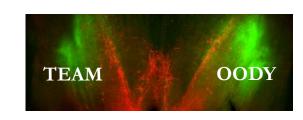
Can understanding the brain help with Mental Health Conditions?

(alcohol addiction and anxiety)

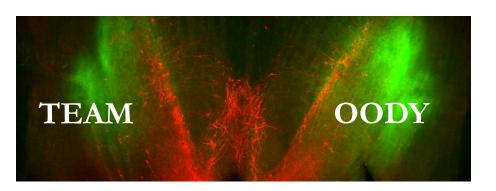


Woody Hopf, Ph.D.

Professor
Department of Psychiatry
Indiana University



Acknowledgements



Thatiane De Oliveira Phillip Starski, Sergio, PhD



PhD



Raizel Sandler (MSTP Psychiatry



David Darevsky UCSF MSTP



Sarah Wean **Kevin Burrel Minette Lambert** Claire Kalem Ellie Puletz Addyson Siegle **Valerie Martinez**



Chris Lapish, IU-Psychology/Stark Mitch Morningstar, IU-Psychology Nick Timme, IU-Psychology Amol Yadav, IU-Neurosurgery/Stark Alexey Kutnesov, IU-Mathematics and Statistics

Eric Engelman, IU-Psychiatry/Stark Jodi Lukkes, IU-Psychiatry/Stark Elena Vazey, Amherst Anna Radke, Miami Univ. Will Giardino, Stanford Luis De Lecea, Stanford Biosense, Inc. (UC Berkeley)

Susan Conroy, IU-Psychiatry Brandon Oberlin, IU-Psychiatry/Stark Kunal Gupta, IU-Neurosurgery/Stark David Kareken, IU-Neurology Mario Dzemidzic, IU-Neurology Gihyun Yoon, Yale John Krystal, Yale Amy Janes, NIDA



R01 AA024109, P60 AA007611

Please Feel Free to Ask Questions

Any Time

Even Now

The Indiana Behavioral Health Commission

STUDIED THE COST OF UNTREATED MENTAL ILLNESS
IN INDIANA AND ESTIMATES



INDIANA BEHAVIORAL HEALTH COMMISSION ADVOCACY TOOLKIT





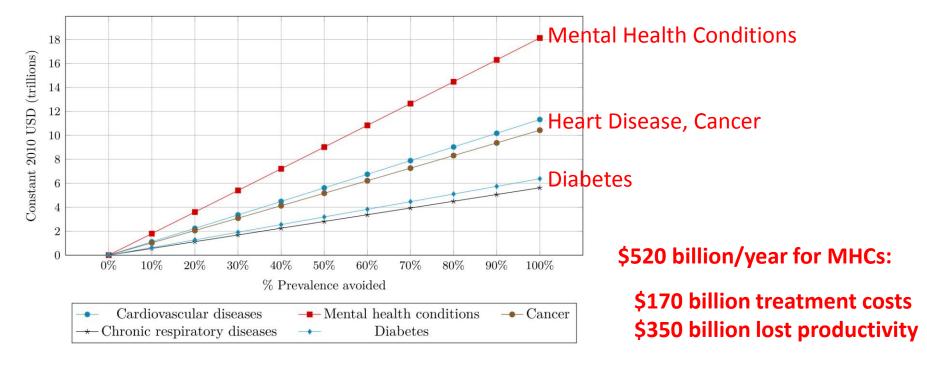


If the US <u>spent</u> \$150 billion across 15 years (<u>\$10 billion/year</u>) on depression and anxiety treatment

It would return \$700 billion (\$47 billion/year) across 15 years.

- \$300 billion for healthy life years (personal relief from disease burden)
- \$400 billion from greater economic productivity (~55% depression, ~45% anxiety)

Disease Burden of Non-Communicable Conditions in the US



The Cost of Alcohol and Binging

The Cost of Alcohol and Binging

Alcohol Addiction (2013):

~\$250 billion, ~90,000 preventable deaths in US per year

(CDC 2014)

The <u>1/7th</u> of US adults that are binge drinkers

consume 3/4th of the cost



The Cost of Alcohol and Binging

Alcohol Addiction (2013): ~\$250 billion, ~90,000 preventable deaths in US per year (CDC 2014)

Alcohol now Leading Cause of Death (Esser et al. 2022)
1 in 5 deaths for 20-49 yr old, 1 in 8 for 20-64 yr old

Covid: ~25-30% increase in drinking ~30-50% increase in Mental Health Conditions

(Many studies) (Kessler et al., 2022)

Sex-Specific Risks

 Women have nearly twice the risk of developing a mental health condition

(White et al., 2015; Grant et al., 2017; Grucza et al., 2018; Carvalho et al., 2019; Hasin et al., 2019; McKetta et al., 2019).

- Alcohol drinking in women has risen dramatically in recent decades
- Women can have greater alcohol problems, including mental health conditions

(Anglin et al., 1987; Piazza et al., 1989; Brady et al., 1999; Westermeyer et al., 2000; Lynch et al., 2002; Erol et al., 2015; Becker and Chartoff, 2016).

- (1) A huge amount of need
- (2) Help develop new treatments (individual differences likely crucial)
- (3) Decrease Stigma and Shame

(mental health condition as a brain disease) (brains strengths and weaknesses)



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Addictive Behaviors Reports

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/abrep



Review

Addiction, cigarette smoking, and voluntary control of action: Do cigarette smokers lose their free will?



Roy F. Baumeister

University of Queensland, Australia The Florida State University, USA

ARTICLE INFO

Article history: Received 19 January 2017 Accepted 19 January 2017 Available online 24 January 2017

Keywords:
Addiction
Smoking
Cigarettes
Free will
Choice
Voluntary behavior

ABSTRACT

Opinions differ widely as to whether addicts lose the ability to control their behavior and employ free will. This article reviews empirical findings regarding multiple questions relevant to the issue of free will among addicted smokers: Is smoking voluntary behavior? Can people quit smoking? Why don't people quit smoking? Why do smokers relapse when they try to quit? Do addicted smokers suffer from irresistible cravings? Are there some people who cannot quit? Are there conditions that make resistance impossible? Why would they smoke knowing it can kill them? The evidence reviewed here seems most consistent with the view that smokers retain control over their actions but cannot easily stop having frequent desires to smoke.

