



Neuroimaging a Dopamine Pathway to Addiction

(Holy Grails and Other Tales)

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Psychiatry, Psychology, and Neurology & Neurosurgery

Montreal Neurological Institute

McGill University

Robert T. Malison Memorial Lecture
PET Addiction Center of Excellence
University of Pennsylvania
5 October 2020





October 5th
UNESCO World Teachers' Day

Acknowledgements

Psychiatry Dept, McGill Univ.

Marije aan het Rot, Ph.D.

Chawki Benkelfat, M.D., DERBH

Kevin Casey, Ph.D.

Elizabeth Cawley, Ph.D.

Sylvia Cox, Ph.D.

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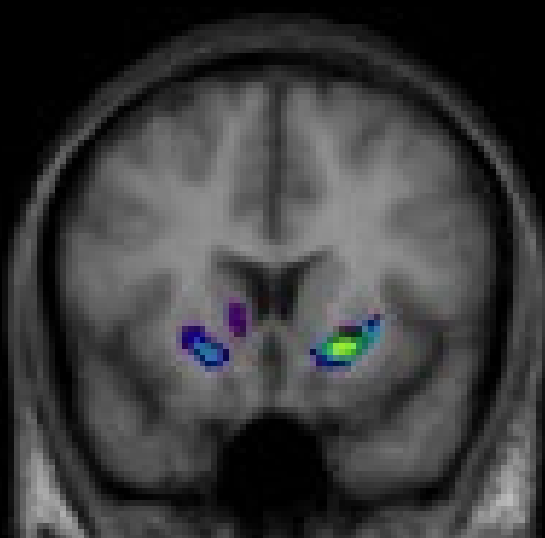
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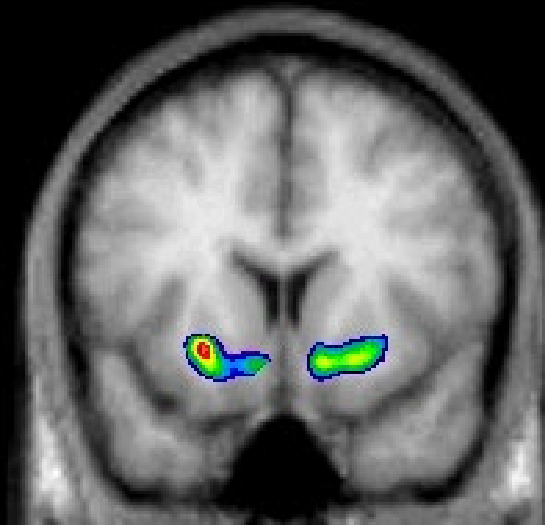


Why study addictions?

