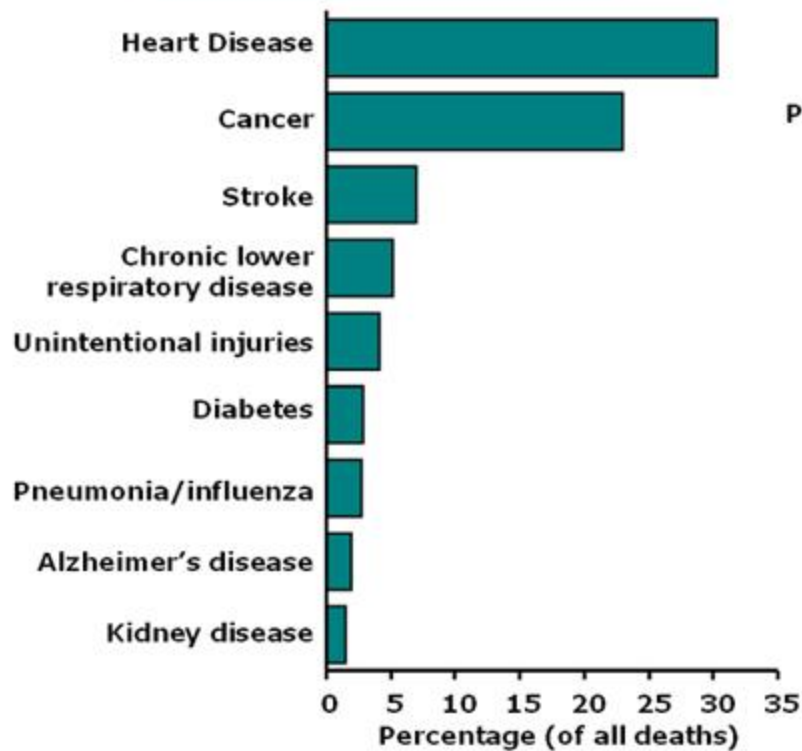
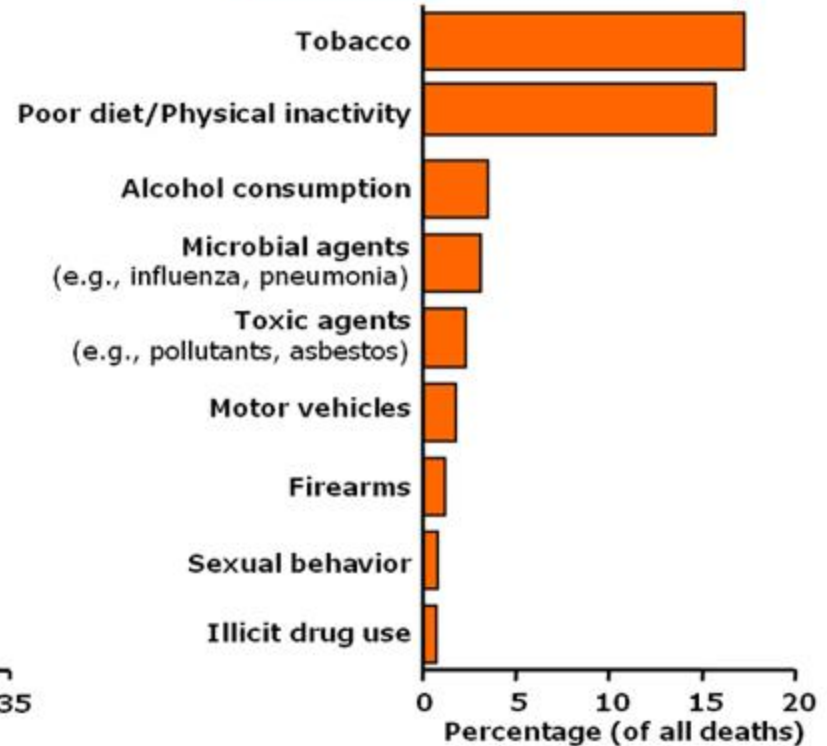


Leading Causes of Death* United States, 2000



Actual Causes of Death† United States, 2000



* Miniño AM, Arias E, Kochanek KD, Murphy SL, Smith BL. Deaths: final data for 2000. National Vital Statistics Reports 2002; 50(15):1-120.

