

Some statistics on substance abuse

- Approximately 40 million (1 in 7) persons in the United States ages 12 and older have a substance abuse problem. This is more than the number of Americans with heart conditions (27 million), diabetes (26 million), and cancer (19 million).
- Only 10% of Americans who have an addiction receive any kind of treatment.
- Drug overdose deaths have more than tripled since 1990.
- From 1999 to 2017, more than 700,000 Americans died from overdosing on a drug.
- Alcohol and drug addiction cost the U.S. economy over \$600 billion every year.
- In 2017, 34.2 million Americans committed DUI's, 21.4 million under the influence of alcohol and 12.8 million under the influence of drugs.
- About 20% of Americans who have depression or an anxiety disorder also have a substance use disorder.
- More than 90% of people who have an addiction started to drink alcohol or use drugs before they were 18 years old.
- Americans between the ages of 18 and 25 are most likely to use addictive drugs.

Isaiah 58

- To undo heavy burdens
- To let the oppressed go free
- To break every yoke
- To share with the hungry
- To bring the ones cast out into our homes
- To clothe the naked
- To take away the pointing finger
- To satisfy the afflicted soul

THE DAMAGE THAT STIMULANTS DO TO THE BRAIN

including Meth, Cocaine, and Ecstasy

1 THE HIPPOCAMPUS:

Damage to the hippocampus can lead to loss of existing memories or the inability to create new long term memories.

2 THE STRIATUM:

Damage to the striatum often leads to damage starting, stopping, or sustaining voluntary movement.

3 PARIETAL CORTEX:

Stimulants cause damage the parietal cortex, which can lead to damage to depth perception and general vision problems.

4 FRONTAL/PREFRONTAL CORTEX:

When there is damage to the frontal or prefrontal cortex, problem solving skills, morals, inhibition, and limit empathy.

5 BASAL GANGLIA:

Drug use triggers the release of huge amounts of dopamine, dulling the brain's natural rewards system and creating a huge craving for drugs.

6 LIMBIC SYSTEM:

The limbic system controls basic emotions and drive including anger, hunger, care for offspring, and sex. Damage can lead to a loss of control over emotions and drive.

7 CEREBELLUM:

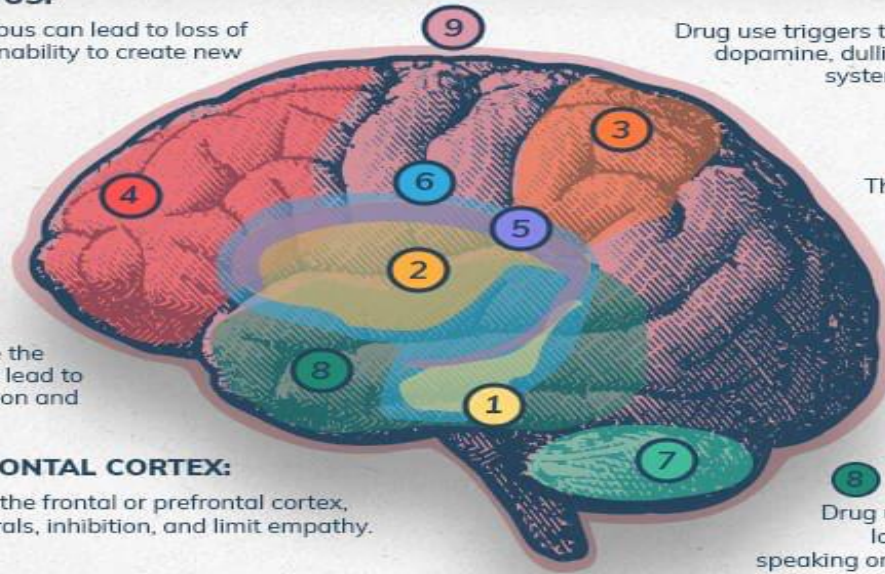
Damage to the cerebellum can lead to motor control issues.

8 LEFT TEMPORAL LOBE:

Drug use damages the left temporal lobe which can lead to difficulty speaking or understanding words, as well as auditory hallucinations.

9 DENDRITE & RECEPTOR DAMAGE:

Dendrites and receptors connect different areas of the brain to each other. Damage to these receptors keeps different areas from communicating with each other effectively, causing general damage.



