Index

AA see Alcoholics Anonymous
AAT see approach avoidance task
abstinence
adolescent drug users 321–4
brain changes 43–4
brain structure and functioning 322–4
importance of studying abstinence 40–1
marijuana 321–4
neuropsychological functioning 322
recovery following abstinence 321–4
response inhibition 40–4
vs. risk factors 42–3
working memory, effects on 63–4
ACC see anterior cingulate cortex
ACTH see adrenocorticotropic hormone
action–outcome associations, vs.
stimulus–response (S–R) associations 4
action-selection systems 151–9
decision making 151–9
deliberative action-selection systems 153–5
negotiating between systems 158–9
Pavlovian action-selection systems 155–6
procedural action-selection systems 156
reflexes 155
activation likelihood estimation (ALE),
drug-cue reactivity 199–200
addiction
biomarkers of addiction severity 488–91
consequences of the definition 151–2
defining 110–11, 151, 440–1
failure modes 163–4
addiction epigenetics 421–3
addiction prediction see predicting addiction outcomes
addiction vulnerabilities
adolescence 31–7
animal studies 34
causal relationships 34
longitudinal studies 35–7
research 34–7
response inhibition 31–7
risk factors 33
siblings studies 34–5
ADHD see attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder
adolescence, vulnerability to drug use 31–7
adolescent brain development 294–7
cognitive control processes 43, 296–7
gray matter changes 293–5
longitudinal studies 324–6
persistent smoking effects 299–301
reward processing 296–7
sexual dimorphism 295–6
smoking 293, 297–301
tobacco advertising 298–9
white matter changes 294–5
adolescent drug users 311–26
alcohol cue reactivity 320
alcohol expectancies 321
brain morphometry 313–14
brain volume 313–14
cannabis users 341–3
drug effects on adolescent brain function 316–18
drug effects on behavior and cognition 312, 324–6
drug effects on brain structure 313–16
family history of alcoholism 318–19
adolescent drug users (cont’d)
impulsivity 320
longitudinal studies 35–7, 324–6
predicting addiction outcomes 510, 518–19
recovery following abstinence 321–4
response to alcohol 321
risk factors 318–21
sensation seeking 319
adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) 242–5
alcohol
brain stimulation 369–75
cortical excitability 373–4
response inhibition 38
transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) 373–4
alcohol addiction
deep brain stimulation (DBS) 372–3
repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) 369–72
transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) 372
alcohol craving 219–32
behavioral measurements 223–5
cue-induced craving 222–9
dopamine functioning 221, 226–7
functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies 221–2
incentive sensitization theory of addiction 220–1
mesocorticolimbic brain areas 228–9
neural systems 227–9
neurotransmitter systems 226–7
positron emission tomography (PET) 222
psychobiological models of addiction 220–1
single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) 222
ventral tegmental area (VTA) 221
alcohol dependence
functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies 338–9
motivational interviewing (MI) 338–9
neuroimaging as a diagnostic tool in 232
prevalence 335
alcohol dependence relapse risk 229–32
functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies 230–1
positron emission tomography (PET) 231–2
structural measures 229
alcohol intake, predicting addiction outcomes 510–13
Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) 144
amplitude of low-frequency fluctuations (ALFF) 475
amygdala, stress and reward regulation 248–9
animal studies
addiction 6–7
appetitive processes role of insula 132–3
brain connectivity 492
contingency degradation 5–6
dorsolateral striatum (DLS) 6
habit behaviors 5–6
vs. human studies 7–10
insula 132–3
motivational processes role of insula 132–3
outcome devaluation 5–7
prefrontal cortex (PFC) 5–6
resting-state functional MRI (rsfMRI) 492
striatal dopamine 7
vulnerability to drug use 34
anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) 10
alcohol 38
control systems in addiction 136, 141, 142
insula 136, 141, 142
nicotine 37, 395–401
real-time functional magnetic resonance imaging (rtfMRI) 395–401
repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) 371–2
stress and reward regulation 247–8
stress-induced drug craving 252–5
approach avoidance task (AAT), behavioral measurement of craving 224–5
approach motivation 455
associative learning 3–4
attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) 81–2
attentional-control component, working memory 57–8
auditory cortex, drug-cue reactivity 179–80, 185–8
automatic reward seeking, vs. goal-directed reward seeking 138–42
automaticity, adaptive value 4
automatized action schemata
motor brain regions 183–4
smoking 183–4