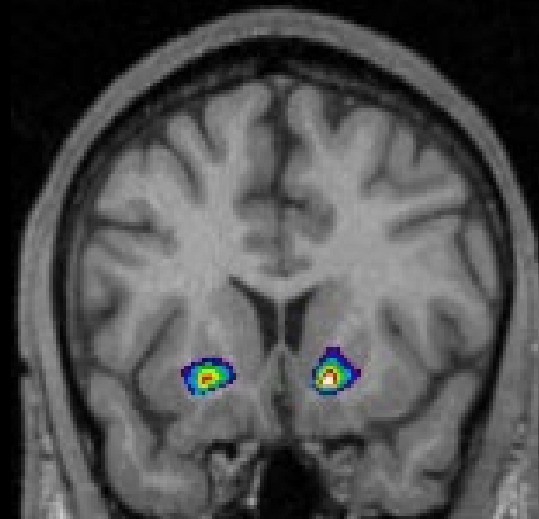
Drug-Induced [¹¹C]Raclopride Response



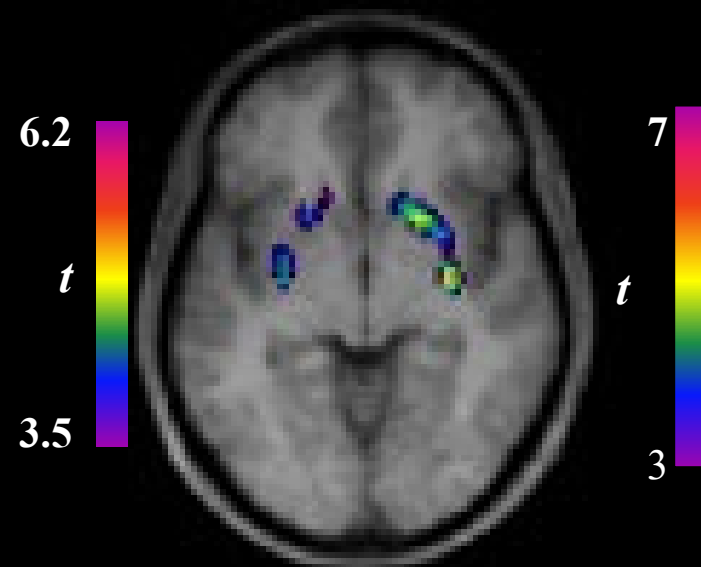
Cocaine



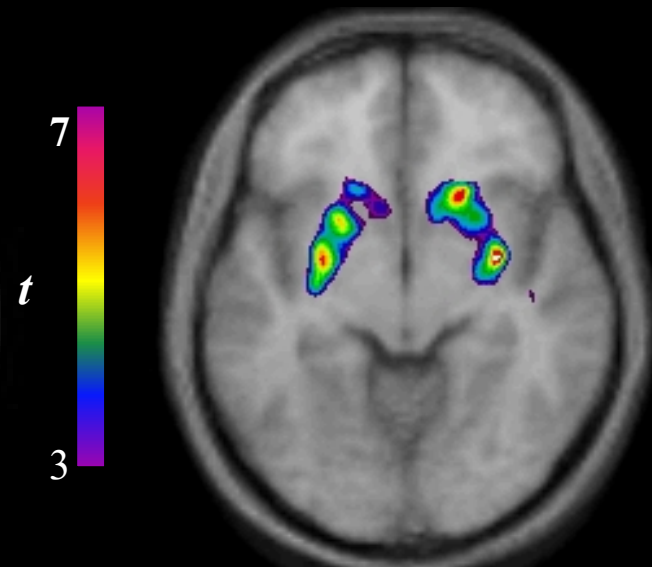
Amphetamine



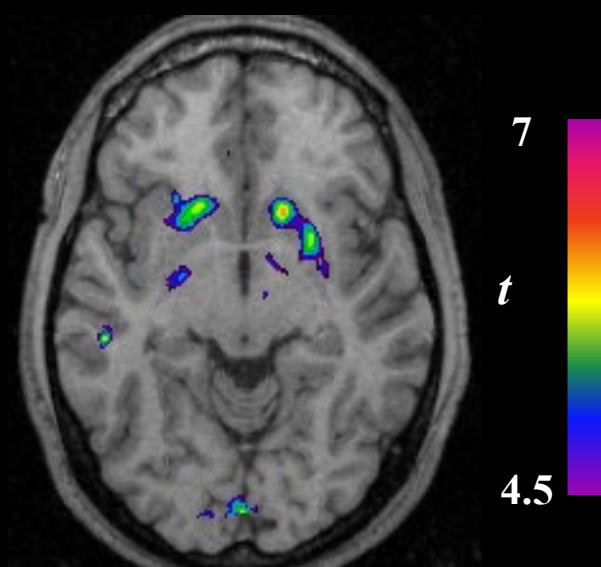
Ethanol



Cox et al 2009 *Biol Psychiatry*



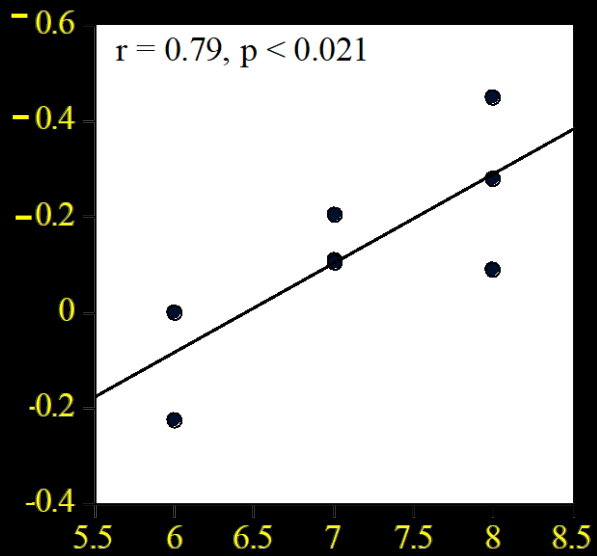
Leyton et al 2002 *Neuropsychopharm*



Boileau et al 2003 *Synapse*

Dopamine

Novelty Seeking



High striatal DA reactivity

=

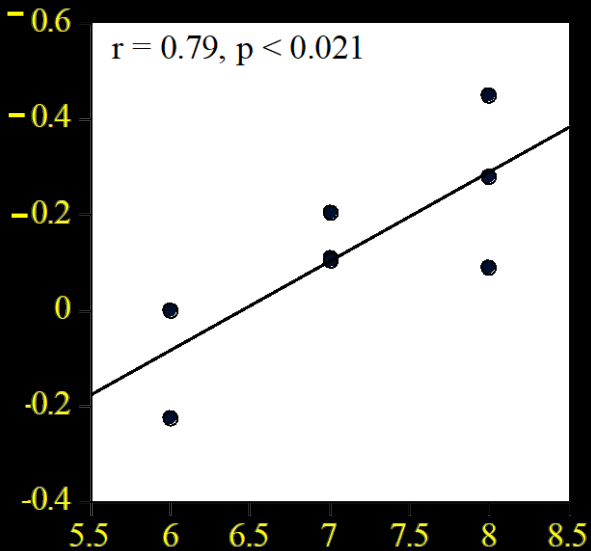
higher novelty seeking

Leyton et al 2002

Neuropsychopharmacology

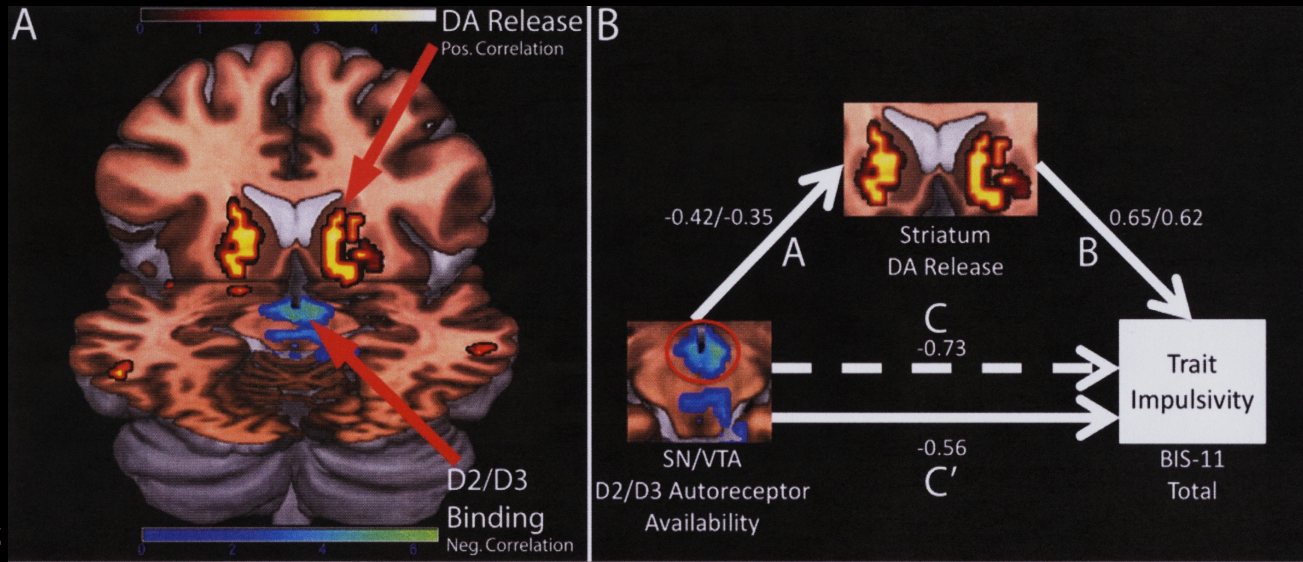
Dopamine

Novelty Seeking



Leyton et al 2002
Neuropsychopharmacology

Trait Impulsivity



Buckholtz et al 2010
Science

Acute Phenylalanine/Tyrosine Depletion (APTD)