THE DAMAGE THAT DEPRESSANTS DO TO THE BRAIN

including Heroin, Prescription Opioids, and Benzos

1 PARIETAL CORTEX:

Depressants cause damage the parietal cortex, which can lead to damage to depth perception and general vision problems.

2 THE HIPPOCAMPUS:

Damage to the hippocampus can lead to loss of existing memories or the inability to create new long term memories.

3 DENDRITE & RECEPTOR DAMAGE:

Dendrites and receptors connect different areas of the brain to each other. Damage to these receptors keeps different areas from communicating with each other effectively, causing general damage.

4 FRONTAL/PREFRONTAL CORTEX:

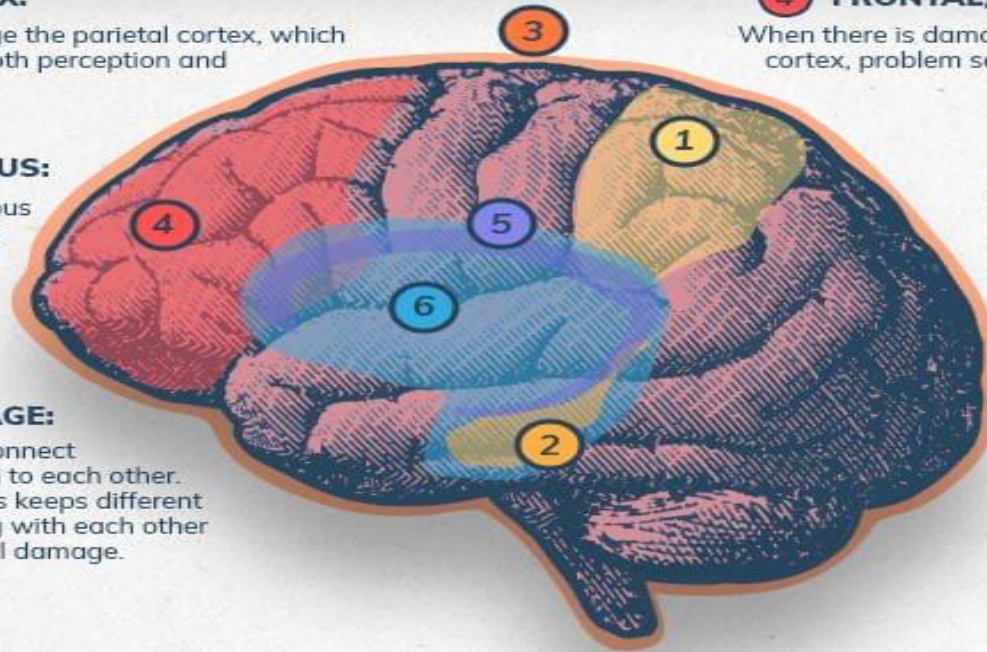
When there is damage to the frontal or prefrontal cortex, problem solving skills, morals, inhibition, and limit empathy.

