The Growth and Recognition of Behavioural Addictions

Dr. Colin O'Gara MRCPsych PhD Consultant Psychiatrist Head of Addictions, St. John of God Hospital

Senior Clinical Lecturer, UCD

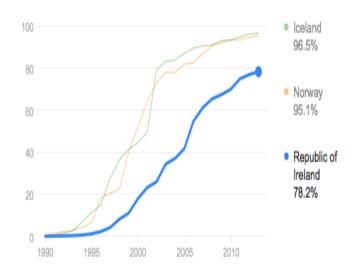


- * Specialist addiction facility Dublin
- * Detox, rehab & aftercare
- Full range of inpatient and outpatient psychiatric services on site

*Growth of the internet...

78.2% of the population (2013)

Republic of Ireland, Internet users



Business - / Sectors - / Technology

Smartphone use in Republic hits record high of 59%

Comreg says latest figures for second quarter represent 14.7% jump on previous period



* "42% rise in online revenue"

* "58% of online revenue from tablet and smartphone betting"

*Growth of online addictions...

Sports betting

Home

Top Sports Football Horse Racing

Next Horse Races 10.20 Flamingo Park

k

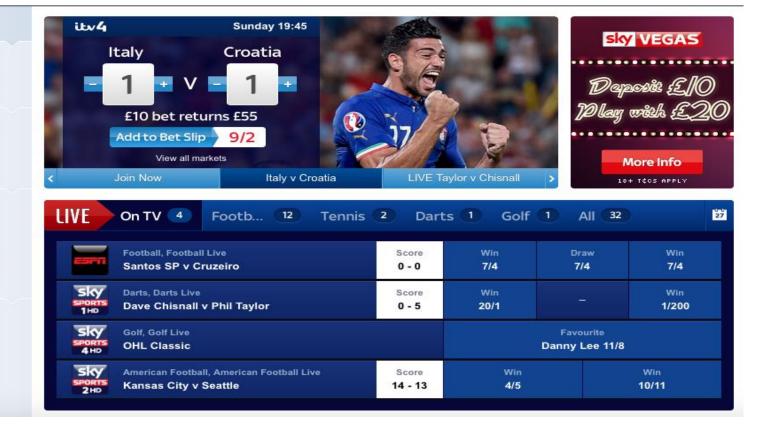
10.50 Flamingo Park 11.20 Flamingo Park

Quick Links

Premier League Euro 2016 Australia v South Africa Autumn Internationals Transfer Fund

A-Z Sports

American Football Aussie Rules Baseball Basketball Boxing Chess





egaming



Instant Blackjack

Our deluxe online Blackjack tables await you. Play up to five hands simultaneously.

Blackjack - Play Now



3D Roulette

Instant play, it's never been easier to choose red or black to double your stack!

Instant Roulette - Play Now



Online Poker

Join the thrill of online poker - big money tournaments, plus new player & monthly bonus