Phenylalanine
PH

Tyrosine

TH

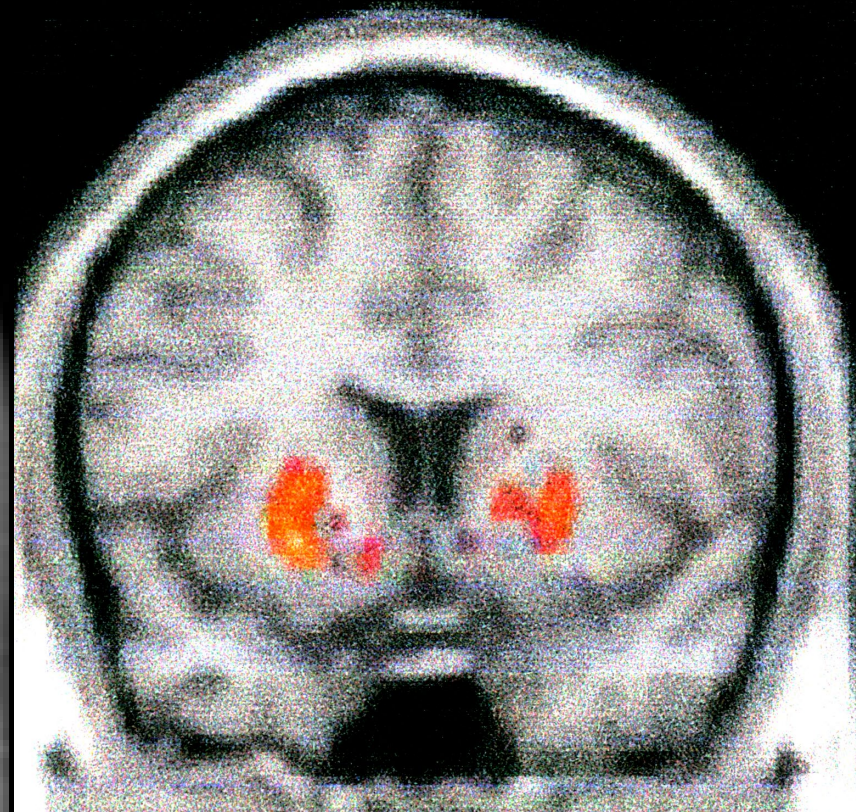
L-DOPA

AAAD

Dopamine

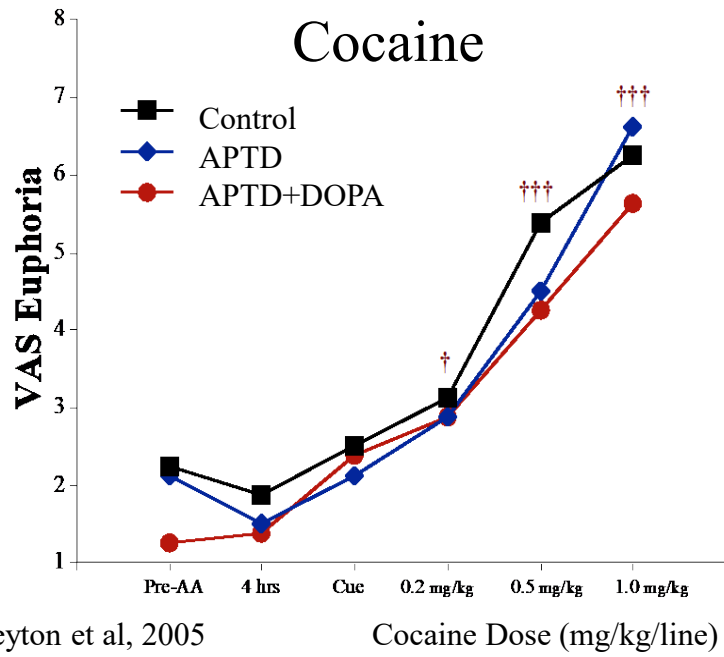


APTD decreases amphetamine-induced
change in BPND

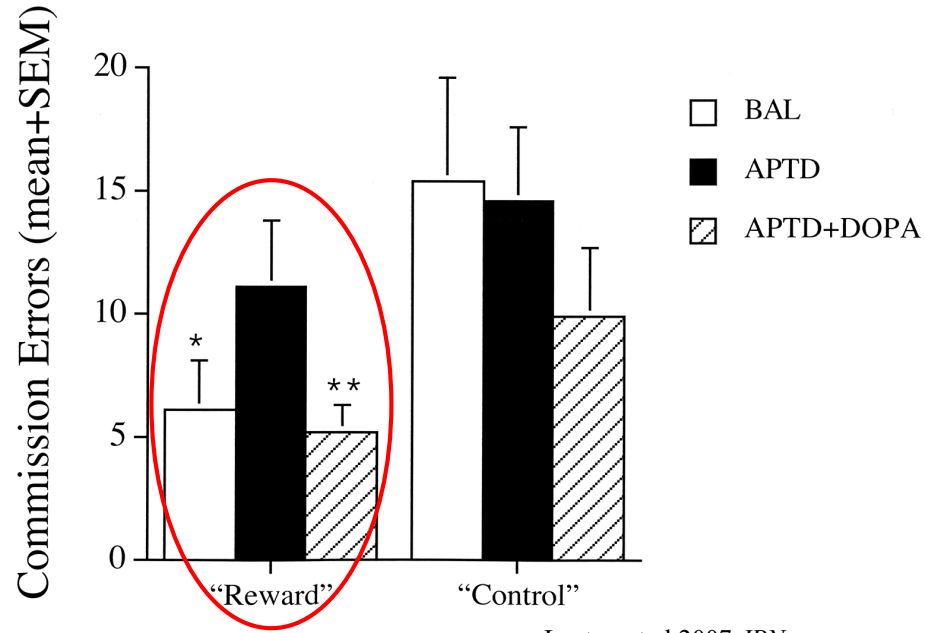


APTD changes resting BPND

Pleasure

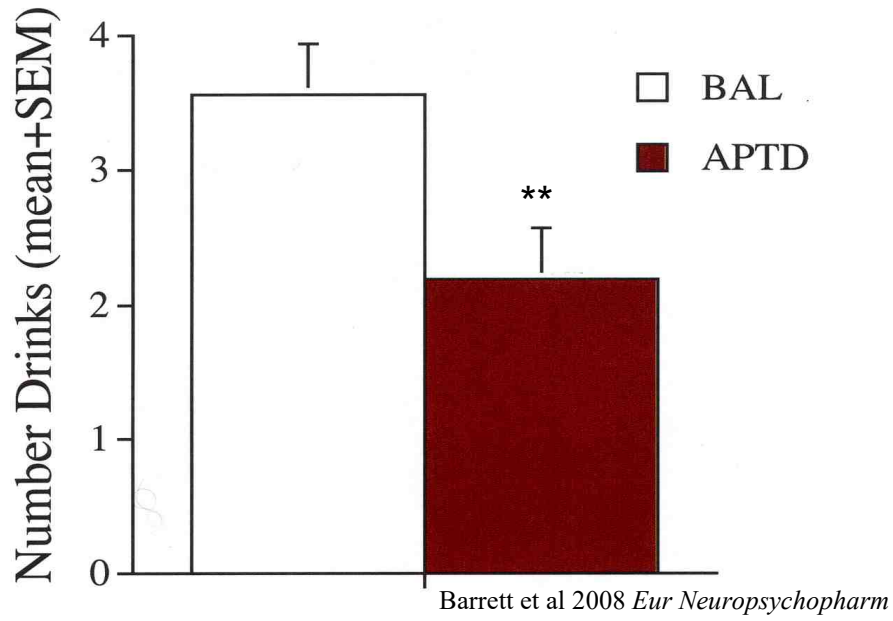


Incentive Saliience / Reward Seeking



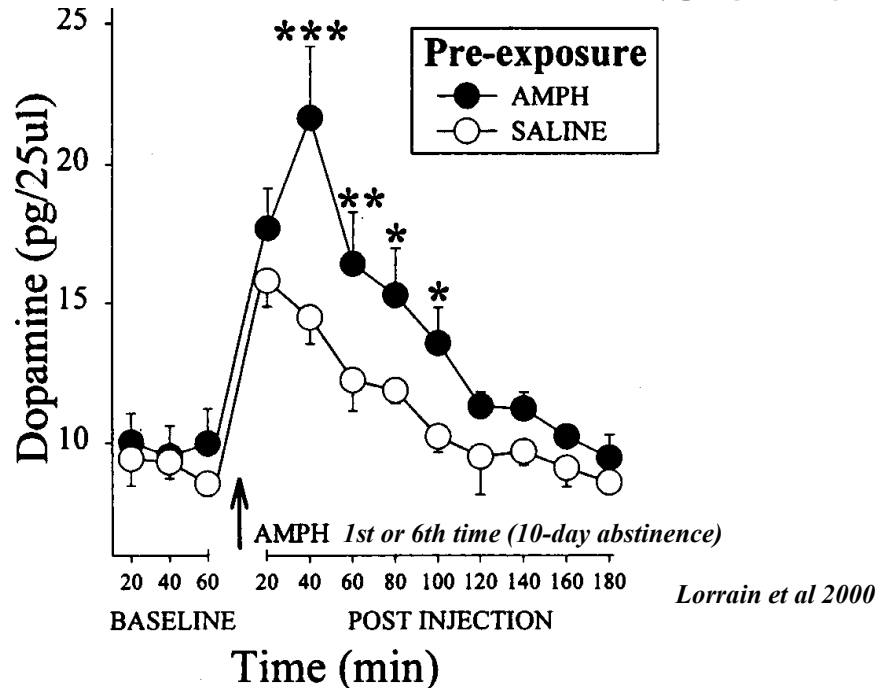
Leyton et al 2007 *JPN*

Alcohol PR Breakpoint



Repeated Drug Effects

Sensitization



Sensitization in Humans?

Authors	# of Doses	Amphetamine Dose	Sensitization?
Johanson & Uhlenhuth 1981	5 doses	5.0 mg, p.o.	No - mood, drug tablets chosen
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Wachtel & de Wit 1999	2 doses	20.0 mg, p.o.	No - subjective and psychomotor effects
Strakowski et al 1996	2 doses	~ 20 mg, p.o. (0.25 mg / kg)	Yes - energy, eye-blink, mood, speech rate
Strakowski & Sax 1998	3 doses	~ 20 mg, p.o. (0.25 mg / kg)	Yes - energy, eye-blink
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Boileau et al 2006	4 doses	~ 20 mg, p.o. (0.30 mg / kg)	Yes - energy, eye-blink
O'Daly et al 2011	4 doses	~ 20 mg, p.o. (0.30 mg / kg)	Yes - energy, euphoria
Childs & de Wit 2013	2 doses	20 mg, p.o.	Yes - stimulation, craving
Weidenauer et al 2020	4 doses	~ 30 mg, p.o. (0.40 mg / kg)	Yes – lively, outgoing
Smart et al 2020	4 doses	~ 20 mg, p.o. (0.30 mg / kg)	Yes – mind-racing, speech

Adapted from: Leyton 2007 *PNBP*
Leyton & Vezina 2013 *NBR*

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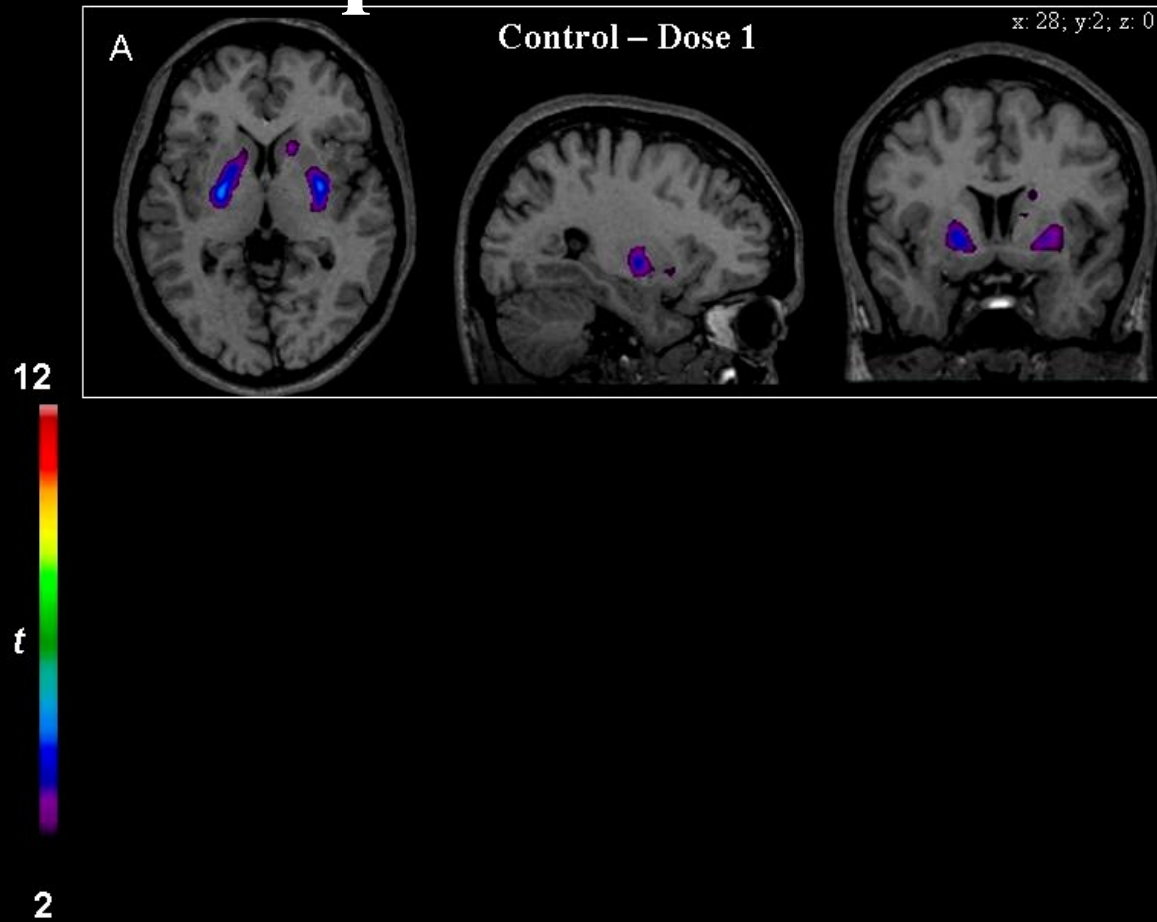
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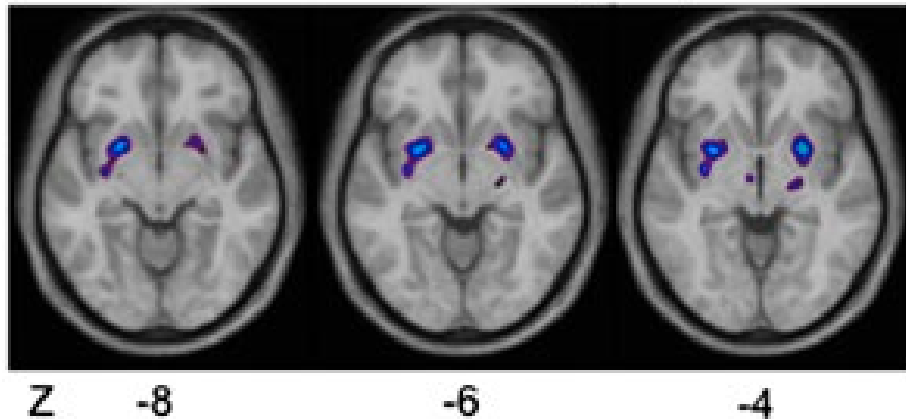
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Repeat Amphetamine Administration Dopamine Sensitization

