Opioid Response Network

Adolescent Brain Development: Why alcohol and drugs are so impactful

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9.24.2025





Disclosures

(ORN)
Consultant for Provider Clinical Support System (PCSS)
No Disclosures.
No Disclosures.
No Disclosures.
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Objectives

- 1. Understand the differences of adolescent versus adult substance use
- 2. Use the three stages of substance use disorders to explain how use of substances affects the brain
- 3. Identify effective treatment options and how harm reduction can fit into treatment







Opening: Little Known Information

But first, a quote

"Veggie Monster?"



"SID"



Oh, Come On, Seriously?

"Today, me will live in the moment, unless it is unpleasant.

In which case me will eat a cookie."







1st Question: What is your favorite cookie?

Wordsalad

Image Description



Think of Inspector Clouseau Investigating Medicine

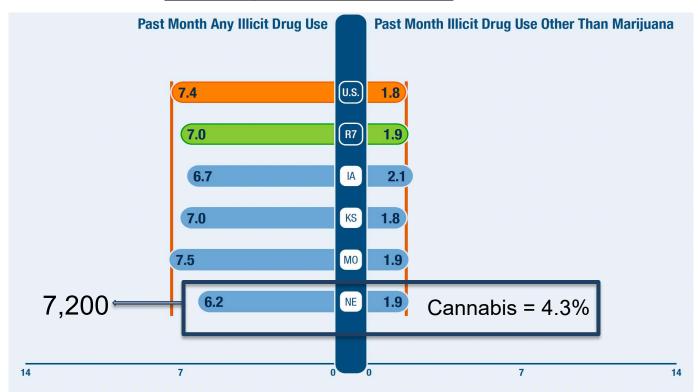






Epidemiology

Marijuana Use



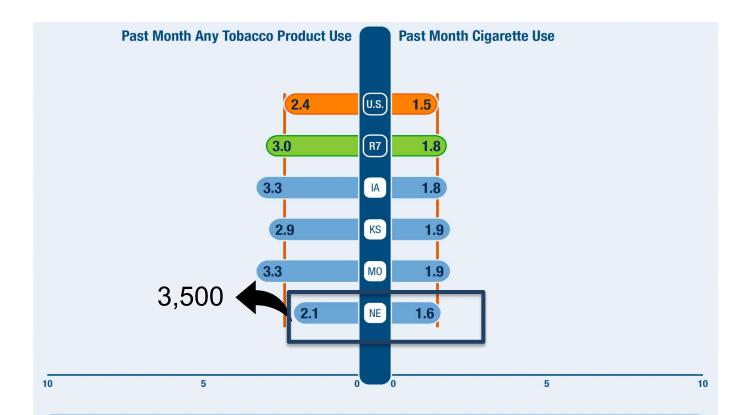
In 2021-2022, among adolescents aged 12 to 17 in Region 7, 1.9% (or 22,000) used illicit drugs other than marijuana in the past month, which was similar to the national annual average (1.8%).

Compared with the **national** average, the estimate was **similar** for every state in Region 7.

Compared with the **regional** average, the estimate was **similar** for every state in Region 7.



Nicotine Use

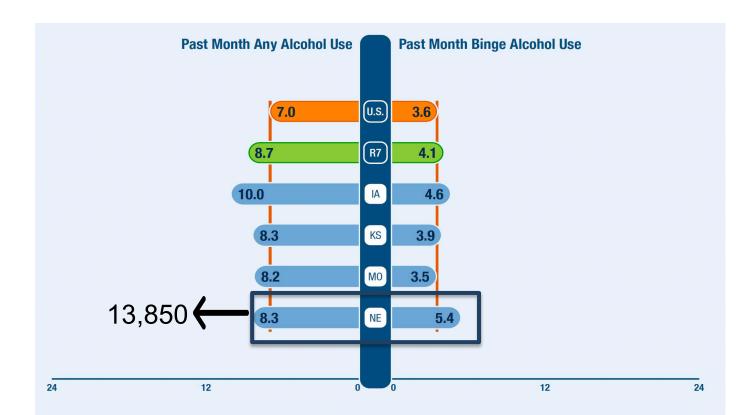


In 2021-2022, among adolescents aged 12 to 17 in Region 7, **1.8%** (or **21,000**) **used cigarettes** in the past month, which was **similar to** the national annual average (**1.5%**).

Compared with the **national** average, the estimate was **similar** for every state in Region 7.

Compared with the **regional** average, the estimate was **similar** for every state in Region 7.





In 2021-2022, among adolescents aged 12 to 17 in Region 7, **4.1%** (or **48,000**) **reported binge alcohol use** in the past month, which was **similar to** the national annual average (**3.6%**).

compared with the national average, the estimate was higher for Nebraska and similar for lowa, Kansas, and Missouri.

Compared with the regional average, the estimate was similar for every state in Region 7.