Online Poker - Play Now



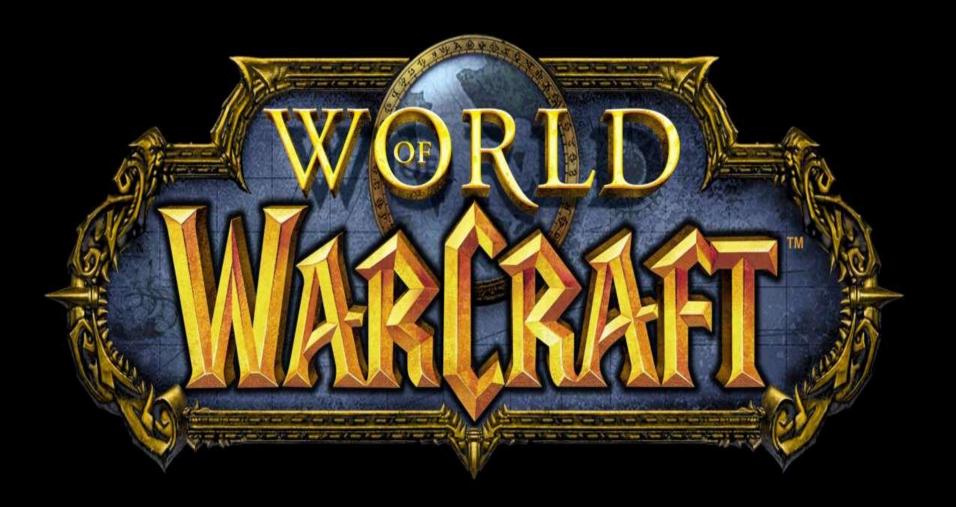
Live Casino

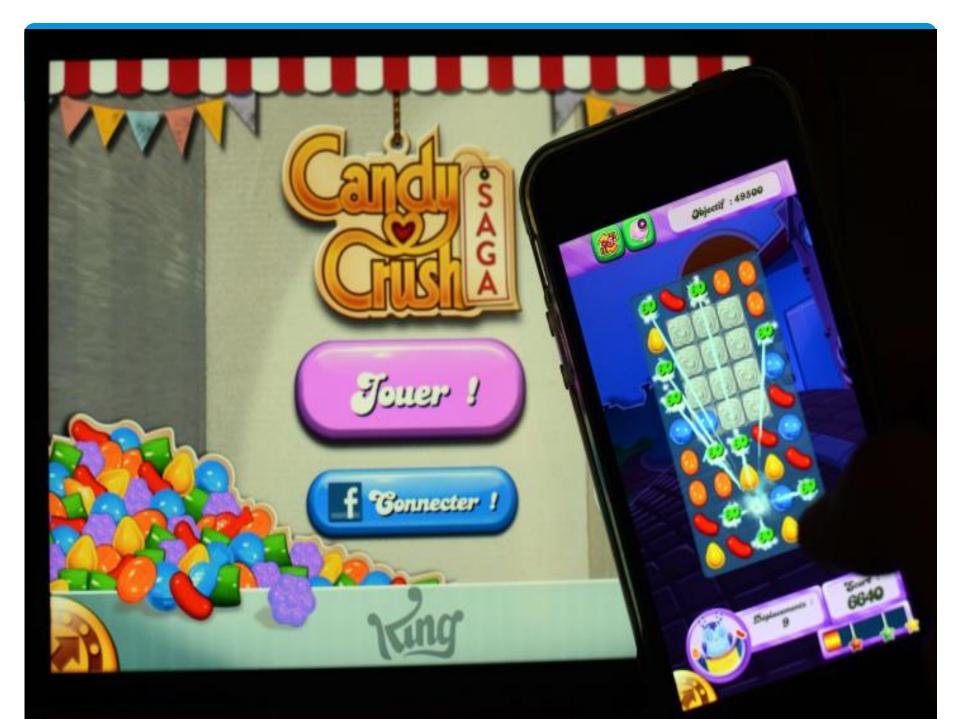
Watch the dealers turn your cards and see the action unfold live before your eyes!