background (tonic) craving 197, 199
balloon-analogue risk-taking task (BART) 82, 83
prospect theory 453–4
BE neuroeconomics 442–4
  delay discounting 447–50
  prospect theory 451–4
Bechara's somatic marker model 60–1, 62–3
behavioral disinhibition predicts problematic substance use 280
beta-delta discounting 446, 447–9
binge drinking
  functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies 340–1
  research 409–10, 416
biomarkers of addiction severity 488–91
blood oxygen level-dependent (BOLD) signal
  functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies 8, 91–2, 221–2
  real-time functional magnetic resonance imaging (rtfMRI) 395–8
  resting-state functional MRI (rsfMRI) 473–4
brain development, adolescent see adolescent brain development
brain function
  abstinence 322–4
  drug effects on adolescent 316–18, 322–4
brain stimulation 357–82
  addiction and 359–64
  alcohol 369–75
  cannabis 367–9
  cocaine 364–6
  deep brain stimulation (DBS) 360, 362
future research applications 381
MDMA/Ecstasy 366–7
mediating mechanisms 363–4
nicotine 375–80
safety 362–3
  techniques 359–60
transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) 360, 361–2
transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) 360–1
brain structure
  abstinence 322–4
  drug effects on adolescent 313–16, 322–4
Broca's area (posterior frontal cortex), working memory 58–9
cannabis
  see also marijuana
  brain stimulation 367–9
  cortical excitability 368
predicting addiction outcomes 509–10, 511–12
transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) 367–8
causal relationships
  vulnerability to drug use 34
CBCST see cognitive behavioral coping skills therapy
CBT see cognitive bias-modification therapy
CD see conduct disorder
change talk (CT) 336–45
  vs. sustain talk (ST) 345–6
cocaine
  abstinence 41–2
  brain stimulation 364–6
  cortical excitability 365–6
  predicting addiction outcomes 509–10, 511–12
  repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) 364–5
  response inhibition 39, 41–2
cognitive behavioral coping skills therapy (CBCST) 144–5
cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), predicting addiction outcomes 505
cognitive bias-modification training (CBM) behavioral measurement of craving 225
  neural alcohol-cue reactivity 232
cognitive control processes, adolescent brain development 43, 296–7
cognitive impairment 33
  cognitive reinterpretation of potential options, decision making 163
cold-pressor task (CPT) 19
Combined Pharmacotherapies and Behavioral Interventions for Alcohol Dependence (COMBINE) study 407
computational modeling
  goal-directed behaviors 11–13
  habit behaviors 11–13
  conduct disorder (CD) 81–2
contingency degradation, animal studies 5–6
cortical control systems in addiction
  anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) 136, 141, 142
  insula 135–7
  research 413–14
Index

counting span (CSPAN)
  working memory 57–8
CPT see cold-pressor task
craving 195–207
  see also alcohol craving; stress-induced
  drug craving
  behavioral measurements 223–5
  brain regions associated with craving 200
  clinical studies 196
  cue-induced craving 197–9
  defining 195, 240
  drug use 195–7, 240–1
  ecological momentary assessment (EMA)
  studies 196–7
  neurobiology 199–201
  neuroimaging 199–200
  neurotransmitter systems 226–7
  real-time functional magnetic resonance
  imaging (rtfMRI) 392–3
  regulation 200–6
  regulation of craving (ROC) task 203–6
tonic (background) craving 197, 199
  craving-related effects, drug effects on
  working memory 65
  crossmodal processes
  drug-cue reactivity 185–8
  CSPAN see counting span
  CT see change talk
cue-induced craving 197–9
  see also drug-cue processing in addiction;
  drug-cue reactivity
  alcohol craving 222–9
  smoking 197–9
‘curable’ condition, addiction as a 43–4

DBD see disruptive behavior disorders
DBS see deep brain stimulation
deaths, drug-related 293, 335, 407
decision making 151–65
  action-selection systems 151–9
  approach motivation 455
  cognitive reinterpretation of potential
  options 163
  computational failure modes 160–1
  contingency management 162–3
  drug effects on adolescents 317
  failure modes 159–64
  future directions 163–4
  goal and motivation system 156–7
  input 156–8
  machineries 153–9
  negotiating between systems 158–9
  perception 157–8
  physical failure modes 159–60
  premorbid deviation in key neurological
  systems 273–4
  reference-dependent 454–7
  support systems 151–2
  withdrawal system 456–7
  deep brain stimulation (DBS) 360, 362
  alcohol addiction 372–3
  nicotine addiction 379
delay discounting
  and addiction 446–50
  BE neuroeconomics 447–50
  beta-delta discounting 446, 447–9
  failure modes 161–2
  irrational 444–6
  deliberative action-selection systems 153–5
diachronic conflict