Words Matter





Stiama

Non-stigmatized
Conditions

Low perceived fault
Low perceived control
High perceived fault
High perceived control
Conditions

- ★ Example
 - Cancer vs substance use disorders



Instead of	Use
Addict	Person with substance/opioid use disorder
User	Person with addiction
Substance or drug user/abuser Junkie	Patient
Former addict	Person in recovery/remission
Reformed addict	
Relapse	Experienced a recurrence of symptoms
Drug problem	Substance use disorder
Drug habit	
Drug abuse	Drug misuse, harmful use
Compliant	Adherent
Clean drug test	Testing negative
Clean (non-toxicology related)	Being in recovery/remission
	Abstinent from drugs
	Not drinking or taking drugs
Dirty drug test	Testing positive
Dirty (non-toxicology related)	Person who uses drugs



Clean vs Dirty Urine





UDTs are Positive or Negative



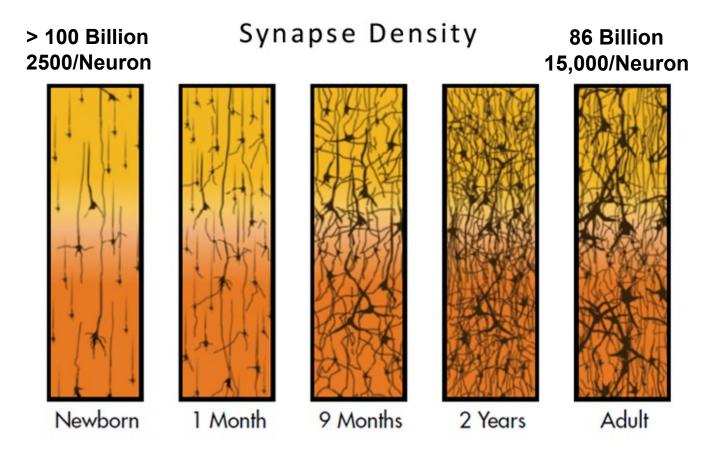


Why Substance Use is Different in Adolescents



PEOPLE WITH SUBSTANCE PROBLEMS
STARTED USING BY AGE 18





Source: Corel, JL. The postnatal development of the human cerebral cortex. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press; 1975



Three Types of ACEs

Adverse Childhood Experiences

ABUSE

NEGLECT

HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION



Physical



Emotional



Physical



Emotional



Mental Illness



Mother treated violently



Incarcerated Relative



Substance Abuse



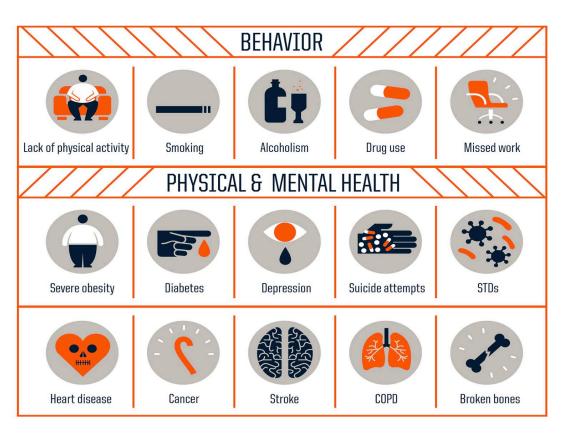
Divorce

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Credit: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation



ACEs Increase Health Risks

According to the Adverse Childhood Experiences study, the rougher your childhood, the higher your score is likely to be and the higher your risk for various health problems later.





Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Credit: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation



ACEs

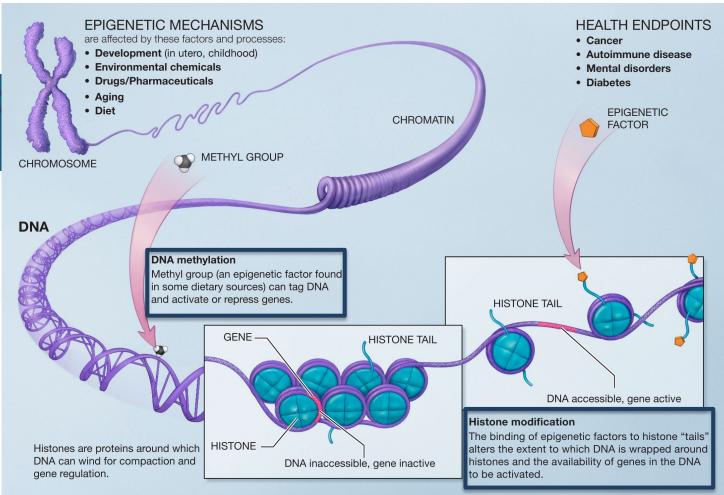
A review of over 2,000 studies of ACEs from all over the world consistently found that individuals experiencing 4 or more ACEs have a higher risk of multiple concerns, including the following:

- 3.7 times more likely to have anxiety;
- 4.4 times more likely to have depression;
- 5.6 times more likely to engage in illicit drug use;
- 5.8 times more likely to have problematic alcohol use;
- 7.5 times more likely to experience violence victimization in adulthood;
- 10.2 times more likely to have problematic drug use; and
- 30.2 times more likely to attempt suicide as an adult than individuals with less than 4 ACEs

(Hughes, Bellis, Hardcastle, Sethi, et al., 2017)







National Institutes of Health - http://commonfund.nih.gov/epigenomics/figure.aspx (rasterized from PDF)



Physiologic Brain Changes Occur with Early Reading!