© 2017 The Author. Published by Elsevier B.V. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).



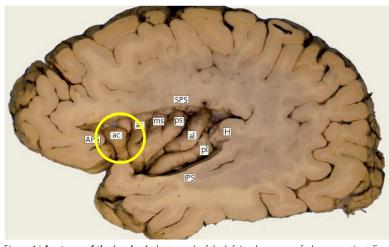
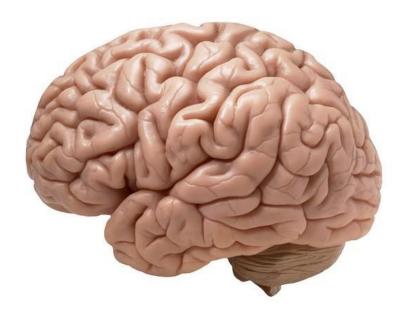


Figure 1 | **Anatomy of the insula.** A photograph of the left insular cortex of a human patient. For a

A Brain Area so powerful that sometimes a lesion there (a stroke) leads a smoker's body to forget that it's addicted



Brain

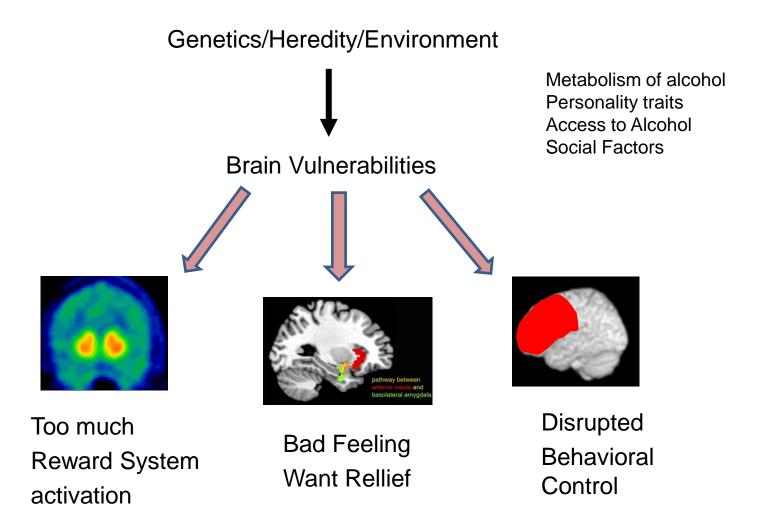
What leads to Problem Alcohol Drinking?

Genetics/Heredity/Environment



Metabolism of alcohol Personality traits Access to Alcohol Social Factors

What leads to Problem Alcohol Drinking?



Neuroimaging: watching the brain, e.g. crave for alcohol

Genetics/Heredity/Environment



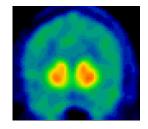


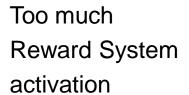
Brain Vulnerabilities

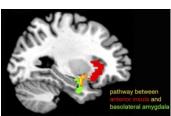




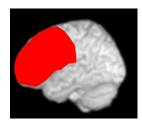




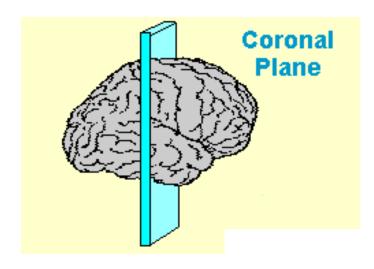


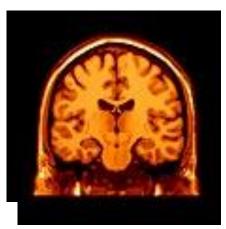


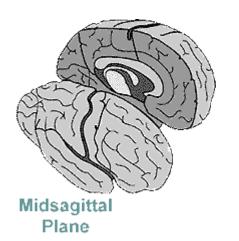
Bad Feeling Want Rellief

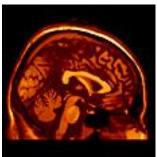


Disrupted
Behavioral
Control



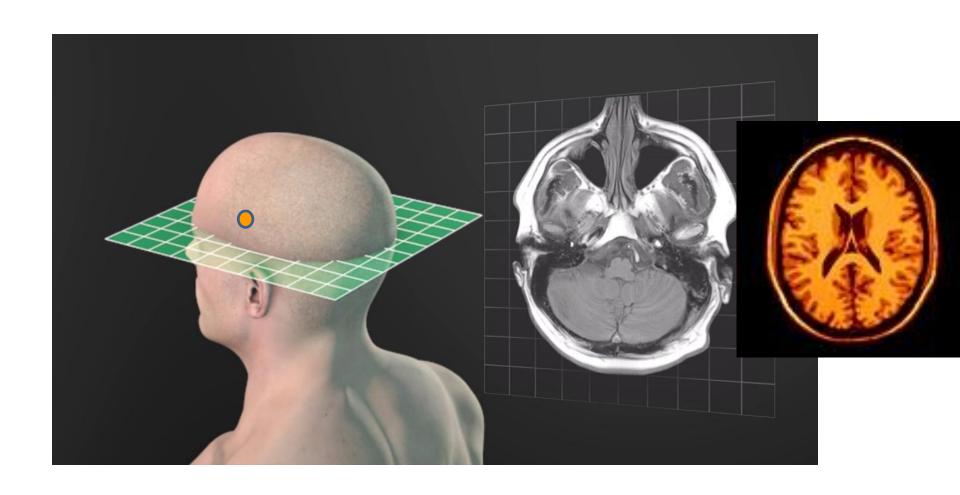






from https://faculty.washington.edu/chudler/slic e.html

a neuroscience for kids site



The AIC (anterior Insula cortex)