† Mokdad AH, Marks JS, Stroup DF, Gerberding JL. Actual causes of death in the United States, 2000. JAMA. 2004;291(10):1238-1246.



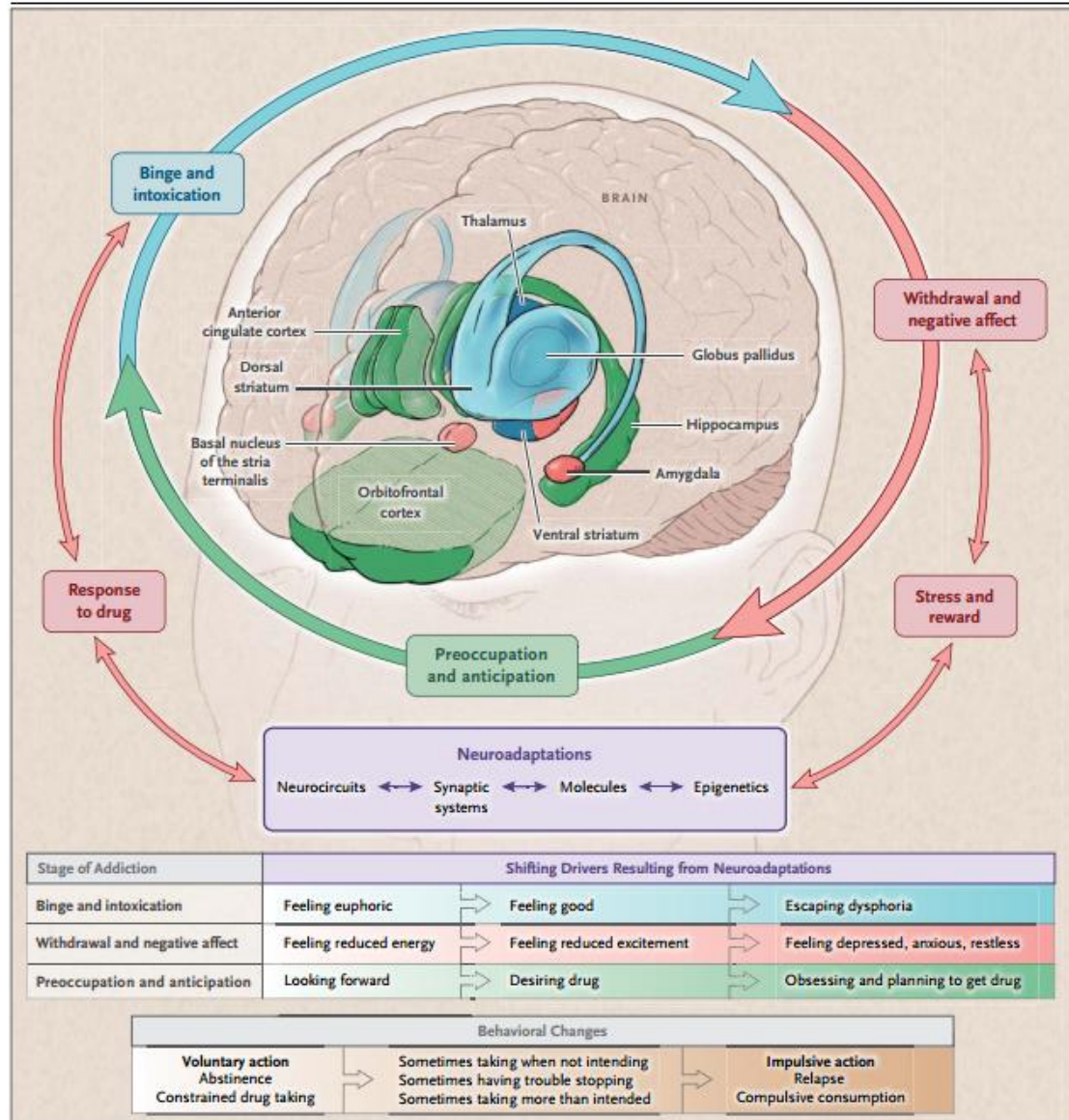
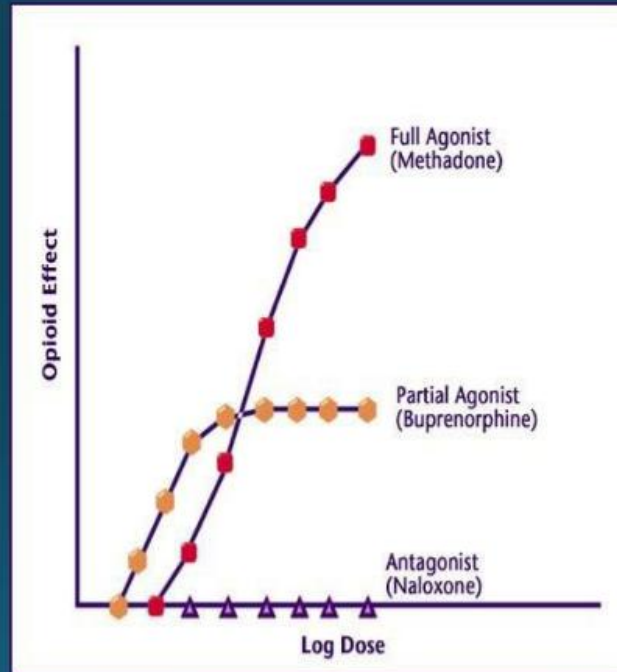