- Children experience stronger parent relationships
- Learn valuable language and literacy skills
- Stimulates language and cognitive development

Stimulates Optimal Patterns of brain devaluament

COUNCIL ON EARLY CHILDHOOD, Pamela C. High, Perri Klass, Elaine Donoghue, Danette Glassy, Beth DelConte, Marian Earls, Dina Lieser, Terri McFadden, Alan Mendelsohn, Seth Scholer, Elaine E. Schulte, Jennifer Takagishi, Douglas Vanderbilt, P. Gail Williams; Literacy Promotion: An Essential Component of Primary Care Pediatric Practice. *Pediatrics* August 2014; 134 (2): 404–409. 10.1542/peds.2014-1384

Image from Pixabay



Your genes and addiction



By Maria Mavrikaki, PhD, Contributor



The Molecular Basis of Drug Addiction: Linking Epigenetic to Synaptic and Circuit Mechanisms

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*Correspondence: christian.luscher@unige.ch https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2019.01.016

Pharmacogenomics. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2013 May 1.

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Pharmacogenomics. 2012 Jul; 13(10): 1149-1160.

doi: 10.2217/pgs.12.94

Epigenetics of drug abuse: predisposition or response

Frontiers in Genetics

David A Nielsen,*,1 Amol Utrankar,2 Jennifer A Reyes,2 Daniel D Simons,2 and Thomas R Kosten1

Sections v

Science News

from research organizations

Epigenetics of addiction: Epigenetic study untangles addiction and relapse in the brain

Date: September 27, 2017

Source: Medical University of South Carolina

Summary: New research uncovers an epigenetic reason why drug users who attempt to quit are

prone to relapse despite negative consequences to their health and livelihood. The findings help to explain how casual drug use can produce long-lasting brain changes that increase vulnerability to relapse in individuals suffering from substance use disorders. REVIEW article
Front. Genet., 25 January 2022
Sec. Epigenomics and Epigenetics
Volume 13 - 2022 | https://doi.org/10.3389/fgene.2022.806685

DNA Epigenetics in Addiction Susceptibility

Graham Kaplan, Haiyang Xu, Kristen Abreu and Jian Feng*

Department of Biological Science, Program in Neuroscience, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, United States

Research Topics

Articles

PMCID: PMC3463407

PMID: 22909205

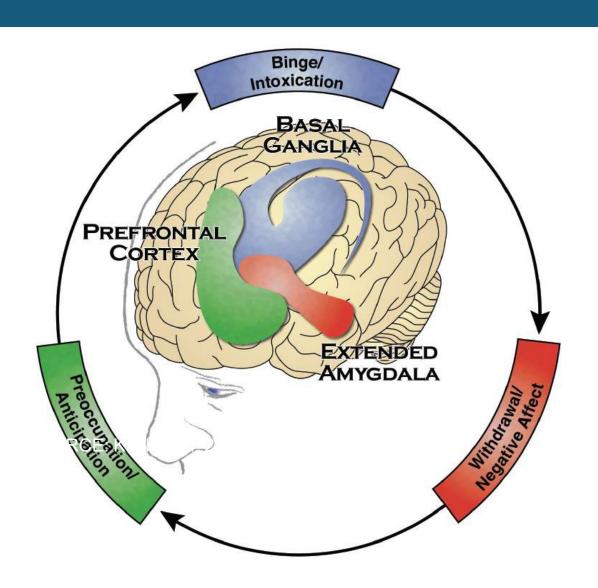
About journal ~

NIHMSID: NIHMS406057

Editorial Board



Cycle Of Addiction





Three Stage Model

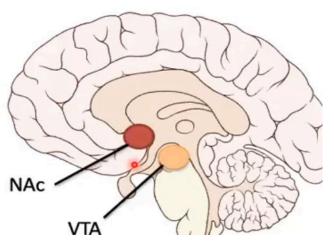
Stage 1

Binge / Intoxication



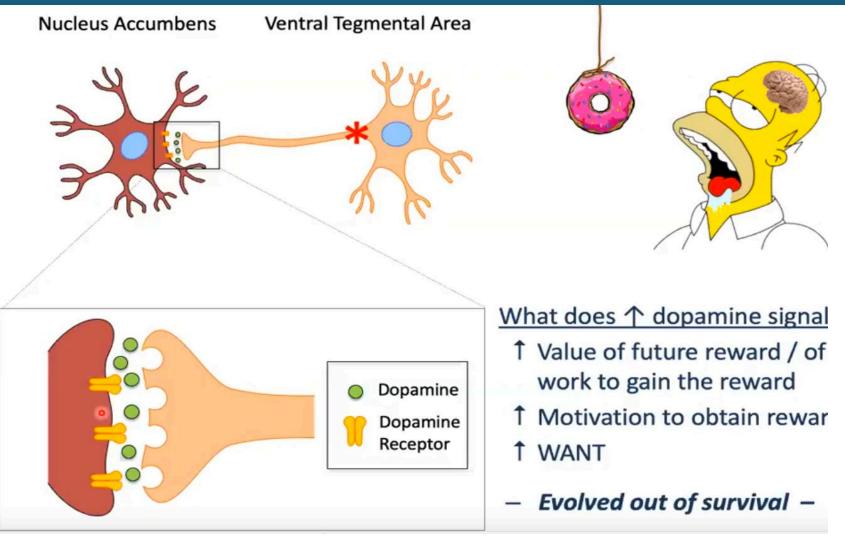
1. Binge / Intoxication

- Associated with positive reinforcement & motivational learning
- Associating cues with reward delivery