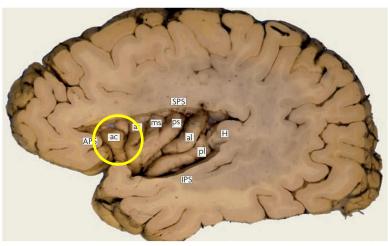


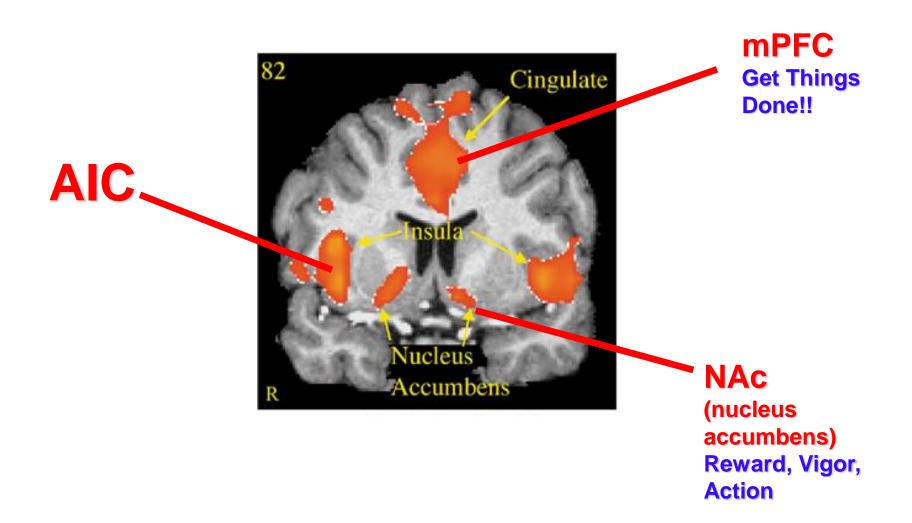
Figure 1 | Anatomy of the insula. A photograph of the left insular cortex of a human patient. For a

If there is a challenge It's usually because

There's someone / something really really important
That makes all the challenge worth it

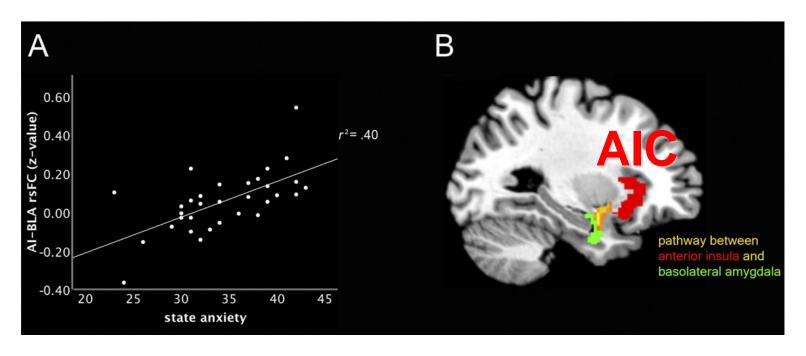
The IMPORTANCE SYSTEM!!

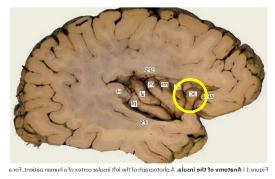
Somewhere else says <u>what</u> is important The importance system makes it happen



Anxiety in the moment:

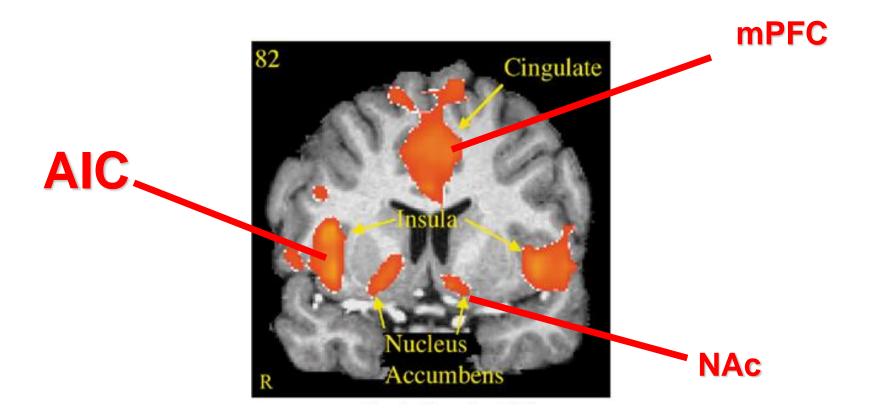
Anxiety in the moment: more co-activation between AIC and amygdala





Alcohol cues

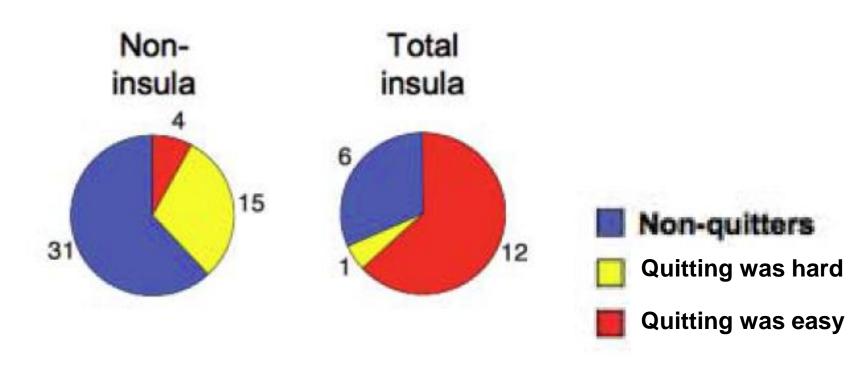
Activity predicts future intake and relapse



How powerful is this system?

Insula Stroke:

Give up smoking without effort



More AIC system activity when

Maintain attention when have (1) high reward value **mPFC** <u>and</u> (2) Have to avoid distractions 22 **NAc AIC**

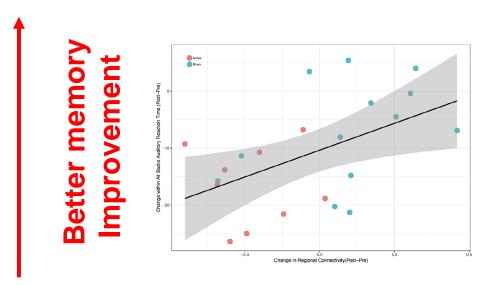
People with TBI have impaired working memory (things fall out of our memory)

If we do Brain Stimulation of "mental control areas"

People with TBI have impaired working memory

(things fall out of our memory)

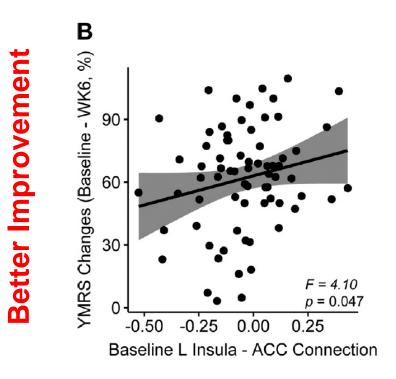
If we do Brain Stimulation of "mental control areas"



More disconnection of mental control area From the AIC

Too much AIC hold on thinking and remembering areas, If we break that link, memory gets better!!