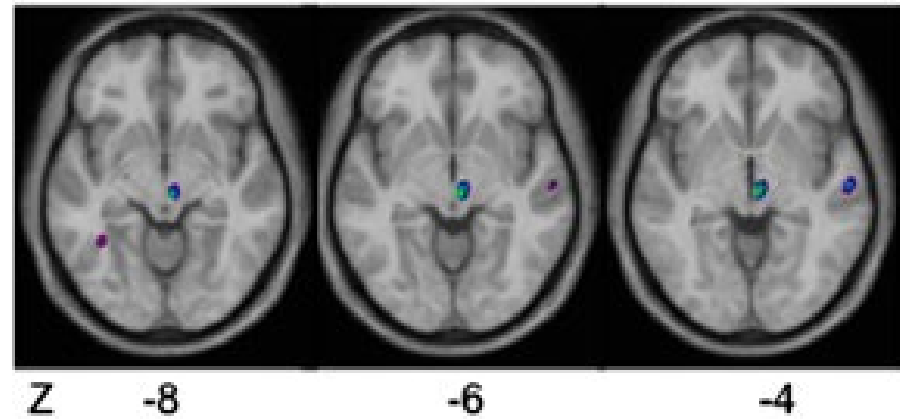


Drug-Stress Cross-Sensitization

d-Amphetamine Subgroup
MIST 1 – MIST 2 (n=8)



Placebo Subgroup
MIST 1 – MIST 2 (n=9)



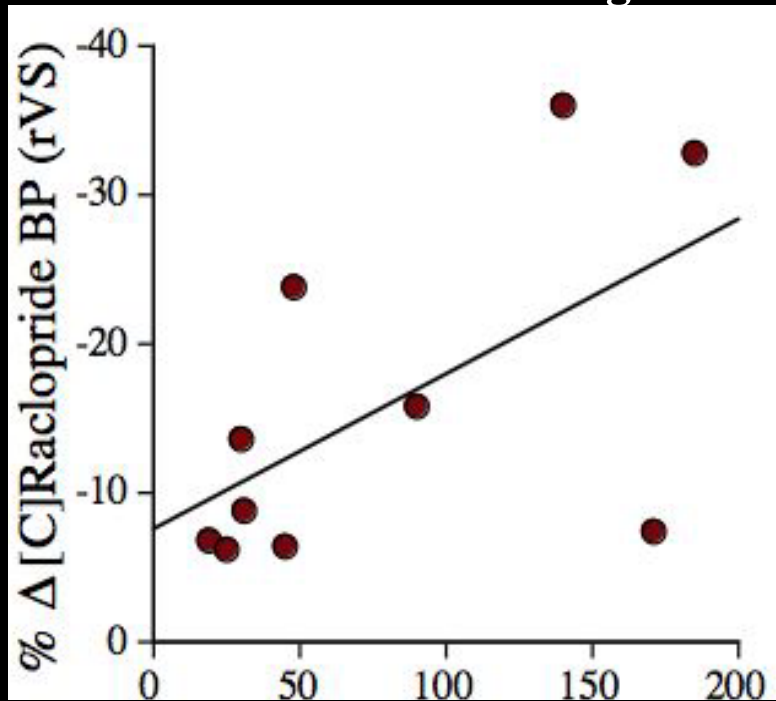
Repeated Drug Effects

Effects in Substance Users?

Effect of Past Drug Use

Cocaine Study

Lifetime Stimulant Drug Use



Drug cues:

Mirror

Cocaine powder

Razor blade

Straw

Cox et al 2009
Biol Psychiatry

Dopamine Transmission

Neuroimaging Risk for SUDs

PET [¹¹C]Raclopride

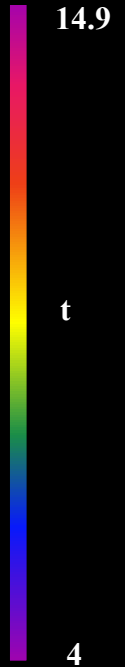
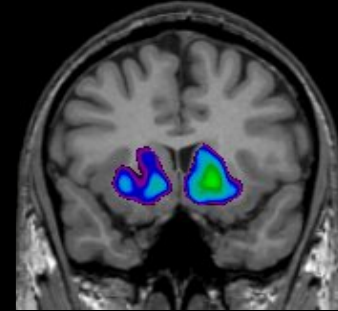
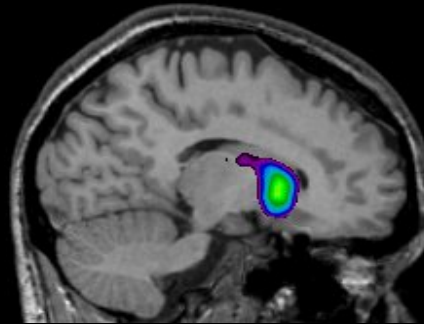
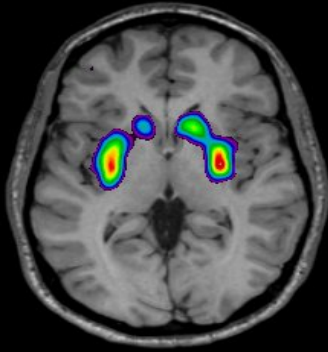
Subject Characteristics

	Healthy Ctl n=17	FH- n=15	FH+ n=16
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Amphetamine (no cues) Induced Dopamine Release

Amphetamine (no cues) Induced Dopamine Release

Ctrl



Risk for Alcohol Use Disorders

Behavioral Response to Alcohol
(cues present)

Subject Characteristics

	Low Risk (13 {3F})	High Risk (13 {5F})	P
SHAS7 (alcohol response)	37.7±3.4	11.4±3.6	0.001
Age	21.5±0.9	21.1±0.8	0.75
Age first intoxication	15.5±0.6	15.2±0.6	0.78
Current Avg. Drinks/wk	8.4±2.4	13.0±2.4	0.19
Current Drinking Episodes/wk	1.5±0.4	2.7±0.3	0.026*
Current Heavy Episodes/wk	1.0±0.3	1.7±0.4	0.14
Lifetime Alcohol Intoxications	198±60	300±131	0.48
MAST	0.8±0.2	2.2±0.6	0.044*
FH+ (alcohol only)	3	8	0.055†
OCDS	3.8±0.6	6.1±1.1	0.076†
TPQ Impulsive NS	1.6±0.4	2.9±0.6	0.08†