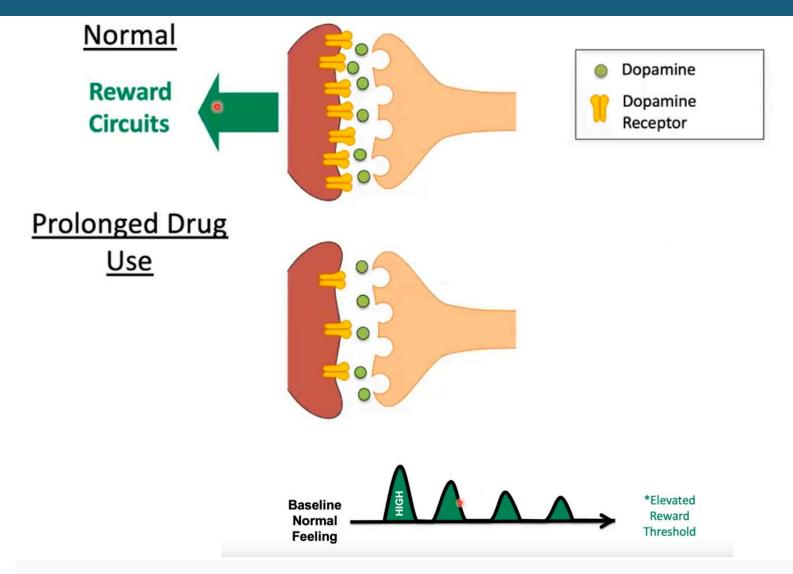


Binge/Intoxication





Effects of Ongoing Intoxication





Negative Affect/Withdrawal

Three Stage Model of Addiction

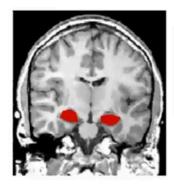
Stage 1
Binge /
Intoxication

Stage 3
Preoccupation
/ Anticipation

Stage 2
Withdrawal /
Negative Mood

2. Negative Affect & Withdrawal

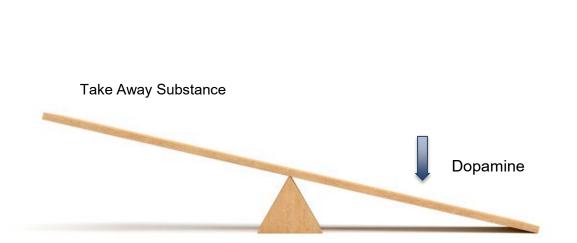
 Associated with negative reinforcement and increases in stress

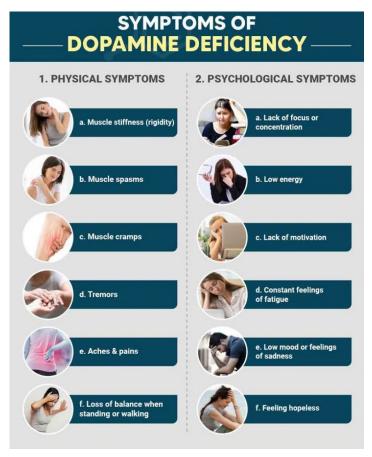


Koob & Le Moal 2008



Effect of Ongoing Substanc Use





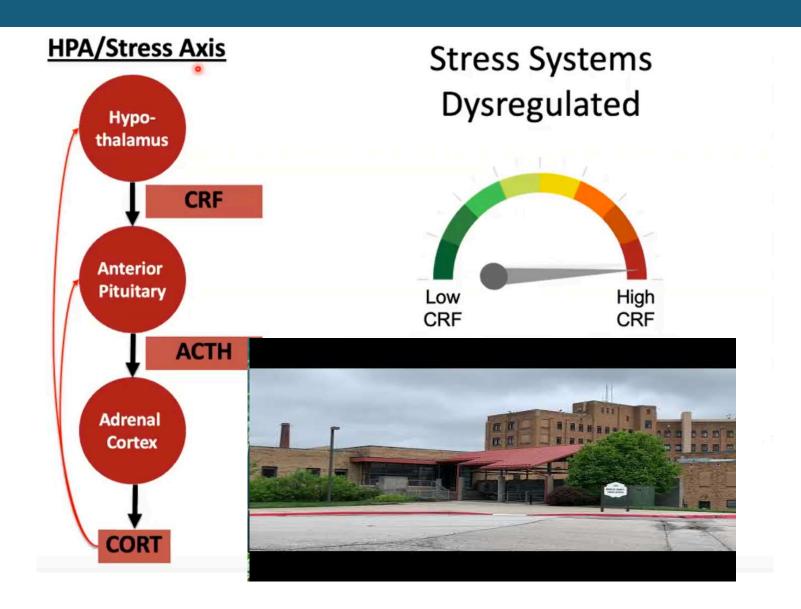


Negative Affect/Withdrawal

HPA/Stress Axis Stress Systems Dysregulated Нуроthalamus **CRF Anterior Pituitary** High Low **CRF** CRF **Stress Systems CRF** Dysregulated Decrease Appetite **Increase Anxiety** Increase Fear Tremor Hyperarousal High CRF Insomnia CRF



