

# Abuso de drogas



# O que é abusar de uma droga?



**Será que isso depende apenas da capacidade de produzir dependência?**

<u>Droga</u>	<u>Usou alguma vez (%)</u>	<u>Adicto (%)</u>	<u>Risco de adicção (%)</u>
Tabaco	75,6	24,1	31,9
Álcool	91,5	14,1	15,4
Ilícitas	51,0	7,5	14,7
<i>Heroína</i>	1,5	0,4	23,1
<i>Cocaína</i>	16,2	2,7	16,7
<i>Estimulantes</i>	15,3	1,7	11,2
<i>Ansiolíticos</i>	12,7	1,2	9,2
<i>Canabis</i>	46,3	4,2	9,1
<i>Analgésicos</i>	9,7	0,7	7,5
<i>Alucinógenos</i>	10,6	0,5	4,9
<i>Inalantes</i>	6,8	0,3	3,7

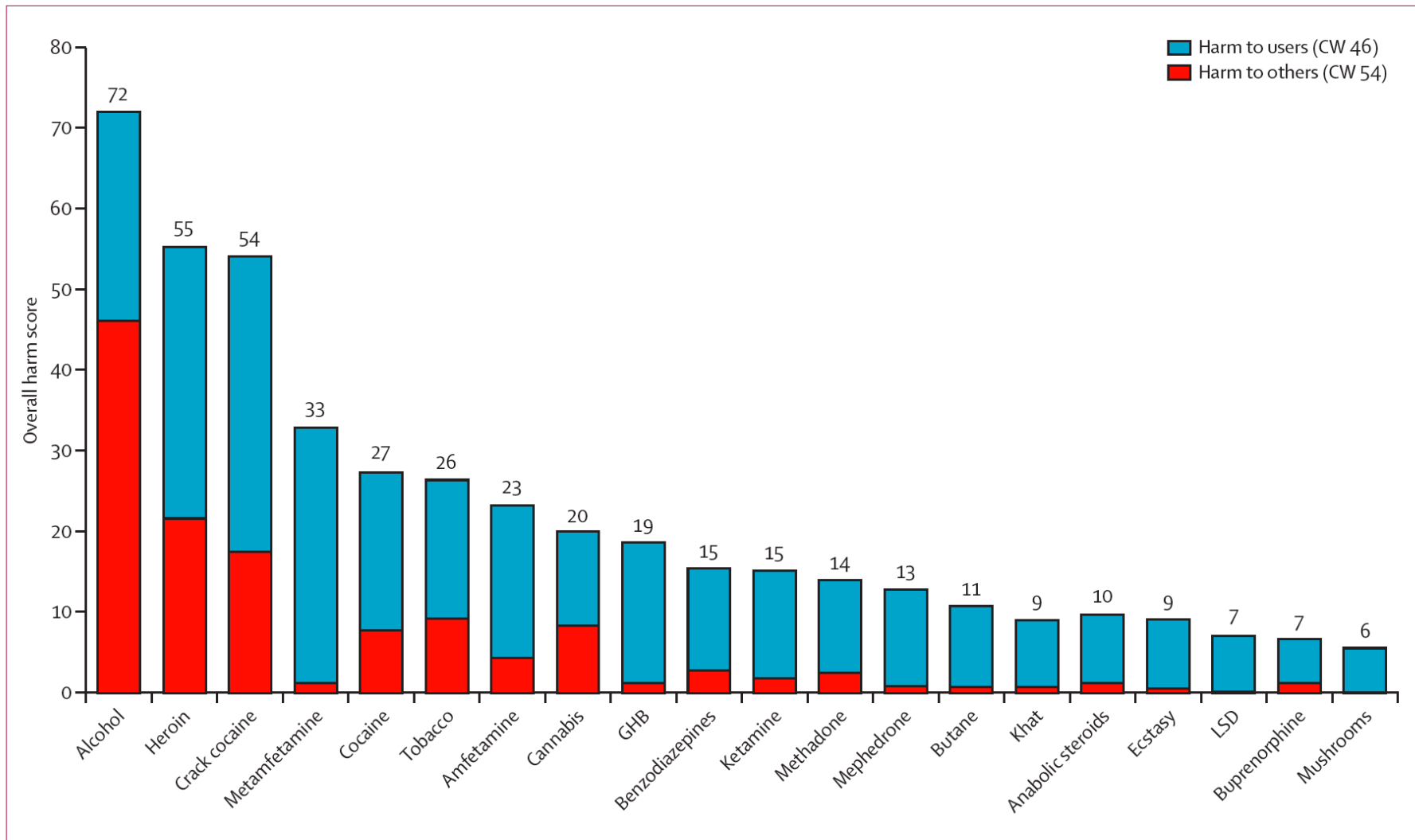
# Será que isso depende da capacidade de produzir dano?



## Drug harms in the UK: a multicriteria decision analysis

David J Nutt, Leslie A King, Lawrence D Phillips, on behalf of the Independent Scientific Committee on Drugs

Lancet  
2010



**Figure 2: Drugs ordered by their overall harm scores, showing the separate contributions to the overall scores of harms to users and harm to others**

The weights after normalisation (0–100) are shown in the key (cumulative in the sense of the sum of all the normalised weights for all the criteria to users, 46; and for all the criteria to others, 54). CW=cumulative weight. GHB= $\gamma$  hydroxybutyric acid. LSD=lysergic acid diethylamide.

# O que é abusar de uma droga?



Utilizar um fármaco em padrão não aceito pela sociedade na qual o sujeito vive

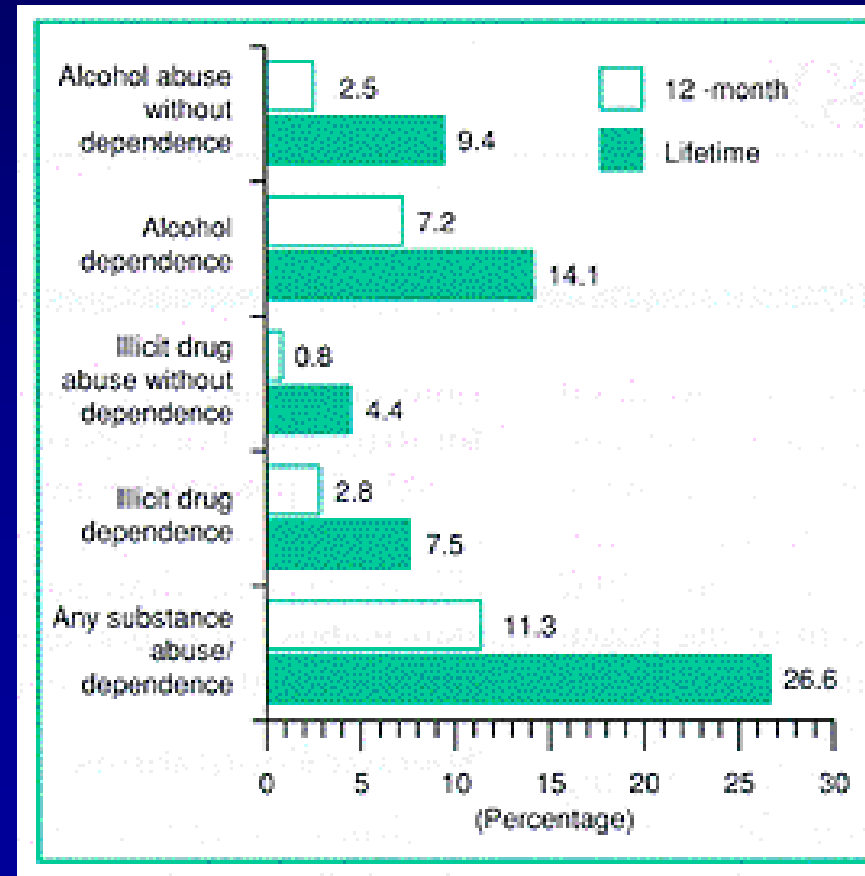
# Gastos para sociedade norte-americana (1992, em bilhões US\$)

*Incluindo tratamento da dependência e suas  
consequências médicas, perda de emprego,  
crimes e acidentes*



Drogas ilícitas 97.70

Álcool etílico 148,00



# Conceitos básicos



Adicção (“vício”): auto-administração

uso compulsivo

certeza de obtenção

tendência à recidiva

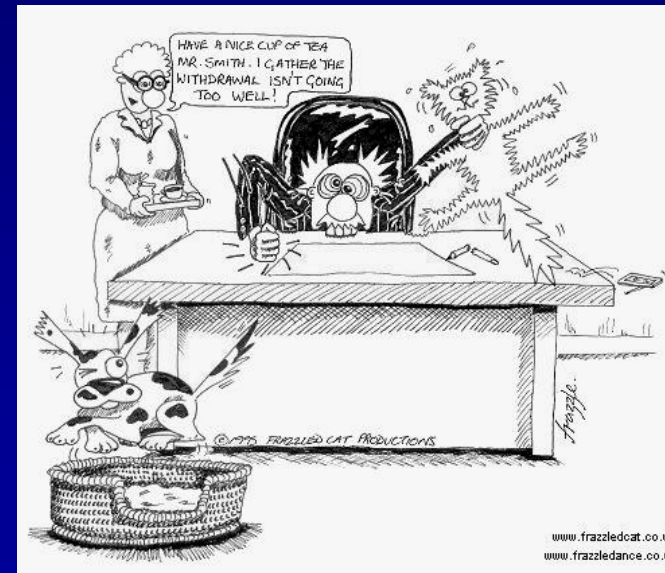
# Outros conceitos básicos

## Dependência psicológica:

“vontade” compulsiva  
 (“craving”)

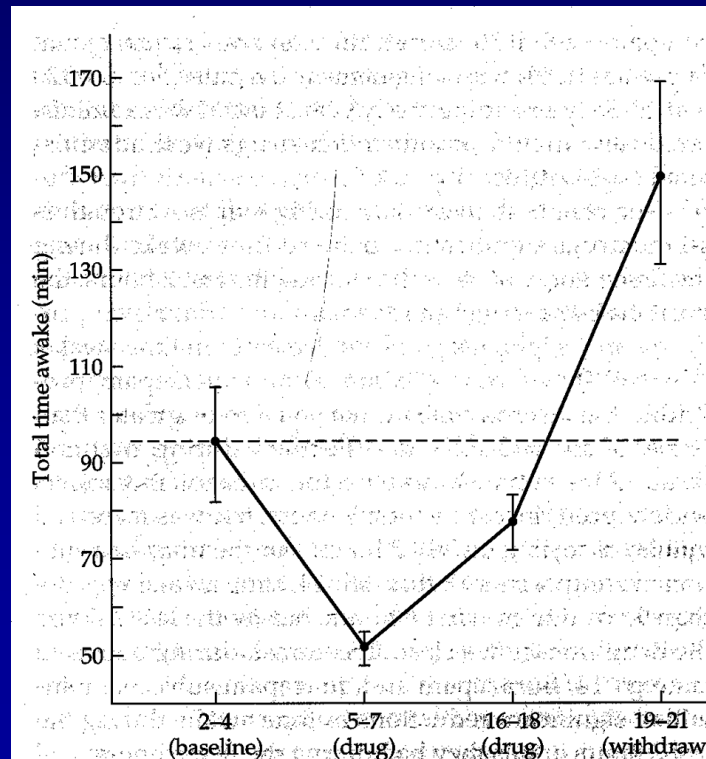


Dependência fisiológica: Estado no qual o organismo só funciona bem na presença da droga. Caracterizada pela “síndrome de retirada”

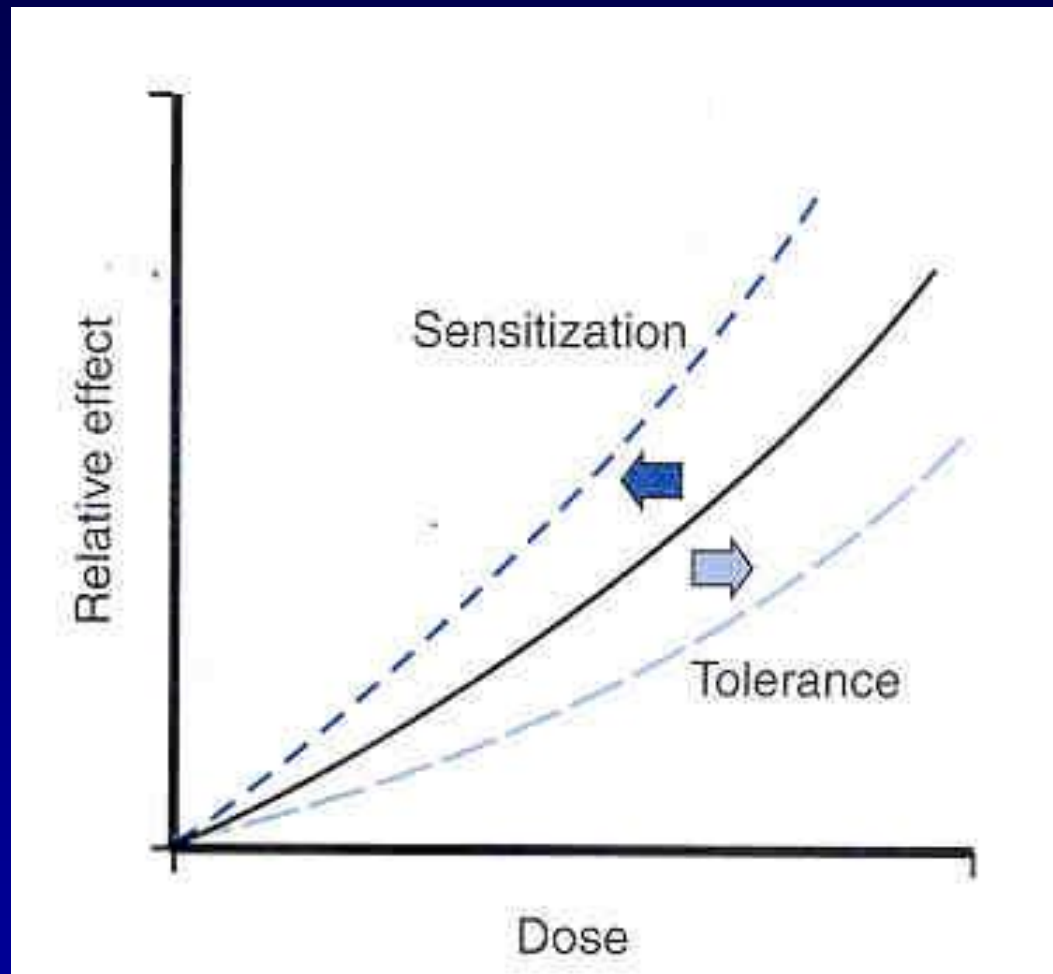




**Tolerância**: necessidade de aumento da dose para obter mesmo efeito  
(farmacocinética, farmacodinâmica, comportamental)



# Sensibilização



# Dependência



- Padrão desadaptativo de uso de drogas psicoativas
- Leva a transtornos clínicos significativos
- Dificuldade de controle da auto-administração
- Sintomas de retirada com suspensão do uso
- Tolerância

# Dependência é uma doença médica crônica



	<b>Dependência</b>	<b>Doença crônica (DM tipo II, HAS)</b>
Critérios diagnósticos	✓	✓
Influência genética	✓	✓
Responsabilidade individual	✓	✓
Alterações fisiopatológicas	✓	✓
Necessidade de tratamento crônico	✓	✓
Baixa aderência e elevada taxa de recorrência	✓	✓

**Dependência pode também ser considerada similar, do ponto de vista teórico, a uma doença infecciosa como tuberculose**

**Depende de interação entre:**

**Agente (droga)**

**Hospedeiro (genética, personalidade, idade de contato com a droga etc.)**

**Meio ambiente**

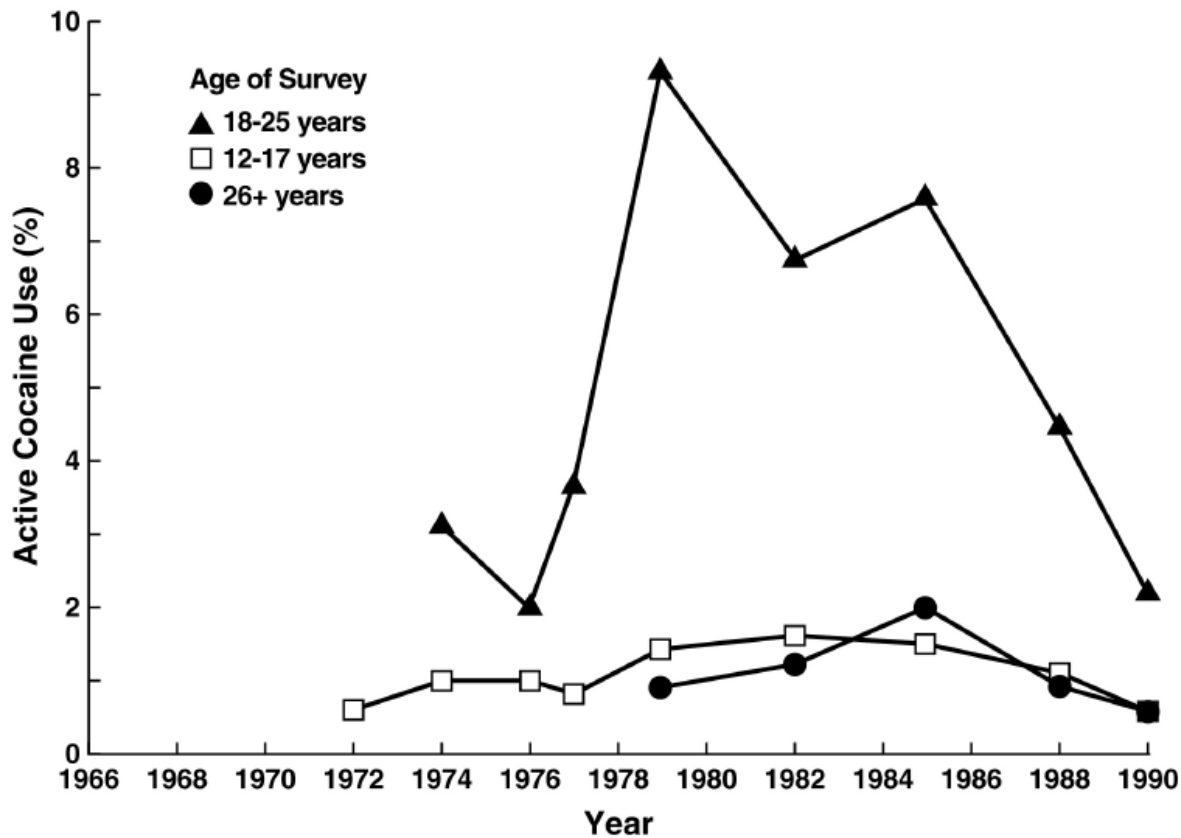
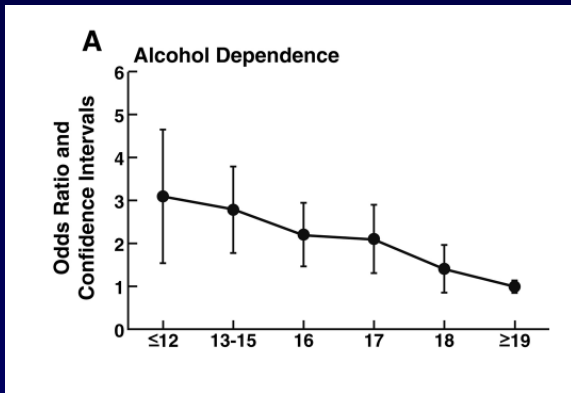
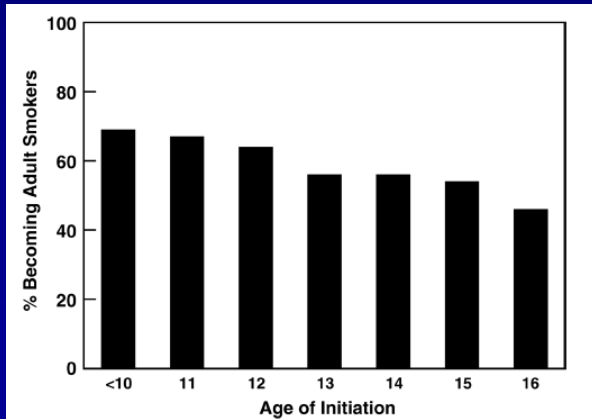


FIGURE 3.3 Estimated prevalence (%) of active cocaine use by year of survey and age of respondent (any cocaine use in the 30 days prior to interview). Data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1972-1990. [Reproduced with permission from Anthony, 1992.]

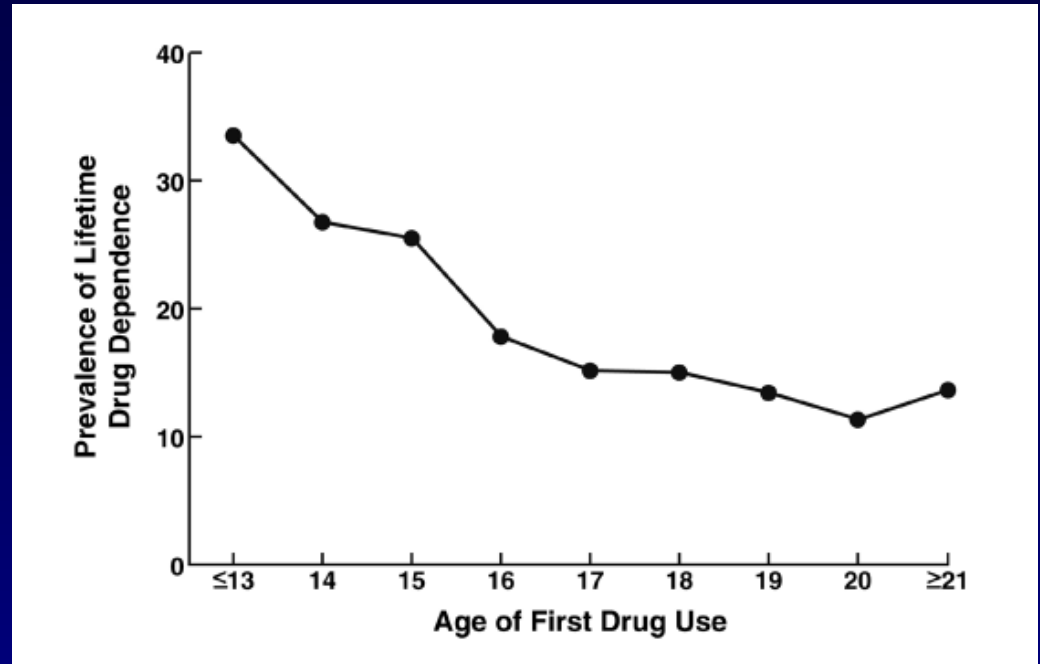
**Influência do meio ambiente: cultural?**



Risco de dependência ao álcool em função da idade de primeiro episódio de intoxicação



Dependência ao cigarro em função da idade de primeiro contato com ele



Prevalência geral de dependência ao longo da vida em função do primeiro uso da droga

**Influência do início do uso**

TABLE 1.5 Heritability Estimates for Drug Dependence

	Males	Females
Cocaine	44%	65%
Heroin (opiates)	43%	—
Marijuana	33%	79%
Tobacco	53%	62%
Alcohol	49% (40–60%)	64%
<i>Addiction overall</i>		40%

*Male cocaine, heroin, marijuana:* Tsuang *et al.*, 1996. *Male nicotine:* Carmelli *et al.*, 1990. *Female cocaine:* Kendler and Prescott, 1998b. *Female marijuana:* Kendler and Prescott, 1998a. *Female nicotine:* Kendler *et al.*, 1999. *Male alcohol:* Liu *et al.*, 2004; Prescott and Kendler, 1999; McGue *et al.*, 1992. *Female alcohol:* McGue *et al.*, 1992. *Addiction overall:* Uhl and Grow, 2004.

