

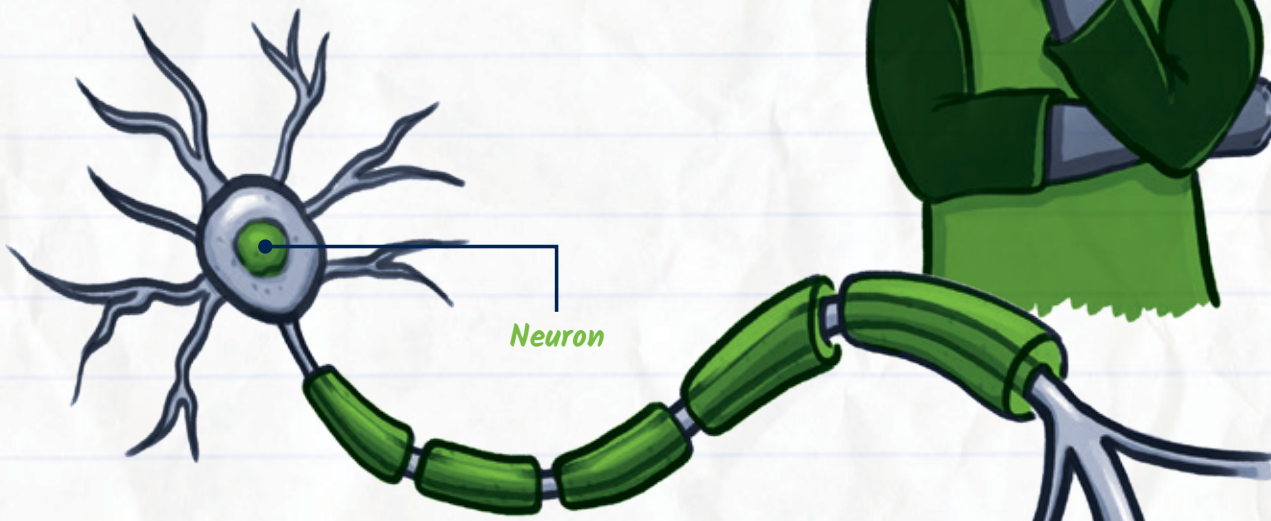


DRUGS AND THE BRAIN

Hi there! Mind Matters is a series that explores the ways that different drugs affect your brain, body, and life. In this issue, we are going to talk about how drugs affect your brain.

The human brain is a very complicated organ.

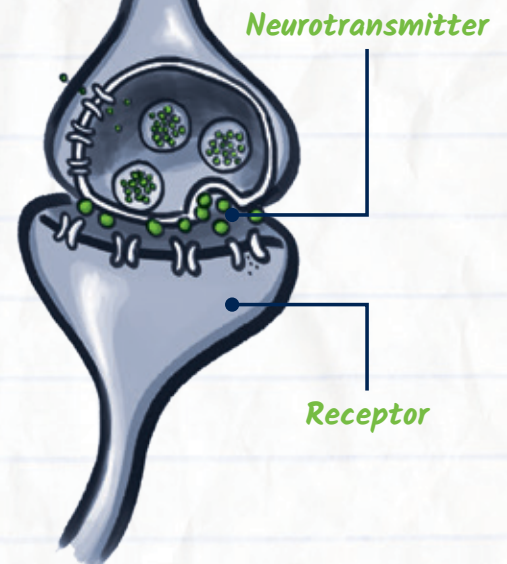
Your brain weighs three pounds and controls everything you do. You need your brain to see, hear, smell, taste, and feel. Your brain is you — everything you think and feel and who you are.



How does the brain work?

Our body has **special cells called neurons** that carry messages back and forth between the brain and other parts of the body. The neurons send messages to each other by releasing chemical substances into the gaps between cells. These chemicals are called *neurotransmitters* and the gaps are called *synapses*.

The neurotransmitter crosses the synapse and attaches to another neuron, like a key fits into a lock. This is how neurons talk to each other to make your brain and body do things. For example, when you want to walk up a flight of stairs, your brain sends a message to your feet to move.