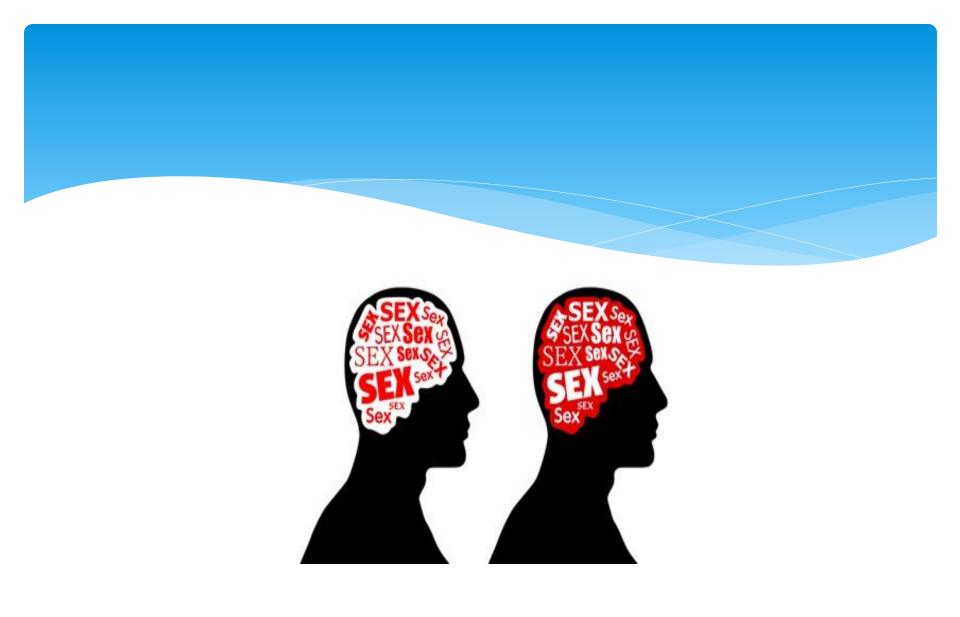
Live Casino - Enter Now

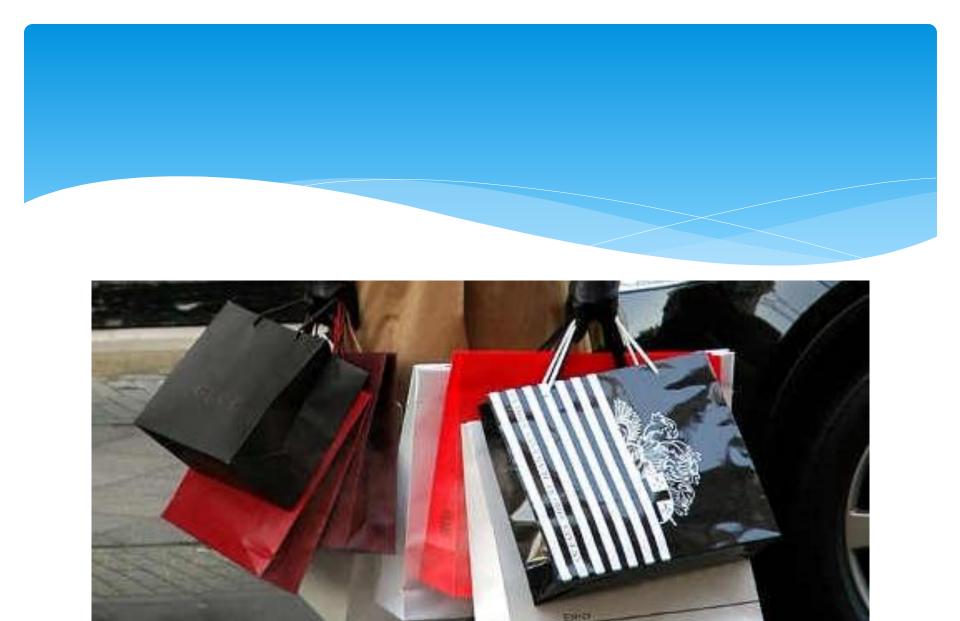
Massively Multiplayer Online Role Playing games (MMORPG's)











*Growth of non-internet based behavioural addictions...