## Influência de fatores hereditários



# Mecanismos farmacológicos gerais de drogas de abuso

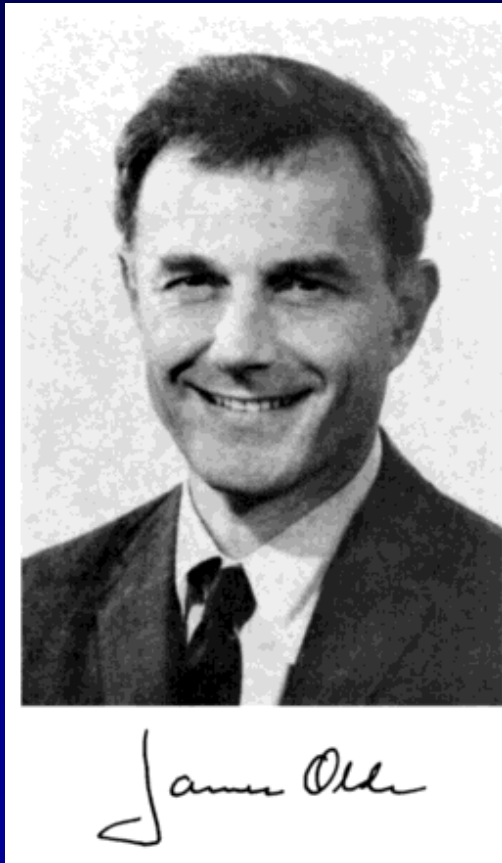


Causam euforia e/ou

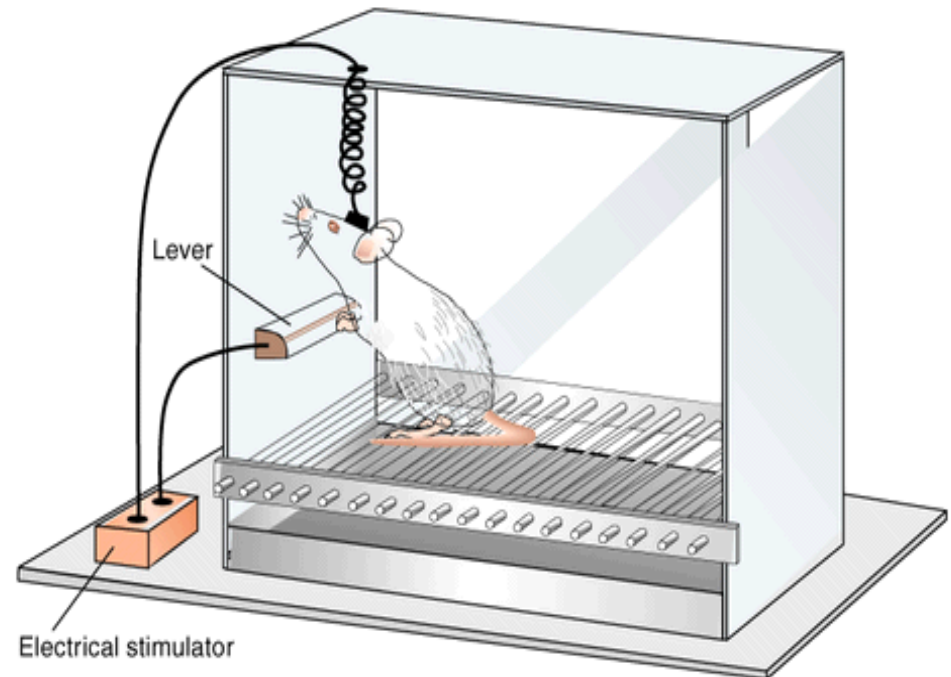
Aliviam disforia e/ou

Alteram percepção

# Auto-estimulação cerebral



- ▶ An Operant Chamber with a Lever, Used in Studying the Effects of Reinforcing Brain Stimulation

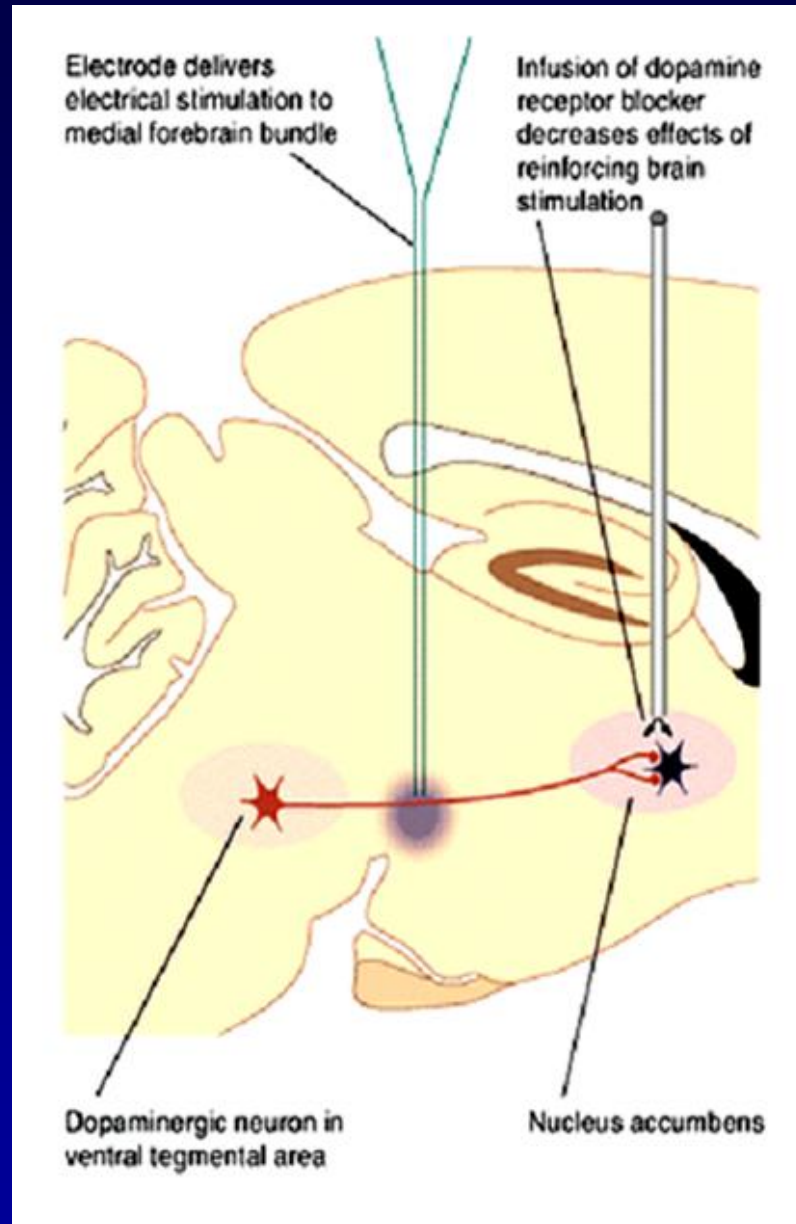


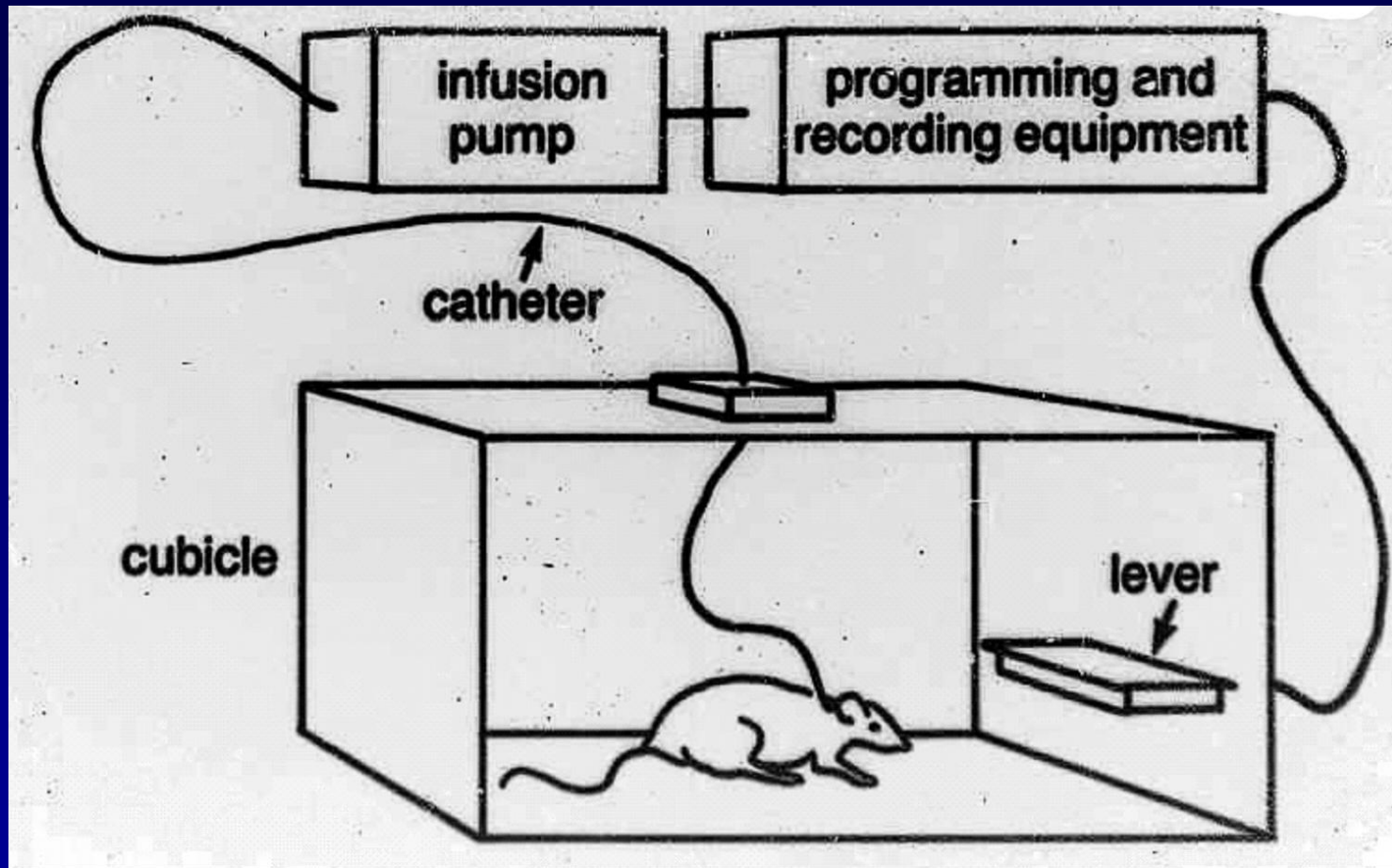
**James Olds**



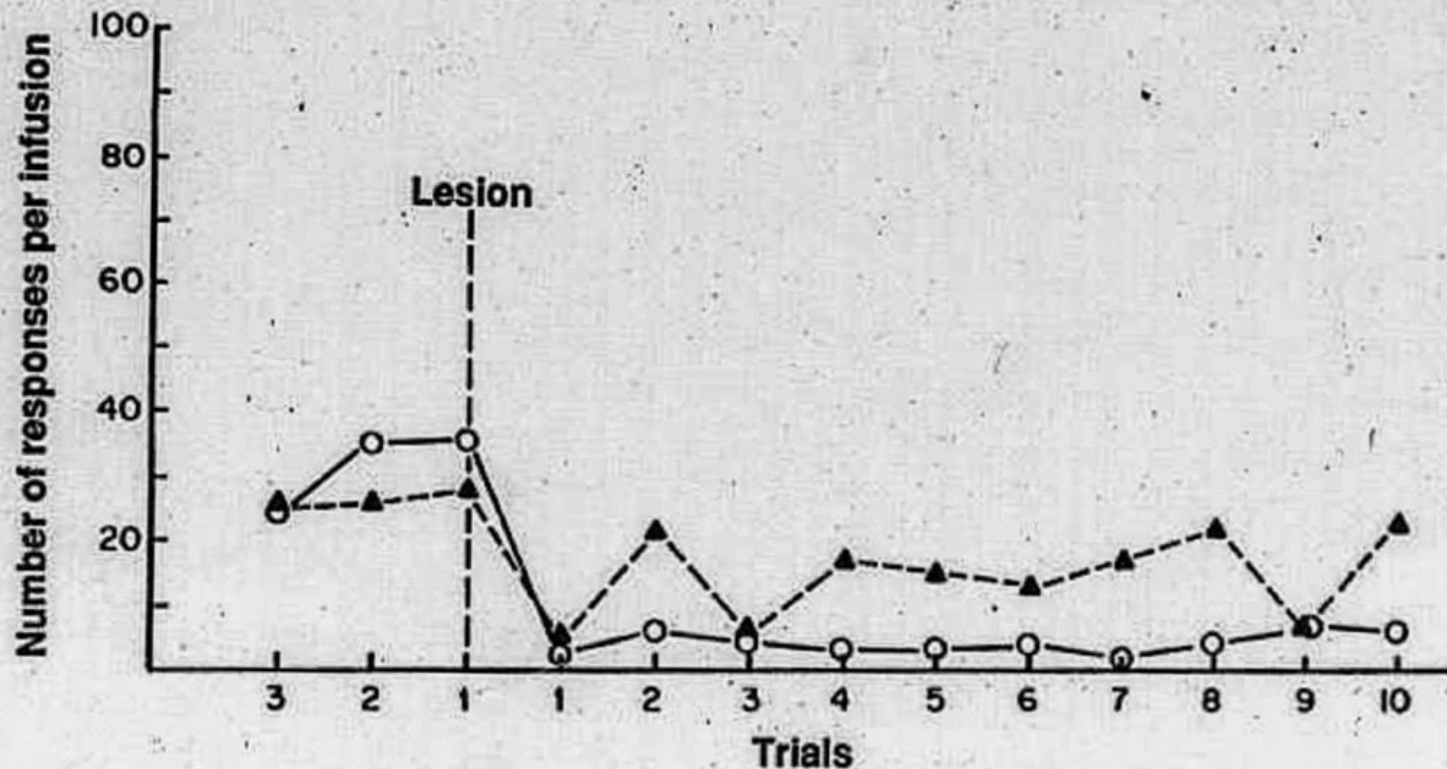
**Auto-estimulação do hipotálamo lateral (feixe prosencefálico medial com vias dopaminérgicas)**

**Estimulação do feixe prosencefálico medial, reforçamento e ativação dopaminérgica do Núcleo accumbens**



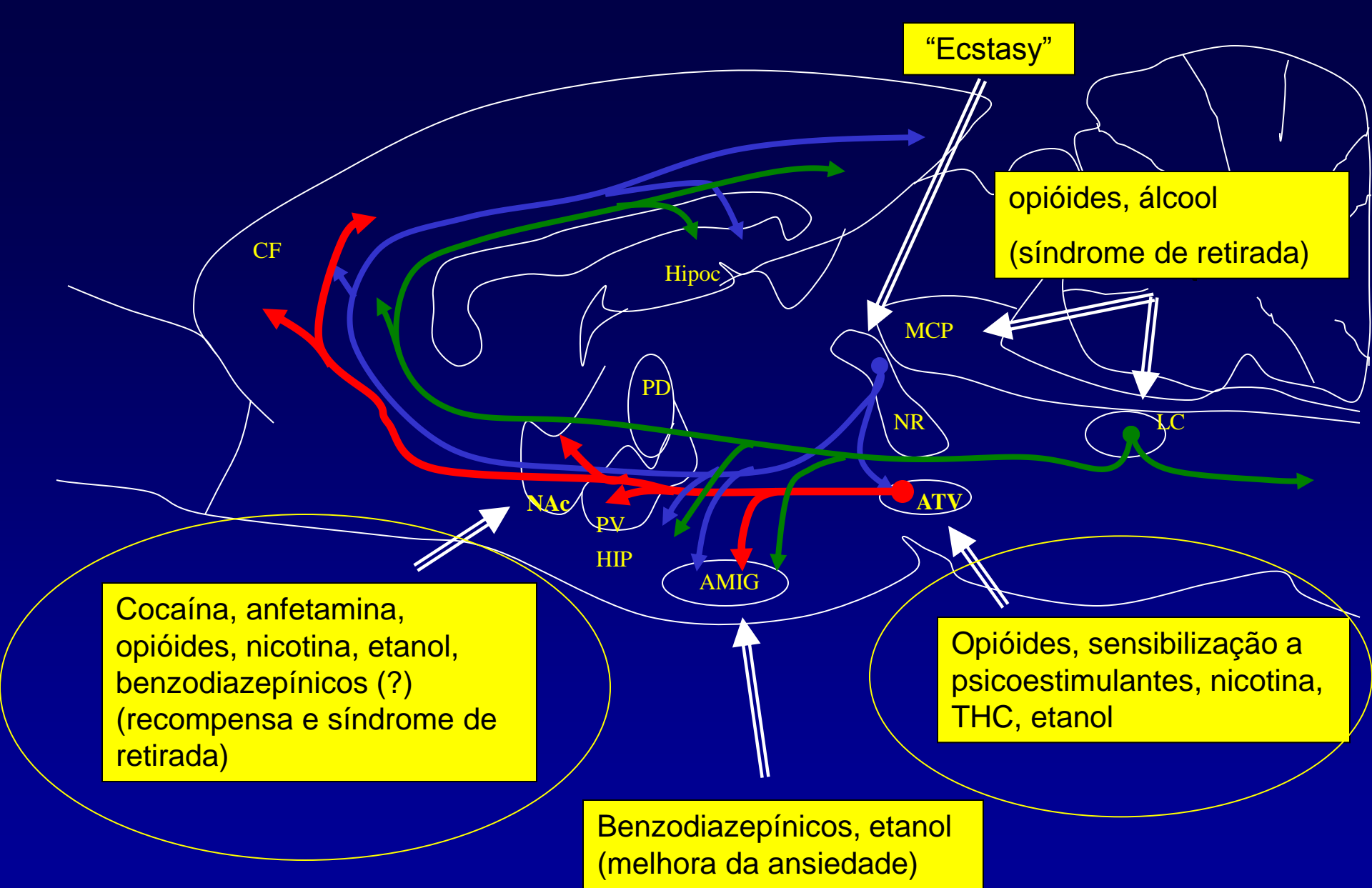


**Auto-administração de drogas**

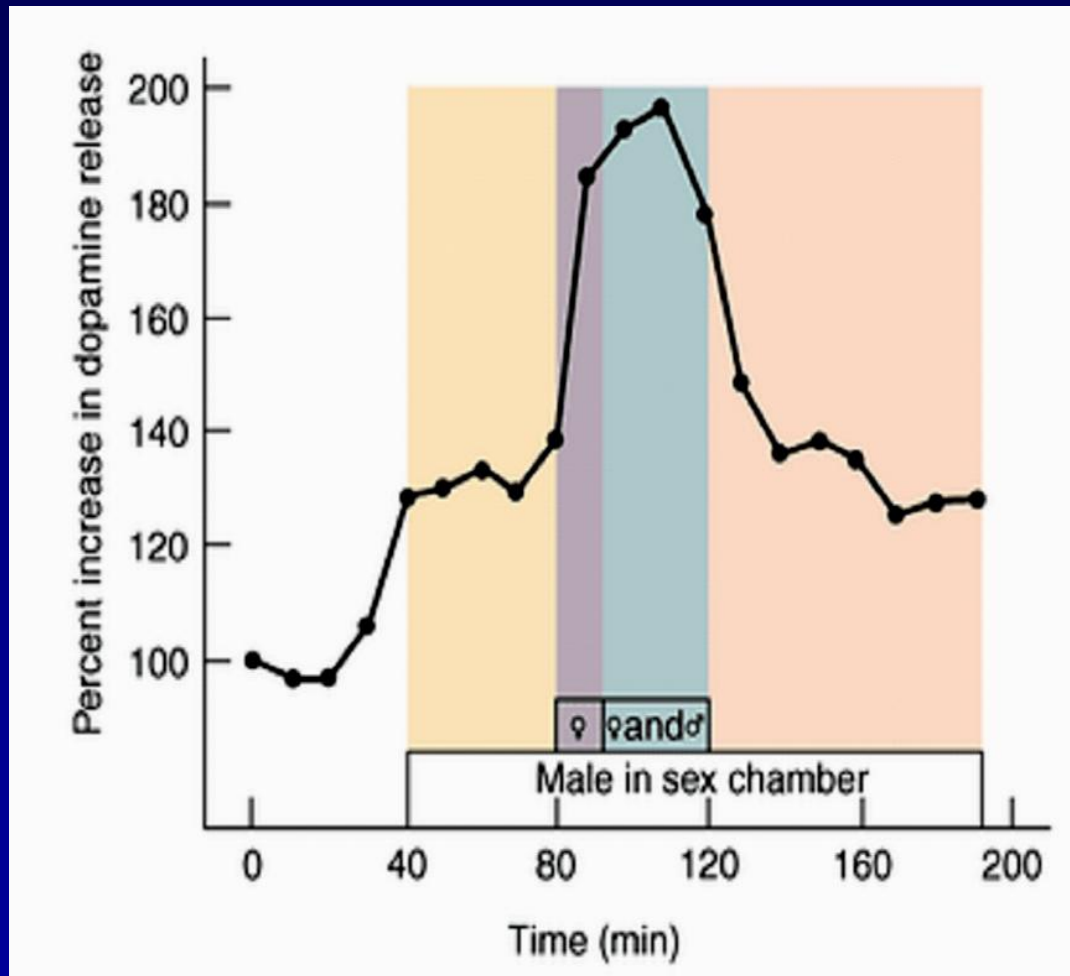


**Fig. 1.** Intravenous self-administration of 0.75 mg/kg of cocaine (○) and 0.06 mg/kg of heroin (▲) on alternate days before and after lesion of the nucleus accumbens with 6-hydroxydopamine in one rat [details in Pettit in (46)]. Lesion resulted in more than a 90% depletion of dopamine in the nucleus accumbens.