Figure 1. Stages of the Addiction Cycle.

During intoxication, drug-induced activation of the brain's reward regions (in blue) is enhanced by conditioned cues in areas of increased sensitization (in green). During withdrawal, the activation of brain regions involved in emotions (in pink) results in negative mood and enhanced sensitivity to stress. During preoccupation, the decreased function of the prefrontal cortex leads to an inability to balance the strong desire for the drug with the will to abstain, which triggers relapse and reinitiates the cycle of addiction. The compromised neurocircuitry reflects the disruption of the dopamine and glutamate systems and the stress-control systems of the brain, which are affected by corticotropin-releasing factor and dynorphin. The behaviors during the three stages of addiction change as a person transitions from drug experimentation to addiction as a function of the progressive neuroadaptations that occur in the brain.

Opioid Agonist Treatment

Methadone



Buprenorphine



Which treatment is best?

General guidelines

Methadone

Long history of use, high opioid tolerance, unstable living situation

Buprenorphine

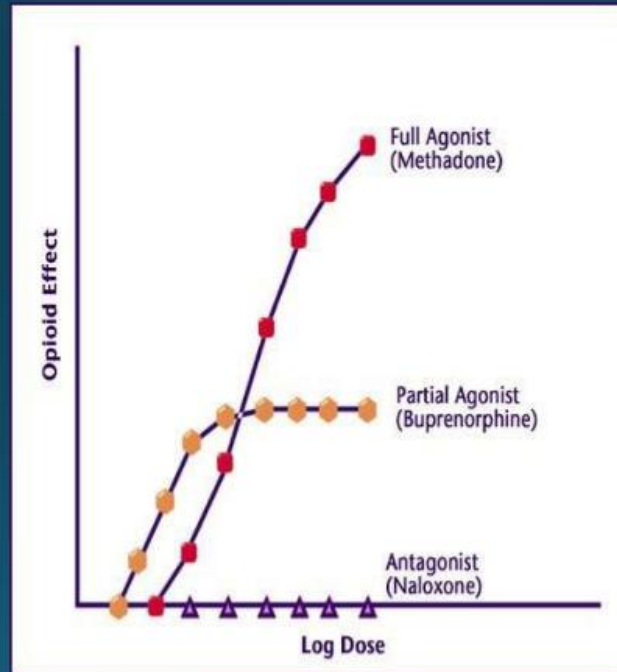
Mild-to-moderate dependence, greater life stability