SUGAR NATION /// A NATION IN NEED OF REHAB

AMERICA'S BIGGEST PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS RESULTS FROM OUR ADDICTION TO THE SWEET STUFF



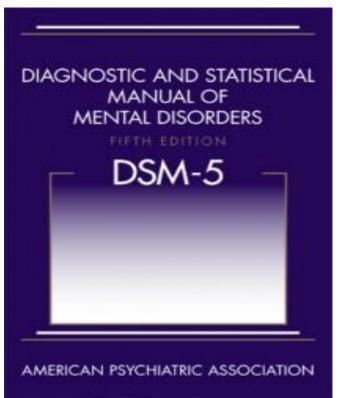


DSM 5

* Gambling Disorder

Internet Gaming Disorder –"conditions for further study"

Strong overlap between B.A.& substance disorders



Gambling Disorder - Prevalence

- * 73% adults gambled in past month
- * At risk 7%
- Pathological 0.7% of population

British Gambling Prevalence Survey 2010



Authors: Heather Wardle, Alison Moody, Suzanne Spence, Jim Orford, Rachel Volberg, Dhriti Jotangia, Mark Griffiths, David Hussey and Fiona Dobbie.

Prepared for: The Gambling Commission



Types of Gambling

bookmakers Bingo Casino Gaming machines – coin pusher, VDU's Lotteries Pools Spread Betting, Shares Raffle Online, mobile, remote

Overlap - clinical symptoms

Persistent psychological distress

* Behaviour - Destructive and problematic



Triggers for Process addictions are the same as drug/alcohol addictions

- * Travel
- * Unstructured time
- * Boredom
- * Driving through a bad part of town
- Watching movies
- * Watching sport
- * Hungry Angry Lonely Tired



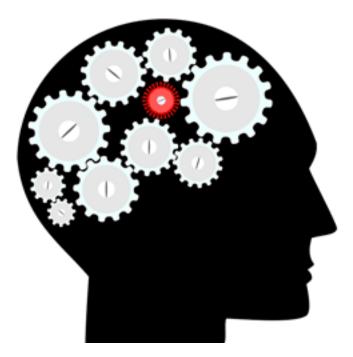
Overlap – dependence features

* Salience

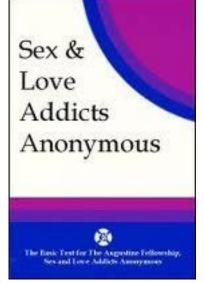
- * Tolerance
- * Withdrawal
- * Persistence

Overlap - comorbidity

- * Low mood
- * Poor concentration
- * Financial worries
- * Threats of suicide
- * Depression
- * Completed suicide 25%



Overlap - mutual support









Gamblers Anonymous Ireland

For Anyone Who Wants To Stop Gambling

Overlap - clinical treatment

- Alcohol, opiate dependence
- Naltrexone decreases dopamine release VTA-NA-FC *
 Effective reducing urges Grant 2008 (n=77)
- * Nalmefene
- (Grant et al Am J Psychiatry, 2006) (BJPsych 2010)