## Lesão do Núcleo accumbens e auto-administração de cocaína e heroína



# Níveis de dopamina no núcleo accumbens antes, durante e após comportamento sexual: dopamina é essencial para saliência de estímulos





**Isso explica porque utilizar a droga. Mas porque continuar de forma compulsiva (ficar adicto)?**

# Principais hipóteses para explicar o fenômeno da dependência a drogas:

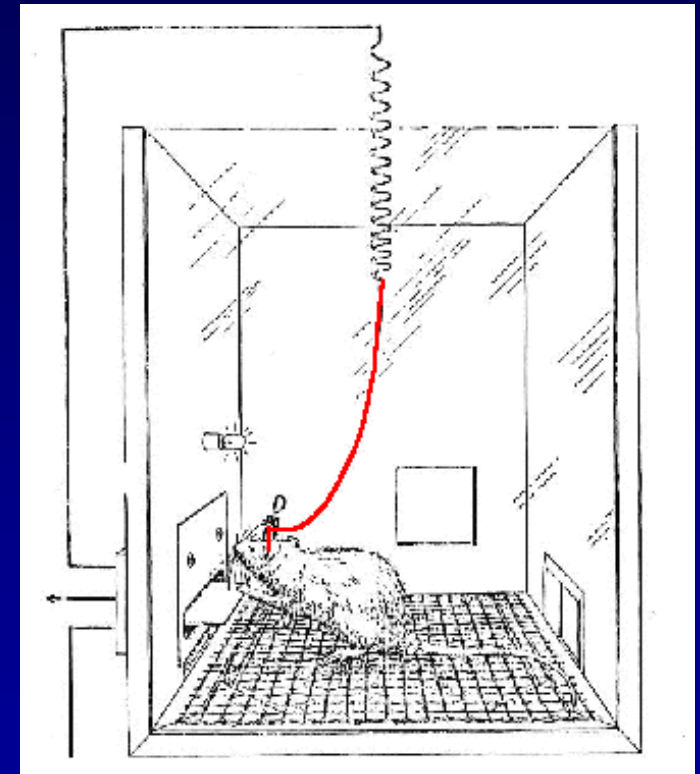
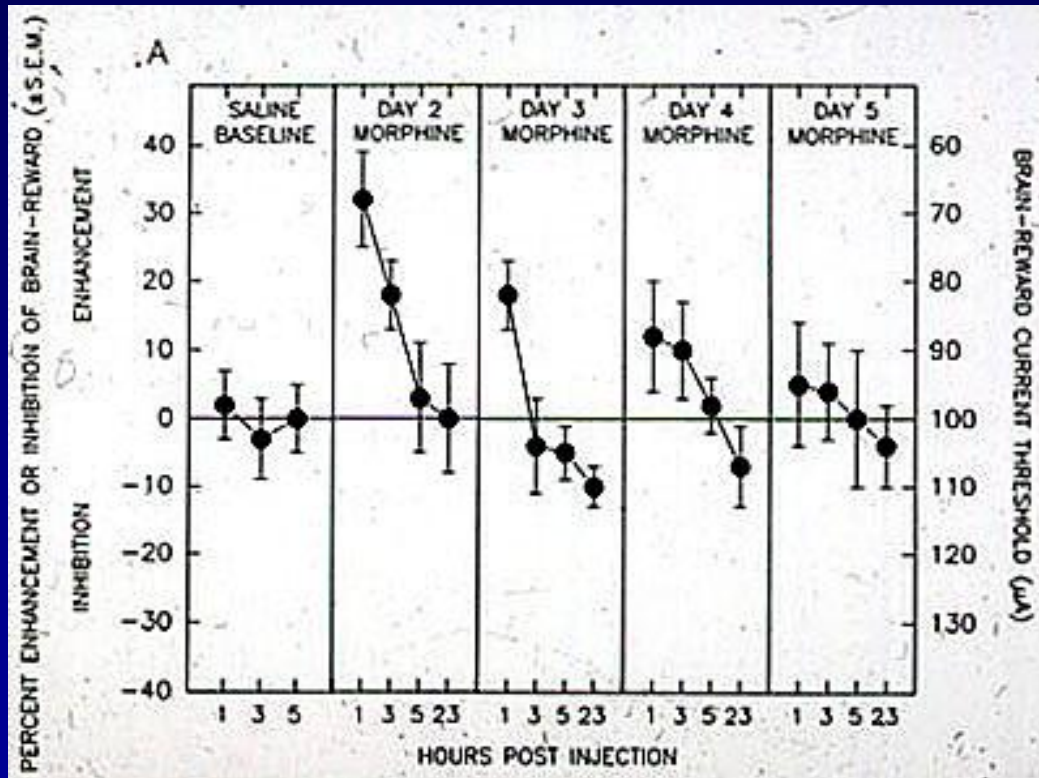
1. Reforço positivo
2. Reforço negativo (desenvolvimento de dependência fisiológica)
3. Incentivo-sensibilização
4. Sistema oponentes (disforia ao abandonar a droga)
5. Problema de aprendizado

# Modelos explicativos



Modelo de reforço positivo (Wise e outros)

# Problema: Tolerância aos efeitos positivos com uso repetido



Desenvolvimento de tolerância ao efeito positivo da morfina  
(diminuição de limiar de auto-estimulação)

# Modelos explicativos: teoria do reforço negativo



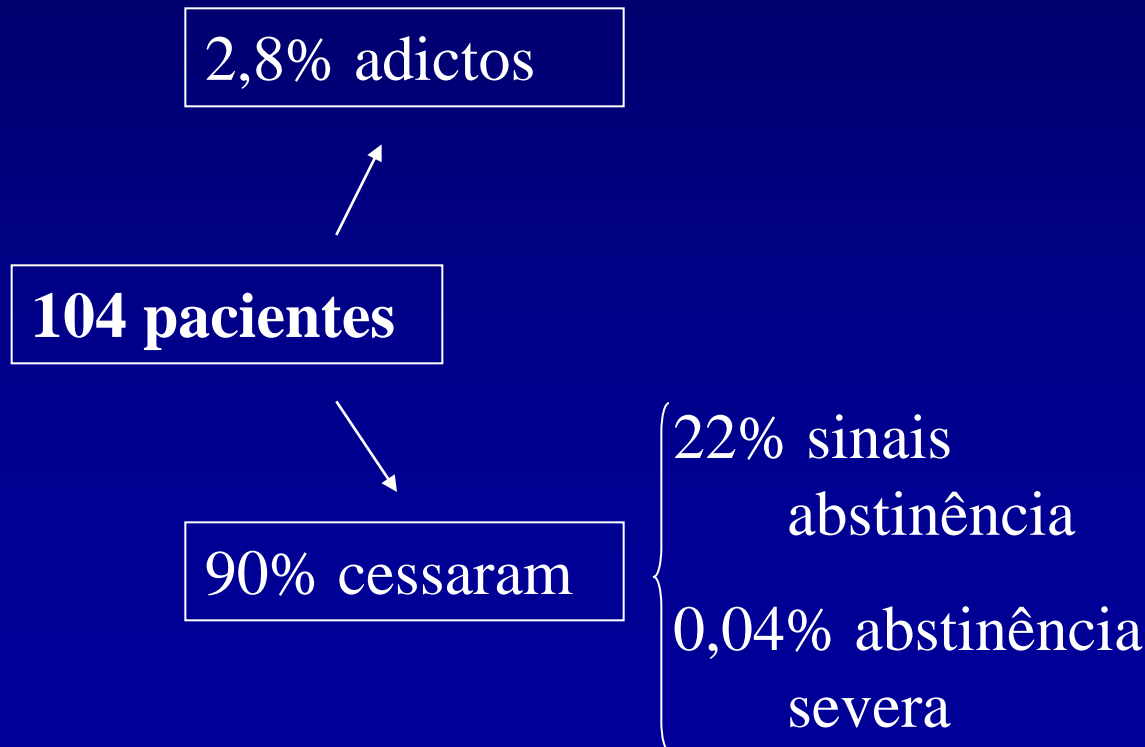
Dependência física (Wikler)

**Tolerância e dependência fisiológica são reações normais ao uso repetido de drogas**



**Não implicam, necessariamente, em dependência (adicção)**

**A Survey of Chronic Noncancer Pain Patients Prescribed Opioid Analgesics**  
David T. Cowan, Jenifer Wilson-Barnett, Peter Griffiths, Laurie G. Allan LRCP. Pain Medicine 4:341, 2003



# Modelos explicativos

Modelo de incentivo-  
sensibilização  
(Robinson & Berridge,  
1993)

Uso inicial



Reforço positivo (euforia)



Uso repetido



**Sensibilização da “vontade”** (saliência do incentivo) mas não do gostar (“euforia”)



Tentativas de parada



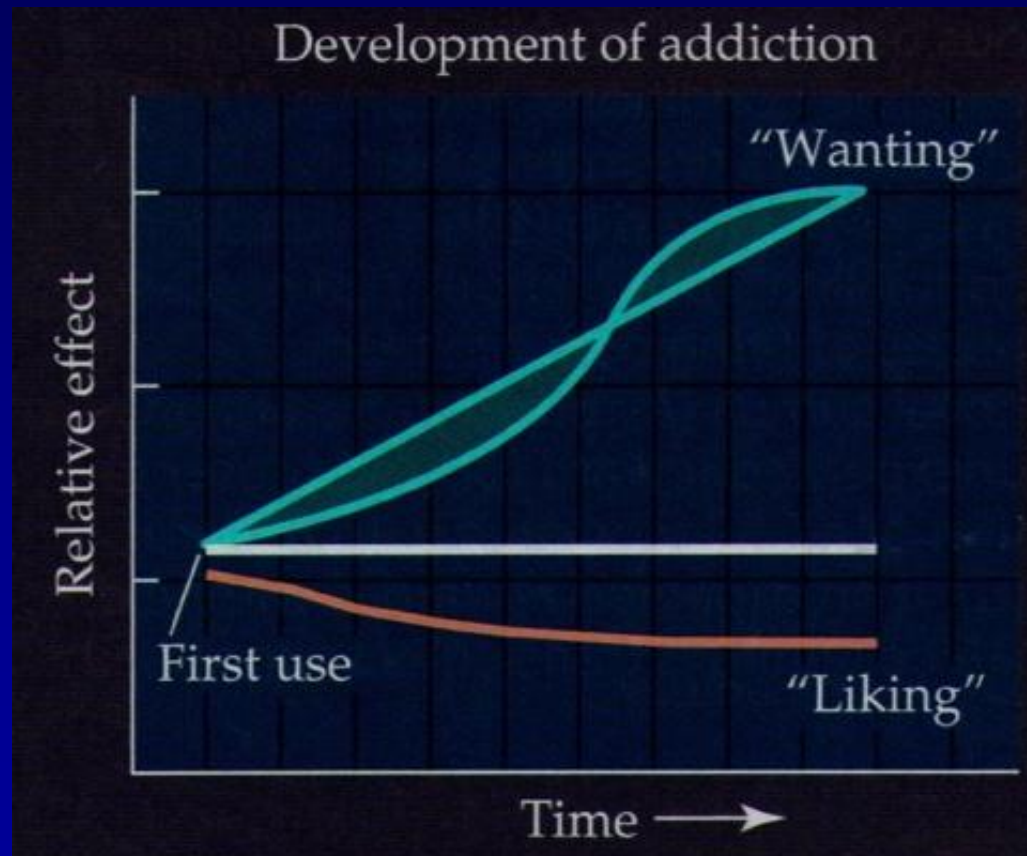
Desejo compulsivo de re-experimentar a droga por **sensibilização do sistema de saliência do incentivo**



Recaída



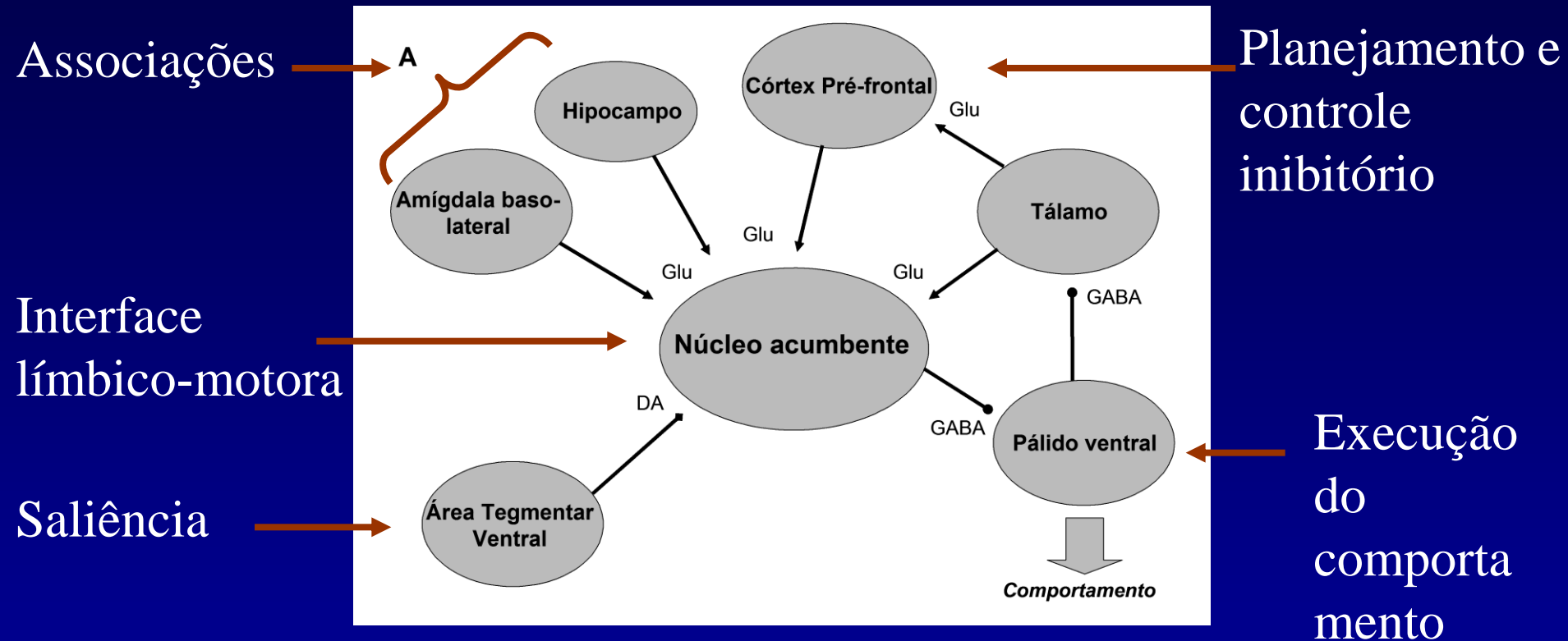
# Drogas que produzem adicção alteram, com a repetição, principalmente o “querer” ao invés do “gostar”



(Robinson & Berridge, 1993)



# Controle de comportamentos orientados por objetivos



# Sensibilização à Cocaína



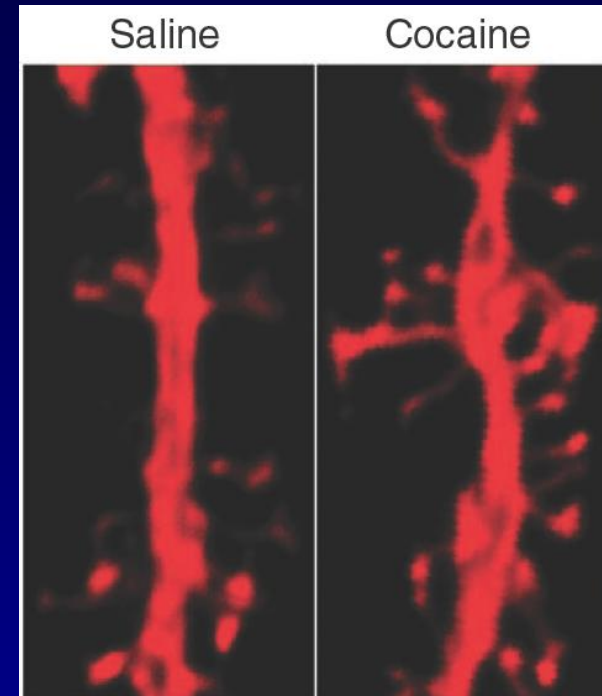
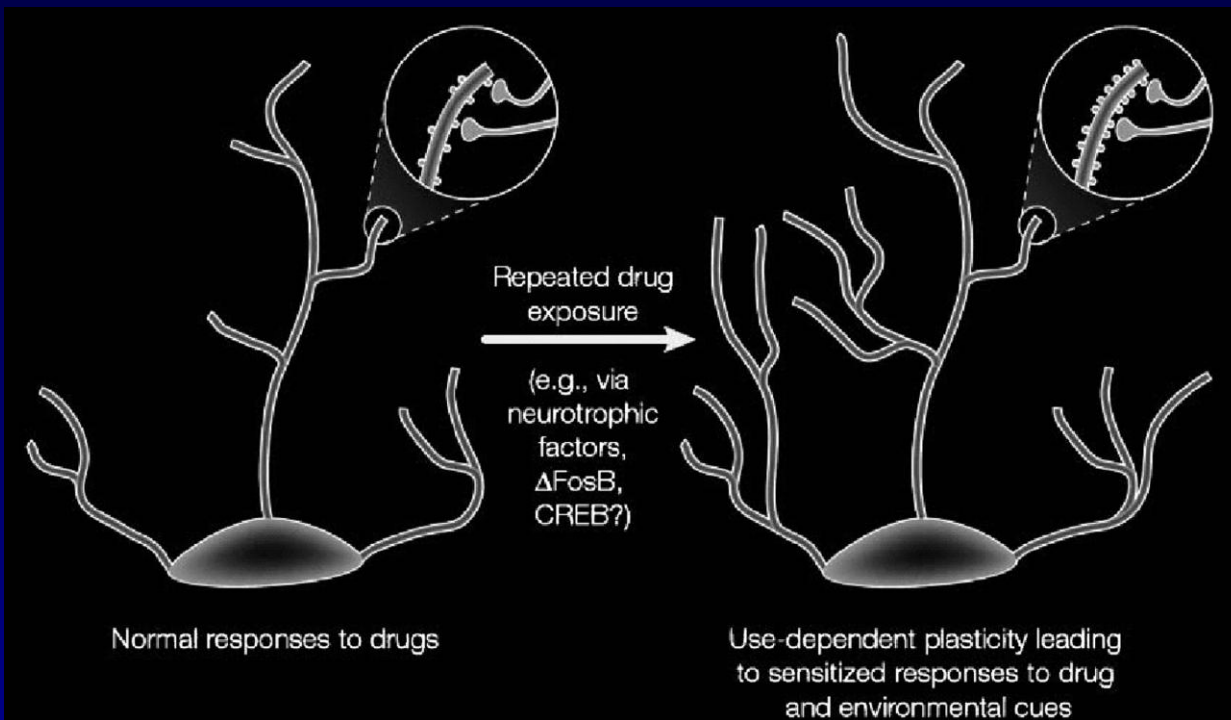
**Controle**



**Cocaína aguda**



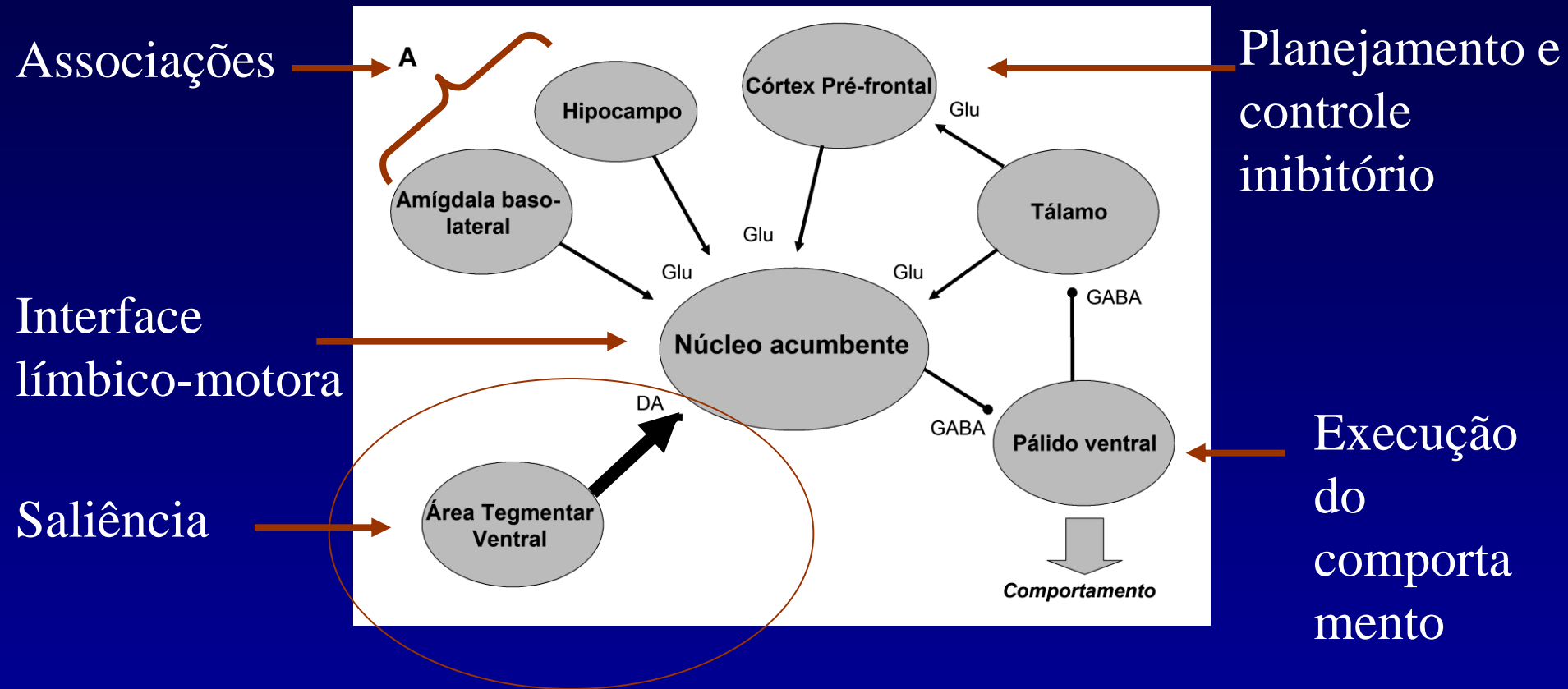
**Cocaína repetida (5 dias)**



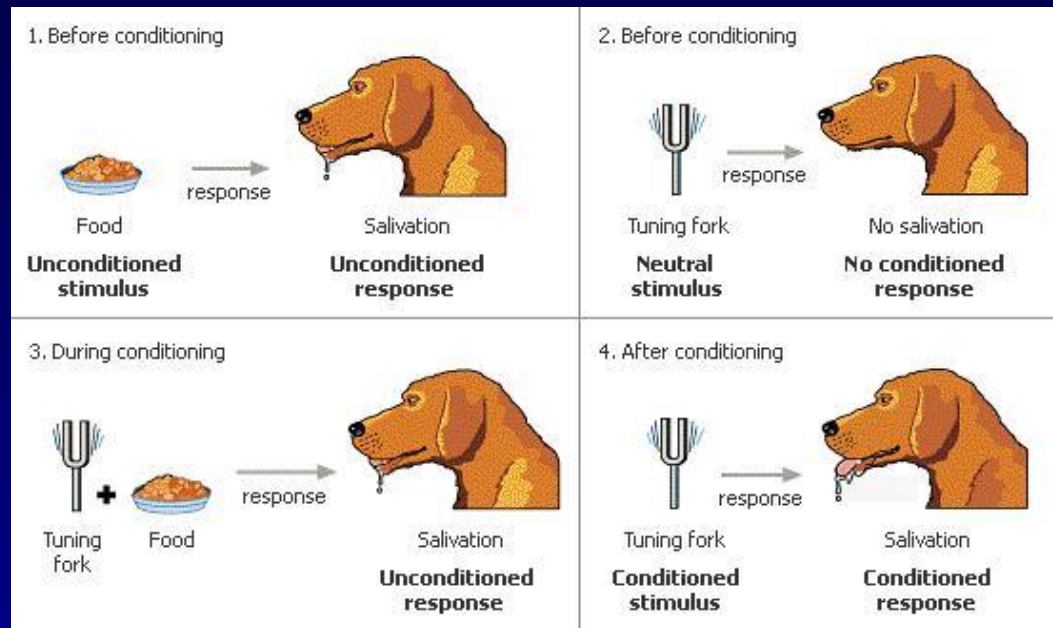
Cocaína (20mg/kg por 5 dias) aumenta o número de espinhas dendríticas no N. accumbens