  vs. synchronic conflict 442, 453
diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) 314–16
disruptive behavior disorders (DBD) 81–2
DLPFC see dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
DLS see dorsolateral striatum
dopamine functioning
  alcohol craving 221, 226–7
  role in addiction 110–11
  value/reward prediction error 159
  ventral tegmental area (VTA) 221
  working memory 66–7
dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) 6,
  11, 13–14
  goal-directed behaviors 142
  insula 141
  regulation of craving (ROC) task 200,
  204–6
  stress and reward circuit 249–50
  stress and reward regulation 246–7
  working memory 59–60, 61
dorsolateral striatum (DLS), animal
  studies 6
drug-cue processing in addiction
  striatum volume 113–14
  value circuit 113–14
  ventromedial prefrontal cortex
  (VMPFC) 113–14
drug-cue reactivity
  activation likelihood estimation
  (ALE) 199–200
  crossmodal processes 185–8
  motor brain regions 181–4, 185–8
  multisensory processes 185–8
  positron emission tomography (PET) 181
  sensory brain regions 176–81, 185–8
  visuomotor brain regions 185–8
drug effects
adolescent behavior and cognition 312, 324–6
adolescent brain function 316–18
adolescent brain structure 313–16
DTI see diffusion tensor imaging

echo planar imaging (EPI) 473–4
ecological momentary assessment (EMA) studies
  craving and drug use 196–7
  craving regulation 202–3
  predictive ability 241
Ecstasy see MDMA/Ecstasy
EMA see ecological momentary assessment studies
endophenotypes for addiction 450–1
EPI see echo planar imaging
epigenetics, addiction 421–3
executive functioning, premorbid deviation
  in key neurological systems 274–5

Fagerström test for nicotine dependence (FTND) 394, 398, 489–90
failure modes 159–64
  addiction 163–4
  bypassing failure modes 162–3
  cognitive reinterpretation of potential options 163
  computational failure modes 160–1
  contingency management 162–3
  decision making 159–64
  delay discounting 161–2
  fixing failure modes 161–2
  future directions 163–4
  physical failure modes 159–60
family history of alcoholism, adolescent drug users 318–19
fMRI studies see functional magnetic resonance imaging studies
food intake, predicting addiction outcomes 513–16
FTND see Fagerström test for nicotine dependence
functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies 7, 9–13
  see also neuroimaging; real-time functional magnetic resonance imaging; resting-state functional MRI (rsfMRI)
alcohol craving 221–2
alcohol dependence 338–9
alcohol dependence relapse risk 230–1
auditory cortex 179–80
automatized action schemata 183–4
binge drinking 340–1
blood oxygen level-dependent (BOLD) signal 8, 91–2, 221–2
cannabis users 341–3
craving 199–200
disadvantage 222
goal-directed behaviors/habit-based behaviors, transition 10–11
interprettive caveats 93–6
mirror neuron system 184
motivational interviewing (MI) 338–43, 345–7
multisensory processes 185–6
reward processing alterations 88–93
somatosensory cortex 178
sources of variability 93–6
stress-induced drug craving 252
visual cortex 177–8
visuomotor brain regions 185
functional tasks, research 412–13
future directions
  addiction epigenetics 421–3
  decision making 163–4
  failure modes 163–4
  motivational theories of addiction 96–8
  neurological risk factors for problematic substance use 281–3
  predicting addiction outcomes 519–20
  real-time functional magnetic resonance imaging (rtfMRI) 401
  research 421–3
  resting-state functional MRI (rsfMRI) 491–2
  working memory training 70
future research applications
  brain stimulation 381
  transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) 381
genetic studies
  addiction epigenetics 421–3
  endophenotypes for addiction 450–1
  integrating genetics and neuroimaging 407–24
  neuroeconomics 450–1
genetic variation, research 408, 415–20
goal and motivation system, decision making 156–7
goal-directed behaviors 10–15
  computational modeling 11–13
  vs. habitual responding 5–6
  pharmacology 13–15
  transition to habit-based behaviors 10–11
goal-directed reward seeking, vs. automatic reward seeking 138–42
habit behaviors 10–15
animal studies 5–6
computational modeling 11–13
pharmacology 13–15
transition from goal-directed behaviors 10–11
habit-learning studies 17–19
habit system 459–61
habitual responding 19–21
vs. goal-directed actions 5–6
intermediate phenotype approach 19–21
HDACis see histone deacetylase inhibitors
health messaging, predicting addiction outcomes 507
histone deacetylase inhibitors (HDACis) 423
HPA axis see hypothalamic pituitary adrenal axis
human studies 7–15
addiction 15–16
vs. animal studies 7–10
goal-directed behaviors transition to habit-based behaviors 10–11
habit-learning studies 17–19
stress studies 17–19