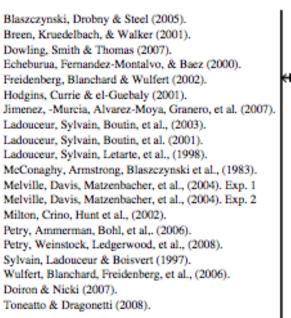


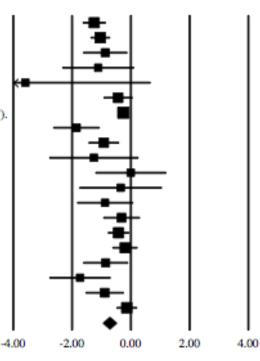
Overlap - clinical treatment

P. Gooding, N. Tarrier / Behaviour Research and Therapy 47 (2009) 592-607

Study name

Hedges's g and 95% CI





Hedges's g	Standard error	Variance	Lower limit		Z-Value	p-Value
-1.25	0.20	0.04	-1.64	-0.86	-6.29	0.00
-1.04	0.17	0.03	-1.37	-0.71	-6.13	0.00
-0.87	0.38	0.15	-1.62	-0.12	-2.27	0.02
-1.11	0.62	0.39	-2.33	0.11	-1.79	0.07
-3.59	2.18	4.73	-7.85	0.67	-1.65	0.10
-0.43	0.25	0.06	-0.93	0.06	-1.72	0.08
-0.26	0.08	0.01	-0.41	-0.10	-3.28	0.00
-1.85	0.40	0.16	-2.64	-1.06	-4.58	0.00
-0.92	0.26	0.07	-1.44	-0.40	-3.47	0.00
-1.26	0.77	0.60	-2.78	0.26	-1.63	0.10
0.00	0.62	0.38	-1.21	1.21	0.00	1.00
-0.35	0.72	0.51	-1.75	1.06	-0.48	0.63
-0.88	0.49	0.24	-1.83	0.08	-1.80	0.07
-0.32	0.32	0.10	-0.94	0.31	-0.99	0.32
-0.42	0.18	0.03	-0.78	-0.06	-2.29	0.02
-0.20	0.22	0.05	-0.62	0.23	-0.91	0.36
-0.86	0.39	0.15	-1.62	-0.09	-2.19	0.03
-1.73	0.53	0.28	-2.77	-0.69	-3.26	0.00
-0.89	0.33	0.11	-1.54	-0.24	-2.67	0.01
-0.14	0.18	0.03	-0.48	0.21	-0.78	0.44
-0.72	0.12	0.01	-0.96	-0.49	-6.04	0.00

603



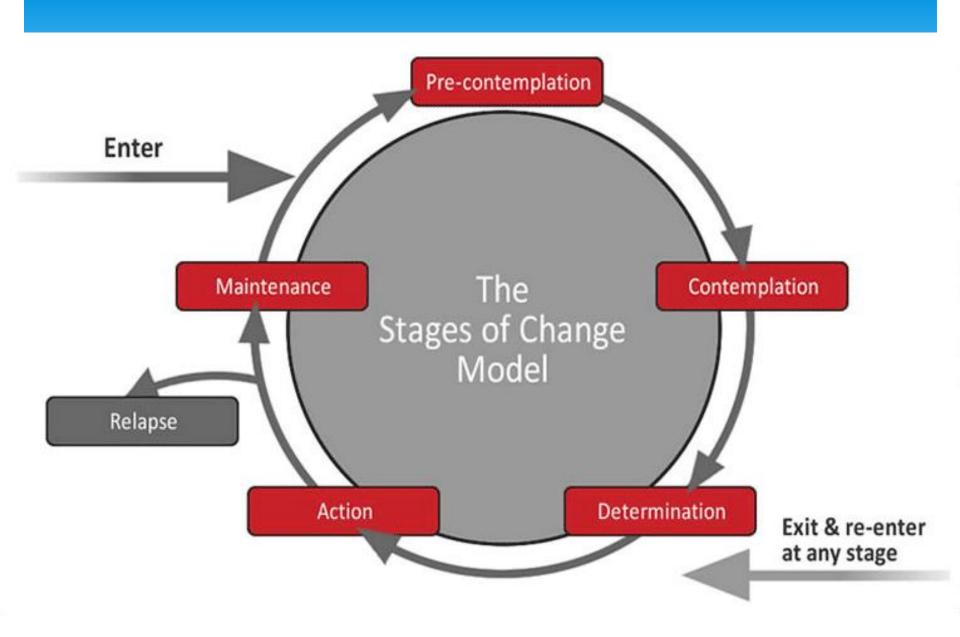
Favours control

Overlap - cognitive distortions

Magnification of gambling skills (despite persistent losing)

Gamblers fallacy

Cognitive/ behavioural superstitions



Unique clinical feature - Parkinsons

- * 0.7% general population
- * 3% parkinsons disease
- * 3-6% or higher on dopamine agonists



Research - neuropsychological tests

- * Choose immediate gratification over delayed rewards (Petry 2001).
- Place higher wagers on probability decisions demonstrating impulsivity deficits (Lawrence et al addiction 2009)
- Poor learning in risk assessment (Goudriaan et al addiction 2006)

Research - neuroimaging



Article

of comparison subjects.