**Uso repetido de cocaína produz alterações plásticas em neurônios dopaminérgicos**

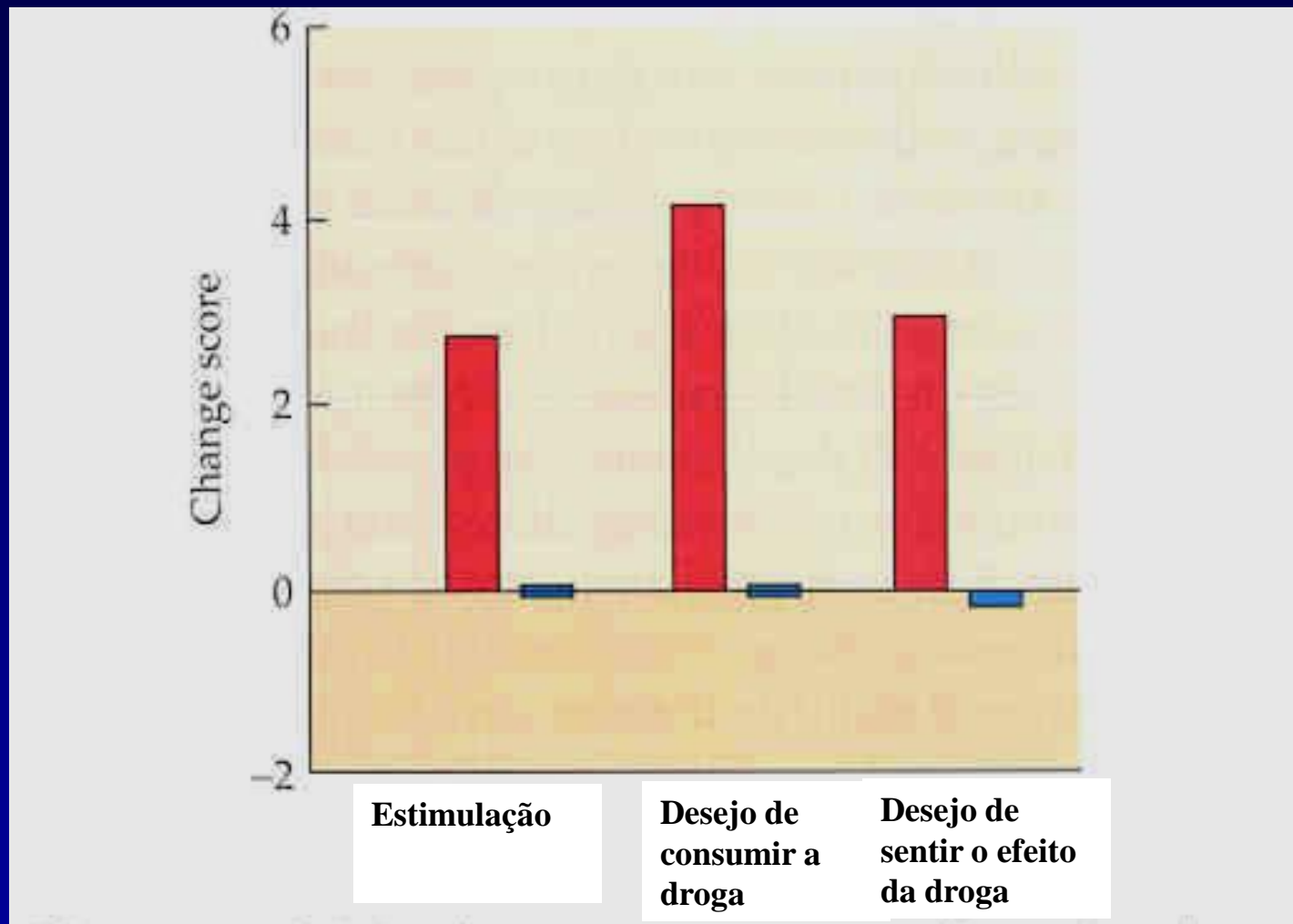
# Controle de comportamentos orientados por objetivos: sensibilização do sistema dopaminérgico



# Condicionamento clássico (a estímulos sinalizadores e ao contexto)

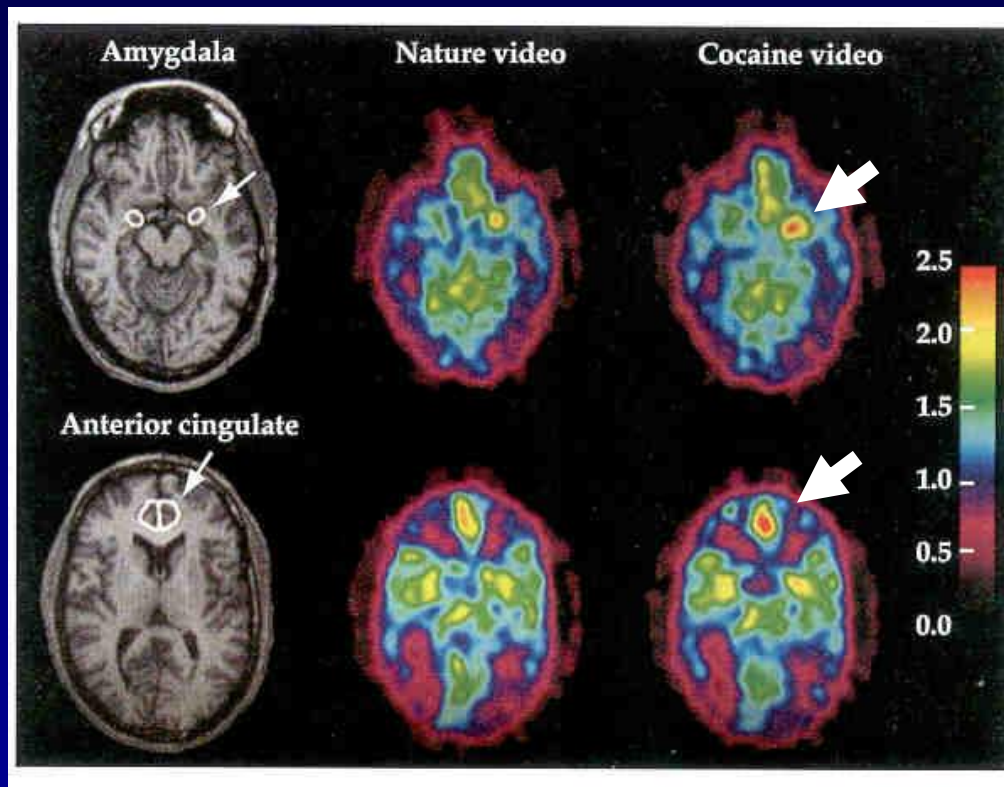


# Aumento de respostas a estímulos sinalizadores por cocaína



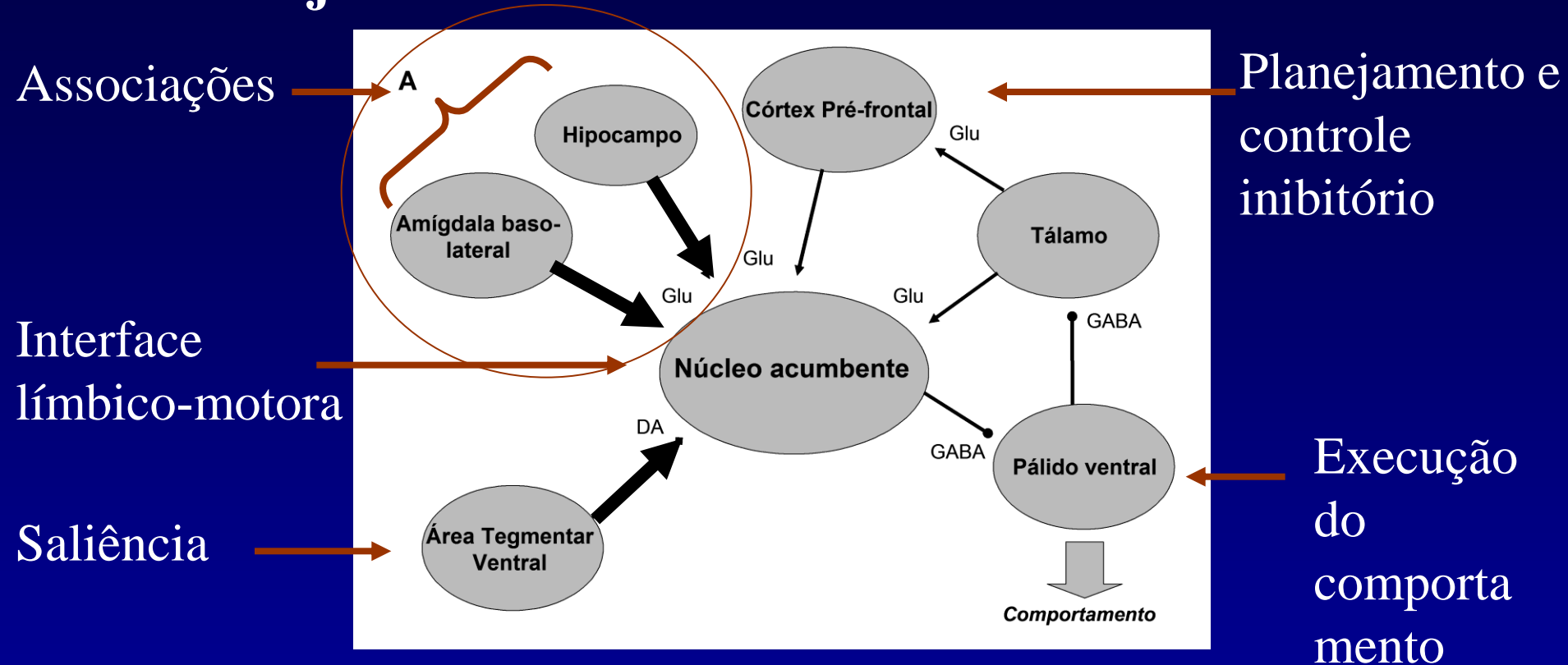
Alterações subjetivas por dependente de cocaína exposto a filme sobre o consumo da droga

# Aumento de respostas a estímulos sinalizadores por cocaína



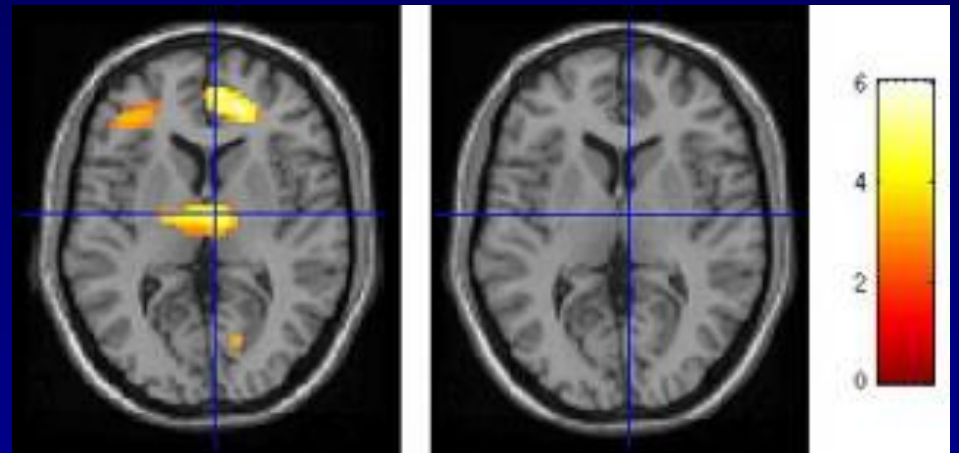
**Associações: atividade na amígdala e cíngulo anterior aumenta em dependente de cocaína exposto a vídeo sobre consumo da droga**

# Controle de comportamentos orientados por objetivos: aumento de influência associativa



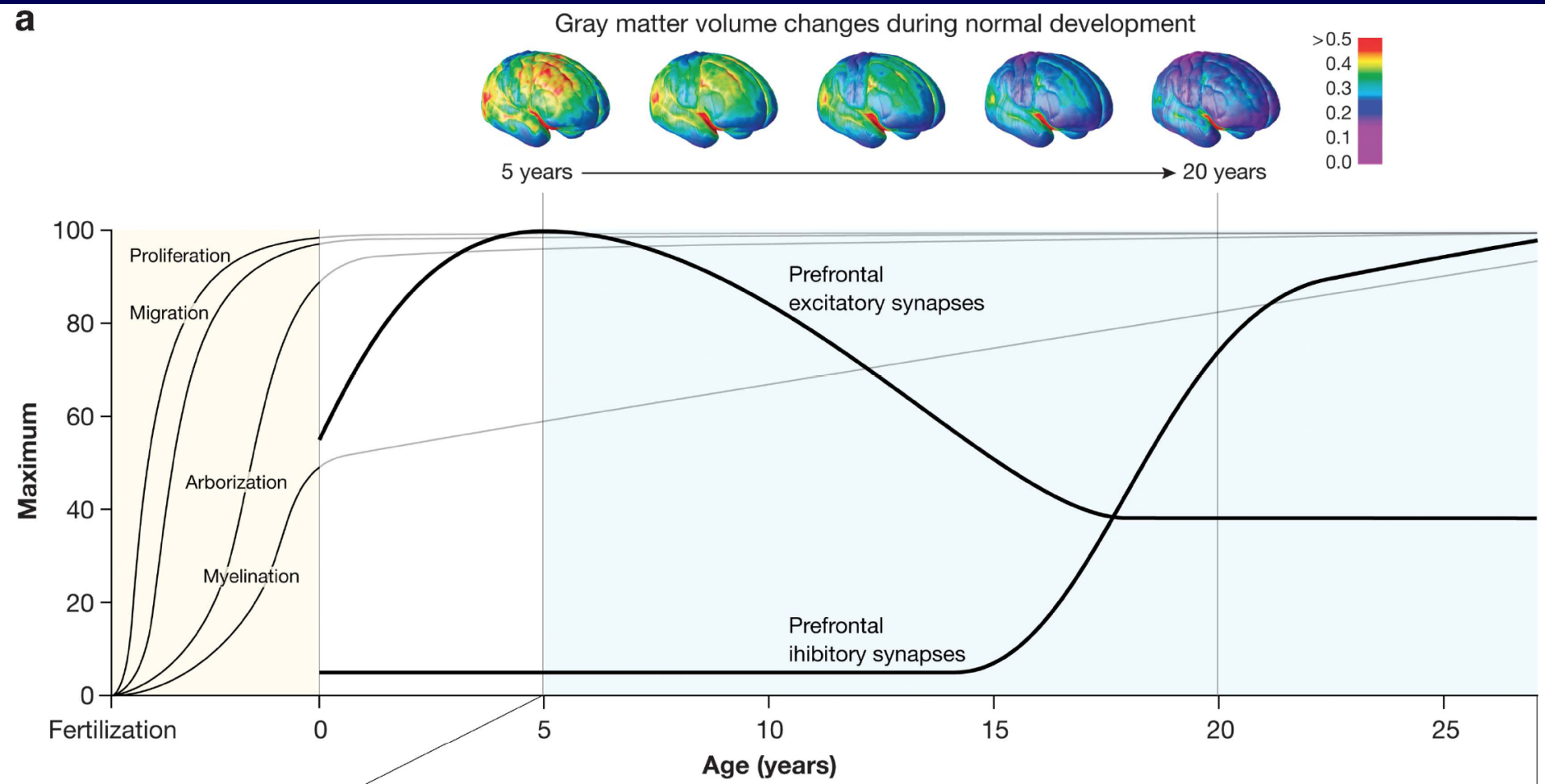


# Controle inibitório: diminuição da atividade no córtex pré-frontal em dependente de cocaína

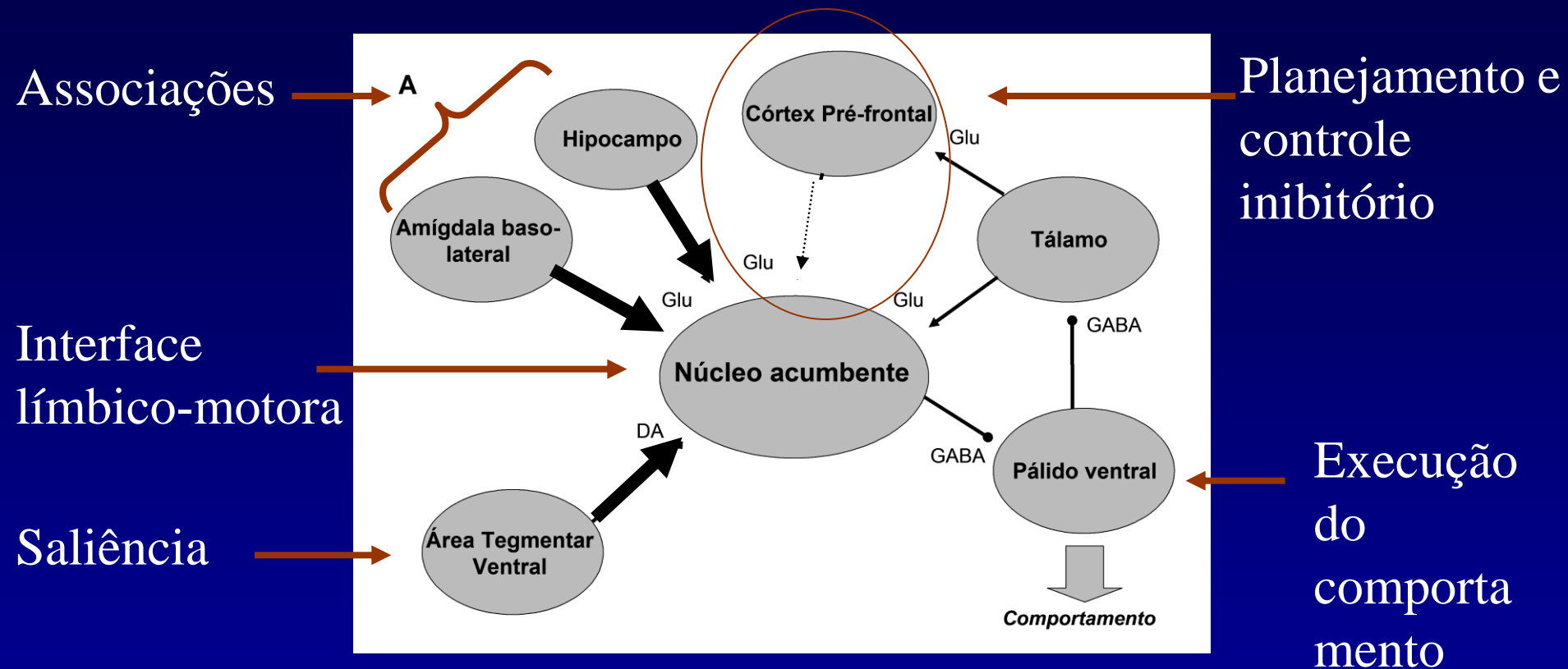


Menor ativação por reforços positivos (ganho monetário em jogo)

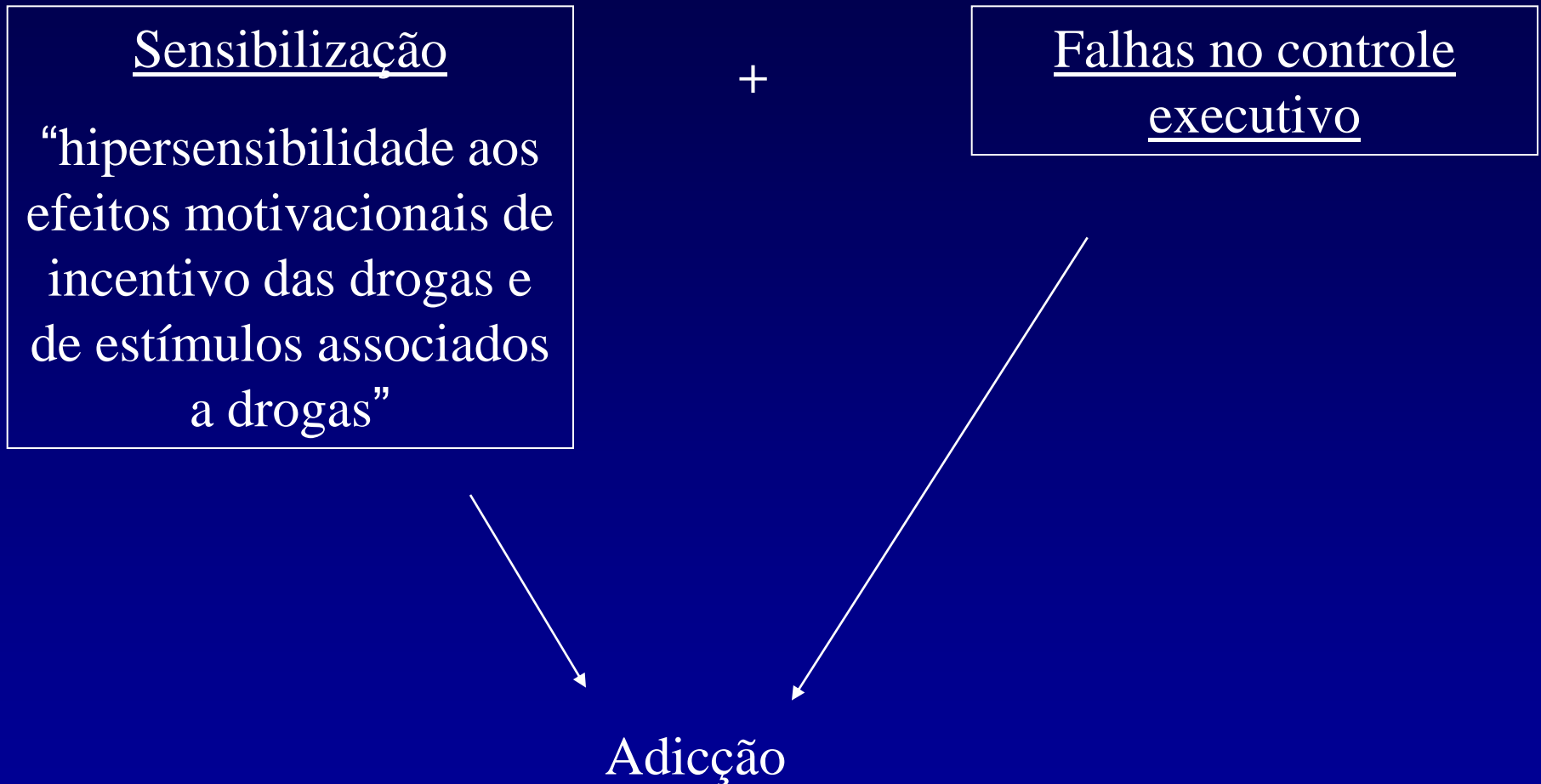
# Maturação tardia do córtex pré-frontal: aumento de comportamentos de risco e facilidade de dependência na adolescência



# Controle de comportamentos orientados por objetivos



# Modelo de incentivo-sensibilização (Robinson & Berridge, 1993)



**Drogas que produzem adicção alteram principalmente o “querer” ao invés do “gostar”**

# Modelos explicativos

Modelo de processos oponentes (Solomon & Corbit, modificada por Koob & Le Moal, 1997)

Uso inicial



Reforço positivo (euforia)



Uso repetido



Sensibilização da resposta hedônica induzida pela droga mas diminuição do "set point" hedônico



Tentativas de parada



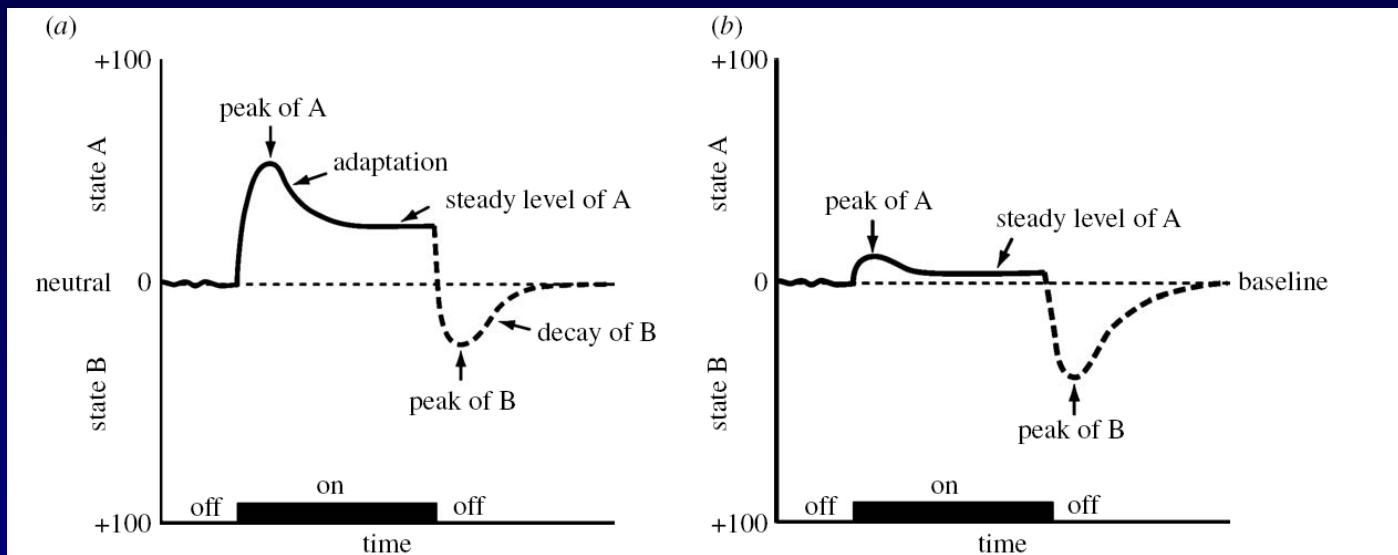
Desejo compulsivo de uso devido à disforia e sensibilização da saliência à droga ?