Naltrexone

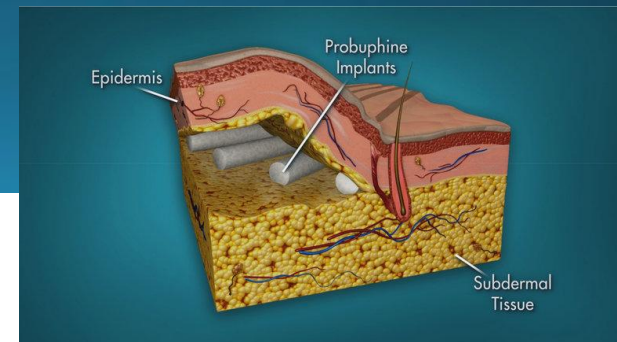
Short history of opioid use, early access to treatment; strong support system

Opioid Agonist Treatment

Methadone

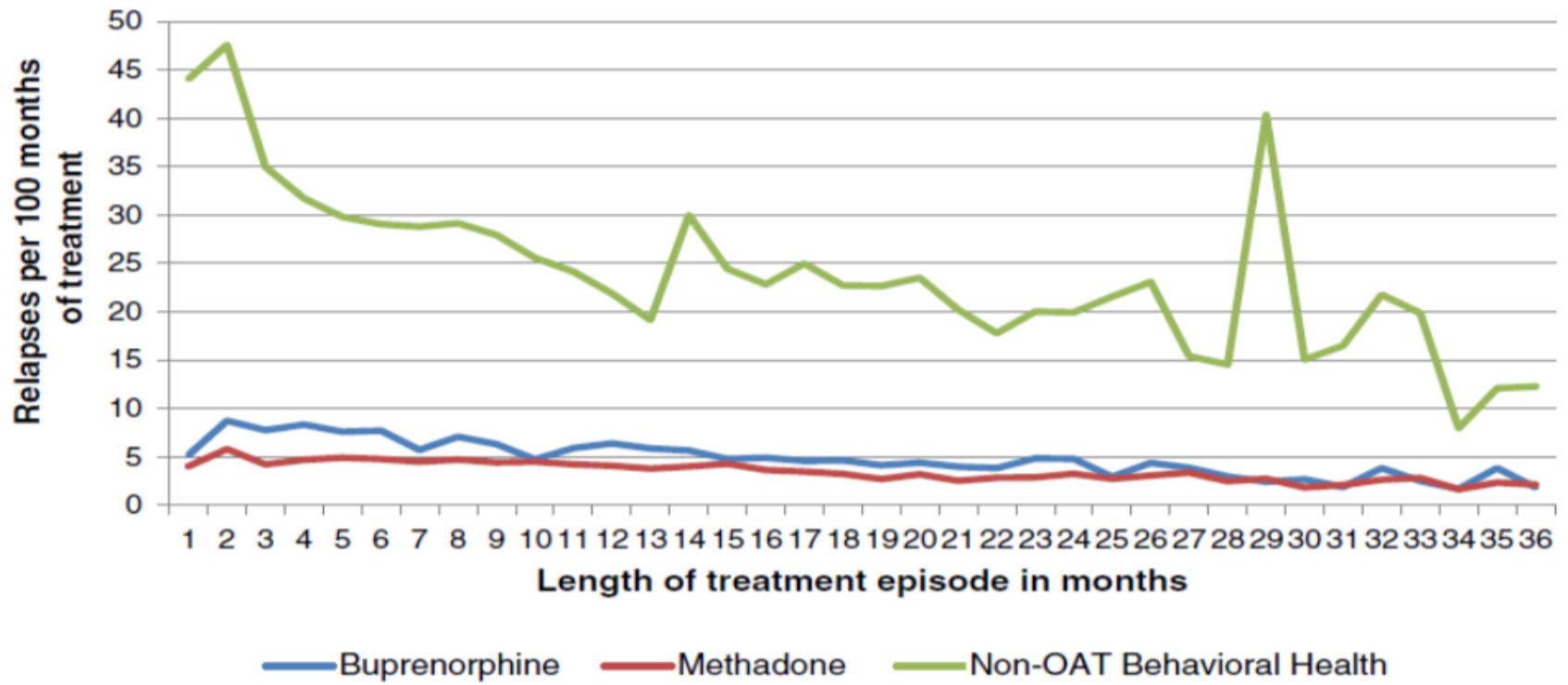


Buprenorphine



What actually works?