An fMRI Stroop Task Study of Ventromedial Prefrontal **Cortical Function in Pathological Gamblers**

Marc N. Potenza, M.D., Ph.D. Hoi-Chung Leung, Ph.D. Hilary P. Blumberg, M.D. Bradley S. Peterson, M.D. Robert K. Fulbright, M.D. Cheryl M. Lacadie, B.S. Pawel Skudlarski, Ph.D. John C. Gore, Ph.D.

Despite significant prevalence estimates and associa-

tions with adverse consequences (1), pathological gam-bling has received relatively little study, particularly in its

neurobiological underpinnings (2, 3). Function of the ven-

tromedial prefrontal cortex has been widely implicated in

impulse regulation (4-9). Previously, we found that patho-

logical gamblers exhibit decreased activity in the ventromedial prefrontal cortex during presentation of gambling cues (10). Our group has used an event-related Stroop paradigm (involving the infrequent presentation of mismatched color-word stimuli and frequent presentation of matched color-word stimuli) in functional magnetic reso-

nance imaging (fMRI) studies to identify the neural corre-

lates of the Stroop effect (11, 12). Since the incongruent stimuli presentations in the Stroop paradigm require re-

sponse inhibition and pathological gambling involves

impaired inhibitory control of gambling behaviors, we predicted that pathological gamblers would differ from comparison subjects in ventromedial prefrontal cortex activity during Stroop task performance.

This research was approved by the Yale Human Investigation Committee, and all subjects provided written informed consent All subjects were male. 18–65 years of age, native English speak

ers, and without past or present major neurological injury or ill-ness. Two pathological gamblers were left-handed, and all other

ness, now paintogen againtiers were relevanticus, and au outer subjects were right-handed. Tarhiodogical gambles had an aver-age South Oaks Gambleng Screen (13) score of 12.62 (SD-3.93). Pathological gamblers met DSN-IV-TR criteria for pathological gambling and were free of any other active axis I disorder except intending domainedrone. Commission subjects some from of exasts

nicotine dependence. Comparison subjects were free of any active axis I disorder. Diagnostic information was determined by us-

Objective: Function of the ventromedial demonstrated decreased activity in the prefrontal cortex has been implicated in impulse control. The authors used the twe to the comparison subjects. Both Stroop paradigm to test attention and regroups demonstrated similar activity sponse inhibition during the presentation of congruent and incongruent stimuli in including activation of the dorsal ante male pathological gamblers and a group rior cingulate and dorsolateral frontal

Method: Event-related functional mag-netic resonance imaging was used to ex-amine ventromedial prefrontal cortex task performance with healthy subjects function during Stroop performance. but differ in a brain region previously in Results: In response to infrequent inplicated in disorders characterized by congruent stimuli, pathological gamblers poor impulse control

(Am J Psychiatry 2003: 160:1990-1994)

ing the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV (SCID) (14) for the pathological gamblers but not the comparison subjects. The Structured Clinical Interview for Pathological Gambling (unpublished, available from the first author upon request), a SCID-com patible module based on DSM-IV criteria, was used to confirm

e diagnosis of pathological gambling, Data were obtained from 13 pathological gamblers and 11 Data were obtained trom 1.5 pathological gambers and 1.1 healthy: comparison subjects. Pathological gambers and com-parison subjects were similar in age (mean-0.5.1.5 years [SD-7.37], and 2.900 years [SD-7.31], respectively; 2⁺¹-3.0, (41, p. noO1). Sis pathological gamblers were considered nicotine dependent (fagerstom Test for Nicotine Dependence score 25%) no com-parison subjects reported smoking. All subjects were high school graduates. The racial/ethnic composition for the pathological gamblers was Caucasian (N=8), African American (N=4), and Hispanic (N=1); among the comparison subjects, nine were Cauce sian, one was Hispanic, and one was of unknown ethnicity. A subjects denied psychoactive drug use with the exception of nic-otine or caffeine for the 72 hours before the fMRI protocol.