Alcohol-Induced (cues present) DA Release

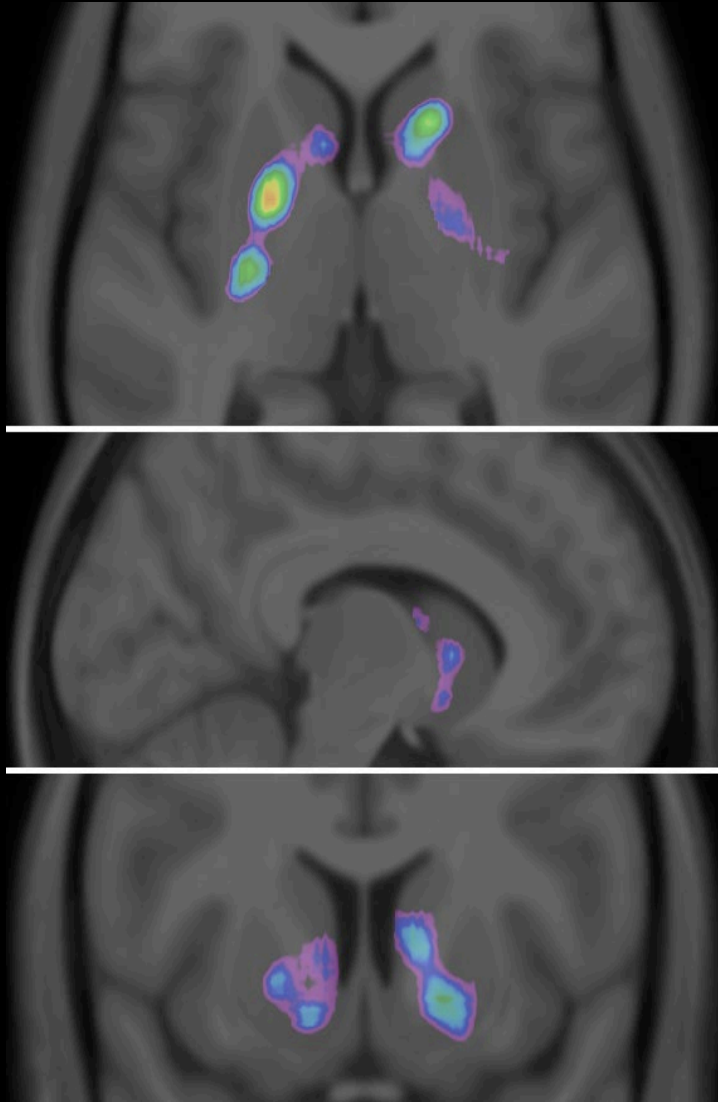
High-Risk

Low-Risk

7.3

t

3.1



Extra-Striatal Dopamine D2 Receptors

PET [^{18}F]Fallypride

Extra-Striatal D2 Study Predictions

1. Decreased midbrain cell body region D2 (auto)receptors, producing less inhibitory feedback on meso-striatal DA cells.

PET DRD2 Study Participants

Selected from top vs. bottom 30% of EXT risk traits in longitudinal cohort

Characteristic	Low Risk (n=31)	High Risk (n=27)
Age	18.4 ± 0.6 years	18.6 ± 0.6 years
Sex	20 females, 11 males	16 females, 11 males
Externalizing traits [¥]	0.48 ± 0.29	2.4 ± 0.58*
AUDIT [¥]	4.0 ± 2.6	6.0 ± 4.2*
Cigarette smokers	2/31	6/27*
Cannabis, occasions used lifetime [¥]	19/31, 32.8 ± 142.0	22/27, 309.2 ± 542.4*
Other lifetime drug use (not THC), occasions used [¥]	4/31, 1.06 ± 4.4	11/27*, 27.11 ± 88.04
Likely current or past psychiatric disorder [¥]	1/31	14/27*
SURPS - Impulsivity	8.57 ± 2.5	11.92 ± 2.7*
SURPS - Hopelessness	11.23 ± 2.7	13.12 ± 3.7*
BIS - Total	54.45 ± 7.8	63.36 ± 8.1*
SPSRQ - Reward	8.17 ± 2.81	11.08 ± 4.5*
SPSRQ - Punishment	10.31 ± 4.7	11.69 ± 5.1
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¥ = n, mean ± SD (range), * = significantly different from low risk individuals, p < 0.05

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SURPS - Hopelessness	11.23 ± 2.7	13.12 ± 3.7*
BIS - Total	54.45 ± 7.8	63.36 ± 8.1*
SPSRQ - Reward	8.17 ± 2.81	11.08 ± 4.5*
SPSRQ - Punishment	10.31 ± 4.7	11.69 ± 5.1
SPSRQ - Reward / Punishment ratio	1.04 ± 0.8	1.20 ± 0.89

‡ = n, mean ± SD (range), * = significantly different from low risk individuals, $p < 0.05$

PET DRD2 Study Participants

Selected from top vs. bottom 30% of EXT risk traits in longitudinal cohort

Characteristic	Low Risk (n=31)	High Risk (n=27)
Age	18.4 ± 0.6 years	18.6 ± 0.6 years
Sex	20 females, 11 males	16 females, 11 males
Externalizing traits ‡	0.48 ± 0.29	2.4 ± 0.58*
AUDIT ‡	4.0 ± 2.6	6.0 ± 4.2*
Cigarette smokers	2/31	6/27*
Cannabis, occasions used lifetime ‡	19/31, 32.8 ± 142.0	22/27, 309.2 ± 542.4*
Other lifetime drug use (not THC), occasions used ‡	4/31, 1.06 ± 4.4	11/27*, 27.11 ± 88.04
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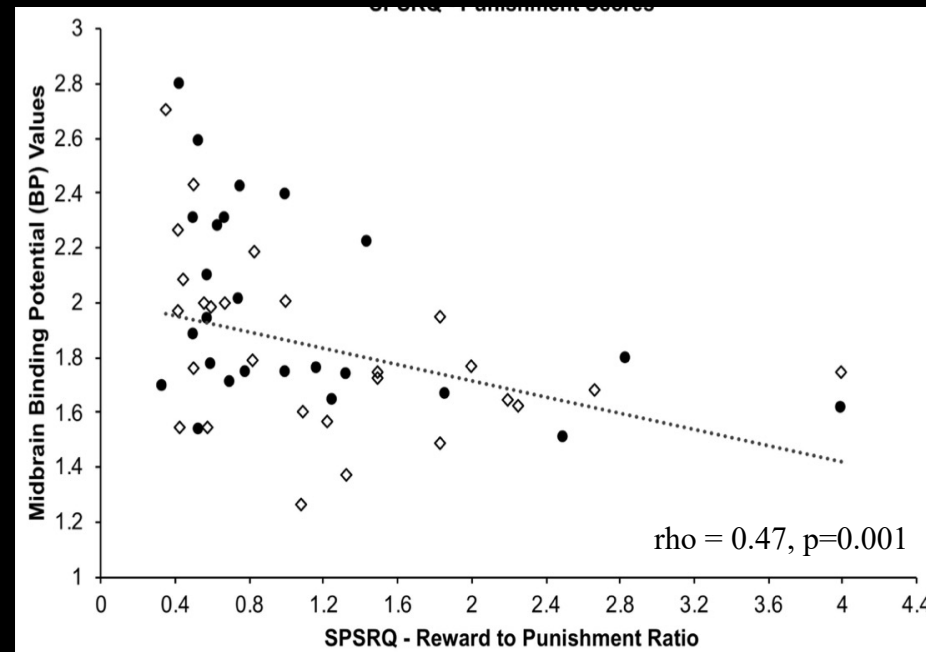
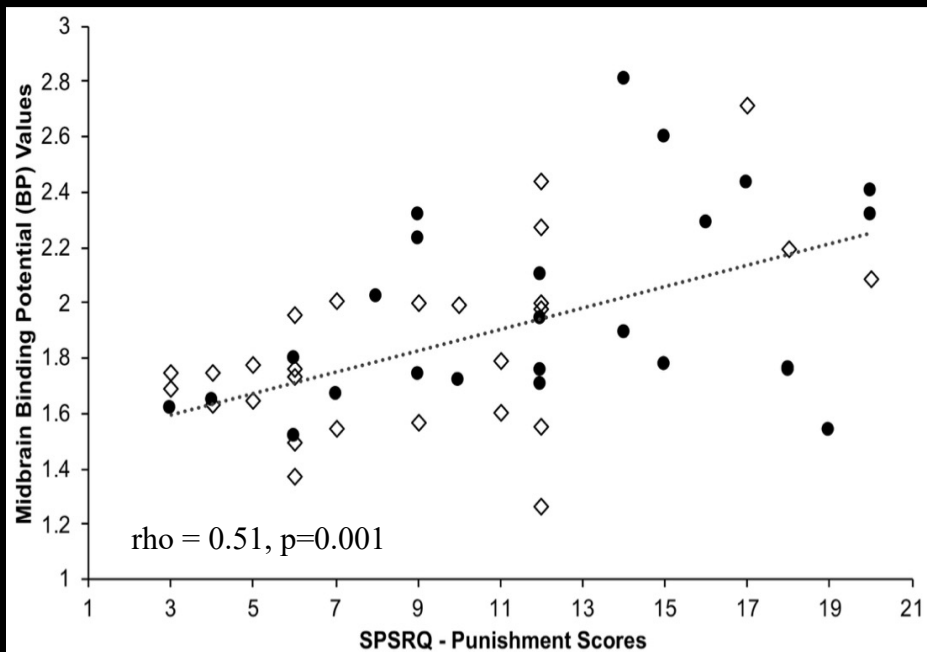
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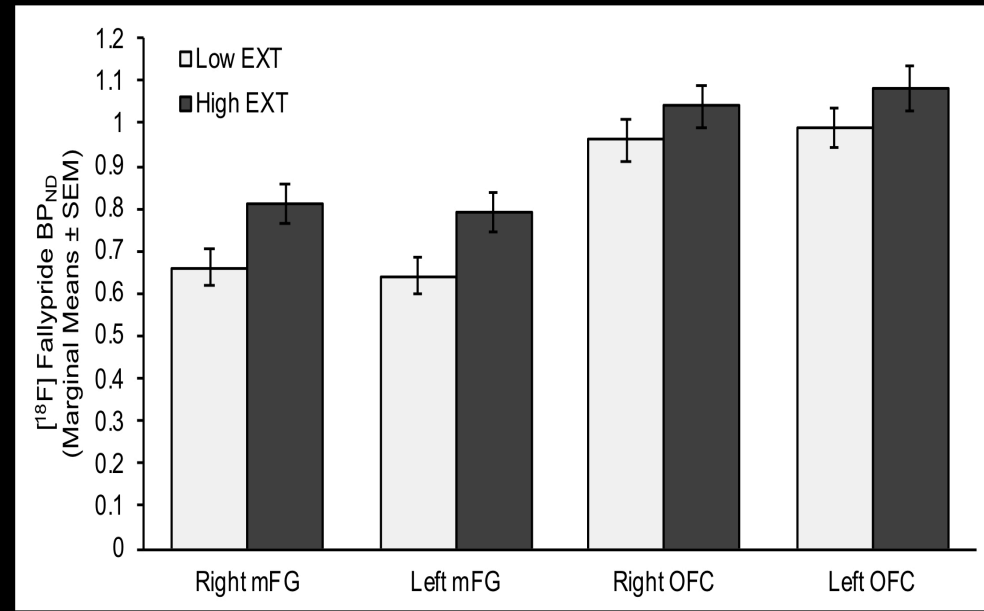
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Sensitivity to Reward & Punishment Midbrain DRD2 Availability