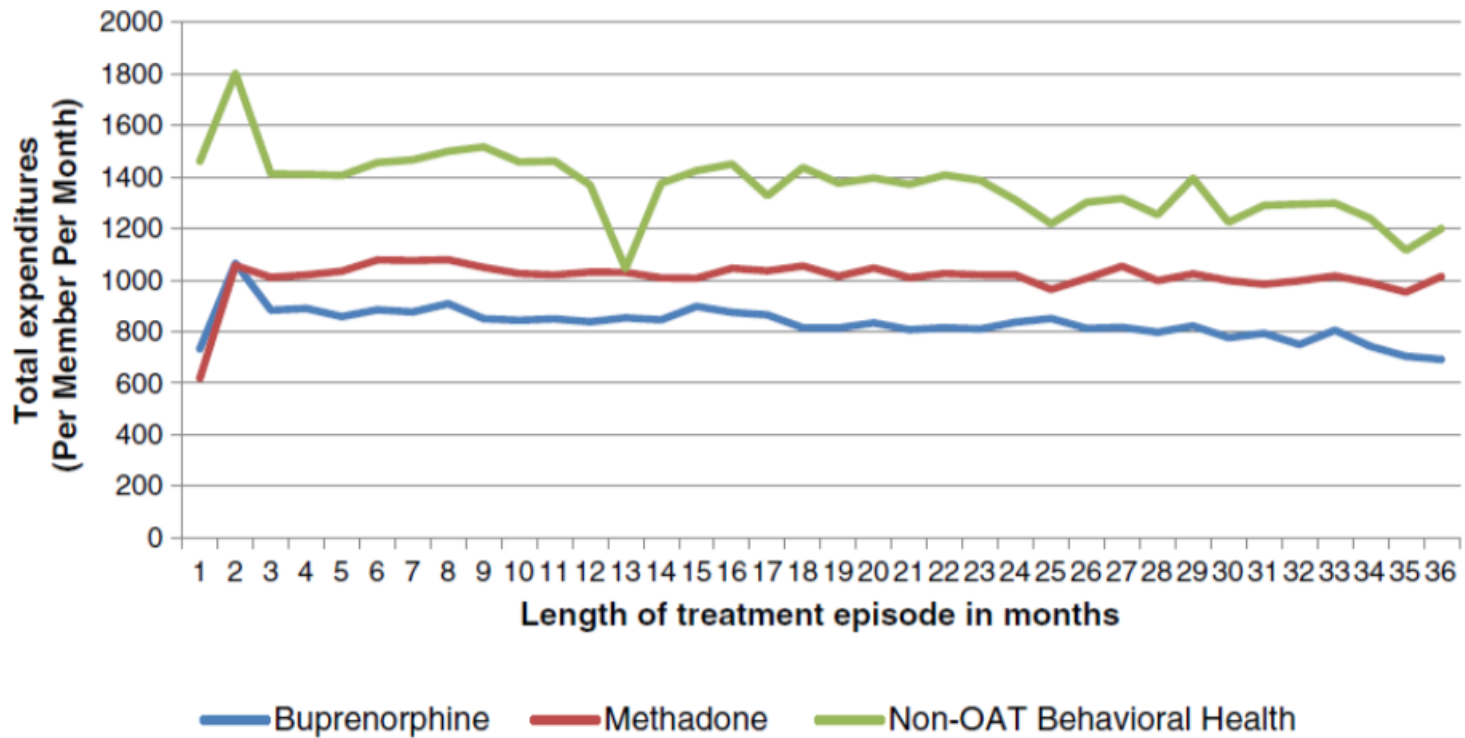
R.E. Clark et al. / Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment xxx (2015) xxx-xxx



What are the costs?

(OAT = Opioid Agonist Treatment)

R.E. Clark et al. / Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment xxx (2015) xxx-xxx



COMPARISON OF RELAPSE RATES BETWEEN DRUG ADDICTION AND OTHER CHRONIC ILLNESSES

