

NEUROPSYCHOLOGY OF ADDICTION: NEURAL MECHANISMS

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Abstract: This article examines the neuropsychological mechanisms underlying the development and maintenance of addiction as a chronic condition associated with changes in brain function. It describes the role of neuroplasticity and reward mechanisms in the consolidation of addictive behavior. Particular attention is paid to the reward system and dopaminergic pathways, as well as dysfunction of the prefrontal cortex, which leads to decreased self-control. The conclusion presents modern approaches to addiction treatment, including cognitive behavioral therapy, neuropsychological rehabilitation, and pharmacotherapy.

Keywords: dependence, addiction, neuropsychology, neuroplasticity, dopamine, reward system, prefrontal cortex, self-control, cognitive behavioral therapy.

Introduction

Adolescence Addiction is one of the most pressing issues in modern psychology and neuroscience. Addiction is a form of destructive behavior, expressed in the desire to escape reality by altering one's mental state. [1] Traditionally, addictive behavior has been viewed primarily as a consequence of weak willpower, personality traits, or unfavorable social conditions. However, modern research in neuropsychology and neurobiology has shown that addiction is associated with persistent changes in brain function, affecting the reward, motivation, self-control, and emotional regulation systems.

The increasing prevalence of both chemical (alcohol, nicotine, and drug addiction) and non-chemical (internet addiction, gambling addiction, and food addiction) addictions underscores the need for a comprehensive scientific approach to studying this phenomenon.

Methodology

The neuropsychology of addiction allows us to view addictive behavior as the result of disruptions in the neural mechanisms of learning, reinforcement, and decision-making.

Purpose of the study

An analysis of the main neuropsychological mechanisms of the formation and maintenance of addiction, as well as a consideration of the role of various brain structures in the development of addictive behavior.

Research results

In neuropsychology, addiction is viewed as a chronic condition associated with changes in the functioning of the central nervous system, leading to a compulsive pursuit of a specific stimulus despite the negative consequences. Unlike short-term pleasure or habit, addiction is characterized by a loss of control over behavior and a high risk of relapse.

It is common to distinguish between psychological and physiological components of addiction. Psychological addiction is caused by habits (smoking in a certain place, in a certain situation), that is, by internal behavioral stereotypes. Physiological addiction is linked to the body's metabolism, where the effect of nicotine on receptors

creates a feeling of pleasure, and cessation of smoking creates nicotine withdrawal. [2] From a neuropsychological perspective, both components are mediated by learning processes and neuroplasticity.

The development of addiction is largely determined by specific individual psychological factors and personality traits. Modern research identifies a number of predictors of addiction risk, among which key factors include high levels of anxiety, pronounced impulsivity (especially in planning), and avoidance of interpersonal contact.

Furthermore, the addictive personality is characterized by a pronounced disturbance in the need sphere. The main psychological traits predisposing to addiction include: an inability to make decisions without the advice of others and a willingness to shift responsibility to others; a poor tolerance for loneliness and a strong fear of rejection; increased vulnerability and acute susceptibility to even the slightest criticism or disapproval [3], [4].

The development of addiction is closely linked to reinforcement mechanisms. Repeated exposure to an addictive stimulus leads to the strengthening of certain neural connections, resulting in the brain "learning" to perceive this stimulus as a priority. Neuroplasticity is the ability of the nervous system to regenerate and form new connections in response to external or internal changes, to establish previously unexisting connections, and to activate previously inactive areas of the central nervous system. [5] Over time, alternative sources of reward lose their significance.

The brain's reward system plays a key role in the development of addiction. It includes a number of interconnected structures that support motivation and reinforce behavior. The central neurotransmitter of this system is dopamine, which is involved in reward anticipation and reinforcement-based learning [6]. Dopamine (3-hydroxytyramine, DA) is one of five biogenic amines, an endogenous catecholamine that exerts a variety of effects on various processes in the body: from regulating central nervous system (CNS) activity to maintaining blood pressure and glucose levels. [7]

Exposure to an addictive stimulus causes an increased release of dopamine, which the brain perceives as a signal of high significance. As a result, a strong association is formed between the stimulus and the sensation of reward. Constant overstimulation of the dopamine system leads to the development of tolerance. Tolerance is a state in which, with repeated exposure to an addictive stimulus (e.g., a substance), the body's response to it decreases, and an increasingly greater intensity or dose of exposure is required to achieve the same effect. [8] This contributes to the development of compulsive behavior and the maintenance of the addictive cycle. It is important to note that dopamine is involved not so much in generating a feeling of pleasure as in maintaining the motivational drive to repeat the behavior [9]. This explains why an addicted person can continue addictive behavior even in the absence of subjective pleasure.

The prefrontal cortex plays a key role in regulating executive functions such as self-control, inhibiting impulsive reactions, planning, and evaluating the consequences of behavior. Addiction is characterized by dysfunction of the prefrontal cortex, which reduces the ability to suppress compulsions and control addictive behavior [10]. As a result, motivational and emotional reactions begin to dominate rational decisions, which reinforces the cycle of addiction. [11] This explains the phenomenon in which a person recognizes the harm of addictive behavior but is unable to stop it. Impulsive reactions, mediated by subcortical structures, begin to dominate cognitive control. Formation and correction

From a neuropsychological point of view, addiction can be viewed as an imbalance between the motivation and self-regulation systems, in which "fast" emotional reactions prevail over "slow" conscious analysis [12].

Given the neuropsychological characteristics of addiction, modern approaches to therapy are aimed at restoring the balance between the brain's motivational and control systems. One of the most effective methods is cognitive behavioral therapy, which helps change patterns of thinking and behavior. Cognitive behavioral therapy is a common form of psychotherapy and is based on identifying patients' psychological problems (mental disorders manifested in thinking) followed by the process of modifying and eliminating illogical or inappropriate thoughts and beliefs [13], [14]. The key goal of this approach is to teach students to think correctly, analyze, and act more adaptively, effectively, and realistically in situations that cause difficulties, anxiety, and other negative feelings. Neuropsychological rehabilitation includes executive function training, self-regulation skills, and emotional control. In some cases, pharmacotherapy is used to correct neurotransmitter imbalances [15]. A comprehensive approach, considering both the neurobiological and psychological aspects of addiction, improves the effectiveness of the prevention and treatment of addictive disorders.

Conclusion

The neuropsychology of addiction views addictive behavior as the result of persistent changes in brain function, affecting the reward, self-control, and emotional regulation systems. Addiction is not a manifestation of personality weakness, but rather a complex neuropsychological phenomenon. Understanding the neural mechanisms of addiction is crucial for developing effective prevention and treatment methods. Further research in this area will contribute to a more humane and scientifically based approach to treating addictive disorders.

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