hypothalamic pituitary adrenal (HPA) axis stress-induced drug craving 241–5, 247, 249
ICA see independent component analysis
ICNs see intrinsic connectivity networks
IGT see Iowa gambling task
IH see impulsivity hypothesis
impaired response inhibition and salience attribution (iRISA) model 110
implicit measures, behavioral measurement of craving 223–5
impulse control processes, insula functions 135–7
impulsivity hypothesis (IH) 81, 84
incentive sensitization theory of addiction 220–1
independent component analysis (ICA), resting-state functional MRI (rsfMRI) 474–5
inhibitory control 29–31
drug effects on adolescents 317
insula 128–45
animal studies 132–3
anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) 136, 141, 142
appetitive processes role 131–3
clinical implications, insula damage 143–5
control systems in addiction 135–7
damage implications 128, 129–30, 143–5
drug craving 137–42
drug seeking 137–42
functions 140–2
genes effects 131–2
goal-directed reward seeking vs. automatic reward seeking 138–42
impulse control processes 135–7
interoceptive effects of addictive drugs 133–5
lesions effects on smoking behavior 129–30
motivational processes role 131–3
role in addiction 140–2
roles 143–5
intermediate phenotype approach, habitual responding 19–21
interoceptive effects of addictive drugs 133–5
interoceptive processing, drug effects on adolescents 318
intervention opportunities, smoking 301–2
intrinsic connectivity networks (ICNs)
resting-state functional MRI (rsfMRI) 480–2
Iowa gambling task (IGT) 82–3, 457
Bechara’s somatic marker model 60
prospect theory 453–4
iRISA model see impaired response inhibition and salience attribution model
irrational delay discounting 444–6
large-scale network interactions
network connectivity 480–91
repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) 492
resting-state functional MRI (rsfMRI) 475–6, 480–91
learning and memory, premorbid deviation in key neurological systems 275–6
long-term memory (LTM) 55–6, 57
longitudinal studies
adolescent brain development 324–6
adolescent drug use 35–7
logistical challenges 36–7
vulnerability to drug use 35–7
magnetoencephalography (MEG) evaluation, adult substance users 344–5, 345–7
maladaptive learning 3–4
marijuana see also cannabis
abstinence 321–4
adolescent use 32, 312, 314–18
response inhibition 38–9
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Markov task</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBT see mindfulness-based treatments</td>
<td>for addiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMA/Ecstasy</td>
<td>366–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brain stimulation</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>predicting addiction outcomes</td>
<td>509–10, 511–12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>response inhibition</td>
<td>39–40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medial prefrontal cortex (MPC), stress and reward regulation</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEG evaluation see magnetoencephalography evaluation</td>
<td>memory see long-term memory (LTM); short-term memory (STM); working memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memory and learning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>premorbid deviation in key neurological systems</td>
<td>275–6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mesocorticolimbic brain areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alcohol craving</td>
<td>228–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neurobiology of addiction</td>
<td>358–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>methamphetamine see MDMA/Ecstasy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI see motivational interviewing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MID task see monetary incentive delay task</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mindfulness-based treatments for addiction</td>
<td>(MBT) 202, 206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror neuron system</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monetary incentive delay (MID)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>task</td>
<td>87–93, 458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value circuit</td>
<td>114–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motivation in addiction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goal and motivation system</td>
<td>156–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neuroimaging</td>
<td>85–8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potent but inconsistent motivations/behaviors</td>
<td>440–2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motivational interviewing (MI)</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alcohol dependence</td>