**Low midbrain DRD2 associated with:
decreased punishment sensitivity, and
increased reward / punishment sensitivity ratio.**

Terminal Region DRD2 Availability



Main effect of Group.

No Group x Region interaction

Integration

- Testing a three-factor model:
 1. Impulsive / EXT personality traits
 2. Early life adversity
 3. Midbrain DA autoreceptors

Binomial Logistic Regression

		Midbrain BP_{ND} (1.26 to 2.80)	EXT score (0 to 3.98)	CTQ total (25 to 61)	
	Beta ± S.E.	-3.221 ± 1.6	2.14 ± 0.7	0.144 ± 0.1	SUDs: 5 Mood: 5 ADHD: 4
	Wald	3.83	9.88	3.48	Panic Dis: 4 GAD: 2 Adjust D: 2
	p	0.050	0.002	0.062	Dyslexia: 1 Binge eat: 1 Conduct D: 1
	Odds Ratio	25.0	8.530	1.120	
95% CI for Odds Ratio	Lower	1.00	2.241	0.994	
	Upper	500	32.466	1.263	
Chi squared			$\chi^2(3) = 24.116, p = 0.000024$		
Nagelkere R² & AUC			0.562 & 91.5%		First interview: 18.5 ± 0.6 y.o.
Classification predictive accuracy			90.4%		Last interview: 21.0 ± 0.9 y.o.
Sensitivity & Specificity			75.0% & 95.0%		
Positive & Negative Predictive value			81.8% & 92.7%		

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Three-Factor Model Predicts Common Early Onset DSM-5 Disorders

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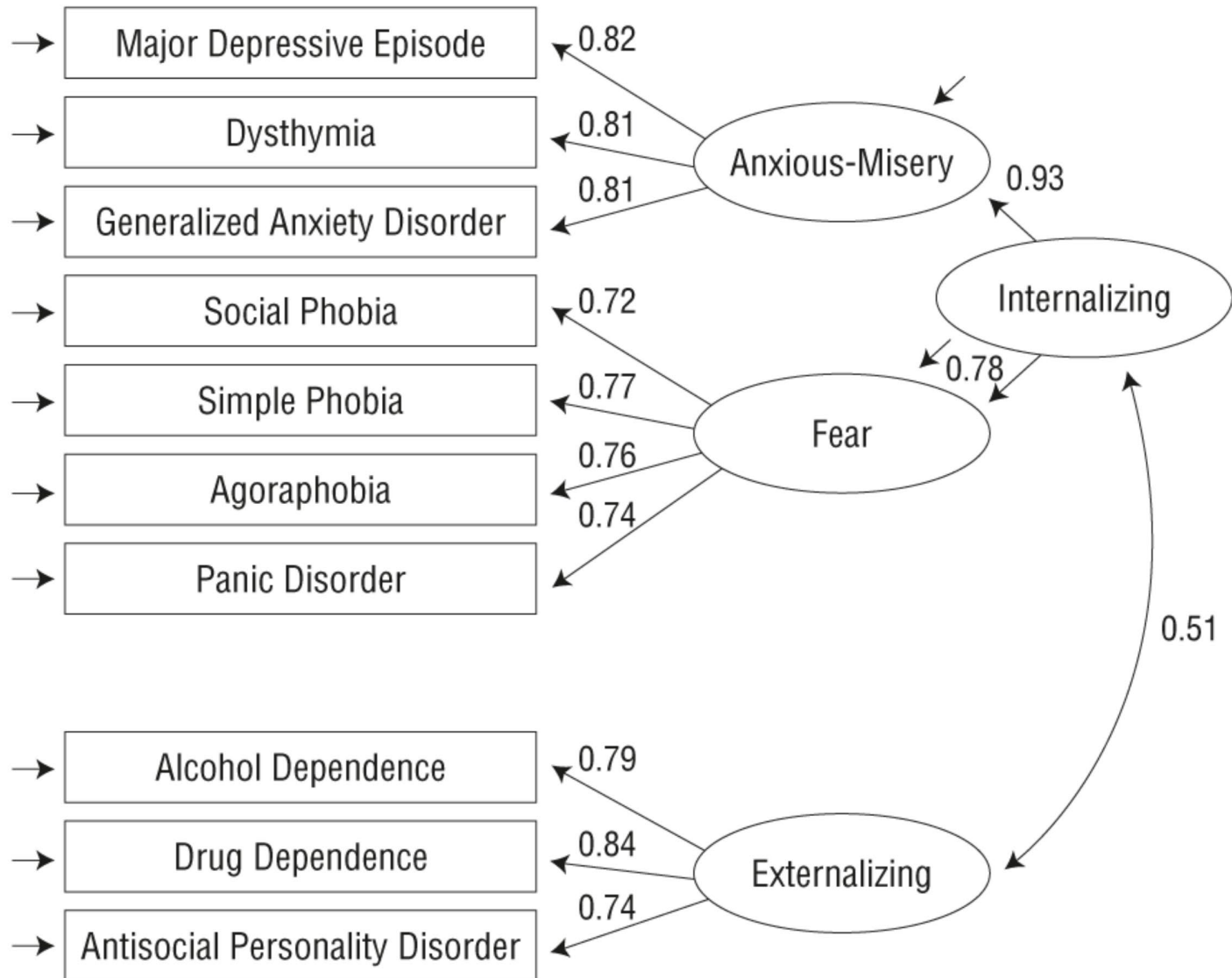
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Model is reproduced at 2 to 3-year follow-up ($\chi^2(3) = 23.333, p = 0.000034$).