Subjects performed the Strong tasks periods between the string protocol. Subjects performed the Strong tasks appreviously described (11, 12). Strieffly, 9–10 runs of 102 stimuli were presented. Each stimulus was presented for 1300 msec, with an interstimulus in-terval of 350 msec. Incongruent stimuli were presented pseudorandomly every 13-16 congruent stimuli (i.e., 21,45-26.4 seconds anart). Subjects practiced aloud the task for one or two runs be aparto: subjects practiced arous the task for othe or wor turns be-fore scanning and silent naming was performed during imaging to minimize motion artifact. Performance was assessed following scanning to measure reaction time (difference in response times to incongruent versus congruent stimuli) and percentage of cor rect responses to incongruent stimuli (6, 11, 12).

Image Acauisition

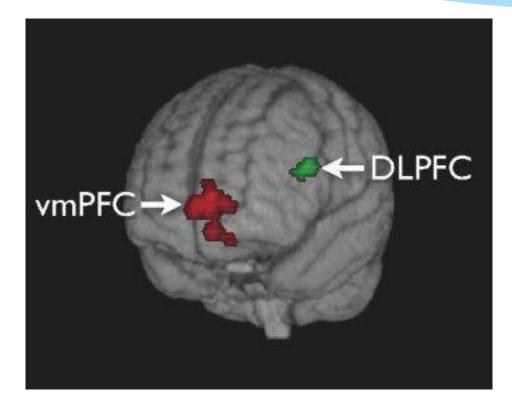
Images were obtained with a 1.5-T GE Signa MRI system Images were obtained with a 1.5–T GE Signa MRI system explipped with an echo-phane imaging system. as studined quadra-ture head coil, and a T₂*-sensitive gradient-recalled, single-shot, echo-phane pulse sequence (6, 11, 12). Conventional T, weighted spin-echo-sagittal anatomic images (The-11 mases (The647 msec, field of view=24 cm, slice thickness=5 mm, gap=1 mm, 256×128