Better response to drug treatment in youth with Bipolar Disorder?

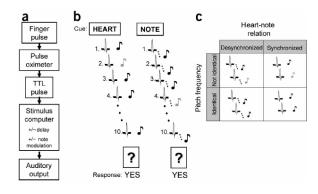


Better AIC connections



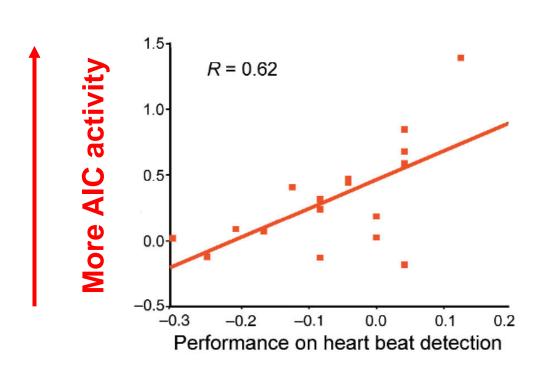
Steve Strakowski IU Dept Psychiatry

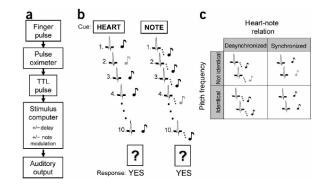
A game: is my heartbeat in time with music rhythm?



AIC is where you feels things

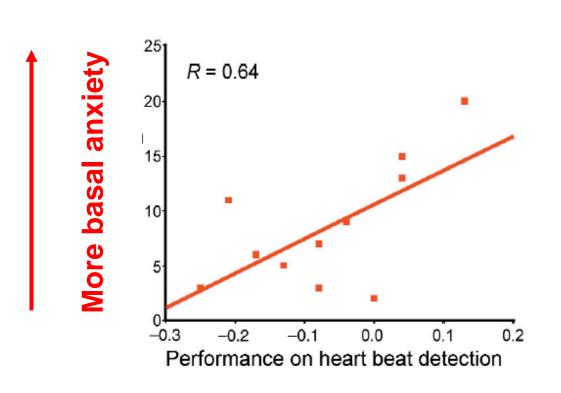
(Generate and Experience "Feelings")

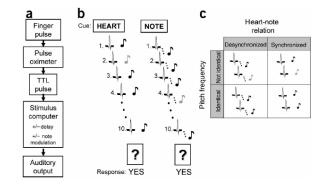




Better ability to feel body

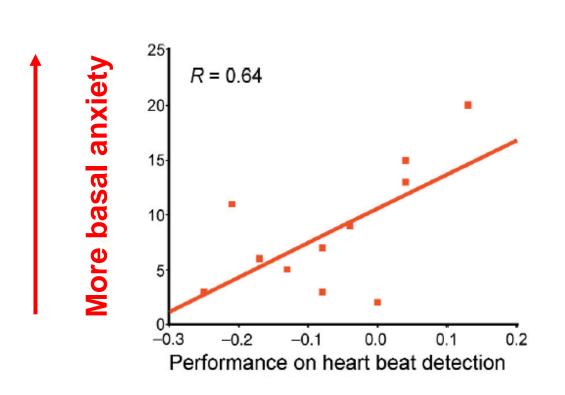
Feel body better = more basal anxiety

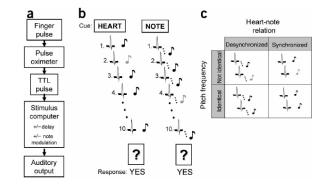




Better ability to feel body

Awareness innately comes with some anxiety





Better ability to feel body

"Emotional Compromise"?

Brain can "sell us out"

"Emotional Compromise"?

Brain can "sell us out"

The brain will tolerate bad feelings (anxiety, depression) if they are predictable!

Prevents strong fluctuations in feelings

(that could be even more debilitating).

Having moderate worry can prevent bigger changes in bad feelings

(including where relaxing feels scary)

proposes that individuals with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) are hypersensitive to sharp upward shifts in negative emotion that typically accompany negative events, and use worry to maintain sustained intrapersonal negativity in an attempt to avoid these shifts. Although research shows that

While worry increases negative emotionality it also mutes further emotional reactivity to a stressor when compared to the worry period (e.g., Llera & Newman, 2010), no study has

AIC: Keep Calm and Carry On

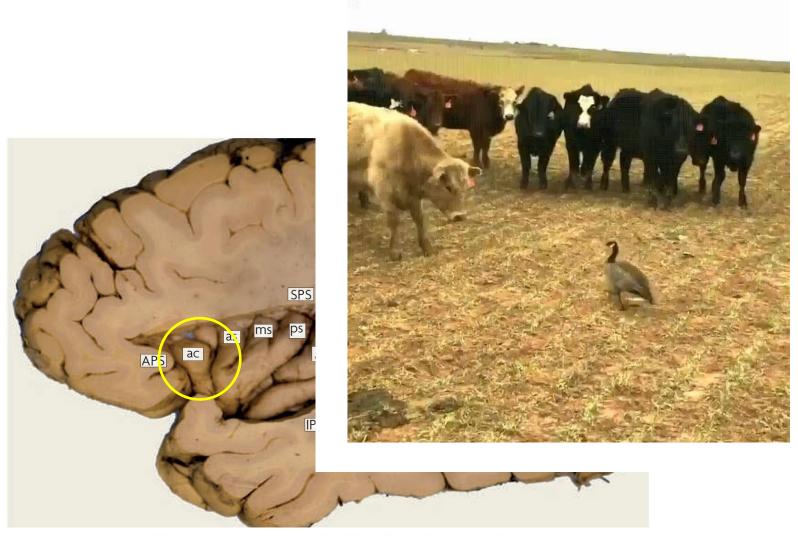


Figure 1 | Anatomy of the insula. A photograph of the left insular cortex of a human patient. For a