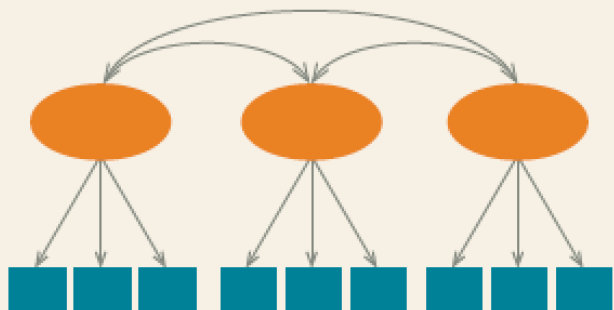
Summary & Conclusions

Pathways to Addictions

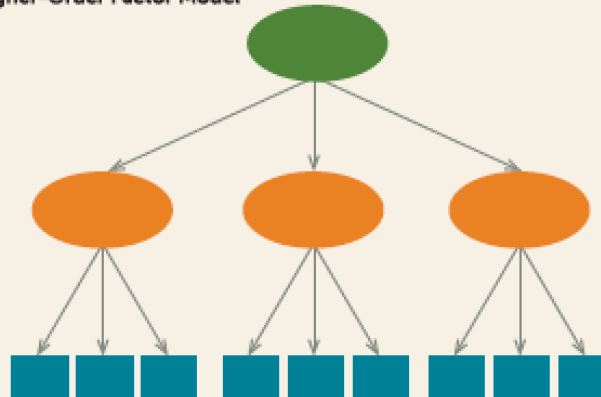


General P (Psychopathology) Factor

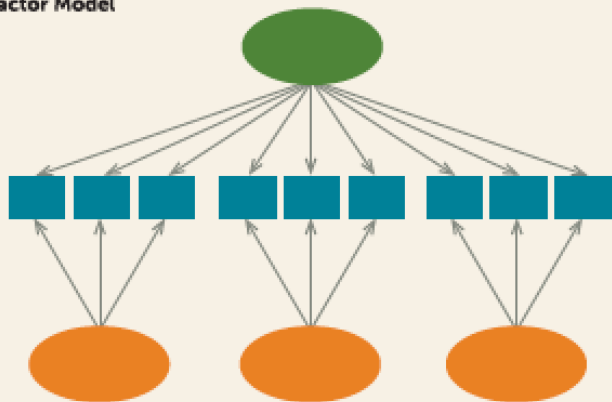
A. Correlated-Factors Model



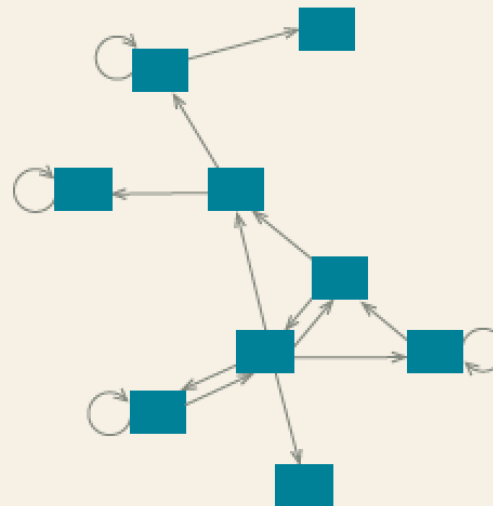
B. Higher-Order Factor Model



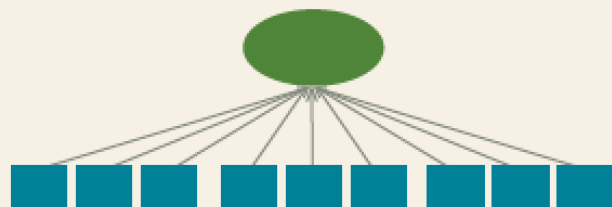
C. Bifactor Model



D. No Common Cause, But a Causal Network

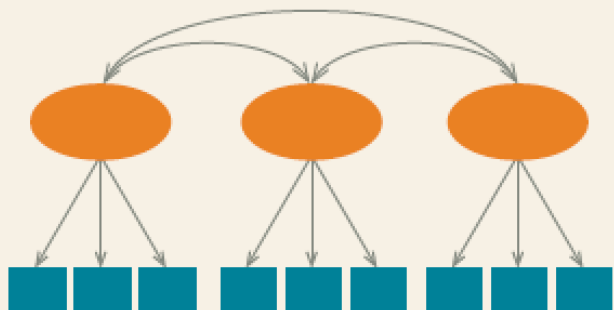


E. Common Manifestation Shared by Disorders

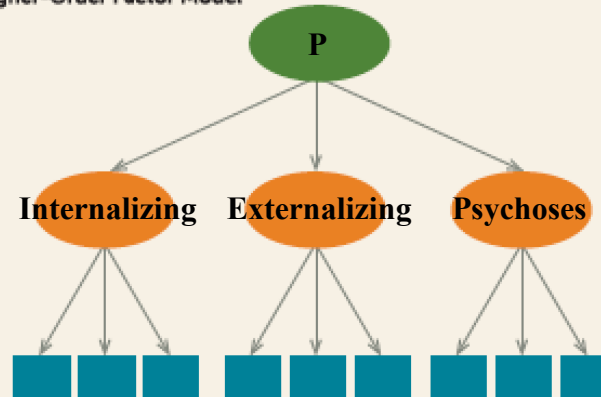


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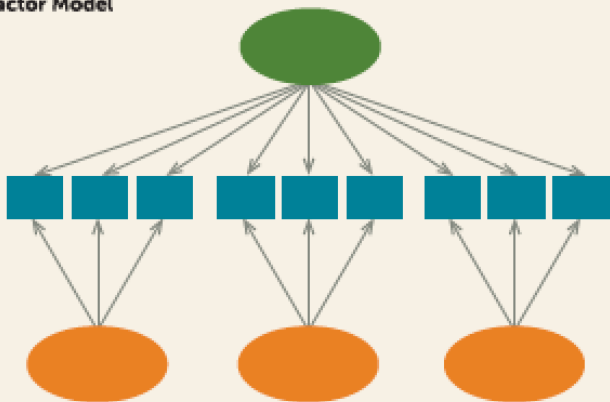
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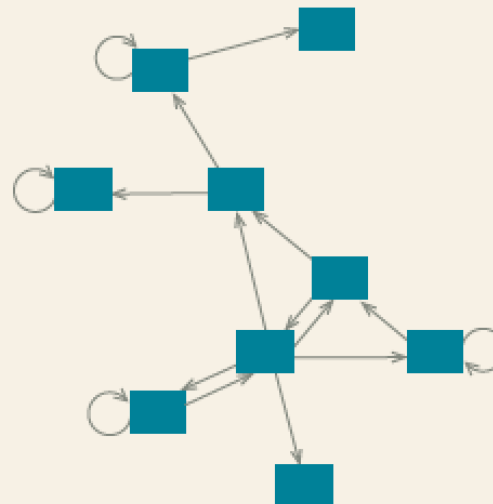
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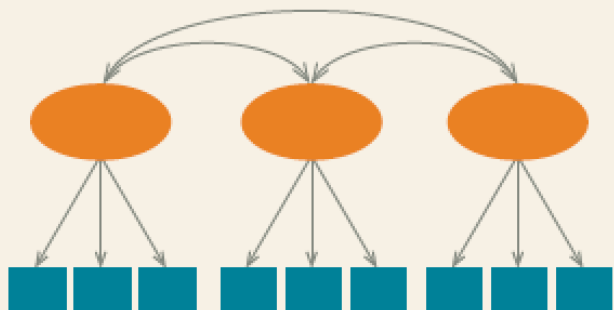


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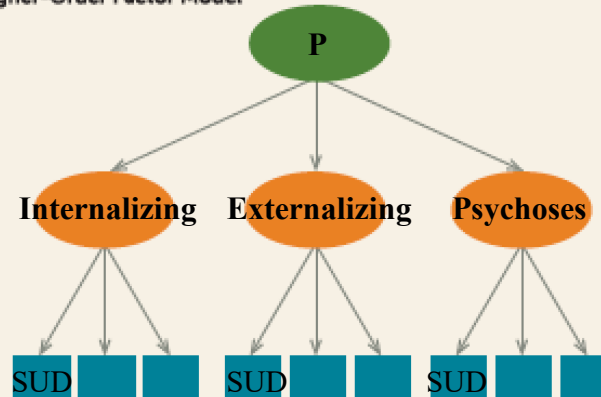


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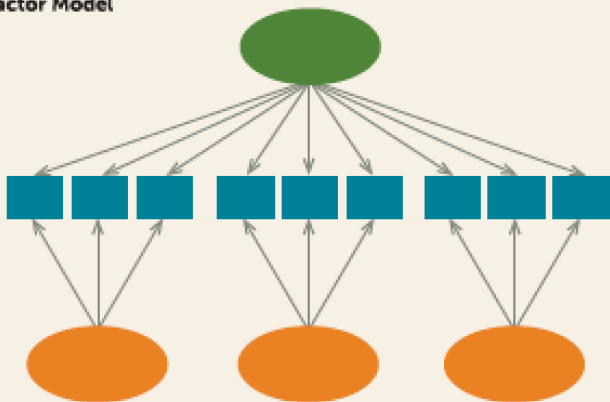
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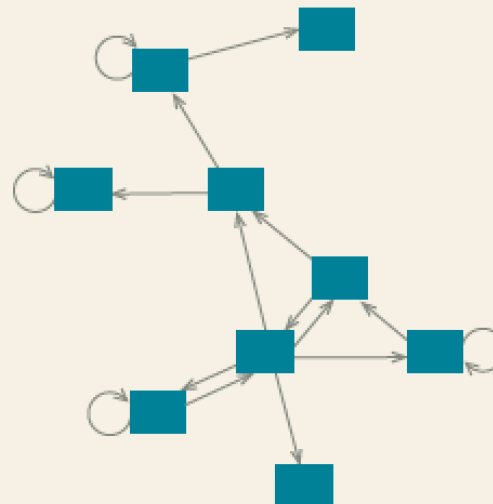
B. Higher-Order Factor Model