Negative Affect/Withdrawal





What happens if there is PFC dysfunction?

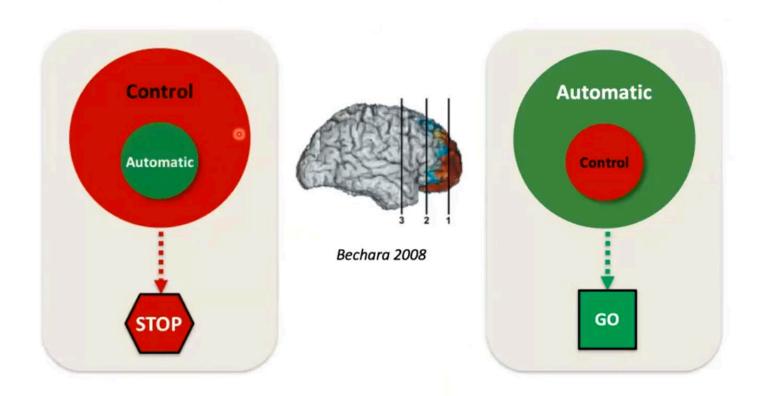




Exhibit 4. Possible Symptoms of Protracted Withdrawal

- Anxiety
- Sleep difficulties
- Problems with short-term memory
- Persistent fatigue
- Difficulty concentrating and making decisions
- Alcohol or drug cravings
- Impaired executive control
- Anhedonia
- Difficulty focusing on tasks
- Dysphoria or depression
- Irritability
- Unexplained physical complaints
- Reduced interest in sex

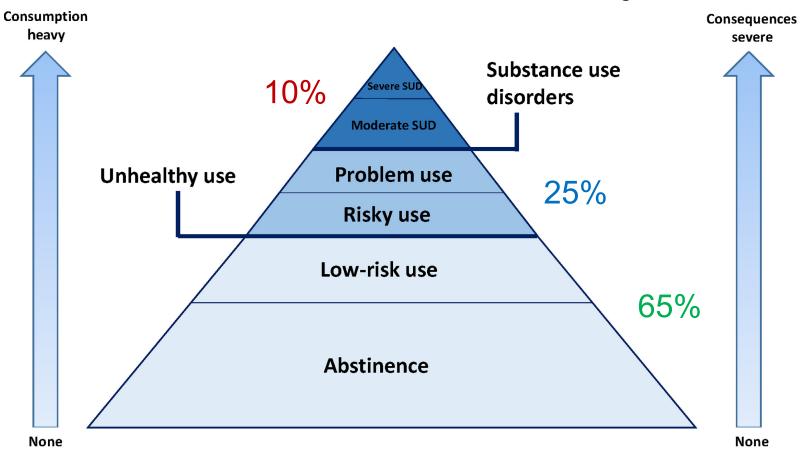
PAWS

Post Acute Withdrawal Syndrome





Substance Use Severity





How To Spot Use Disorder

- Inability to <u>A</u>bstain
- Loss of control over Behavior
- Craving for substances or rewarding experiences
- <u>Decrease</u> ability to recognize problems of behavior and relationships
- Problems with <u>E</u>motion regulation





How To Spot Use Disorder

- DSM Criteria That Becomes Apparent
 - Inordinate amount of time getting/using cannabis
 - Absent from expected obligations
 - Desire to use takes priority over other important stuff
 - Truancy, Miss work, Stop favorite activities, hygiene
 - Continued use despite adverse consequences
 - Poor school performance, let go from teams/groups
 - Relationship problems
 - More disagreements, time away from family/usual friends
 - Emotion Dysregulation suggesting intoxication → withdrawal
 - Odor, red eyes, sleepy, balance, hygiene, alone



Importance of Flavors

More than 85% of youth who currently use e-cigarettes or nicotine pouches report using flavored products.



Source: National Youth Tobacco Survey, 2024





Why Is Nicotine So Addictive

Anhedonia, Appetite Serotonin Anxiety, Insomnia GABA Sleepy, Trouble Thinking Acetylcholine Tension, pain, anhedonia **β-Endorphins** Focus, poor memory Glutamate Fatigue, Appetite Norepinephrine Dopamine Misery, discomfort, pain Benowitz, N Engl J Med, 2010.



QUITTING TOBACCO

Quitting tobacco in all its forms has enormous health benefits.