Recaída

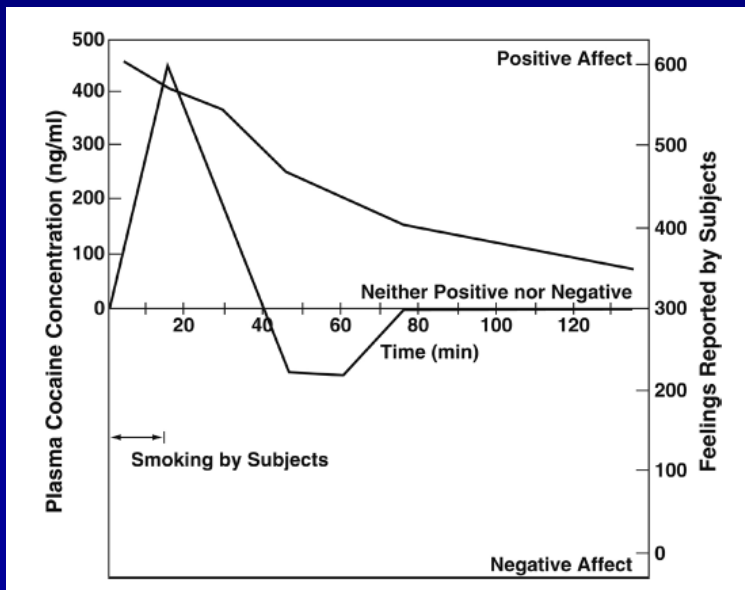


# Teoria dos processos oponentes (Koob e Le Moal): recrutamento de sistema anti-recompensa (ênfase na disforia causada pela retirada da droga)



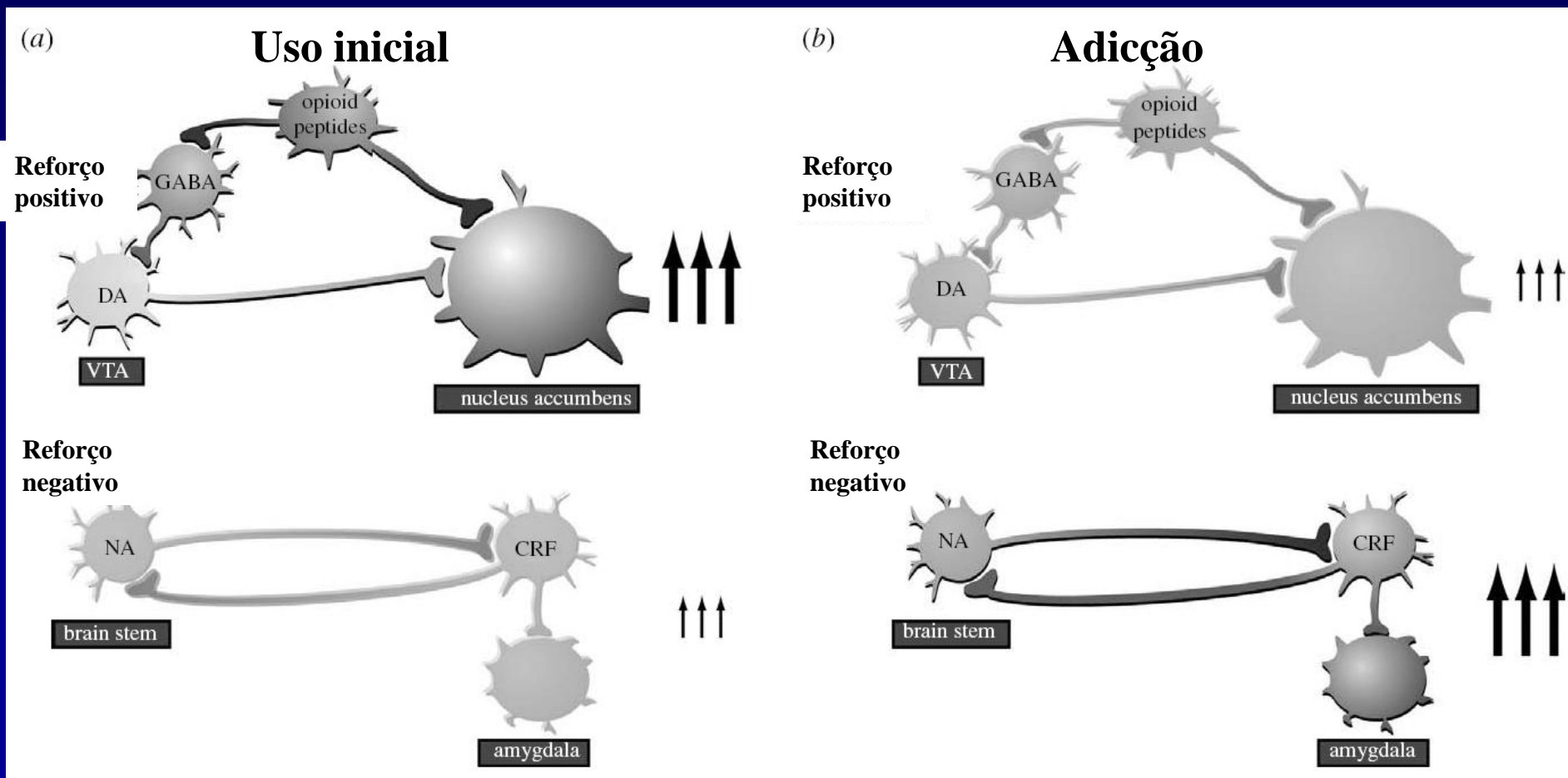
*Estímulo novo*

*Estímulo familiar, repetido*



Ex. Alterações de humor após cocaína: efeitos positivos são seguidos por humor negativo (ansiedade, depressão, cansaço, vontade de consumir cocaína) mesmo com níveis plasmáticos elevados da droga (Van Dyke & Byck, 1982)

# Adaptações neurobiológicas em adicção : estado alostático causado pelo uso repetido da droga com $\uparrow$ crônico do “set point” de recompensa por $\downarrow$ função dos circuitos de recompensa $\uparrow$ função de sistemas anti-recompensa



# **Everitt & Robbins 2005: problema primário de aprendizado e memória**

**Auto-administração crônica de drogas de abuso**

```
graph TD; A[Auto-administração crônica de drogas de abuso] --> B[alterações patológicas em sistemas de memória e aprendizado]; B --> C[hábitos de procura compulsiva de droga];
```



**alterações patológicas em sistemas de memória e aprendizado**



**hábitos de procura compulsiva de droga**



# Controle

Uso inicial  
voluntário



Córtex  
pré-frontal



Estriado  
ventral  
(accumbens)



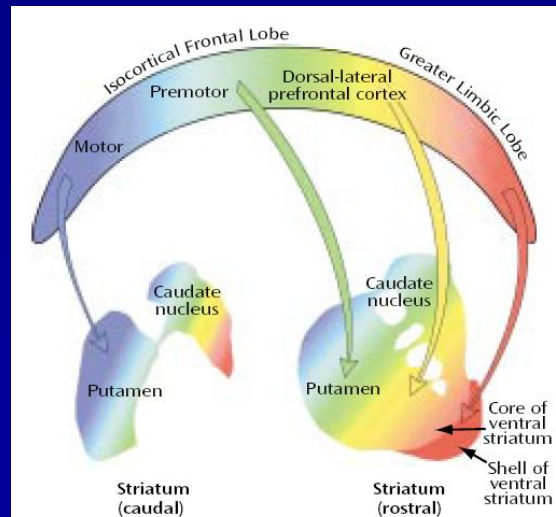
Uso habitual e  
compulsivo

(“S-R habit”)

Estado subjetivo do  
“must do” ao invés de  
querer

estriado

Estriado  
dorsal

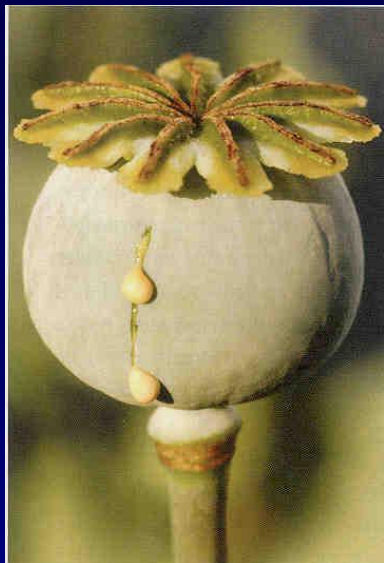


# Visão atual mais prevalente

**Drogas que produzem adicção alteram, com a repetição, principalmente o “querer” ao invés do “gostar” (*Modelo de incentivo-sensibilização, Robinson & Berridge, 1993*)**

**Além disso, a disforia pela ausência da droga e mecanismos alterados de aprendizado podem também ser importante (*Modelo Koob & Le Moal, 1997, Robbins e Everitt* )**

# Heroína



**LAUDANUM.**  
(Tinct. Opium.)

U. S. P. Strength. Directions on each bottle for old and young.  
No. D1581

1 oz. bottle, 18c; per doz.....	\$1.10
2 oz. bottle, 18c; per doz.....	2.00
4 oz. bottle, 28c; per doz.....	9.00



**PARECORIC.**

**ALWAYS USEFUL.  
BOTH FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.**

Full directions.  
No. D1582

2 oz. bottle, 12c; per doz.....	\$1.25
4 oz. bottle, 18c; per doz.....	1.75



Figure 10.2 Mail order advertisement for opium preparations to treat pain and cough (laudanum) and diarrhea (paregoric) from the 1897 Sears, Roebuck and Co. catalog.

**BAYER**  
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

We are now sending to Physicians throughout the United States literature and samples of

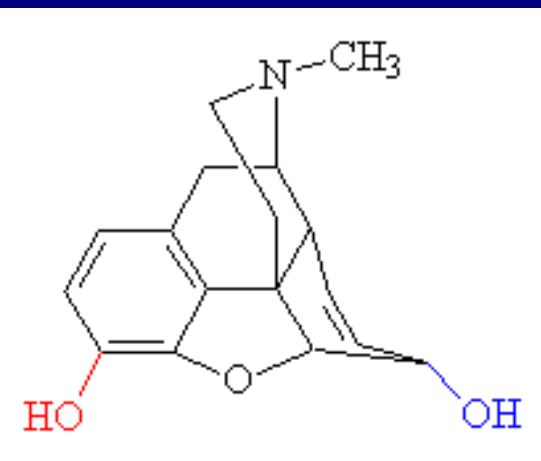
**ASPIRIN**

The substitute for the Salicylates, agreeable of taste, free from unpleasant after-effects.

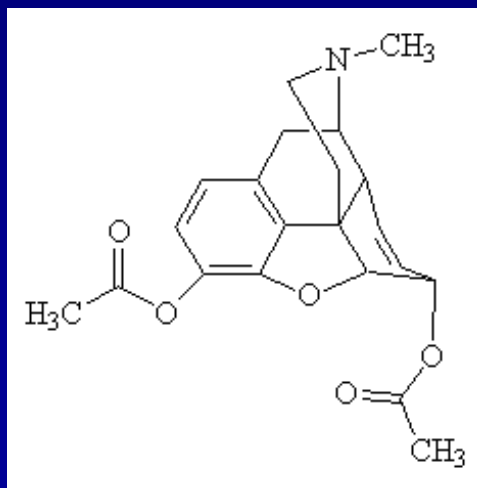
**HEROIN**

The Sedative for Coughs,  
**HEROIN HYDROCHLORIDE**  
Its water-soluble salt.  
You will have call for them. Order a supply from your jobber.

Write for literature to  
**FARBENFABRIKEN OF ELBERFELD CO.**  
40 Stone Street, New York,  
SOLE AGENTS



Morfina

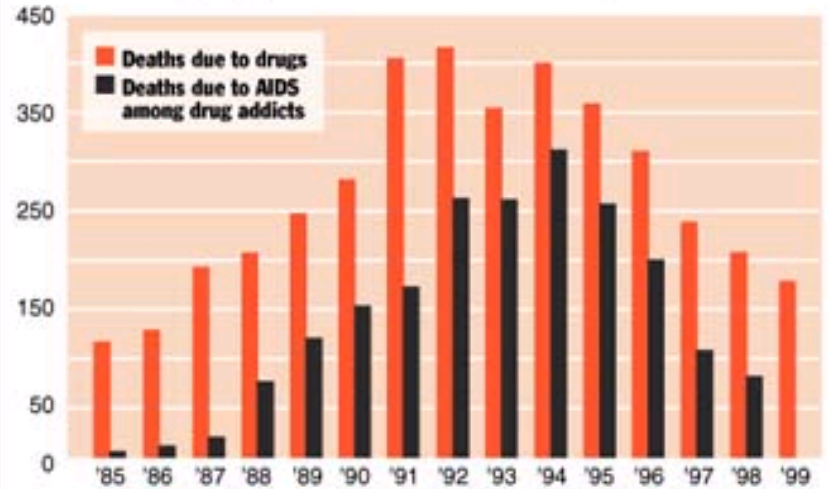


Heroína



## Reducing the harm from heroin

Since Switzerland introduced its program in the mid '90s prescribing heroin for hard-core addicts, deaths due to drugs and deaths due to AIDS among drug addicts have declined steadily.



Source: Swiss Federal Office of Public Health

Times art

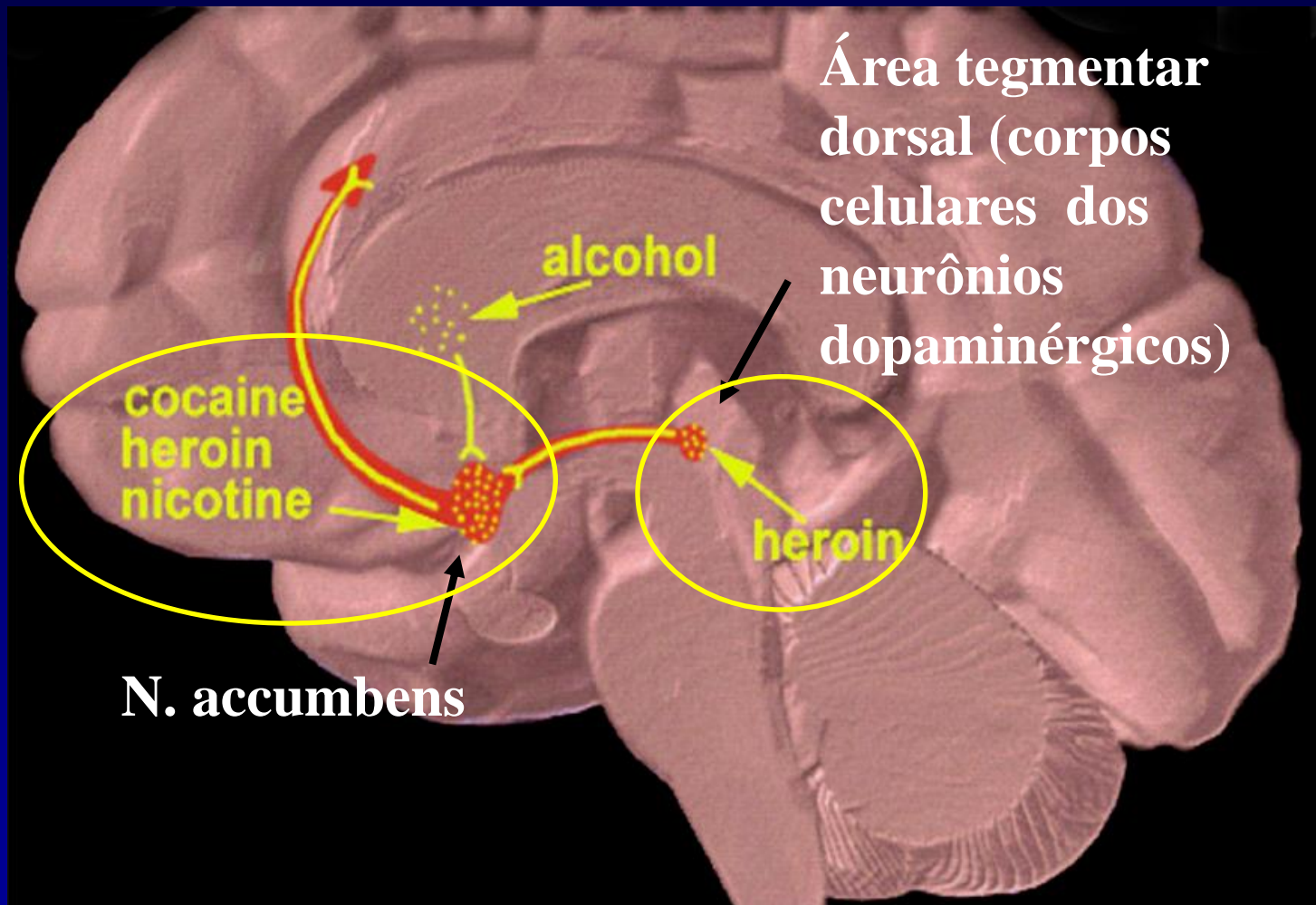
**Mortes por AIDS entre dependentes (e efeito de programa de distribuição governamental)**

**Relação dose letal/farmacológica= 6,0**

**Uso E.V.**

**(40% usuários: hepatite C)**



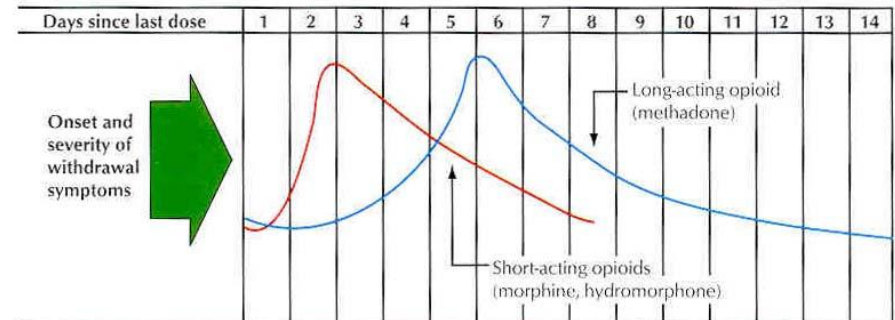
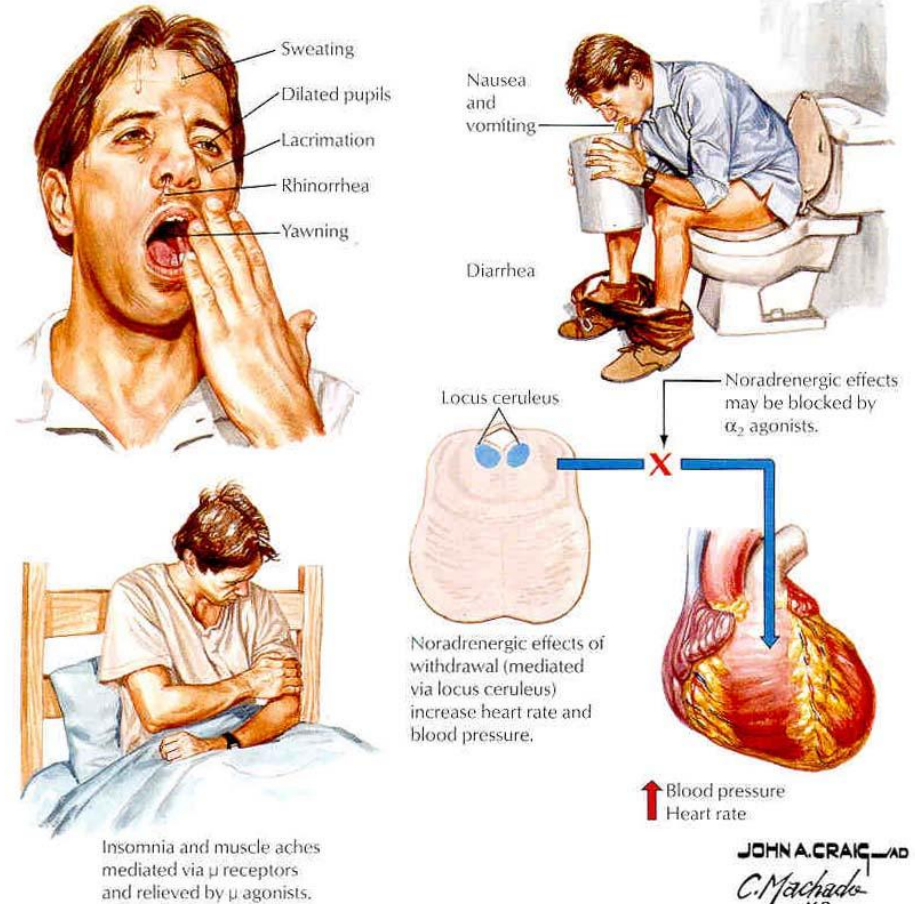


**A heroína ativa o sistema de recompensa direta e indiretamente**

# Síndrome de abstinência a opióides

## Opioid Withdrawal

### Signs and Symptoms



Severity of opioid withdrawal varies with dose and duration of opioid use. Onset and duration of symptoms after last drug dose depend on half-life of particular drug.

# Síndrome de abstinência à Heroína

You want to quit, but it is almost impossible to quit, because you're addicted to the heroin.

*Cena do filme Cristiane F.*

## **Opióides: tratamento da síndrome de abstinência**

Metadona ( $t_{1/2}$  = 36 h versus 2 h para morfina), levo-alfa-acetilmethadol (LAAM)

Outros: buprenorfina, agonistas  $\alpha_2$

## **Opióides: manutenção do tratamento**

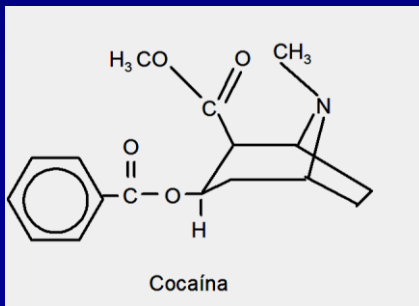
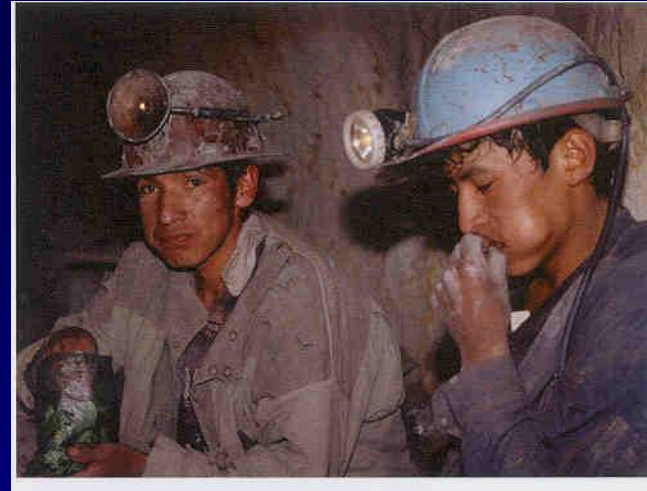
Metadona, levo-alfa-acetilmethadol (LAAM)

Buprenorfina (com naloxona: suboxone, uso oral)

Naltrexona



# Cocaína



Cloridrato de cocaína

“Crack”

# Cocaína

# VIN MARIANI!



**POPULAR  
FRENCH TONIC WINE**

*Fortifies and Refreshes Body & Brain  
Restores Health and Vitality*

**Vin Mariani Ad (1894)**

Poster by Jules Chéret. Erowid.org Archive

**Tired,  
THEN  
DRINK  
Coca-Cola**

**IT RELIEVES EXHAUSTION**

When the BRAIN is running under full pressure send down to the FOUNTAIN for a glass of

**Coca-Cola**

you will be surprised how quickly it will ease the Tired Brain—soothe the Rattled Nerves—and restore Wasted Energy to both Mind and Body.  
It enables the entire system to readily cope with the strains of any excessive demands made upon it.