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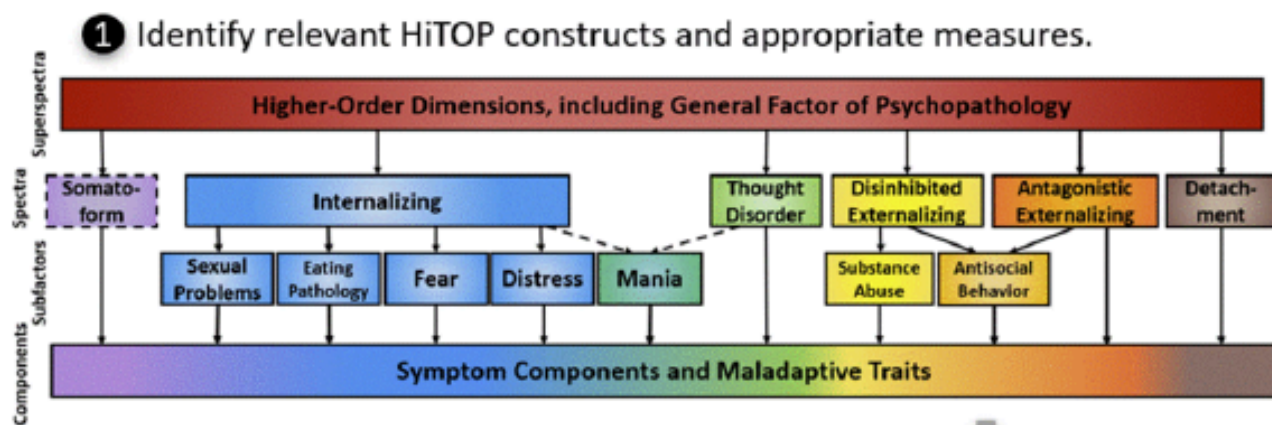


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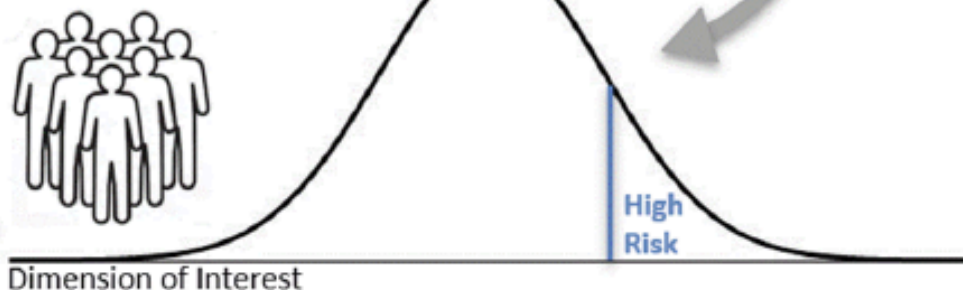


HiTOP

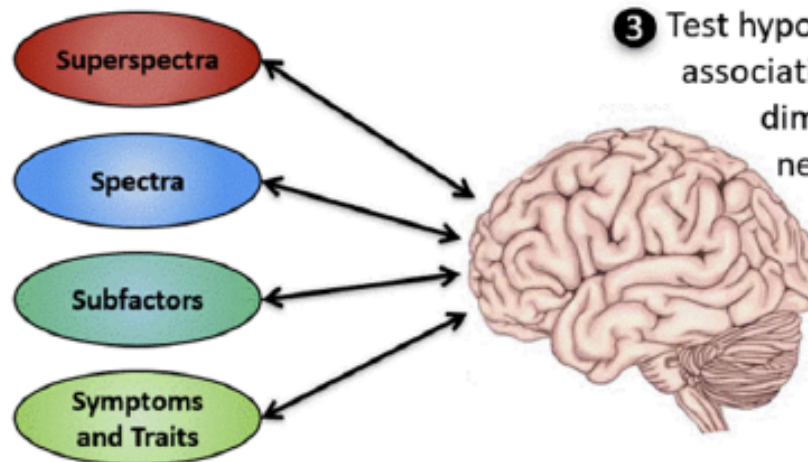
Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology



2 Assess in representative population, potentially oversampling from range of maximal clinical relevance.



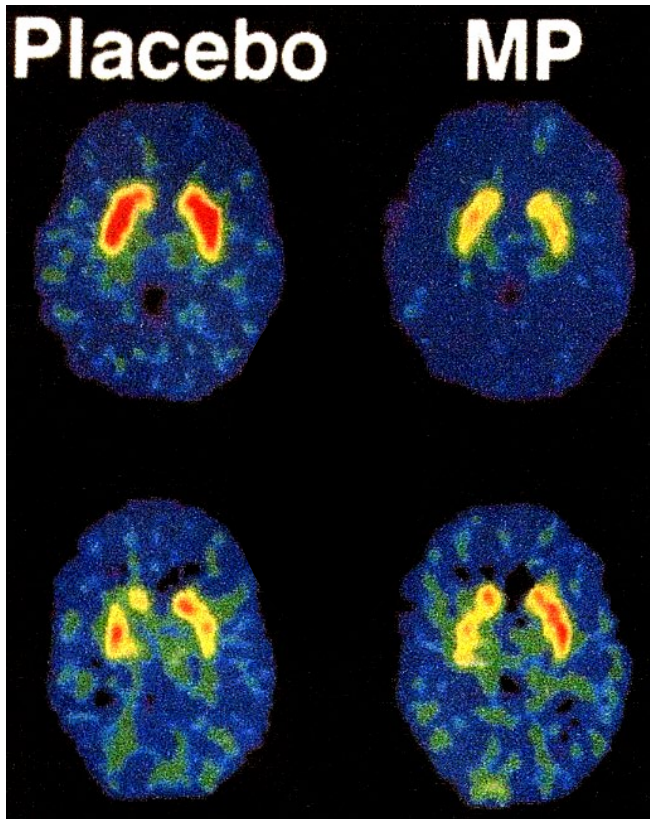
3 Test hypotheses about associations of HiTOP dimensions with neurobiological variables.



“Biological parameters ...linked to higher levels influence a wider range of related behaviors than those linked to lower levels.”

Current SUD

Drug-Induced Striatal DA Release



Healthy
controls

Cocaine
dependent

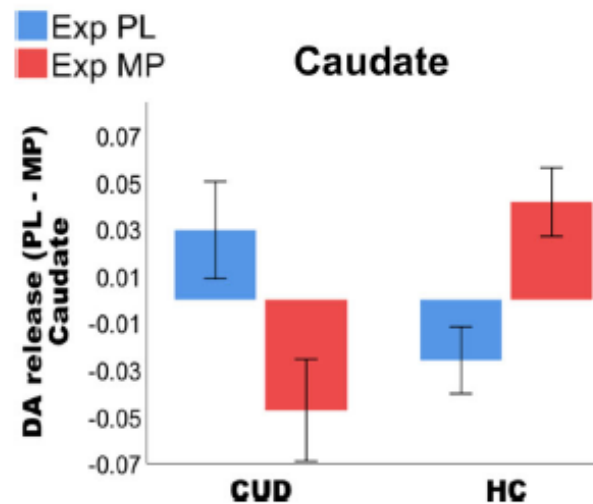
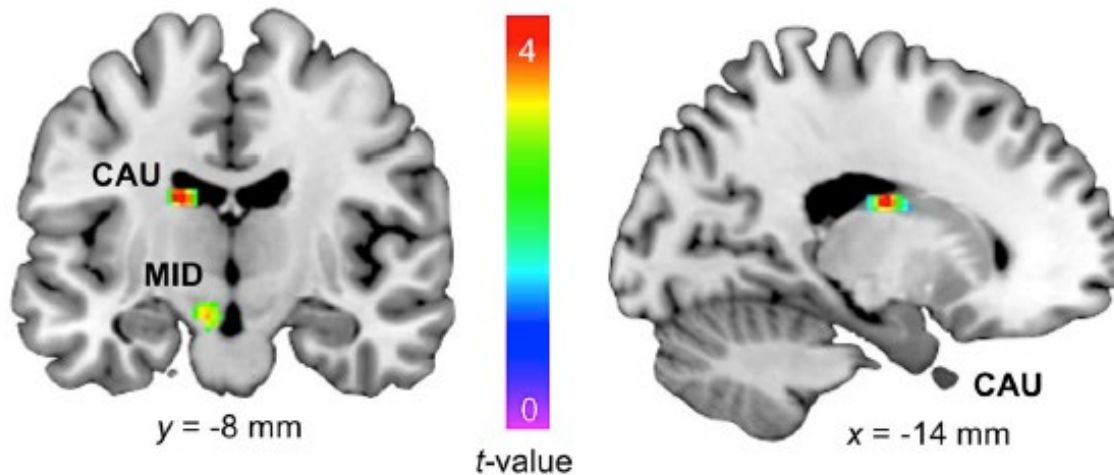
Addiction	Low DA Release	No diff / increased
Cocaine	5 studies	1 study
Alcohol	2 studies	1 study
Opiates	1 study	0 studies
Amphetamines	2 studies	0 studies
Cannabis	1 study	2 studies

Total:

11

4

Expectation Effects?



HC: Healthy control, n=23
CUD: Cocaine use disorder, n=23
MPH: 0.5 mg/kg iv

Conditioned Dopamine Release