<td>338–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binge drinking</td>
<td>340–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies</td>
<td>340–3, 345–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magnetoencephalography (MEG) evaluation</td>
<td>344–5, 345–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translational model</td>
<td>347–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motivational theories of addiction</td>
<td>80–5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>behavioral evidence</td>
<td>81–4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chronic substance use</td>
<td>84–5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disruptive behavior disorders (DBD)</td>
<td>81–2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies</td>
<td>88–96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future directions</td>
<td>96–8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impulsivity hypothesis (IH)</td>
<td>81, 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neuroimaging</td>
<td>85–8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reward-deficiency syndrome (RDS)</td>
<td>80–1, 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motor brain regions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>automatized action schemata</td>
<td>183–4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drug-cue reactivity</td>
<td>181–4, 185–8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror neuron system</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motor processes in addiction</td>
<td>181–3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motor processes in addiction</td>
<td>181–3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC see medial prefrontal cortex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multisensory processes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drug-cue reactivity</td>
<td>185–8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smoking</td>
<td>185–6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAcc see nucleus accumbens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network connectivity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control network</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intrinsic connectivity networks (ICNs)</td>
<td>480–2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large-scale network interactions</td>
<td>480–91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>research</td>
<td>414–15, 417–20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resting-state functional MRI</td>
<td>(rsfMRI) 475–6, 480–91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neural activity, stress-induced drug craving</td>
<td>251–5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neural circuits, stress and reward regulation</td>
<td>246–50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neural systems, alcohol craving</td>
<td>227–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neurobiological abnormalities, substance abuse and dependence</td>
<td>457–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neurobiology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addiction</td>
<td>358–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>craving</td>
<td>199–201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>response inhibition</td>
<td>30–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neuroeconomics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE neuroeconomics</td>
<td>442–4, 447–50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genetic studies</td>
<td>450–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recovery</td>
<td>461–2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reference-dependent decision making</td>
<td>454–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reinforcement learning (RL)</td>
<td>459–61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neuroimaging</td>
<td>175–6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see also functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies; positron emission tomography (PET)</td>
<td>cost 505–6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>craving</td>
<td>199–200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as a diagnostic tool in alcohol dependence</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motivation in addiction</td>
<td>85–8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-drug rewards/cues</td>
<td>86–8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>predicting addiction outcomes</td>
<td>503–20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>research</td>
<td>407–24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Index

neurological endophenotypes 276–80
brain structure and functioning 278–9
links 279–80