Benefits of quitting:



20 minutes:

heart and blood pressure decrease



1 year:

risk of coronary heart disease and heart attack is reduced



10 years:

risk of dying from lung cancer is 50% less likely compared with a current smoker's risk



2 weeks:

circulation and lung functionality improve



5 years:
risk of mouth, throat, esophagus,
and bladder cancer are decreased
by half and risk of convical cancer

by half and risk of cervical cancer and stroke decline to that of a nonsmoker

70% of smokers say they want to quit.



Of young tobacco users in 2021, 60% tried to quit using all tobacco products in the last year.

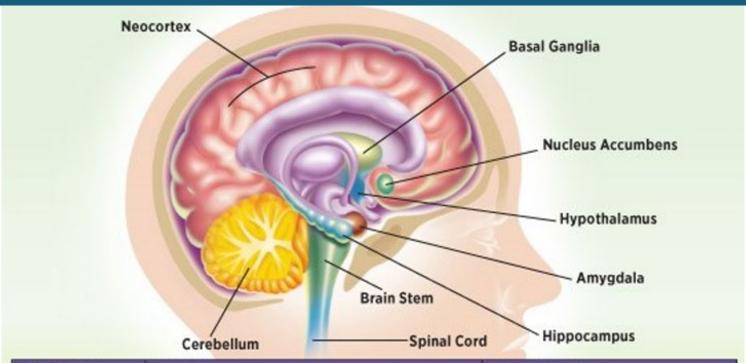
For current users of e-cigarettes, the most popular tobacco product among youth, more than half (54.2%) reported they intend to quit vaping and one-third reported a past-year quit-vaping attempt.



Counseling and medication can triple a smoker's chance of quitting.



Marijuana Effects on the Brain



Brain Structure	Regulates	THC Effect on User
Amygdala	emotions, fear, anxiety	panic/paranoia
Basal Ganglia	planning/starting a movement	slowed reaction time
Brain Stem	information between brain and spinal column	antinausea effects
Cerebellum	motor coordination, balance	impaired coordination
Hippocampus	learning new information	impaired memory
Hypothalamus	eating, sexual behavior	increased appetite
Neocortex	complex thinking, feeling, and movement	altered thinking, judgment, and sensation
Nucleus Accumbens	motivation and reward	euphoria (feeling good)
Spinal Cord	transmission of information between body and brain	altered pain sensitivity



Signs of Cannabis Intoxication By JL

Downloaded from blendspace



Risk of Cannabis Use Disorder

- Long term or heavy use effects
- Addiction
 - 9% overall,
 - 17% who begin adolescence
 - 25—50% Daily
- Initiation < 18 years are 4-7x more likely to develop CUD
- Poor educational outcome increase in not completing



Dangers of Ongoing Use

Substantial evidence from animal/human studies – marijuana causes long-term, possibly irreversible brain changes

Rats: exposed to THC during adolescence impaired learning, memory tasks; structural, functional changes in hippocampus

Humans: regular marijuana use in adolescence to adulthood ☐ IQ loss, not regained after quitting

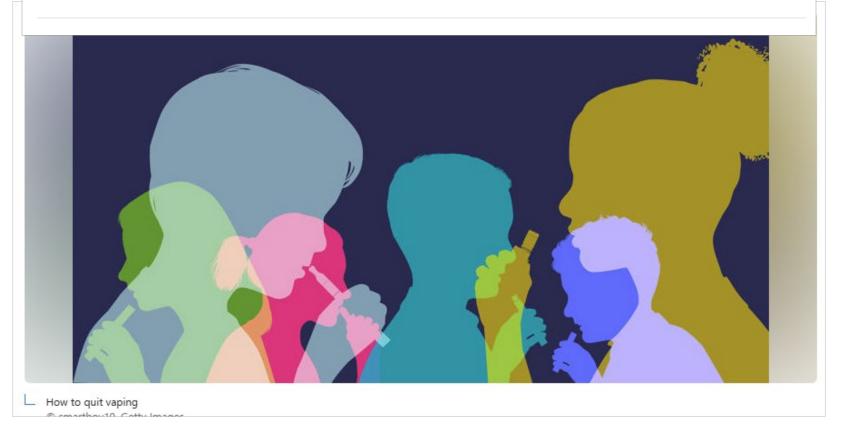






How to quit vaping: What experts want you to know

Story by Hannah Yasharoff, USA TODAY • 6mo • 🗇 3 min read





Strategies for Effective Counseling



ASK

ACKNOWLEDGE

Permission

Their beliefs

PERSONALIZE MOTIVATE

The information Them to consider a change



WHAT TO SAY

 "Quitting is hard, and sometimes people don't succeed on their first try. I want you to know that I'm here for you, and can help you set yourself up for success."





MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING¹⁰

- Pediatricians can use Motivational Interviewing to promote change by collaborating with adolescent patients
- Using Motivational Interviewing, pediatricians can:
 - Guide patients to find their own motivation to change
 - Help to resolve ambivalence
 - Support patients in setting their own goals for change





MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING¹⁰

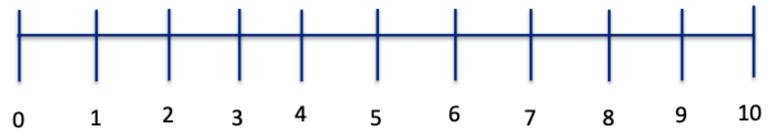
- Patient-focused
 - Ask open-ended questions
 - Find common ground
- Non-judgmental
 - Express empathy
- Define motivation, confidence, and commitment for change





IMPORTANCE AND CONFIDENCE

- How important is it for you to quit using e-cigarettes?
- How confident are you that you can make a change?
 - Why did you pick a low/high number?
 - What would it take to move you to a higher number?







REFLECTIVE LISTENING

Understand meaning rather than collect facts

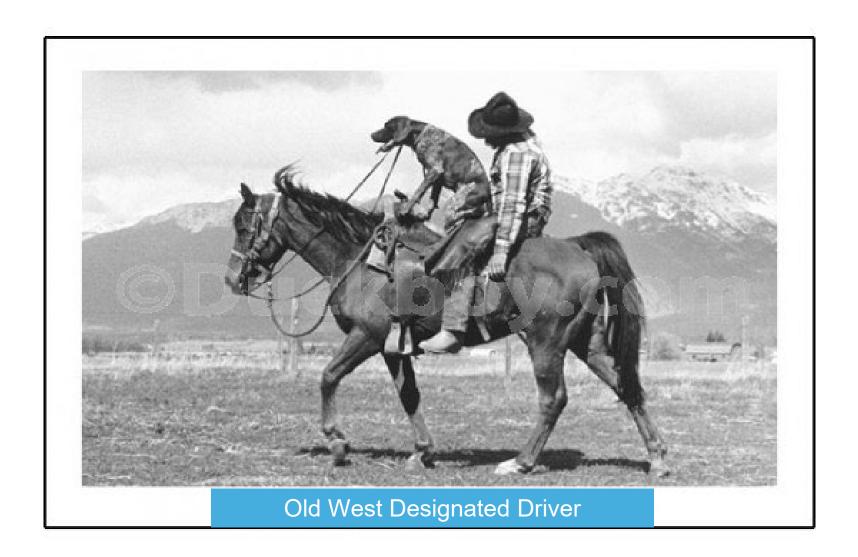
"How" and "what" not "why"

- "It sounds like you..."
- "So you feel..."
- "You're wondering if..."
- "So you..."











What is Substance Use Harm Reduction?

- Substance use harm reduction is an approach to serving people who use drugs to
- prevent overdose and infectious disease transmission,
- improve their physical, mental, and social wellbeing, and
- offer low-threshold options for accessing substance use disorder treatment and other health care services.

(SAMHSA, 2022)





Role of Prevention in Harm Reduction

- Harm reduction supports people, helping prevent injury, infectious disease transmission, and death.
- Harm reduction meets people where they are and helps them move forward.
- Harm reduction supports multiple pathways to recovery.
- Harm reduction addresses social determinants of health and focuses on increasing protective factors

See - https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/harm-reduction









NICOTINE REPLACEMENT THERAPY (NRT)

- NRT addresses nicotine withdrawal symptoms by providing the user with a controlled amount of nicotine, thus helping reduce the urge to smoke or vape⁵
- NRT is safe and effective in helping adult tobacco users quit, and works best when paired with behavioral counseling interventions⁵⁻⁶
- NRT comes in several forms, including the nicotine patch, gum, lozenge, inhaler, and nasal spray

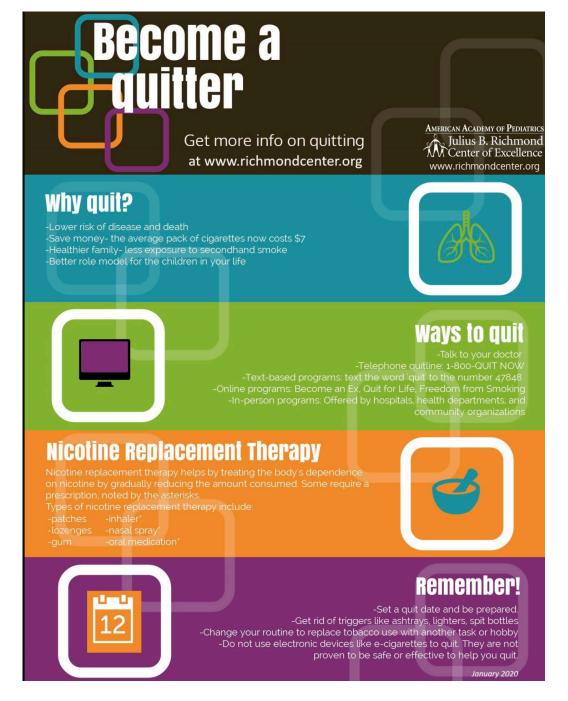


Image Source: J Gorzkowski (personal photo). Used with permission.