**AT ALL FOUNTAINS  
ALSO IN BOTTLES 5c.**

**ÜBER COCA.**

Von

**DR. SIGM. FREUD**

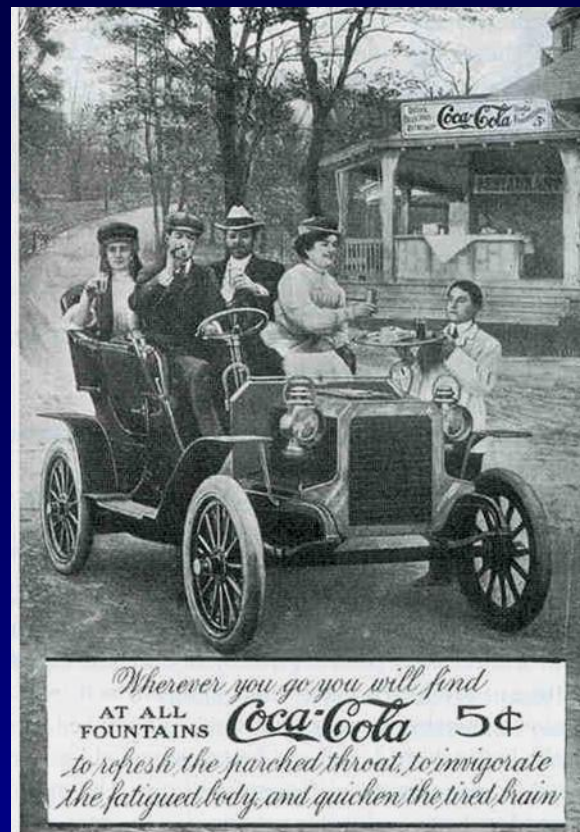
Secundärarzt im k. k. Allgemeinen Krankenhaus  
in Wien.

*Neu durchgesehen und veranlasster Separat-Abdruck aus dem  
„Centralblatt für die gesammte Therapie“.*



WIEN, 1886.

VERLAG VON MORITZ PERLES



*Wherever you go you will find  
AT ALL FOUNTAINS **Coca-Cola** 5¢  
to refresh the parched throat, to invigorate  
the fatigued body, and quicken the tired brain*

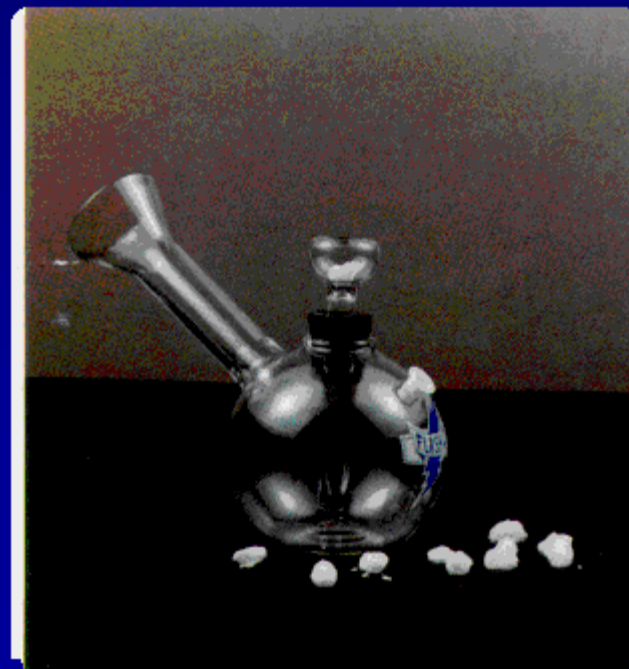
Figure 11.3 Coca-cola ad from 1906

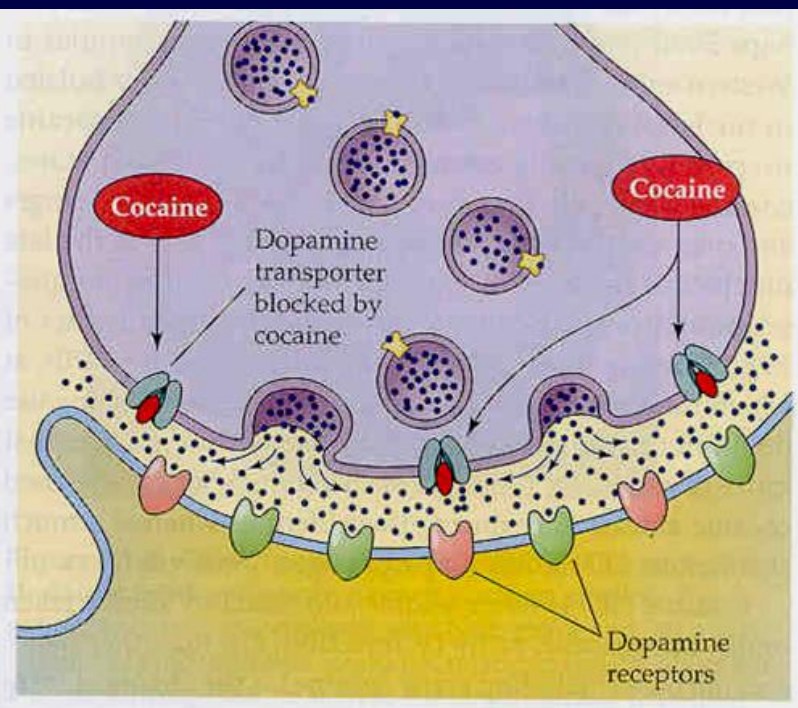
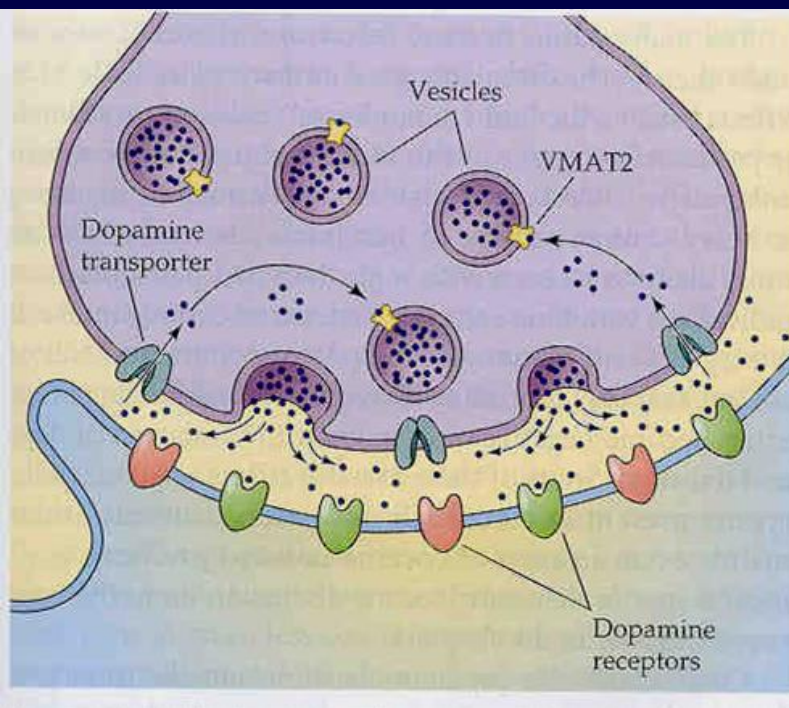


**Administração do  
sal (cloridrato) de  
cocaína**

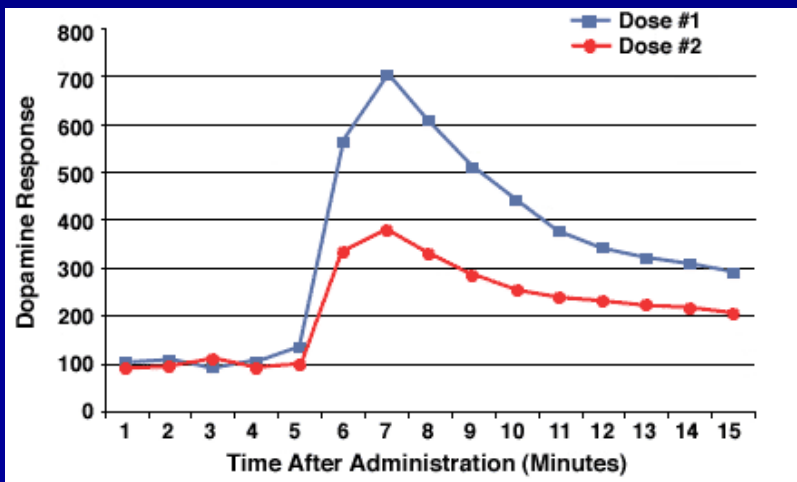


**“Cachimbo” para crack**





**Mecanismo de ação da cocaína: bloqueio da recaptação de dopamina, serotonina e noradrenalina e efeito anestésico local por bloqueio de canais de sódio voltagem-dependentes**



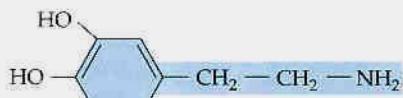
**Tolerância aguda (taquifilaxia) à cocaína**



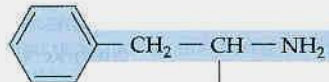
Corte de cérebro normal



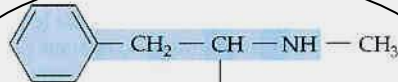
Lesão causada por cocaína



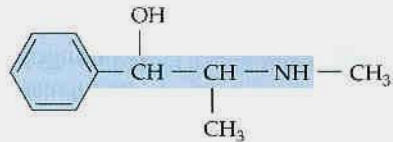
DA



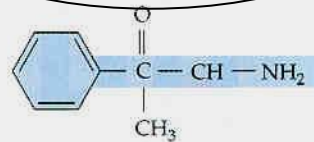
Amphetamine



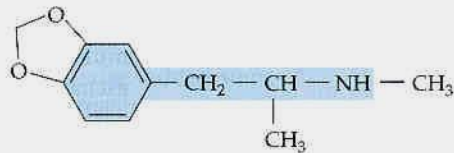
Methamphetamine



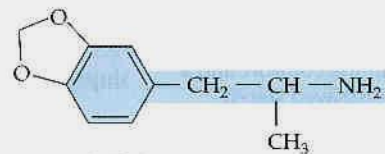
Ephedrine



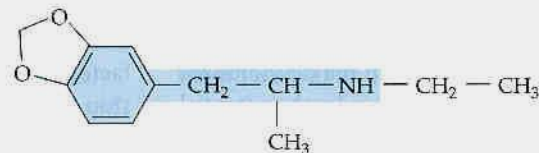
Cathinone



MDMA

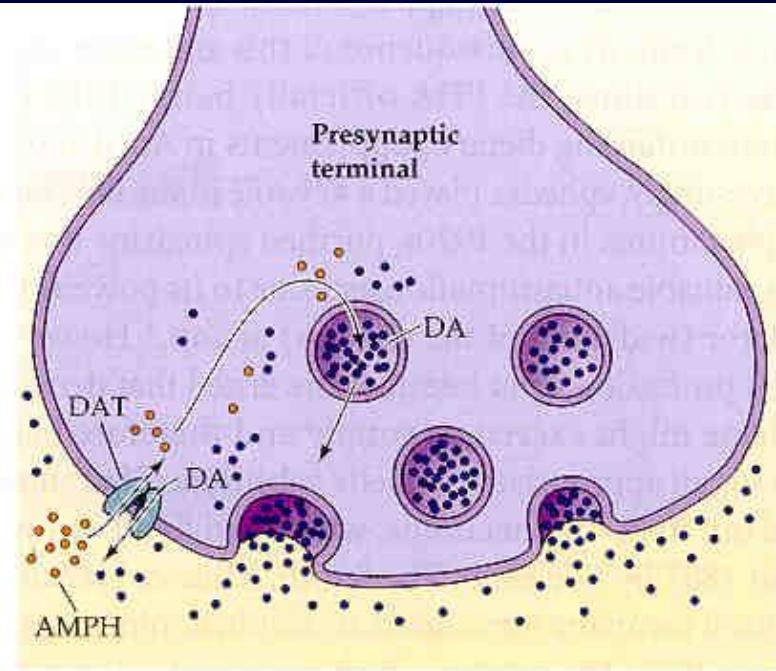


MDA



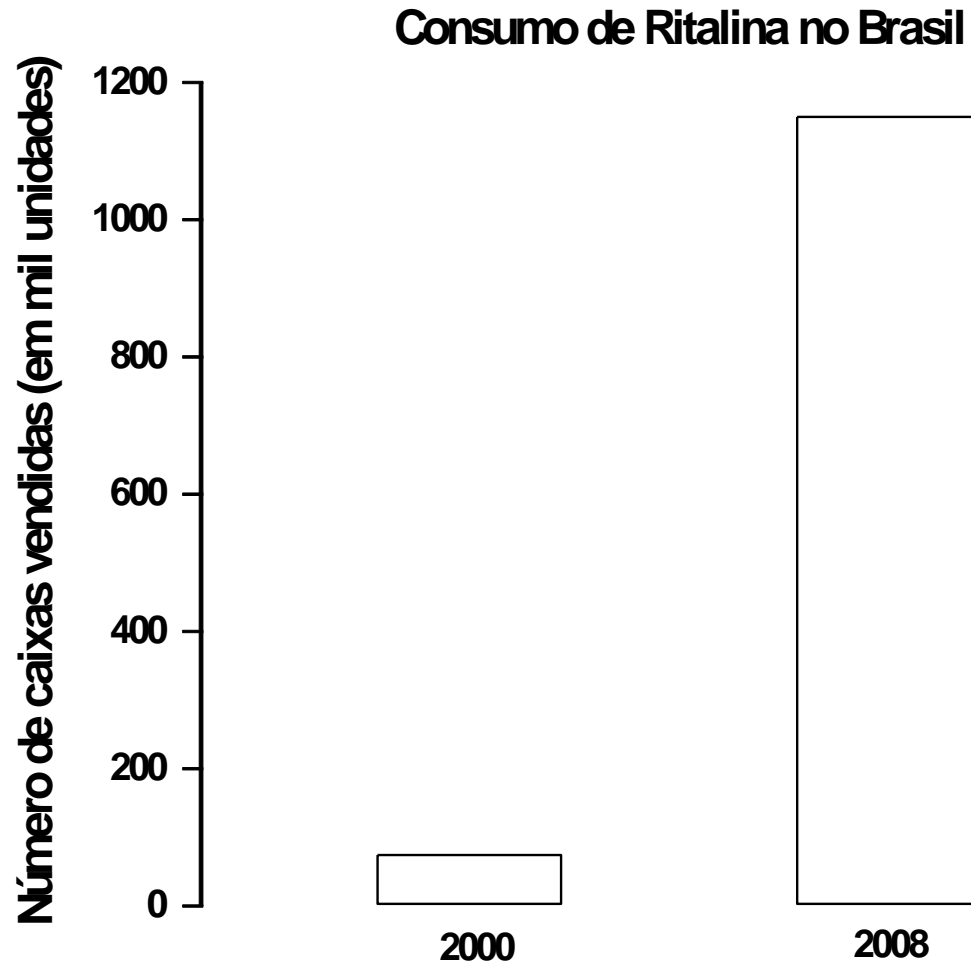
MDE

**Figure 11.15 Amphetamine and related psychostimulants** resemble the neurotransmitter DA in their chemical structure. This accounts for their potent effects on the dopaminergic system.



**Anfetamina: libera monoaminas (dopamina, noradrenalina e serotonina) e inverte a bomba de recaptação**

# Metilfenidato (“ritalina”)





## A 'TARJA PRETA' NA NOITE

Medicamentos de uso controlado consumidos de maneira perigosa

**RITALINA**  
estimulante  
(cloridrato de metilfenidato)

**Indicação médica:**  
transtorno de déficit de atenção e hiperatividade

**Efeitos colaterais:**  
insônia, nervosismo, diminuição do apetite, cefaleia, gastrite

**Como é usada na balada:**  
Os jovens esmagam os comprimidos e aspiram o pó. Quando aspirada, a droga tem seus efeitos potencializados. Podem incluir: euforia, alucinação, paranoia, crise de pânico, aumento da pressão arterial, taquicardia

**BENFLOGIN**  
anti-inflamatório  
(cloridrato de benzydamina)

**Indicação médica:**  
bronquite, luxações, contusões e outros processos inflamatórios

**Efeitos colaterais:**  
insônia, ansiedade, náuseas, irritação gástrica. Misturado com álcool, pode proporcionar efeitos visuais e alucinações

**Como é usado na balada:**  
São ingeridos cerca de 10 comprimidos de uma vez, com álcool

**RIVOTRIL**  
tranquilizante  
(clonazepam)

**Indicação médica:**  
ansiedade, depressão, transtorno afetivo bipolar

**Efeitos colaterais:**  
sonolência, afonia, depressão, vertigem

**Como é usado na balada:**  
em geral, é consumido no fim da noite, em gotas, na tentativa de neutralizar os efeitos das drogas ingeridas antes

**DRAMIN**  
antiemético  
(dimenidrato)

**Indicação médica:**  
enjoo, labirintite

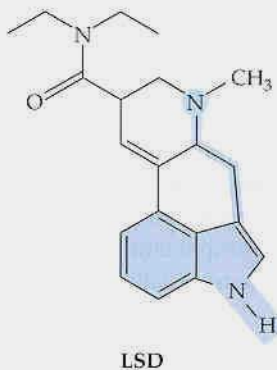
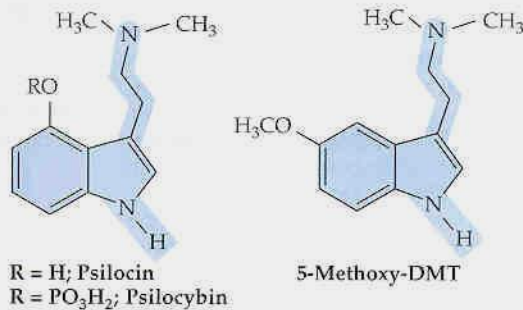
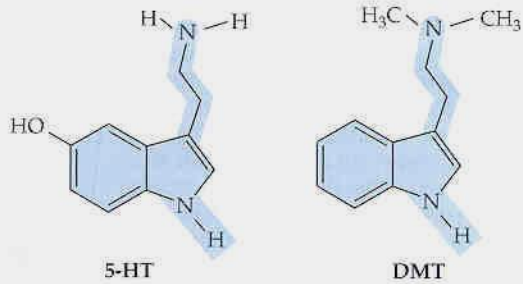
**Efeitos colaterais:**  
sonolência, tontura, retenção urinária

**Como é usado na balada:**  
é ingerido no fim da noite, para "cortar" os efeitos dos estimulantes consumidos antes e dar sono

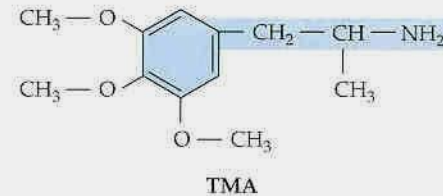
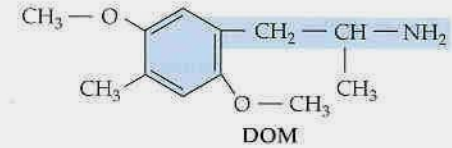
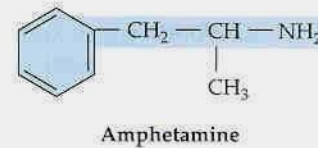
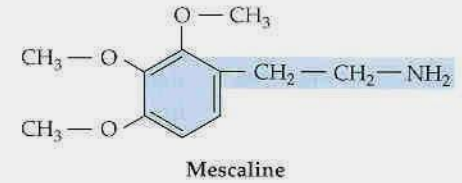
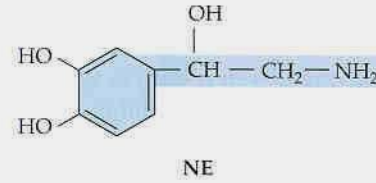


**Psicoestimulantes: sem evidências  
claras até o momento para indicar  
qualquer tratamento  
farmacológico**

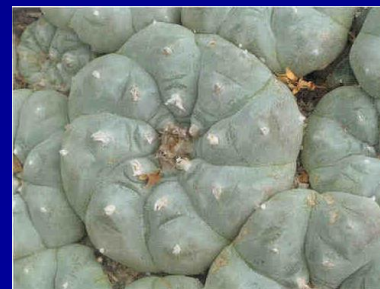
# Alucinógenos (psicodélicos ou psicotomiméticos) : LSD, psilocibin, mescalina, DMT



Indolaminas



## Feniletilaminas



Peyote



Psilocybe

## Efeito comum de alucinógenos em receptores de serotonina (5HT2)

Receptor subtype	LSD	Phenethylamines
5-HT <sub>1</sub> family	+	-
5-HT <sub>2A</sub>	+	+
5-HT <sub>2C</sub>	+	+
5-HT <sub>3</sub>	-	-
5-HT <sub>4</sub>	-	?
5-HT <sub>5A</sub>	+	-
5-HT <sub>6</sub>	+	?
5-HT <sub>7</sub>	+	-

Source: After Aghajanian and Marek, 1999.

<sup>a</sup> +, significant affinity for that receptor subtype; -, low affinity for that subtype; ?, no currently available data.

# LSD: apresentações



# LSD

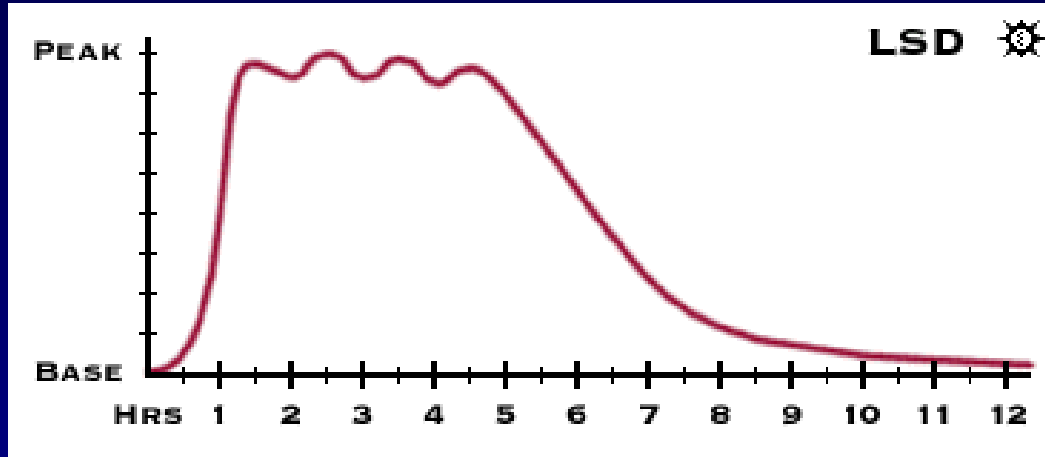
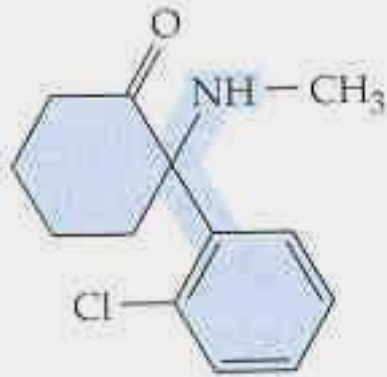


Figure 14.9 LSD users sometimes experience acute panic or anxiety reactions to the drug (a "bad trip").