P300 277–8
resting-state brain activity 278
neurological risk factors for problematic substance use 269–83
behavioral disinhibition predicts problematic substance use 280
future directions 281–3
identifying risk 272
neurological endophenotypes 276–80
neurological systems 271
premorbid deviation in key neurological systems 273–6
reward processing 273–4
neurotransmitter systems, alcohol craving 226–7
nicotine
see also smoking
anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) 395–401
brain stimulation 375–80
cortical excitability 380
response inhibition 37–8
nicotine addiction
deep brain stimulation (DBS) 379
relapse risk 399–400
repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) 376–8
transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) 378–9
non-drug reward processing in addiction, value circuit 114–17
nucleus accumbens (NAcc), stress and reward regulation 248–50

obsessive–compulsive disorder (OCD) 19–20
ODD see oppositional defiant disorder
OFC activity see orbitofrontal cortex activity
operation span (OSPA)
working memory 57–8
oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) 81–2
orbitofrontal cortex (OFC) activity 8
stress and reward circuit 249–50
stress and reward regulation 247
OSPA see operation span
outcome devaluation, animal studies 5–7
Pavlovian action-selection systems 155–6
perception, decision making 157–8
PET see positron emission tomography

PFC see prefrontal cortex
positive reinforcement 4
positron emission tomography (PET)
alcohol craving 222
alcohol dependence relapse risk 231–2
Alcohol craving 199–200
drug-cue reactivity 181
motivational theories of addiction 85
visual cortex 178
posterior frontal cortex (Broca’s area), working memory 58–9
predicting addiction outcomes 503–20
adolescent drug users 510, 518–19
alcohol intake 510–13
cannabis 509–10, 511–12
cocaine 509–10, 511–12
cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) 505
 cortical vs. subcortical brain systems 516–17
empirical examples 506–16
food intake 513–16
future directions 519–20
health messaging 507
illicit drugs 509–10, 511–12
MDMA/Ecstasy 509–10, 511–12
neuroimaging 503–20
nicotine and tobacco 506–9
pediatric vs. adult populations 518–19
primary prediction 504
reactivity 517–18
regulation 517–18
response inhibition 506–7, 508
secondary prediction 504–5
prefrontal cortex (PFC), animal studies 5–6
prefrontal–limbic–striatal circuits
addiction-related dysfunction 250–5
drug craving 250–5
stress 250–5
procedural action-selection systems 156
prospect theory
balloon-analogue risk-taking task (BART) 453–4
BE neuroeconomics 451–4
diachronic conflict, vs. synchronic conflict 453
Iowa gambling task (IGT) 453–4
psychobiological models of addiction 220–1
RDS see reward-deficiency syndrome
reading span (RSPAN), working memory 57–8
real-time functional magnetic resonance imaging (rtfMRI) 390–401
reward-deficiency syndrome (RDS) 80–1, 84
reward network, research 417–20
reward pathway dysfunction, research 410–11
reward processing
adolescent brain development 296–7
drug effects on adolescents 317
neurological risk factors for problematic substance use 273–4
non-drug reward processing in addiction 114–17
premorbid deviation in key neurological systems 273–4
smoking 90–3
reward processing alterations, functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies 88–93
reward/value prediction error, dopamine functioning 159
risk factors
see also neurological risk factors for problematic substance use
vs. abstinence 42–3
adolescent drug users 318–21
alcohol cue reactivity 320
alcohol dependence relapse risk 229–32
alcohol expectancies 321
family history of alcoholism 318–19
impulsivity 320
nicotine addiction relapse risk 399–400
response to alcohol 321
sensation seeking 319
stress response relapse risk 244–5
vulnerability to drug use 33
RL see reinforcement learning
ROC see regulation of craving task
rsFC see resting-state functional connectivity
rsfMRI see resting-state functional MRI
RSPAN see reading span
rtfMRI see real-time functional magnetic resonance imaging
rTMS see repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation
S–R associations see stimulus–response associations
SECPT see socially evaluated cold-pressor test
self-reports, behavioral measurement of craving 223
sensory brain regions 176–81
auditory cortex 179–80
drug-cue reactivity 180–1, 185–8
smoking 180–1
somatosensory cortex 178–9
visual cortex 177–8, 180–1
sexual dimorphism
adolescent brain development 295–6
brain morphometry 313–14
brain volume 313–14
smoking 295
short-term memory (STM) 55–6
siblings studies, vulnerability to drug use 34–5
single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT), alcohol craving 222
slips-of-action test 10
smoking
see also nicotine
adolescent brain development 293, 297–301
automatized action schemata 183–4
