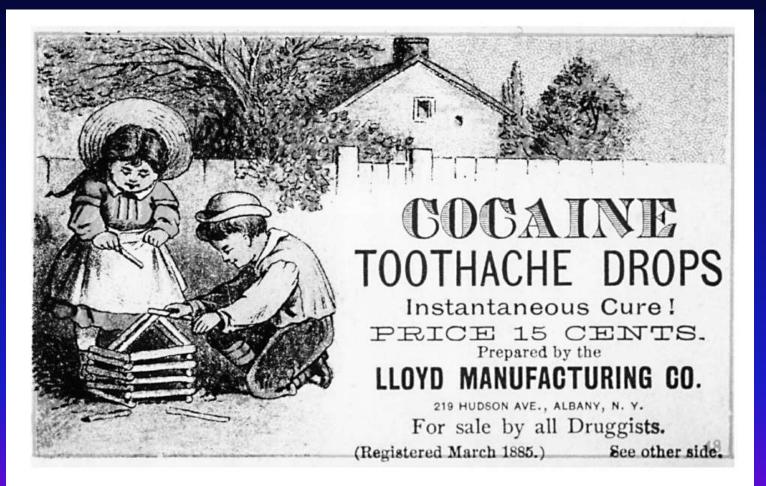
DRUG	RESULT	MECHANISM
amphetamines antianxiety drugs	CNS stimulation Reduction in anxiety	Mimicking of norepinephrine at its receptor sites Stimulation of GABA receptors in the brain
in general antidepressant drugs, MAO-inhibitor type	and stress Reduction in depressive symptoms	Inhibition of enzymes that metabolize norepinephrine and serotonin
antidepressant drugs, tricyclic type	Reduction in depressive symptoms	Slowing down of reuptake of norepinephrine and serotonin at their receptor sites
antipsychotic drugs, typical type	Reduction in schizophrenic symptoms	Dopamine blocked from entering receptor sites in the brain
caffeine	CNS stimulation	Adenosine (an inhibitory neurotransmitter) blocked from entering its receptor sites
cocaine	CNS stimulation and local anesthesia	Blocking the reuptake of norepinephrine and dopamine at their receptor sites
LSD	Visual hallucinations and disordered thinking	Stimulation of receptor sites sensitive to serotonin
morphine heroin, and codeine	Pain relief and euphoria	Stimulation of endorphins at their receptors in the spinal cord and brain

Source: Grilly, David M. (2006). Drugs and human behavior (5th ed.) Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

The Major Stimulants: Cocaine



The Major Stimulants: Cocaine

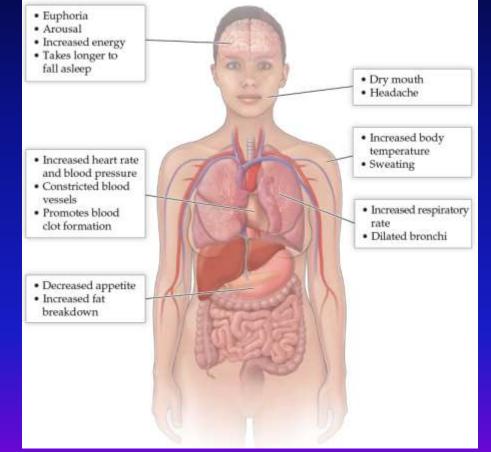


In the late 1800s in the United States, cocaine was an ingredient in over-the-counter medications.

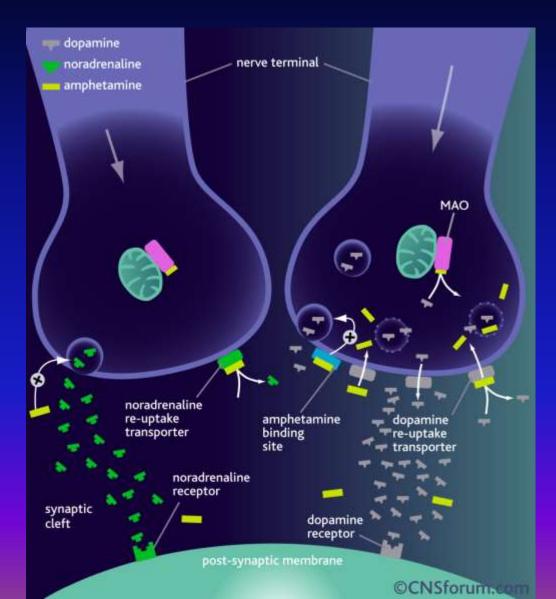
The Major Stimulants: Cocaine

Side Effects

- Powerful burst of energy
- General sense of well-being
- Heart rate and respiration are increased
- Appetite is diminished
- Blood vessels constrict and blood pressure is increased
- Pupils are dilated
- Continuously stuffy or runny nose
- Hallucinations (cocaine psychosis)