## Fenciclidina (PCP) e Ketamina

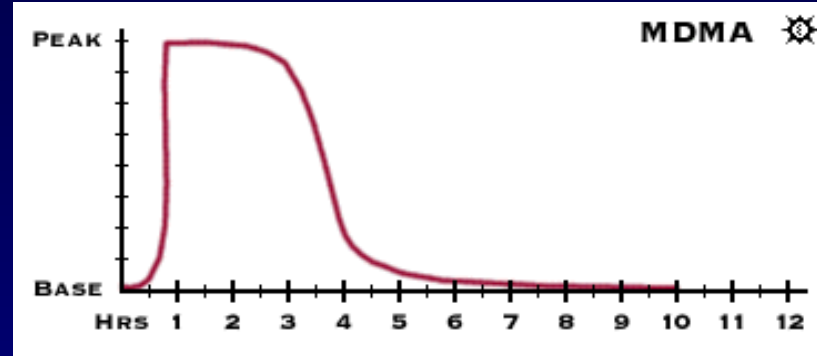
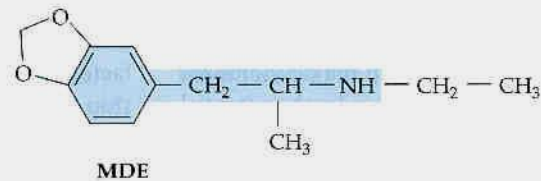
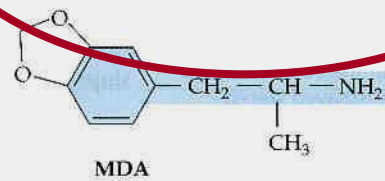
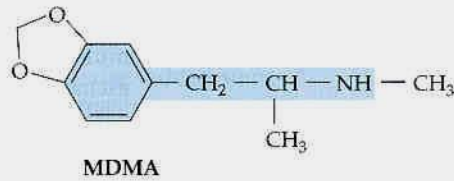
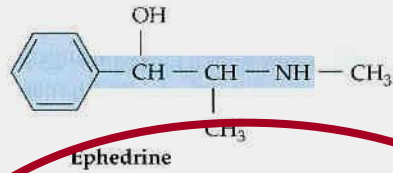
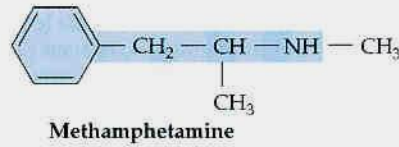
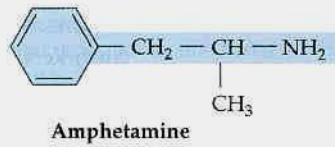
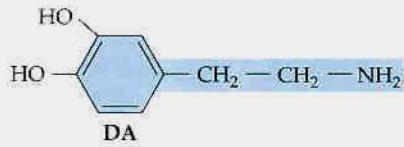


Phencyclidine (PCP)



Ketamine

# MDMA (ecstasy)



**Figure 11.15 Amphetamine and related psychostimulants** resemble the neurotransmitter DA in their chemical structure. This accounts for their potent effects on the dopaminergic system.



Uso em “raves”



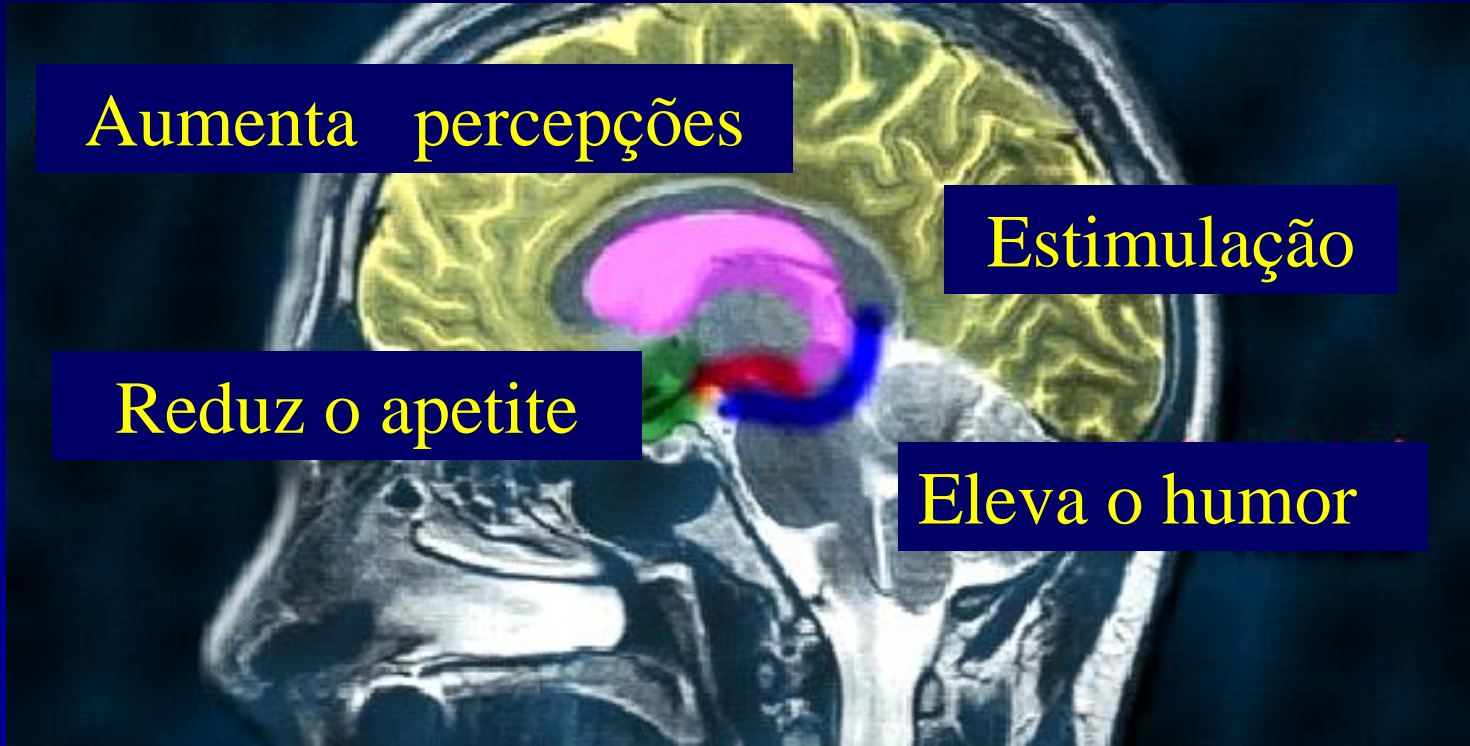
# Efeitos agudos do ecstasy

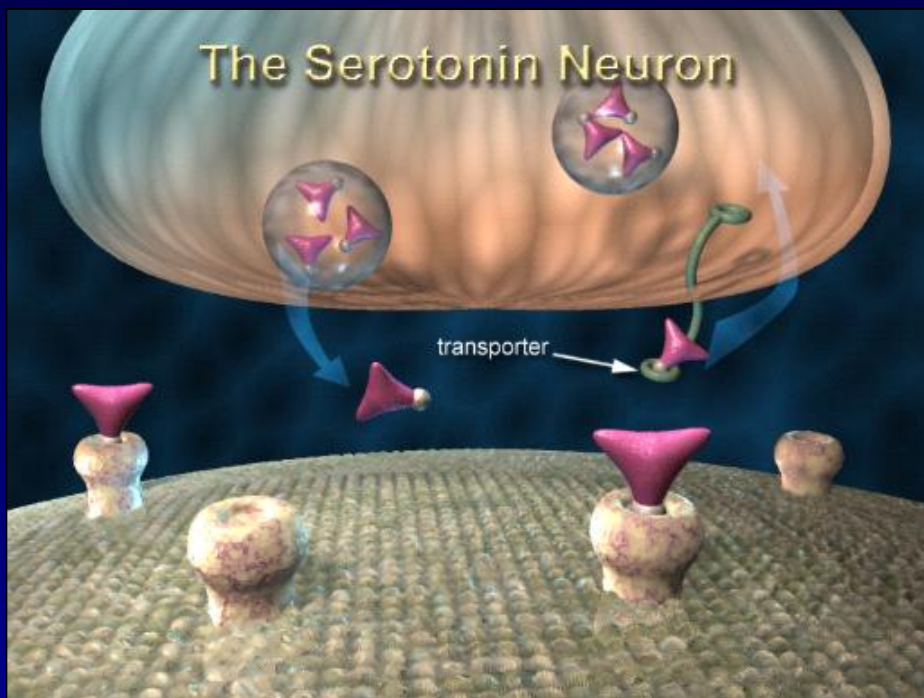
Aumenta percepções

Estimulação

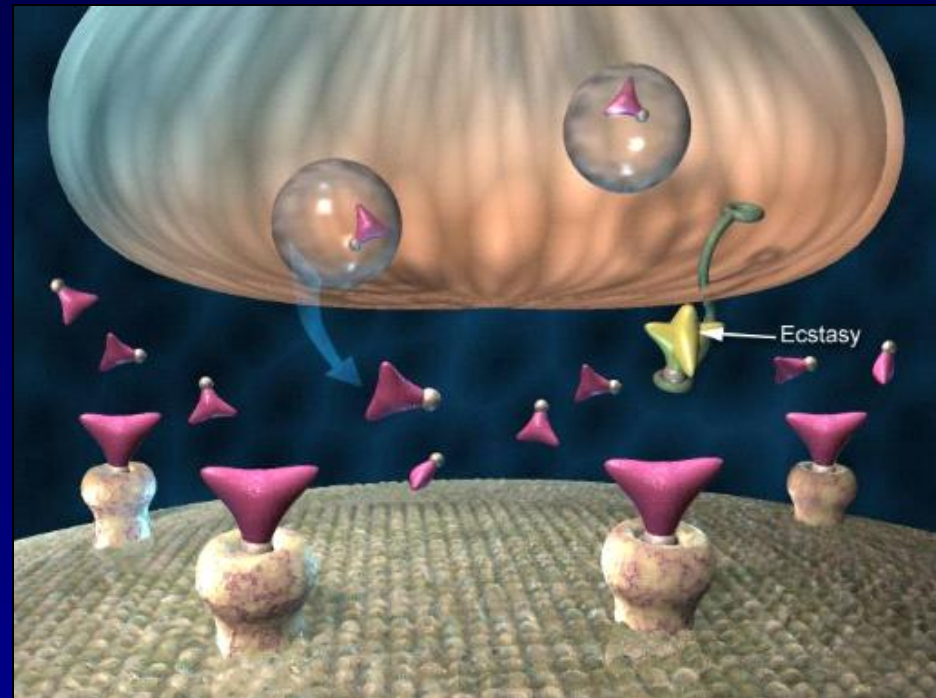
Reduz o apetite

Eleva o humor





**Sem ecstasy**



**Com ecstasy**

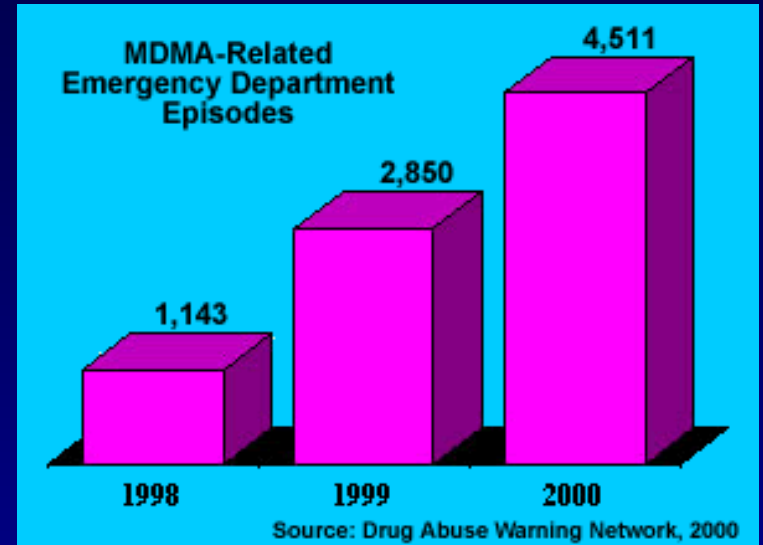
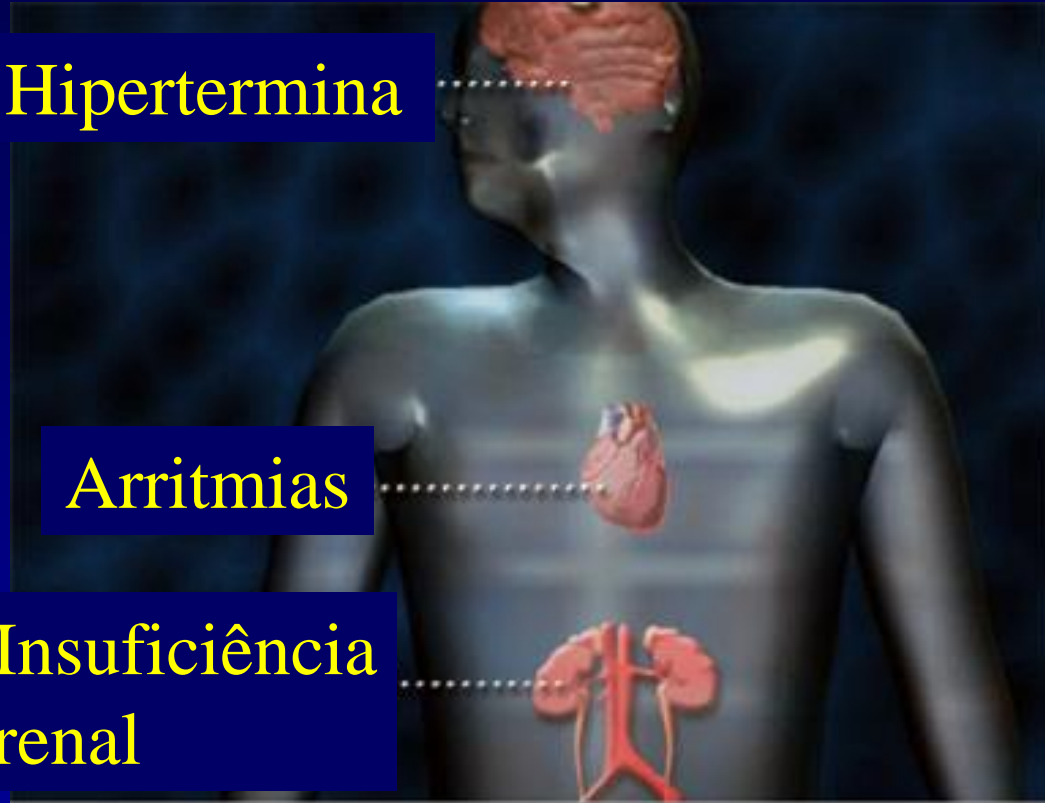
**Bloqueia recaptação e aumenta liberação de serotonina  
(e dopamina)**

# Intoxicação aguda por ecstasy

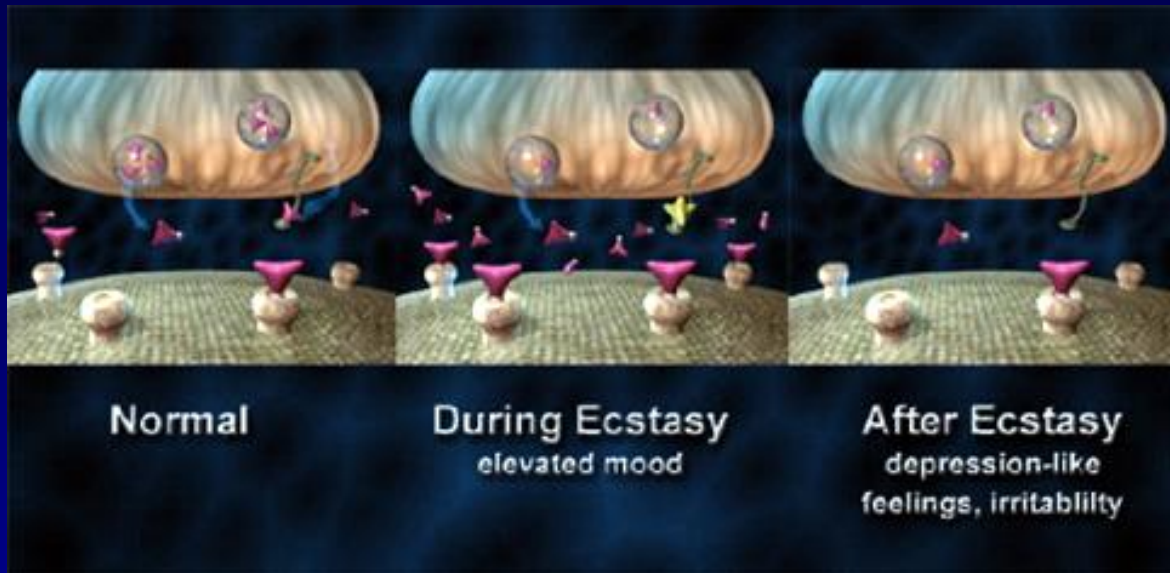
Hipertermia

Arritmias

Insuficiência renal



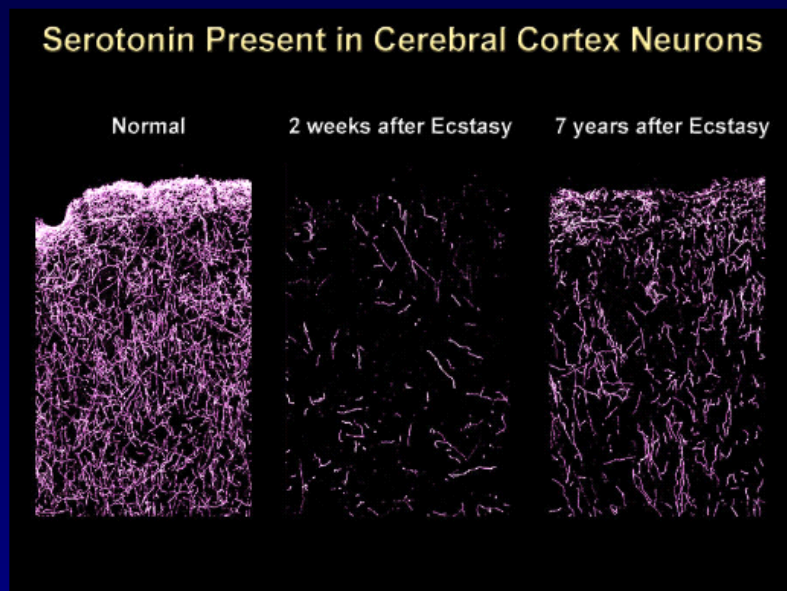
# Ao terminar efeito do ecstasy



Depressão

Irritabilidade

# Toxicidade crônica?: transportadores de serotonina



**Macacos**

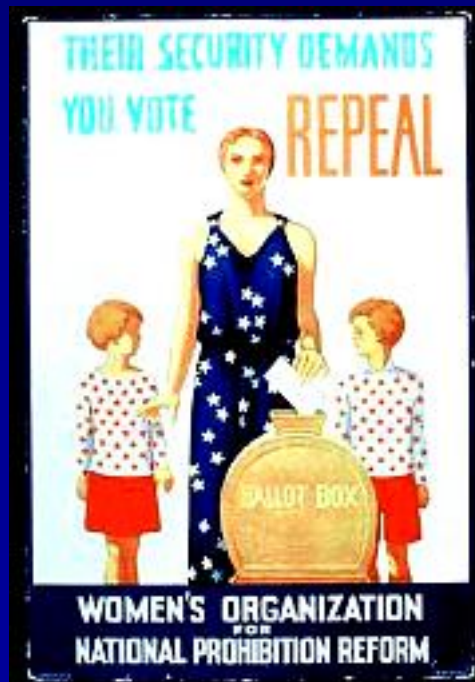
**Humanos?**



Prejuízos de  
memória e  
concentração?

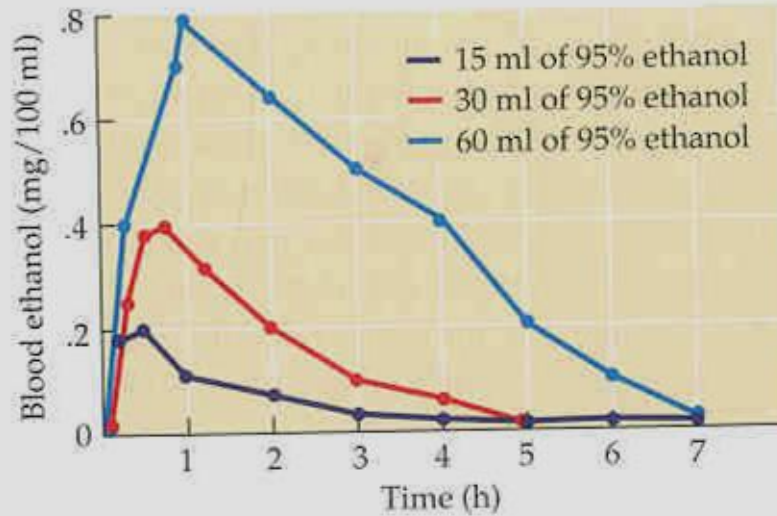
# Álcool etílico

Bebida	% álcool por volume	Tamanho do drink (ml)	Gramas de álcool
Cerveja (lata)	5	355	14,0
Vinho	12	170	16,1
Destilados	40	42,6	13,4

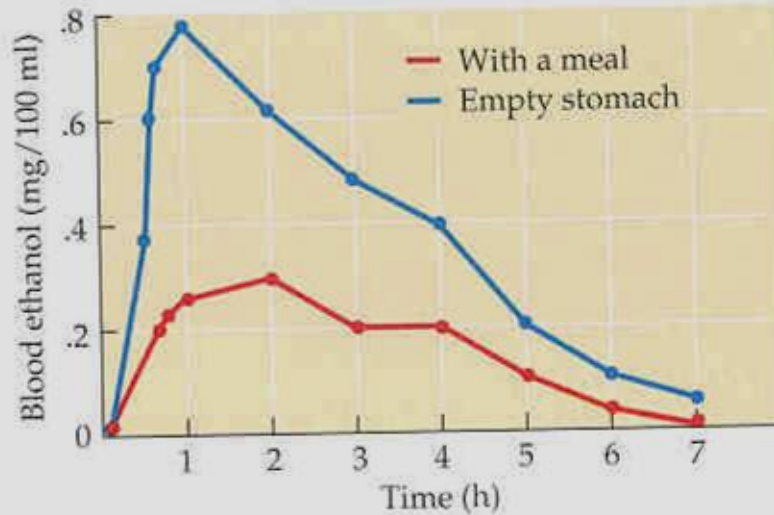


# Concentrações de álcool dependendo da dose e do uso concomitante de comida

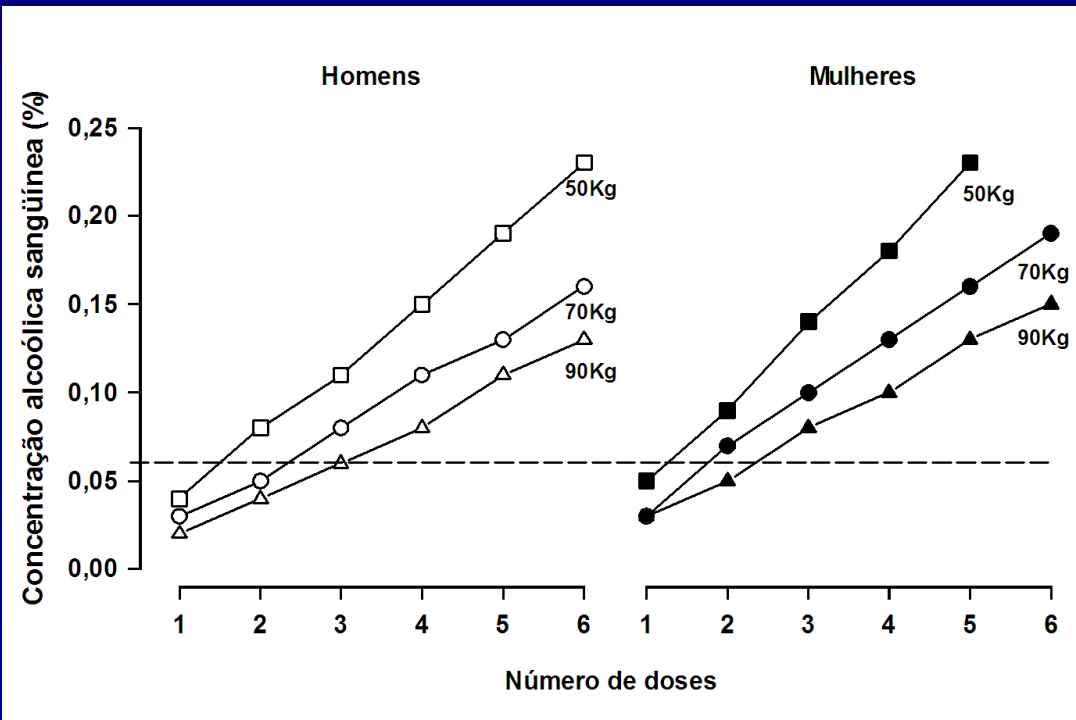
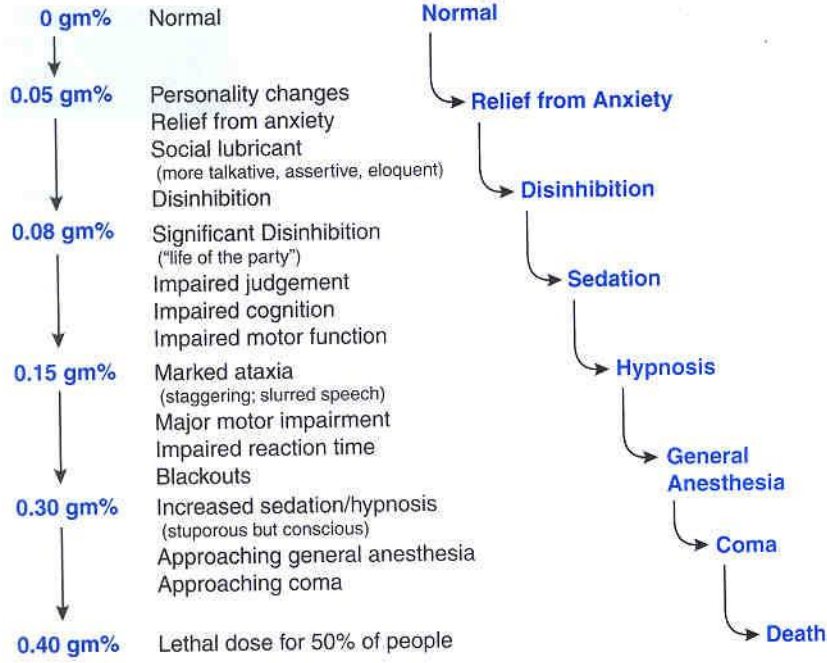
(A) Different oral doses