Problem Drinking

Compulsive alcohol drinking

Pardon Me, Officer, While I Finish My Beer

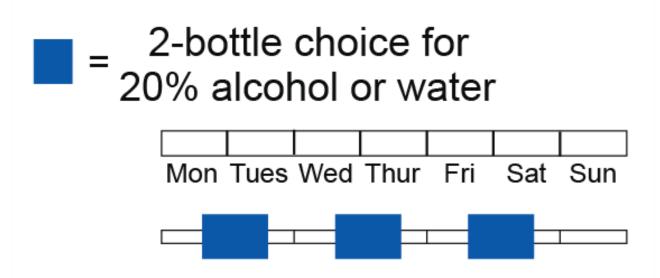


Keep drinking despite "Known" harms

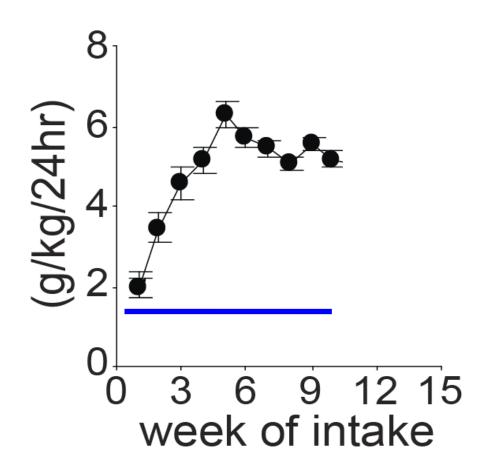
AIC circuitry and Compulsion-like Alcohol Drinking



Rats get 24 hours alcohol Every other day

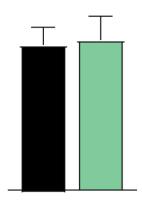


Rats learn to like to drink



If the same brain circuit mediates consequence-resistant alcohol drinking in human and rats ...

Inhibit AIC connection wires to where brain's adrenaline (noradrenaline) is made



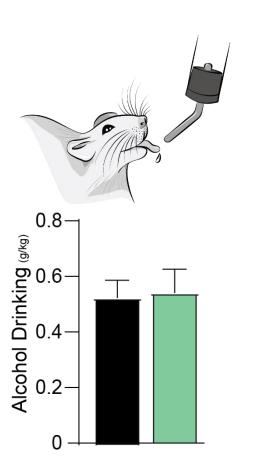
Brain area active

Brain area inhibited!!

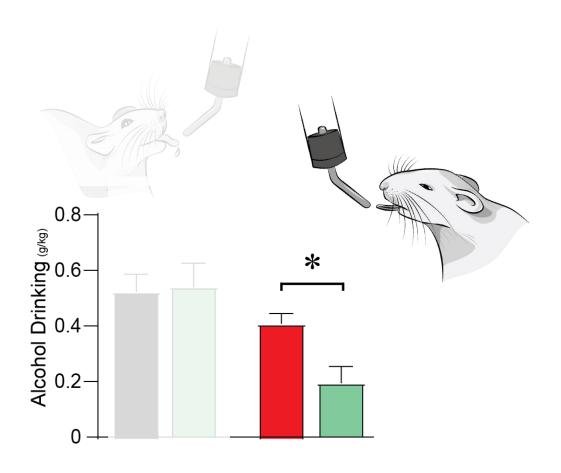
Thatiane De Oliveira Sergio, PhD



Inhibiting this brain connection: Does not impact "Regular" Drinking

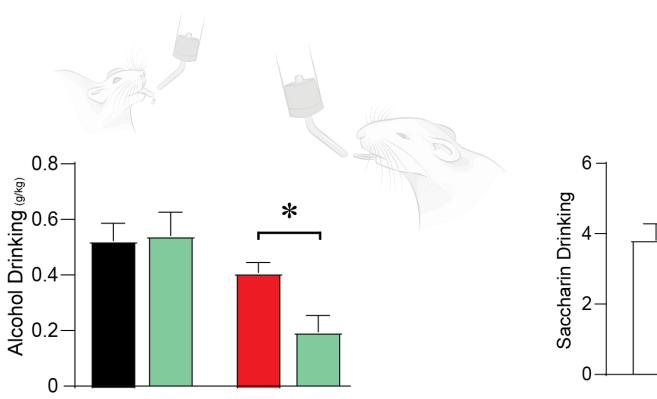


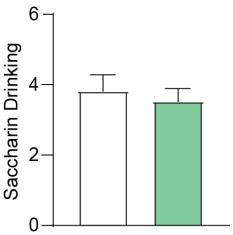
Inhibiting this brain connection: Strongly reduces compulsive drinking



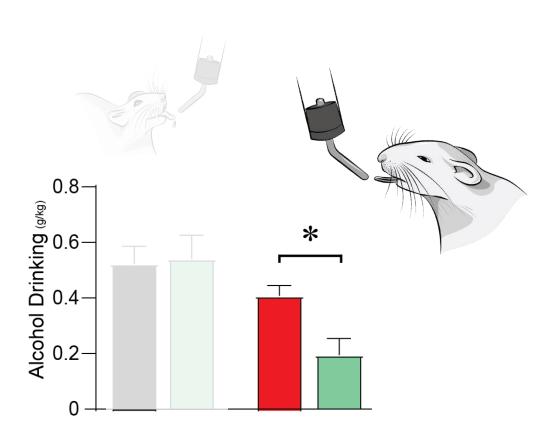
Inhibiting this brain connection:

Doesn't change sugar drinking



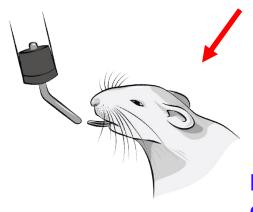


Why does the AIC system only drive Compulsive drinking?