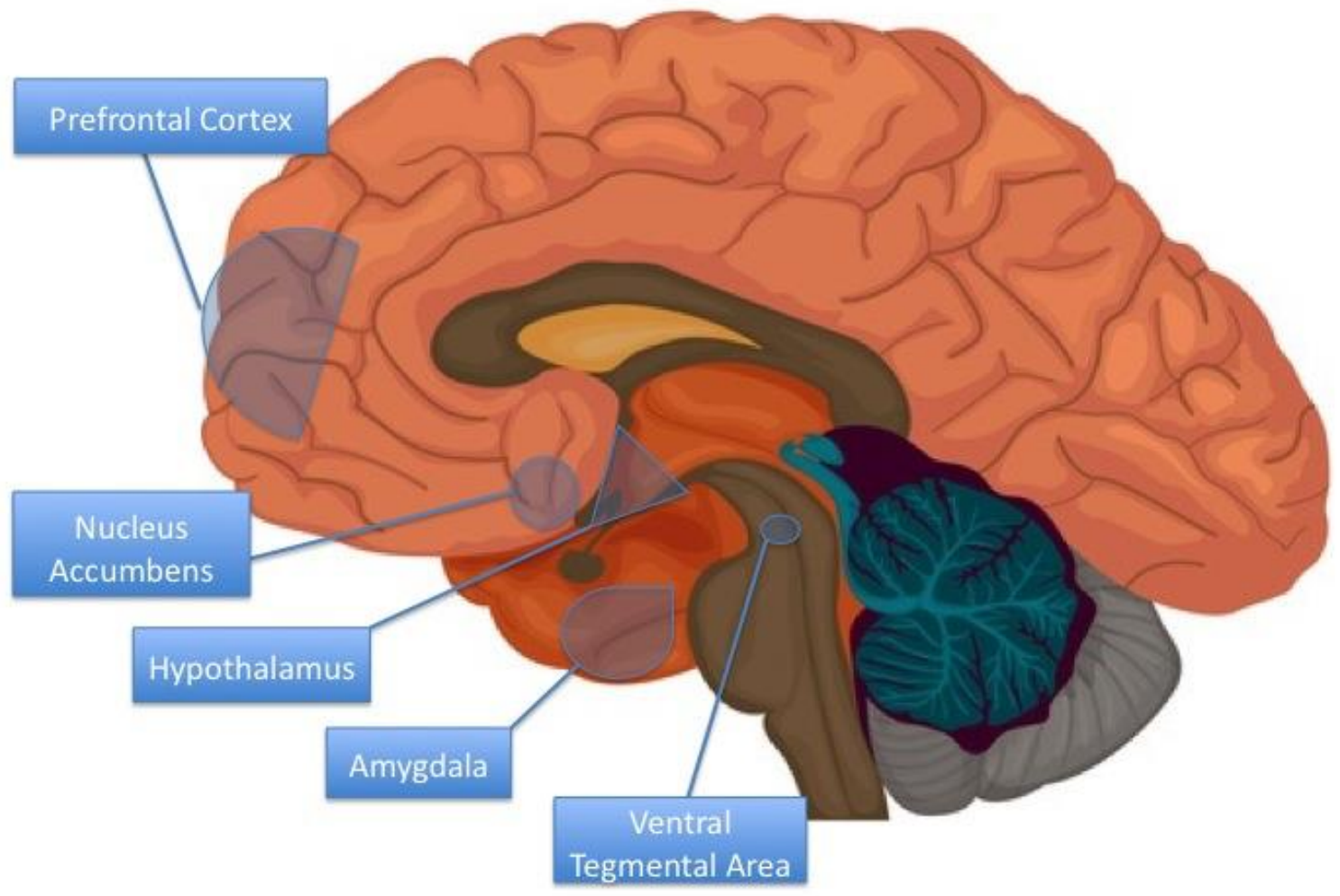
5 BASAL GANGLIA:

Damage to the striatum often leads to damage starting, stopping, or sustaining voluntary movement.

6 LIMBIC SYSTEM:

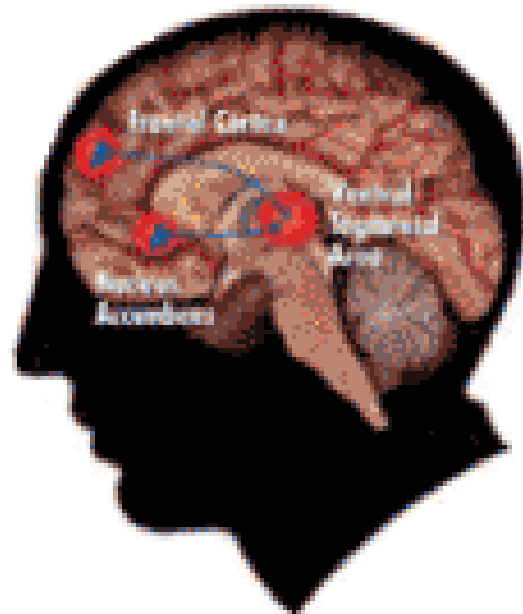
Drug use triggers the release of huge amounts of dopamine, dulling the brain's natural rewards system and creating a huge craving for drugs