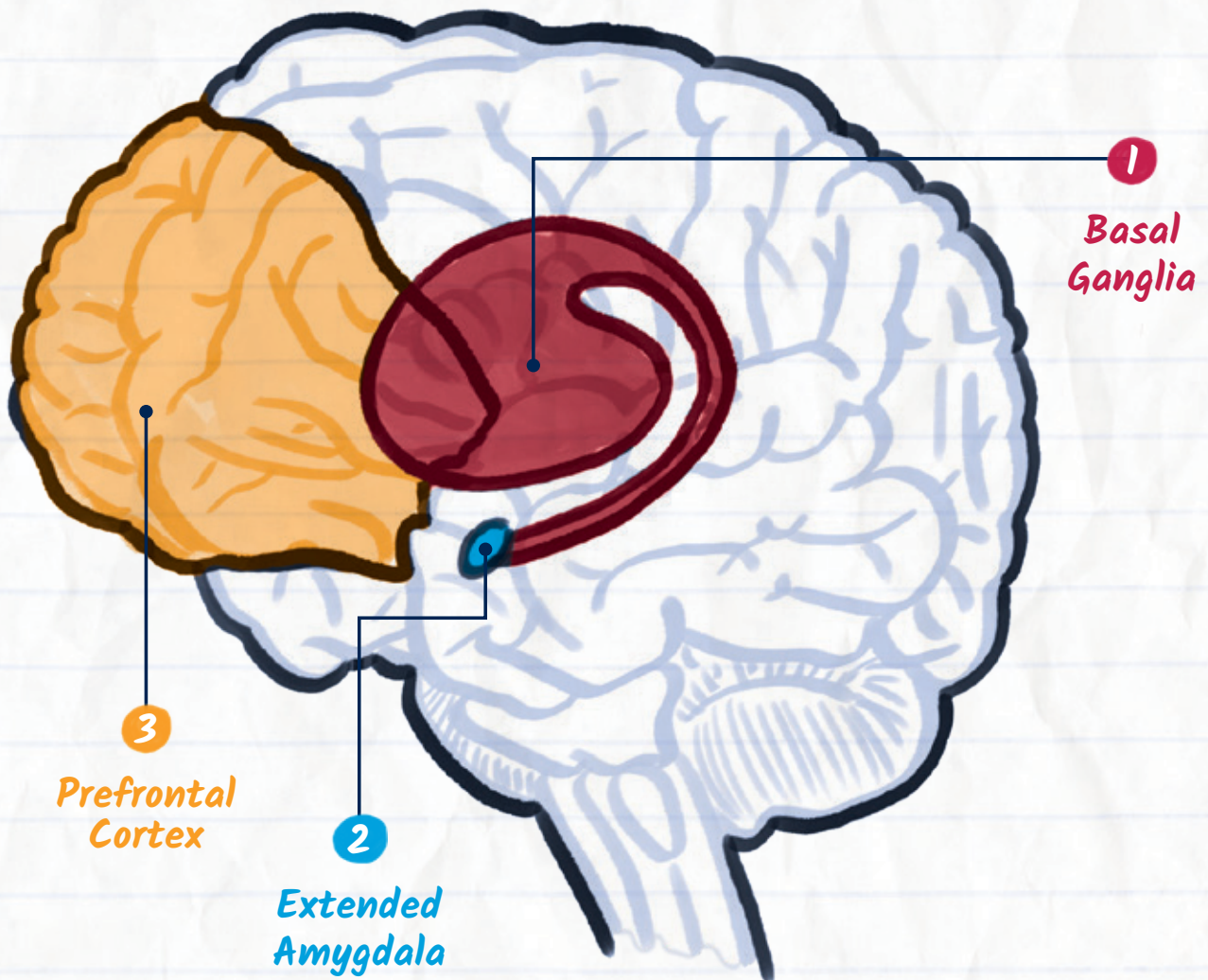
How do drugs work in the brain?

Drugs change the way that neurons talk to each other. These changes cause neurons to make you act in ways that you normally wouldn't.

There are three main parts of the brain that are affected by drug use:

- 1 The basal ganglia** is the part of the brain that motivates us to do healthy activities, like eating or hanging out with friends. Drugs flow into this area of the brain and cause people to feel really happy. But if you use a drug a lot, the basal ganglia can get used to having the drug around, and make it hard to feel pleasure from anything but the drug.
- 2 The extended amygdala** is what makes you feel stressed out or cranky. When people use drugs, this part of the brain gets very sensitive. When your body is used to the drugs and you stop, the extended amygdala makes you feel really sick, so people will use drugs again just to get rid of that feeling.
- 3 The prefrontal cortex** helps you think, make decisions, and control your actions. So when someone uses drugs, they have a hard time making good decisions and controlling their actions.

Also, some drugs affect other parts of the brain, like the **brain stem**. The brain stem controls heart rate and breathing. When a person takes drugs, their breathing can become dangerously slow.



Why do people keep taking drugs when they know they're bad for you?

Drugs change the brain in ways that make quitting hard, even when you want to. This is because when you take some drugs, the neurotransmitter, dopamine, is released in the brain's basal ganglia in large amounts. These large amounts can change the way your brain works, and can lead you to take the drug again and again. It teaches your brain to like the drug and to look for it over and over.

When people can't stop using drugs even though they want to, and drug use is causing serious consequences, it is called *addiction*. Their brain has learned to crave the drug all the time.

What are the long-term effects of drug use?

Drug use can lead to serious changes in the brain that affect how a person thinks and acts. It can also cause other medical problems, even death. Drugs can cause heart disease, cancer, lung problems, and mental health conditions, like depression. Some drugs can even kill cells in your brain and body and make it hard to walk and talk.



Heart



Lungs



Brain





*What if someone I
know needs help?*

If you think a friend or family member has a problem with drugs, talk to an adult you trust, like a parent, coach, or teacher, right away. Remember, treatment is available and people can get better.

For more information, go to teens.drugabuse.gov.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
NIH Publication No. 18-DA-8053
Printed July 2018

*This publication is available for your use and may be reproduced **in its entirety** without permission from the NIDA. Citation of the source is appreciated, using the following language:*

*Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse; National Institutes of Health;
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.*