No Conflict, Happy striatum

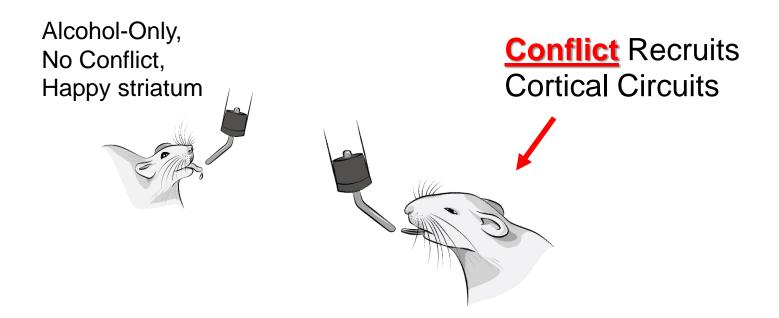




Different brain circuits drive drinking
Depending on mindset (conflicted or not)

Which can literally change from moment to moment

Does this pattern happen in humans?



The level of alcohol People Prefer to experience

The level of work People will do to get alcohol



Melissa Cyders IU Dept Psychology

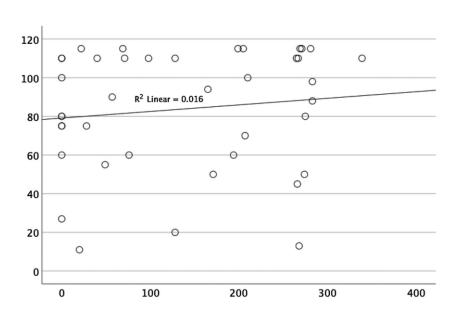


Marty Plawecki IU Dept Psychiatry



Sean O'Connor IU Dept Psychiatry and Biomed. Engin.

The level of alcohol People Prefer to experience



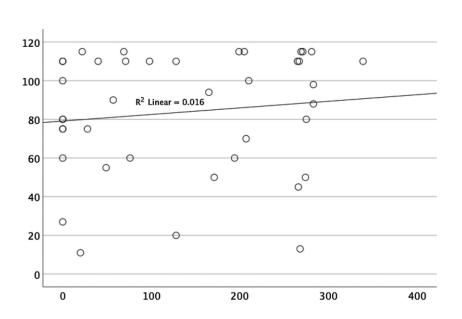
The level of work People will do to get alcohol

The level of alcohol People Prefer to experience



The level of work People will do to get alcohol

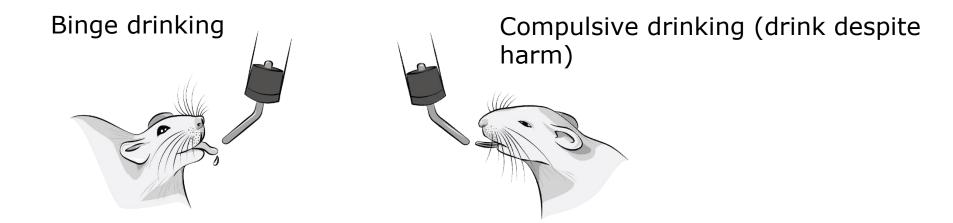
Enjoying but Not craving



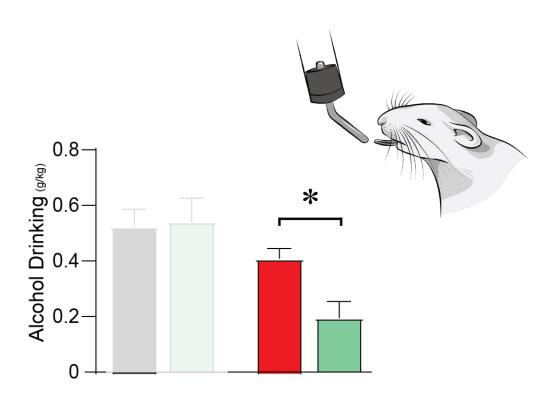
Craving but Not enjoying

Linked to disinhibition Family risk of heavy drinking

Two different brain pathways to "help you" have drinking problems



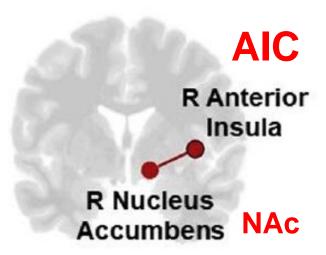
Does the AIC system only drive Compulsive drinking in humans?



Heavy Drinkers

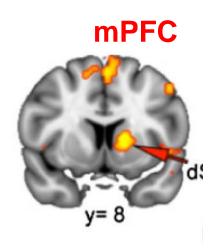
More AIC-NAc connection correlates with

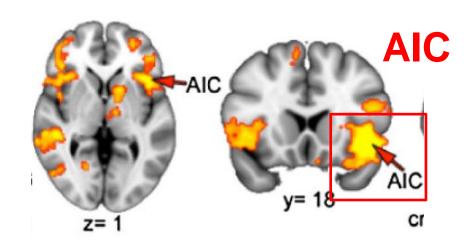
- more compulsive behavior
- greater self-reported compulsivity



Heavy Drinkers

AIC system IMAGINING Alcohol drinking Under "high-risk" situations





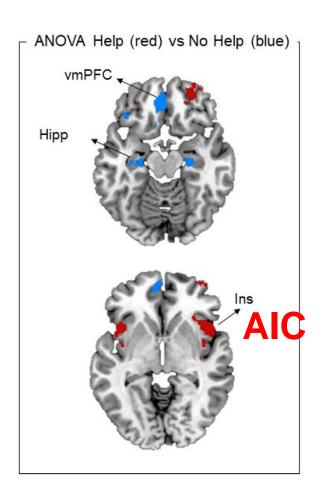
AIC system promotes Compulsive Action for Alcohol in Humans and Rats

Your brain selling you out:
Ignoring bad consequences makes things easier in the short term
But

AIC system and empathy / stigma

What is the AIC really all about?