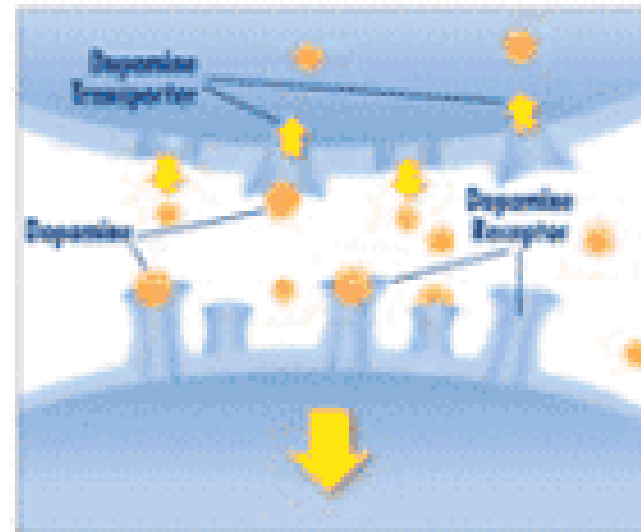
ALL DRUGS OF ABUSE TARGET THE BRAIN'S PLEASURE CENTER

Brain reward (dopamine) pathways



These brain circuits are important for natural rewards such as food, music, and art.

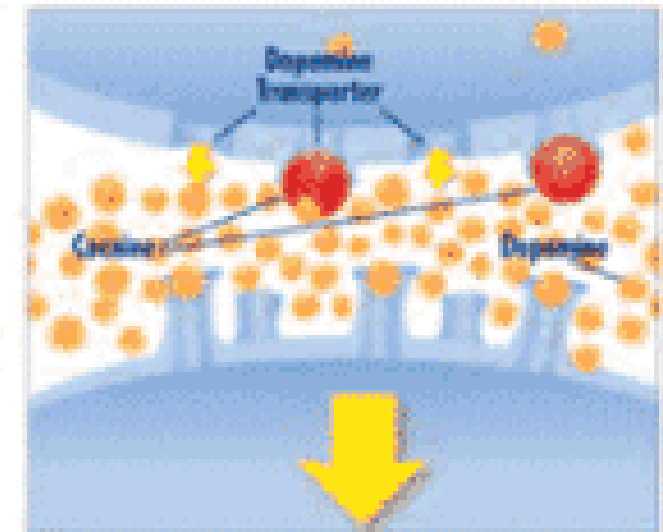
All drugs of abuse increase dopamine



FOOD

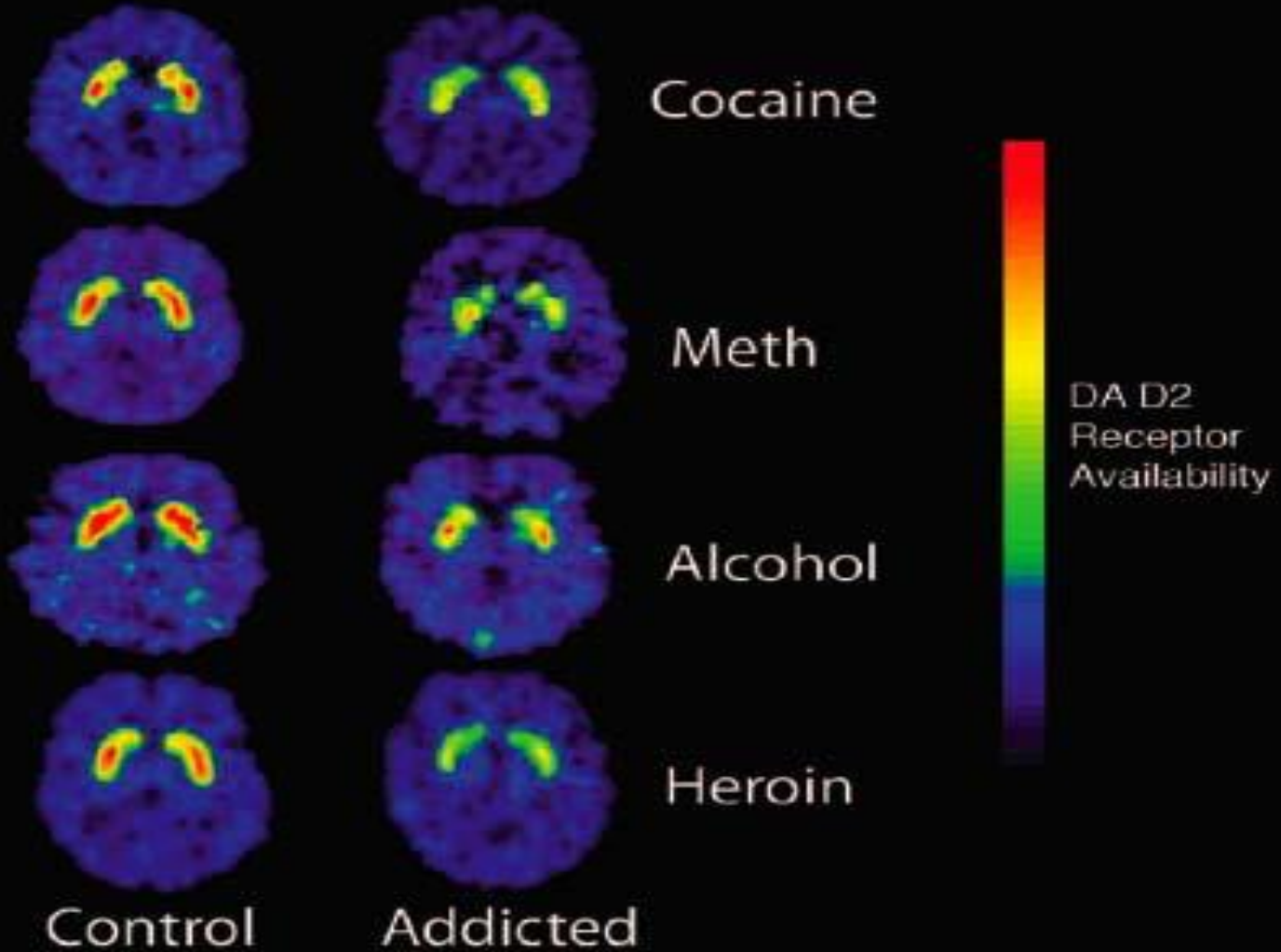
Typically, dopamine increases in response to natural rewards such as food.