cue-induced craving 197–9
human addiction studies 15
insula lesions effects 129–30
intervention opportunities 301–2
mirror neuron system 184
regulation of craving 201–6
regulation of craving (ROC) task 204–6
reward processing 90–3
sensory brain regions 180–1
sexual dimorphism 295
stress-induced drug craving 243
visuomotor brain regions 185
working memory 63–5, 68–9
socially evaluated cold-pressor test (SECPT) 17
somatosensory cortex, drug-cue reactivity 178–9, 185–8
SPECT see single photon emission computed tomography
SSACT see stop-signal alcohol-cue task
SSRT see stop-signal reaction time
ST see sustain talk
stimulus–response (S–R) associations vs. action–outcome associations 4
human studies 9
stop-signal alcohol-cue task (SSACT) 413–14
stop-signal reaction time (SSRT), response inhibition 30–1
stop-signal task (SST) 411–12
stress
drug craving component 245–6
prefrontal–limbic–striatal circuits 250–5
stress and reward regulation 246–50
  amygdala 248–9
  anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) 247–8
dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
d (DLPFC) 246–7, 249–50
  medial prefrontal cortex (MPC) 247
  neural circuits 246–50
  nucleus accumbens (NAcc) 248–50
  orbitofrontal cortex (OFC) 247, 249–50
  stress and reward circuit 249–50
stress-induced drug craving 240–55
  anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) 252–5
  functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies 252
  hypothalamic pituitary adrenal (HPA) axis 241–5, 247, 249
  neural activity 251–5
  sex differences 252
  smoking 243
  ventromedial prefrontal cortex (VMPFC) 252–5
stress response 242–5
  adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) 242–5
  chronic stress response 242–3
  modeling 243–4
  relapse risk 244–5
  stress studies 17–19
striatal dopamine, animal studies 7
striatum
  value-circuit disturbances in addiction 117–19
  striatum volume 112–14
  structural imaging, research 414–15, 421
  substance use disorder (SUD) 16
sustain talk (ST) 336, 338–45
  vs. change talk (CT) 345–6
  synchronic conflict
  vs. diachronic conflict 442, 453
tDCS see transcranial direct current stimulation
temporal difference reinforcement learning (TDRL) 460
theories of addiction
  Bechara’s somatic marker model 60–1, 62–3
  Tiffany’s cognitive-processing model 61–3
  working memory 60–3
  Tiffany’s cognitive-processing model 61–3
  TMS see transcranial magnetic stimulation
tobacco advertising, adolescent brain development 298–9
tonic (background) craving 197, 199
transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) 360, 361–2
  alcohol addiction 372
  cannabis 367–8
  nicotine addiction 378–9
  safety 362–3
  transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) 13–14, 87, 360–1
  alcohol 373–4
  future research applications 381
  safety 362–3
  translational model, motivational interviewing (MI) 347–9
  Trier Social Stress Test (TSST) 17
value circuit 109–20
disturbances treatment 117–19
drug-cue processing in addiction 113–14
  effects of addiction 111–13
  monetary incentive delay (MID) task 114–15
  non-drug reward processing in addiction 114–17
  ventromedial prefrontal cortex (VMPFC) 109–17
value-driven attentional capture 83–4
value/reward prediction error, dopamine functioning 159
ventral tegmental area (VTA), dopamine functioning 221
ventrolateral prefrontal cortex (VLPFC)
  goal-directed behaviors 142
  insula 141
  regulation of craving (ROC) task 200, 204–6
  working memory 59
ventromedial prefrontal cortex (VMPFC)
  Bechara’s somatic marker model 61
  drug-cue processing in addiction 113–14
  non-drug reward processing in addiction 114–17
  stress-induced drug craving 252–5
  striatum volume 113–14
  value circuit 109–17
  value-circuit disturbances in addiction 118–19
verbal learning
  drug effects on adolescents 316–17
visual cortex, drug-cue reactivity 177–8, 180–1, 185–8
visuomotor brain regions
  drug-cue reactivity 185–8
  smoking 185
VLPFC see ventrolateral prefrontal cortex
VMPFC see ventromedial prefrontal cortex
VTA see ventral tegmental area
vulnerabilities, drug use/addiction see
  addiction vulnerabilities
withdrawal system 456–7
working memory 55–70
  attentional-control component 57–8
  brain systems 58–60
  counting span (CSPAN) 57–8
  dopamine functioning 66–7
  dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
    (DLPFC) 59–60
  drug effects 63–7
drug effects on adolescents 316
  function 57–8
  future directions for training 70
  long-term memory (LTM) 55–6, 57
  operation span (OSPAN) 57–8
  posterior frontal cortex (Broca’s area) 58–9
  reading span (RSPAN) 57–8
  short-term memory (STM) 55–6
  smoking 63–5, 68–9
  structure 56–7
  theoretical development 55–6
  theories of addiction 60–3
  training 67–70
ventrolateral prefrontal cortex
  (VLPFC) 59