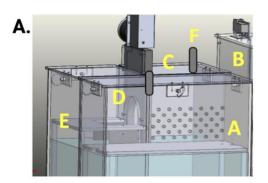
AIC and empathy in humans



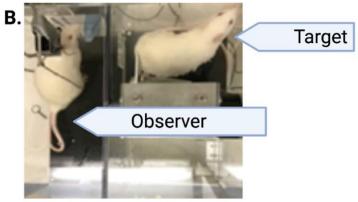
Brain areas for the most basic defense reflexes (AIC) also mediate empathy and helping

You feel bad It drives you to help others

AIC and empathy in rats



- A. Dry side
- B. Chain pull
- C. Pool of water
- D. Guillotine door
- E. Escape platform
- F. Ultrasonic microphone



AIC: For freeing a friend in distress (Targeted Helping)

Not for the joy you feel in a place where you hang out with your friend (Social Reward)

Homeless person

got there by their own choices

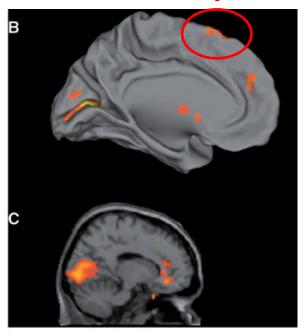
got there beyond their control

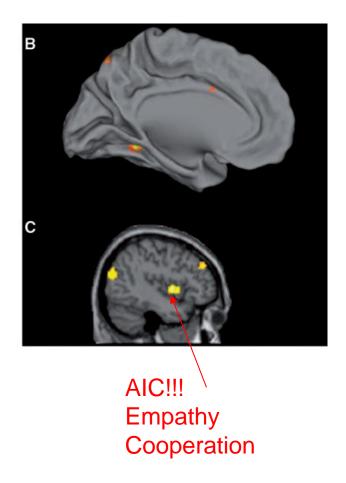
Empathy Cooperation

got there by their own choices

got there beyond their control

Top of mPFC

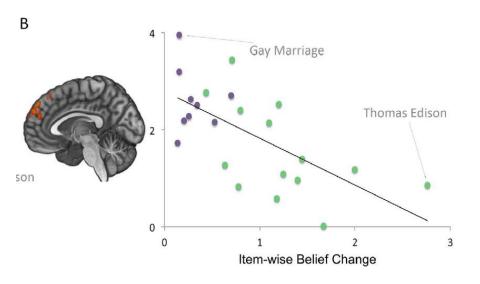




Beliefs threatened? <u>More DMP</u> means <u>less</u> belief change

Specific things won't change belief on

mPFC



Beliefs threatened? More DMP AIC means less belief change

Specific things won't change belief on

Overall resistance to belief change



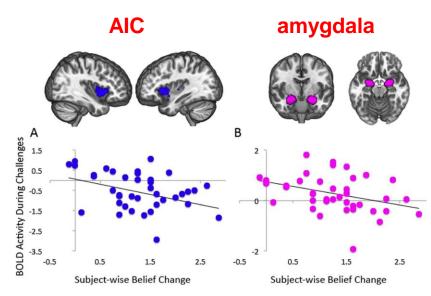


Figure 4. BOLD signal during challenges correlated with belief change across participants in (**A**) dorsal anterior insular cortex and (**B**) amygdala, from region of interest analysis.

<u>AIC</u>

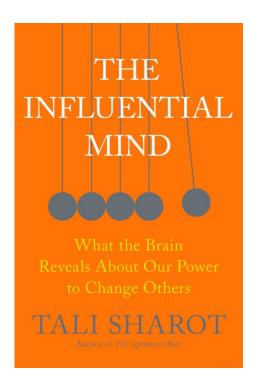
Emotion Attention Self-control

Empathy
Cooperation
etc.

BUT

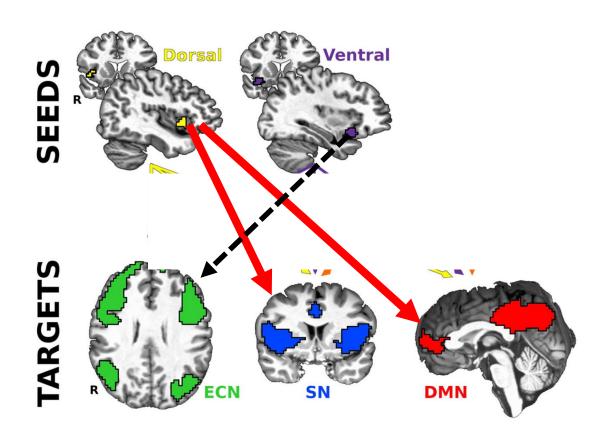
Can get defensive when back is up against the wall

Speak to the Heart



"Sharot reveals the critical role of emotion in influence, and the weakness of data."

1-2 days since cigarette RIGHT SIDE AIC



Less Ventral AIC (emotion)
To Executive Control areas

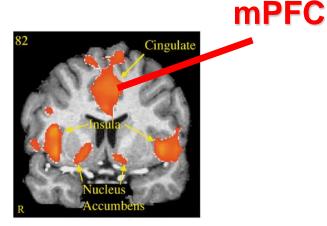
More Dorsal AIC (control) to itself And to High Value/Self Feeling Areas

The Will to Persevere Induced by Electrical Stimulation of the Human Cingulate Gyrus

Josef Parvizi,^{1,*} Vinitha Rangarajan,¹ William R. Shirer,² Nikita Desai,¹ and Michael D. Greicius²

- Get Things Done!!
- Flexibility

In the current study, we show that electrical charge delivery in the anterior midcingulate cortex (aMCC) elicits autonomic changes and the expectation of an imminent challenge coupled with a determined attitude to overcome it. Seed-based, resting-state connectivity analysis revealed that the site of stimulation in both patients was at the core of a large-scale distributed network linking aMCC to the frontoinsular and frontopolar as well as some subcortical regions. This report provides compelling,



GO GO GO
Confidence, I can do it!
(feels good to do it)

¹Laboratory of Behavioral and Cognitive Neurology (LBCN), Stanford Human Intracranial Cognitive Electrophysiology Program (SHICEP)

²Functional Imaging in Neuropsychiatric Disorders (FIND) Lab

Department of Neurology & Neurological Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA

^{*}Correspondence: jparvizi@stanford.edu

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2013.10.057





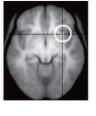
self-recognition

Harder Things

TOGETHER



Pleasant music



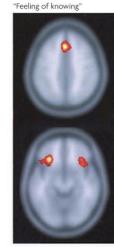
Rhythm



Cold



Error awareness



Feeling of Knowing



Maternal **Affiliation**

Happy

Voices

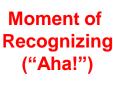


Heat Pain

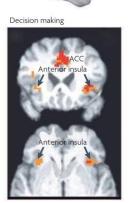
Feel

Heart

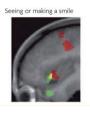
Beart



Moment of recognition



Inspecting (sustained attention)