When cocaine is taken, dopamine increases are exaggerated, and communication is altered.

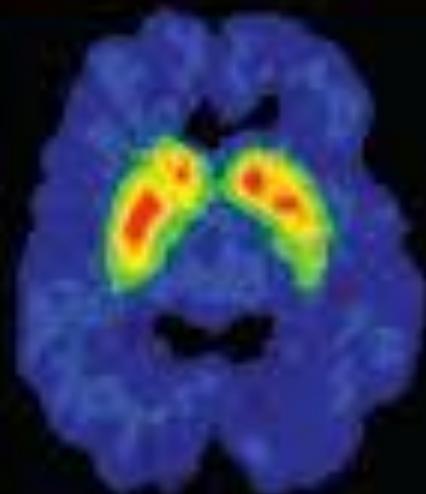


COCAINE

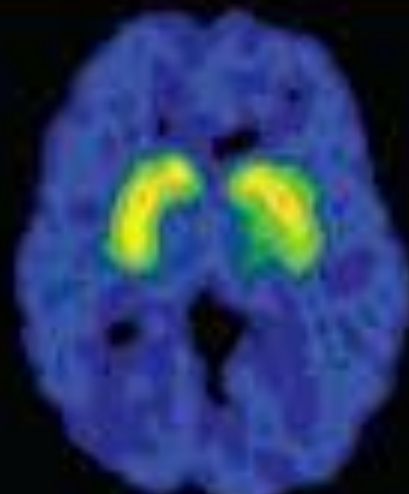
Dopamine D2 Receptors Are Lower in Addiction



BRAIN RECOVERY WITH PROLONGED ABSTINENCE

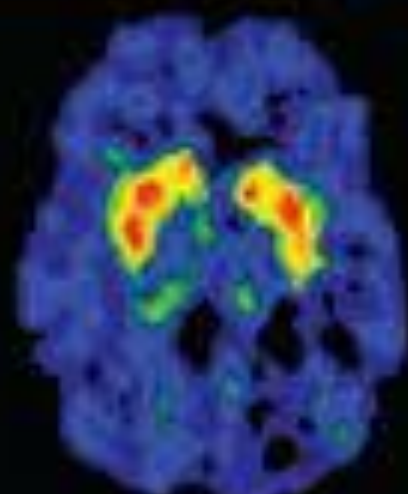


HEALTHY
CONTROL



PATIENT WITH METHAMPHETAMINE
USE DISORDER

1 MONTH OF
ABSTINENCE



14 MONTHS OF
ABSTINENCE