 NRT is safer than cigarettes, e-cigarettes, and other tobacco products because it delivers nicotine to the user without exposing them to the toxic chemicals and carcinogens in tobacco and e-cigarette products













Smartphone App Resources for Youth and Young Adults

Program Name: QuitSTART

Creator: National Cancer Institute

Youth/Young Adult: Youth and young adults who want to quit smoking

Ages: 13+

Program Details:

Personalized quit support and tips

Support to manage cravings and withdrawal

Encouragement after relapse

Available in: USA How to Connect: Download from Google Play Download from Apple Store

Resources for Parents to Help their Youth/Young Adults Quit

Program Name: Helping a Child Quit Vaping/BecomeAnEX

Creator: Truth Initiative, Mayo Clinic

Designed for: Parents who want to help their child quit vaping

Program Length: 21 days

Available in: USA

How to Connect: Text "QUIT" to 202-899-7550

Program Name:

SmokefreeTXT

for Teens Housed

by: National

Cancer Institute

Youth/Young Adult: Youth who want to quit smoking

Ages: 13-17

Program Length: 6-8 weeks, 3-5 texts per day

Available in: USA

How to Connect: Text "QUIT" to 47848



Text-Based Tobacco Cessation Resources for Teen and Adults

• Program Name: <u>SmokefreeTXT for Teens</u>

Housed by: National Cancer Institute

Youth/Young Adult: Youth who want to quit smoking

Ages: 13-17

Program Length: 6-8 weeks, 3-5 texts per day

Available in: USA

How to Connect: Text "QUIT" to 47848

 Program Name: <u>SmokefreeTXT</u> Housed by: National Cancer

Institute

Youth/Young Adult: Young adults who want to quit smoking

Ages: 18+

Program Length: 6-8 weeks, 3-5 texts per day

Available in: USA

How to Connect: Text "QUIT" to 47848

Program Name: <u>DipfreeTXT</u>
 Housed by: National Cancer

Institute

Youth/Young Adult: Youth and young adults who want to quit dip or chewing tobacco

Ages: I3+

Program Length: 6-8 weeks, 3-5 texts per day

Available in: USA

How to Connect: Text "SPIT" to 222888

Program Name: SmokefreeTXT en Español

Housed by: National Cancer Institute

Youth/Young Adult: Youth and young adults who want to quit smoking

Ages: 13+

Program Length: 6-8 weeks, 3-5 texts per day

Available in: USA

How to Connect: Text "LIBRE" to 47848

 Program Name: This is Quitting Housed by: Truth Initiative

Youth/Young Adult: Youth and young adults who want to quit vaping or e-cigarette us

Ages: 13-24`

Program Length: 4+ weeks, I message per day

Available in: USA

How to Connect: Text "DITCH|UUL" to 8870



Web-Based Resources for Youth and Young Adults

Program Name: Smokefree Teen
 Creator: National Cancer Institute

Youth/Young Adult: Youth who want to quit smoking, vaping, or other tobacco use

Ages: 13-17

Program Details:

- Tools and tipsOnline chat support (LiveHelp)
- Quit plans for smoking and vaping

Available in: USA

How to Connect: https://teen.smokefree.gov/

Program Name: <u>Smokefree Espanol</u>

Creator: National Cancer Institute

Youth/Young Adult: Young adults who want to quit smoking

Ages: 18+

Program Details:

- Tools and tips
- Online chat support (LiveHelp)
- · Quit plans for smoking

Available in: USA

How to Connect: https://espanol.smokefree.gov/

• **Program Name:** Smokefree.gov

Creator: National Cancer Institute

Youth/Young Adult: Young adults who want to quit smoking

Ages: 18+

Program Details:

- Tools and tips
- Online chat support (LiveHelp)
- Quit plans for smoking

Available in: USA

How to Connect: https://smokefree.gov/

• Program Name: My Life, My Quit

Creator: National Jewish Health

Youth/Young Adult: Youth who want to quit smoking or vaping

Ages: 13-17 (up to 18 in some states)

Program Details:

- Teen-focused education
- Five one-on-one coaching sessions, scheduled every 7-10 days
- Support for quitting and stress relief

Available in: CO, HI, ID, IA, KS, KY, MA, MI, MN, MO, NV, NH, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, UT, VT, WY

How to Connect: https://mylifemyquit.com



Program Name: American Indian Commercial Tobacco Program

Creator: National Jewish Health

Youth/Young Adult: Members of American Indian

communities who want to quit smoking, vaping or using

other tobacco products

Ages: All ages
Program Details:

- Pree and confidential
- ⑤ Speak with trained health professionals
- Tailored support to individual patient needs
- ① Phone support with optional email and text support

How to Connect: https://aiquitline.com

Program Name: NOT for Me

Creator: American Lung Association

Youth/Young Adult: Youth who want to quit smoking, vaping, or

other tobacco use

Ages: 13-19

Program Details:

- ① 6-week program
- 8 self-paced sessions with:
 - Educational videos
 - ② Quit plan development tool: "Journey Journal"
 - Tools and tips for quitting

Available in: USA

How to Connect: www.NOTforMe.org



Please Fill Out Survey



https://lanitek.com/P?s=866659

Questions???



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Opioid Response Network