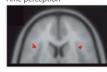


See or Make a Smile



_earn pain





Most Singular Sense of Self in the moment

Craving (lower) 1-2 hours after **Last Cigarette**

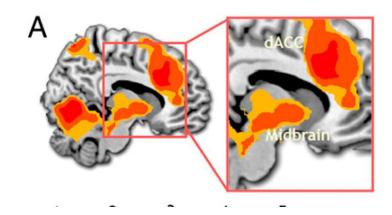
Craving (higher) 1-2 days after **Last Cigarette**

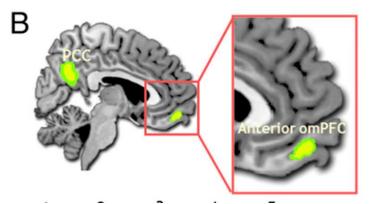


Time Perception (and **Distortions**)

Fear
Spider moving
Towards foot

Safety
Spider moving
Away from foot

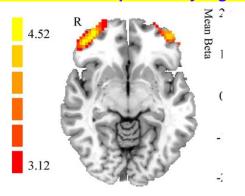


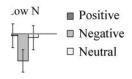


Self-Feeling Areas

Not just have higher activity levels that indicate Safety,
But embody the good feelings (of safety, security, peace, etc)

A cousin of AIC: encodes potentially high-value events

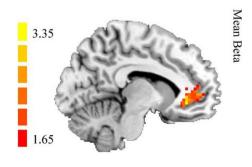


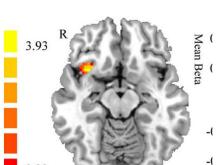


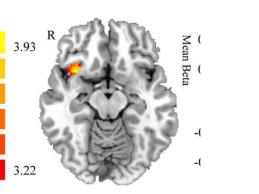
Seeing a Negative Emotional Image ("avoid")

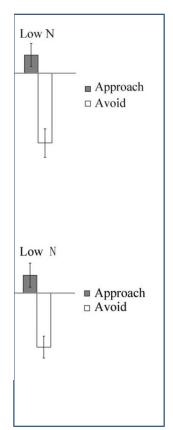
Self Feeling Area

AIC







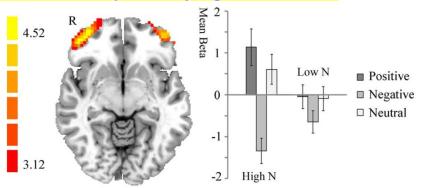


turns off detaching attention from a negative image?

turns off detaching attention from a negative image?

Deng et al. 2017

A cousin of AIC: encodes potentially high-value events

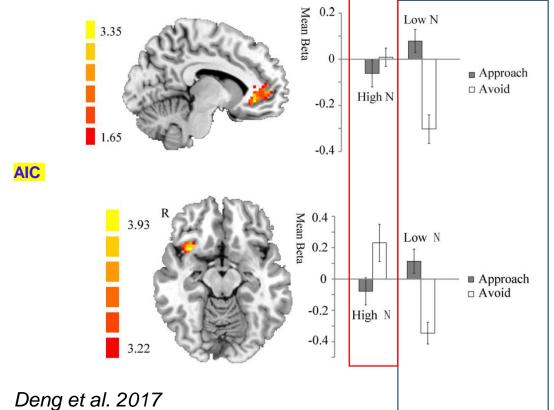


Higher Neuroticism (HN)

More impacted by both negative and positive emotion images.

Sends a too-large signal about events, rather than emotion disruption per se





stays on

[Too much internalization makes disengagement harder?]

AIC activity actually bigger

Dysfunctional form of emotional regulation?

Heavy drinkers: greater AIC correlates with less drinking (and impulsivity)

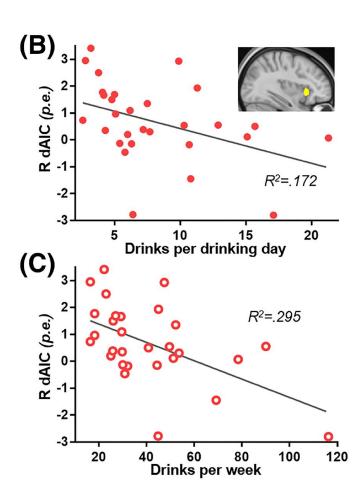
Better self control!!



Meredith Halcomb
IU Dept Radiology



Brandon Oberlin
IU Dept Psychiatry

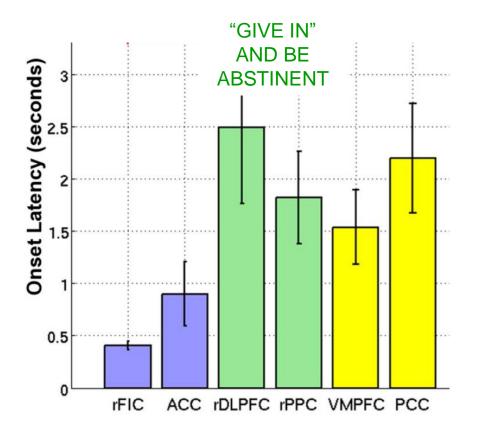


The aINS helps switch between

"Outside"
(Executive Control)
and

"Inside"

(Default Mode, one's highest values).

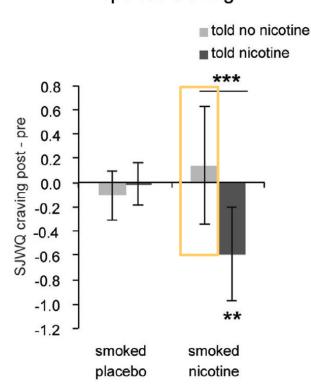


Ready to Ignore Bad Things, for Something Very Worth It!!!

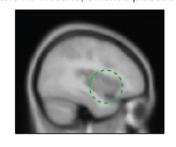
AIC and the power of expectation

If you smoke nicotine and believe there is nicotine, only then is AIC activated and craving reduced

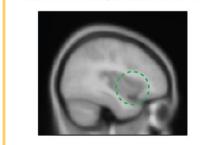
belief modulates change in reported craving



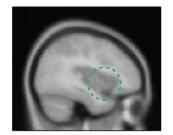
told no nicotine, smoked placebo



told no nicotine, smoked nicotine



told nicotine, smoked placebo



told nicotine, smoked nicotine

3