1990 http://ajp.psychiatryonline.org

Method

Am I Psychiatry 160:11. November 2003

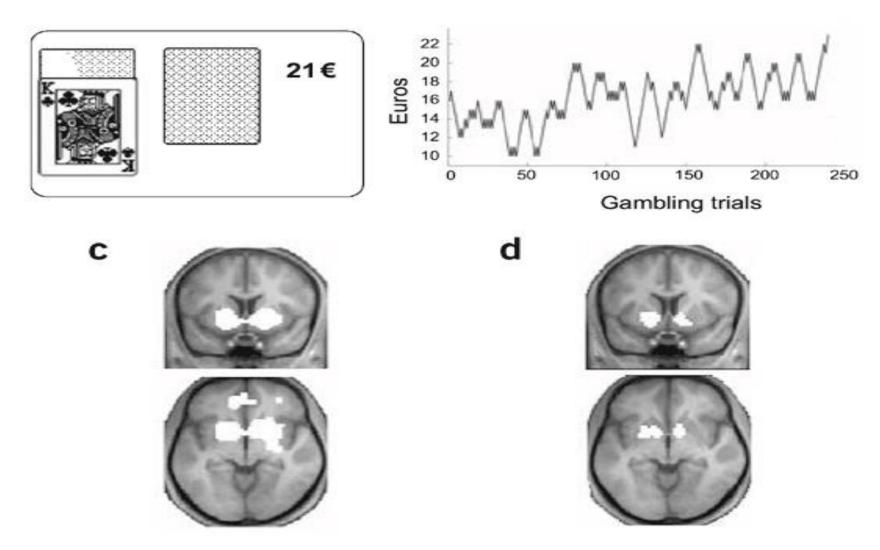




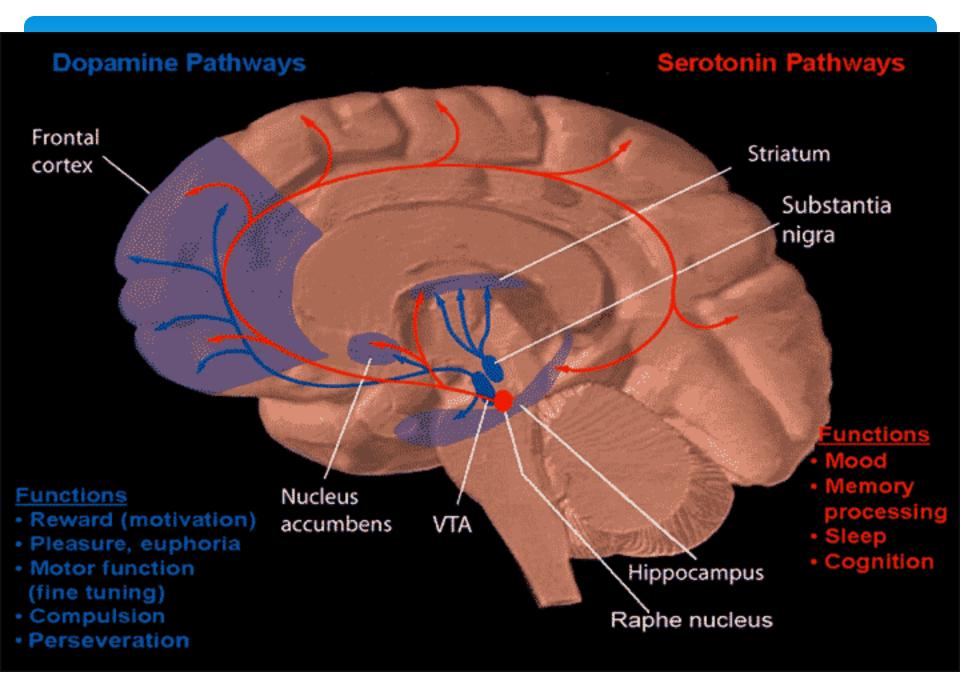
Ventromedial Prefrontal Cortex, Ref: Catlech, Todd Hare.

а

b



Ventral Striatum - Rose, Reuter et al, Nat Neuroscience 2005



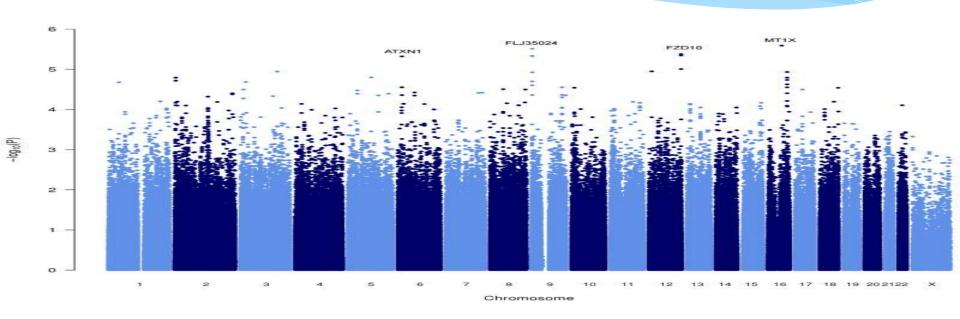
Research - genetics

Undercontrolled Temperament at Age 3 Predicts Disordered Gambling at Age 32: A Longitudinal Study of a Complete Birth Cohort (Slutske, Moffit, Poulton, Caspi)





Genetic markers



Genome –wide association study of a quantative disordered gambling trait Lind et al Addict Biol May 2013

Let's Respond Together.

-00 -00

National Online Gambling Survey for Ireland

If you have ever gambled online, e.g. smartphone betting apps, sports gambling web sites, poker, share trading etc.. please take this survey

Start survey

Give 3 minutes to take a survey and help those who may be suffering from addicition.

Thank you!

www.drcolinogara.com