The Major Stimulants: Amphetamines

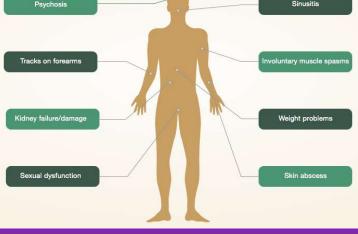


The Major Stimulants: Amphetamines

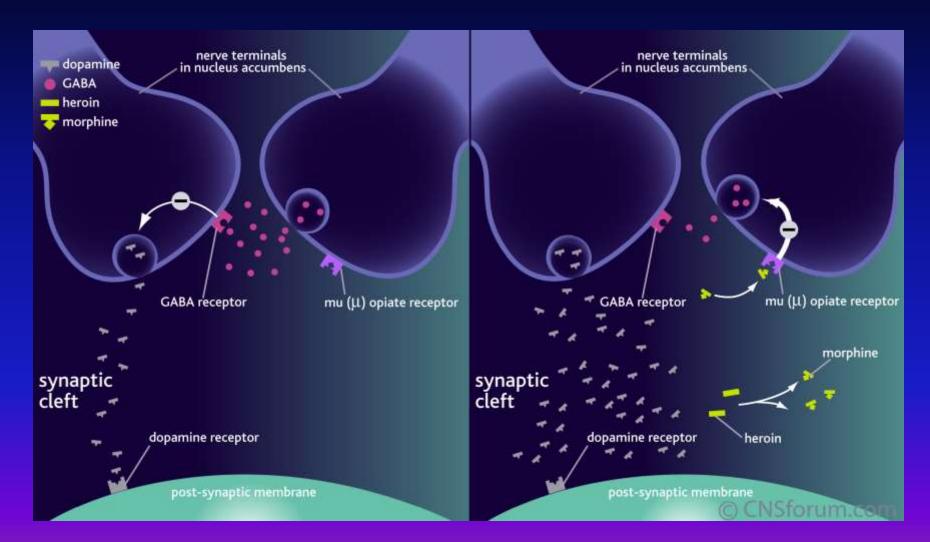
- Euphoria
- Insomnia
- Increased heart rate
- Increased blood pressure
- Dilated pupils
- Parkinson's-like symptoms
- Tremors
- Convulsion
- Paranoia
- Hallucinations
- Strokes
- Cardiovascular collapse, death



Amphetamine Long-Term Effects Abusing amphetamines over a long period of time can cause many mental and physical problems.



The Opioids: Heroin



The Opioids: Heroin

Side Effects

- Intense euphoria
- Subsequent tranquil drowsiness
- Elevated body temperature

<u>Withdrawal</u>

- Increased blood pressure
- Tearing, runny nose
- Diarrhea
- Spontaneous ejaculations
- Restlessness
- Involuntary kicking movements
- Pain and irritability
- Depression and anxiety





Prescription Heroin and Opioid Epidemic Awareness Week (September 8-14th, 2019)

HEROIN AND OPIOID AWARENESS Prevention • Enforcement • Treatment



The Opioids: In the News and On the Rise

THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC BY THE NUMBERS



30 +People died every day from opioid-related drug overdoses?



1.4 m People misused prescription opioids'

2.1 million

People had an opioid use

886,000 People used heroin'

15.482 Deaths attributed to

overdosing on heroin?

disorder¹



47,600 People died from overdosing on opioids²



81,000 People used heroin for the first time?









opioids other than methadone?

SDURCES

- 1. 2017 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Mortality in the United States, 2016
- 2. NCHS Data Brief No. 293. Deperture 2017
- 3. NCHE, Rational Vital Statistics System, Editrates for 2017 and 2018 are based on provisional data.

Updated January 2019. For more information, visit: http://www.hhs.gov/opioids/





Opioid Related Deaths



By Peter Mucha and Frank Kummer Breaking News Desk

An accidental overdose of heroin caused the Aug. 5 death of Garrett Reid, son of Eagles head coach Andy Reid, Northampton County Coroner Zachary Lysek announced at an afternoon news conference.

The cause of death will be listed as "acute opiate (heroin) toxicity" and classified as "accidental," Lysek said.

The finding confirms what many, including the coach himself, suspected, because of Garrett Reid's history of drug abuse.

Some are likely to wonder, though, if the release of the findings, about ten weeks after the death, was delayed to coincide with the Eagles having a bye week.

The body of Garrett Reid, 29, was found in a Lehigh University dormitory room during Eagles training camp. He was working for the club as a strength and conditioning coach, and had been



Garrett Reid , son of Eagles coach Andy Reid, seen in a photograph from his funeral booklet. He

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Opioid Related Deaths

Overdose Deaths Involving Opioids, by Type of Opioid, United States, 2000-2016