(B) Full or empty stomach

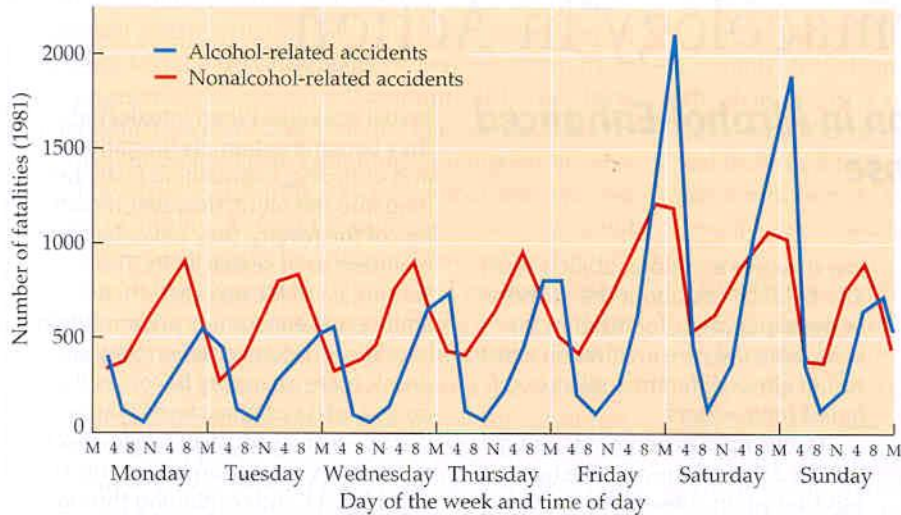


# Efeitos agudos do álcool (diferença entre gênero)

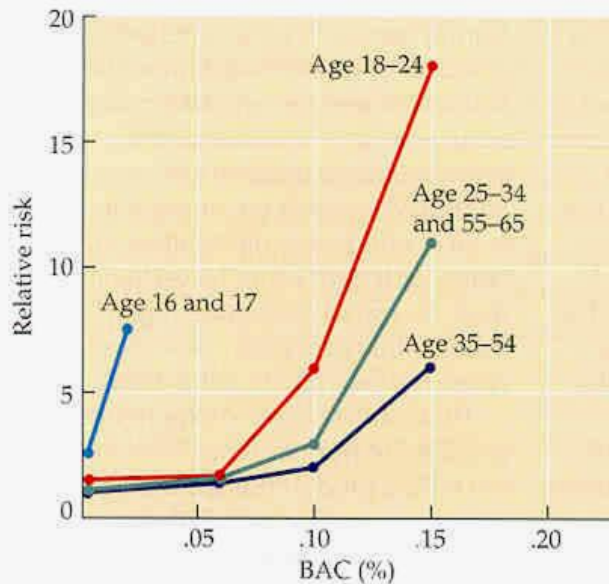




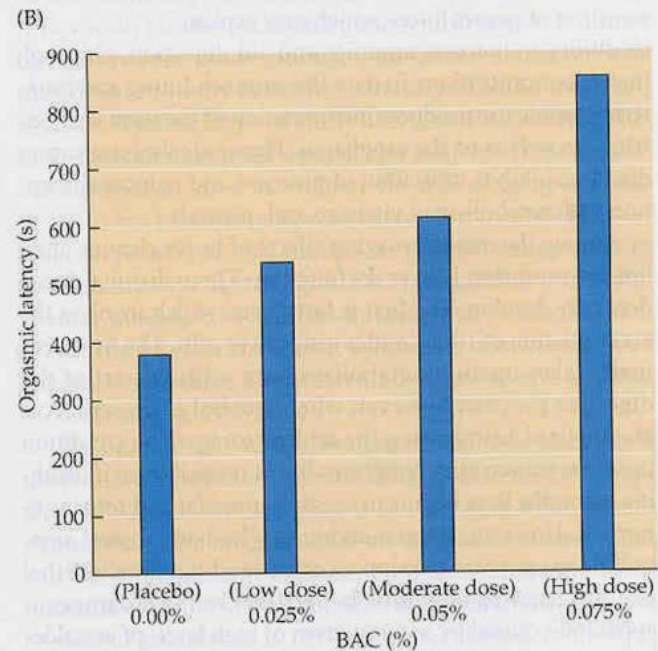
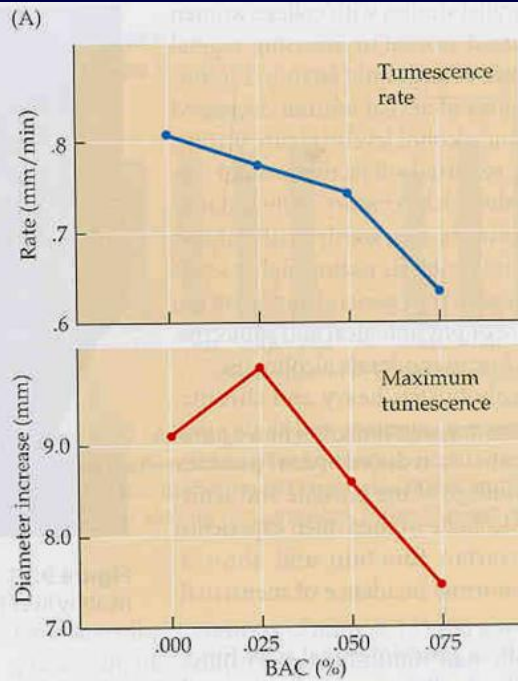
## Acidentes automobilístico e álcool



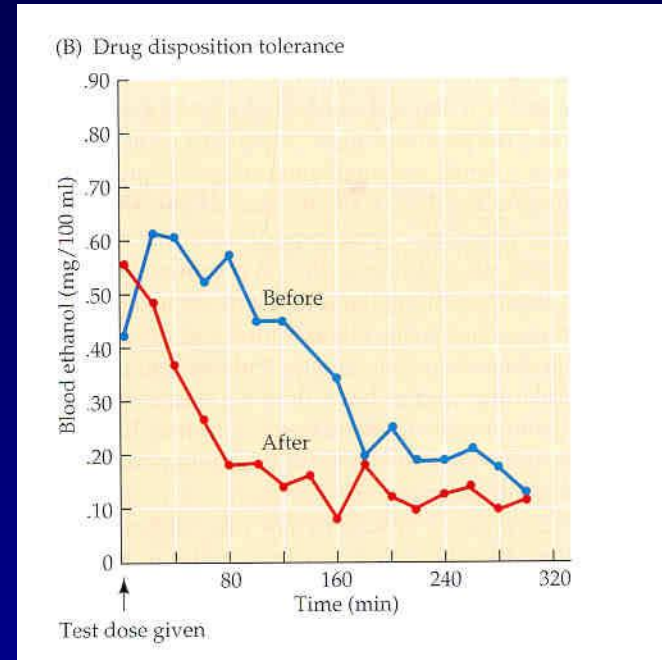
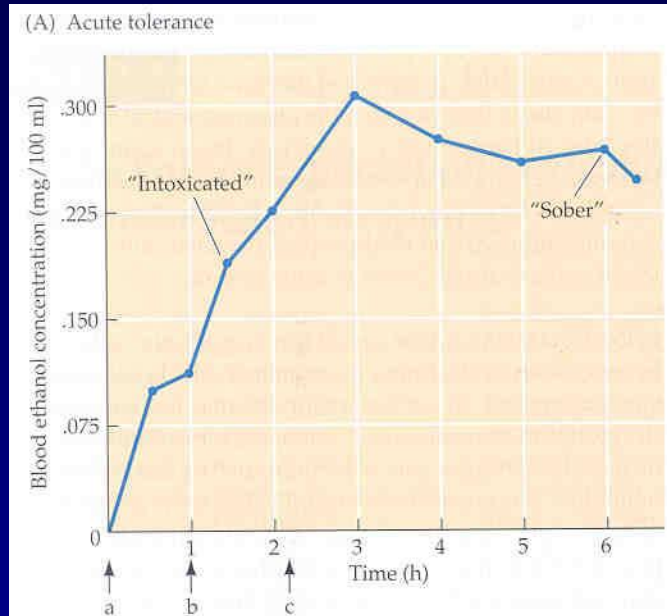
## Acidentes automobilístico e álcool: efeito da idade



# Efeitos agudos do álcool: desempenho sexual



# Tolerância aguda e crônica ao álcool



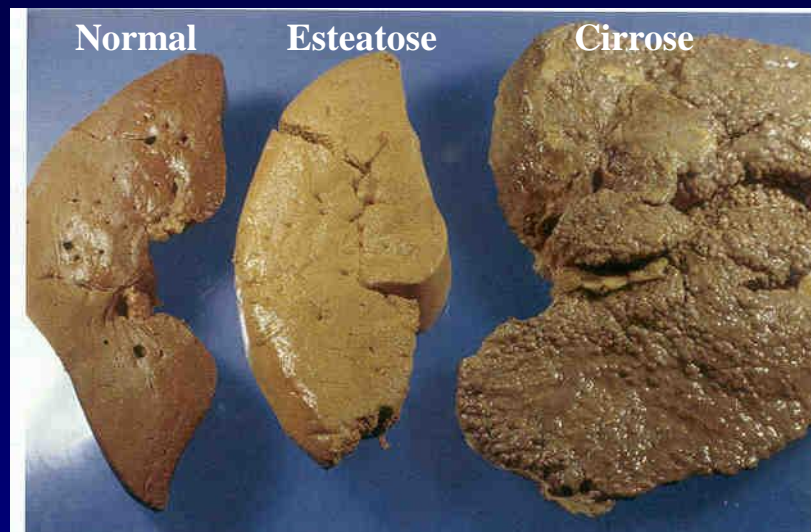
**Tolerância “aguda”**

**Tolerância  
farmacocinética após  
uma semana de  
ingestão diária de 3,2  
g/etanol/Kg/dia**

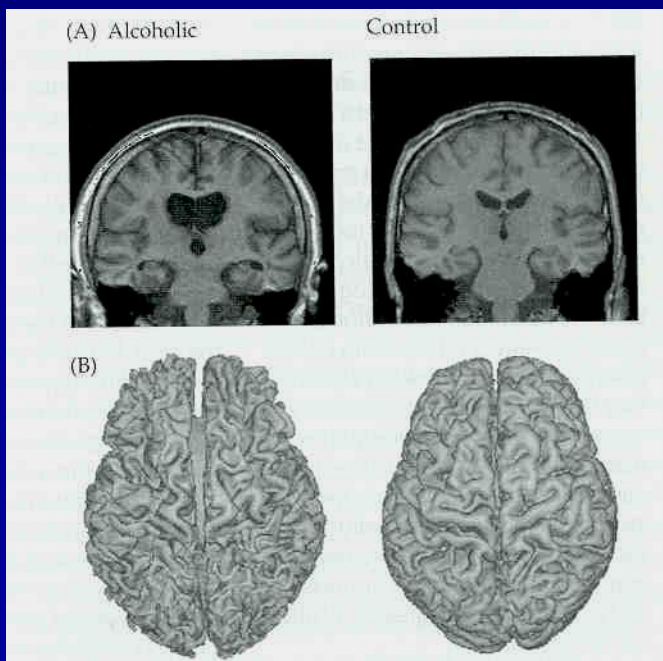
# Problemas com uso crônico do álcool



## Desnutrição

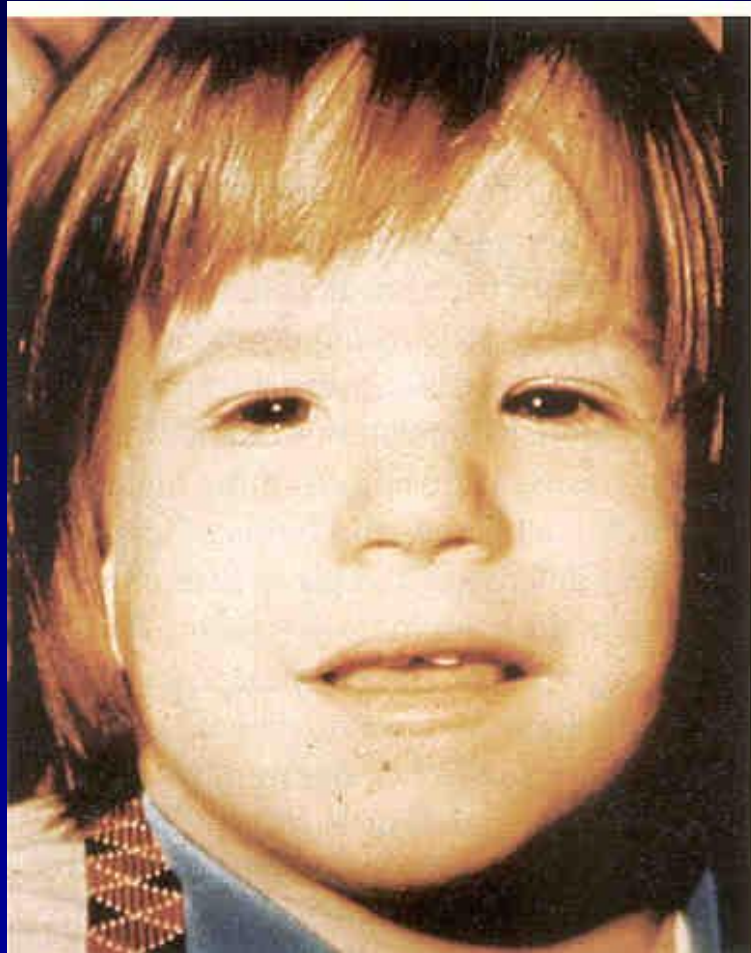


## Efeitos hepáticos

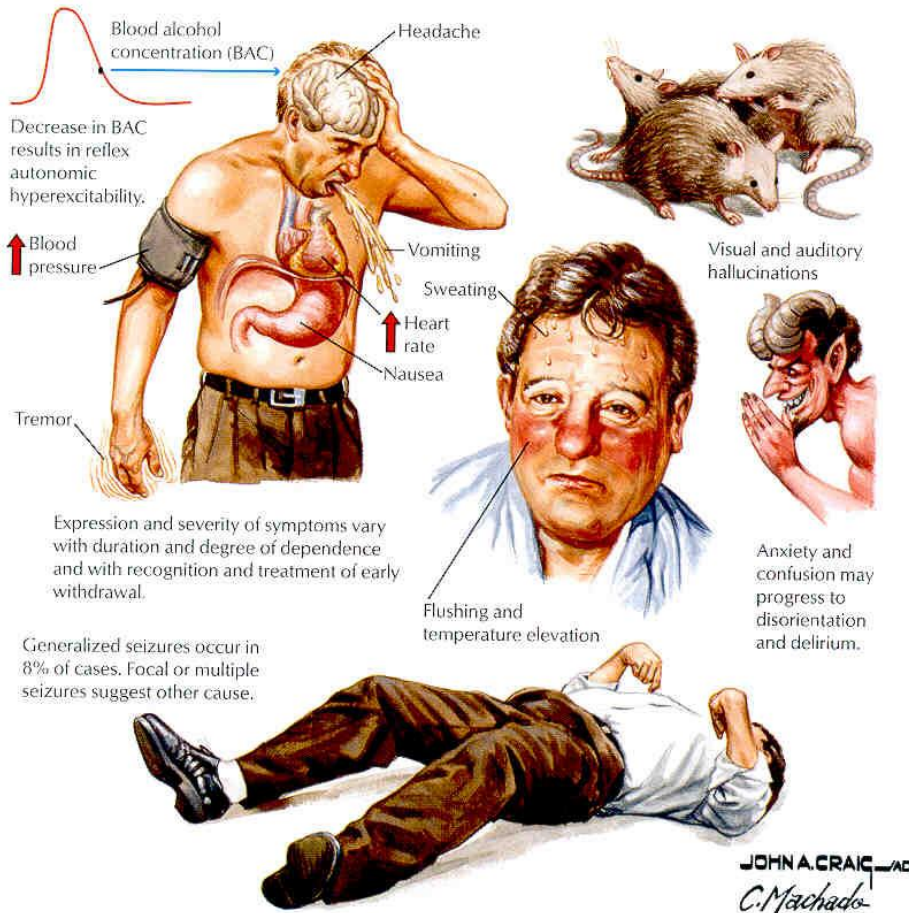


**Degeneração  
neurológica: síndromes  
de Wernicke e  
Korsakoff**

## Efeitos agudos do álcool: síndrome alcoólica fetal



## Alcohol Withdrawal

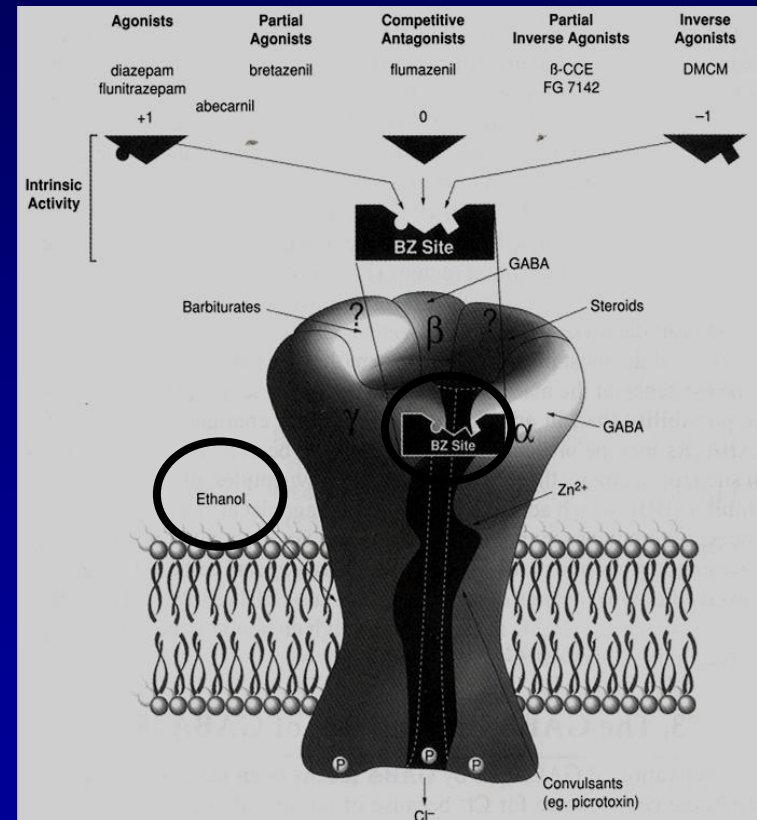


Stages of Alcohol Withdrawal

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Hours after alcohol consumption	24  48 (peak)	(48-72)	(72-105)
Symptoms	Mild-to-moderate anxiety, tremor, nausea, vomiting, sweating, elevation of heart rate and blood pressure, sleep disturbance, hallucinations, illusions, seizures	Aggravated forms of stage 1 symptoms with severe tremors, agitation, and hallucinations	Acute organic psychosis (delirium), confusion, and disorientation with severe autonomic symptoms

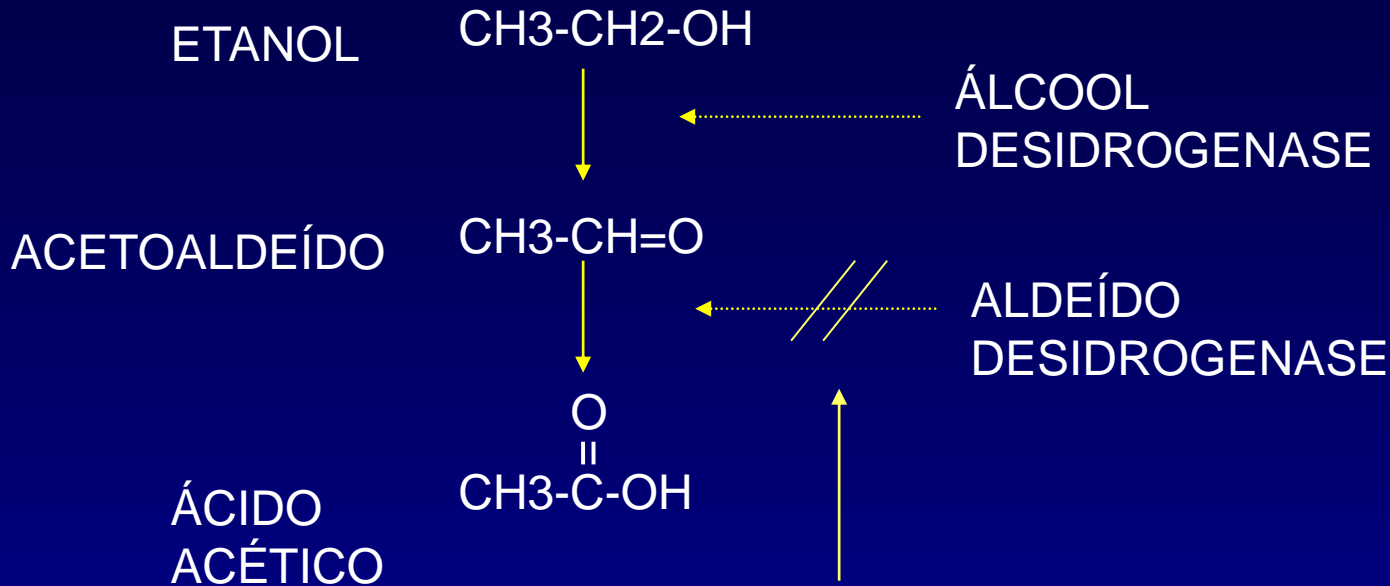
Stage 1 withdrawal usually self-limited. Only small percentage of cases progress to stages 2 and 3. Progression prevented by prompt and adequate treatment.

# Síndrome de abstinência ao etanol tratamento: benzodiazepínico



# Deficiência vitamínica: tiamina

# Etanol: prevenção de recorrência

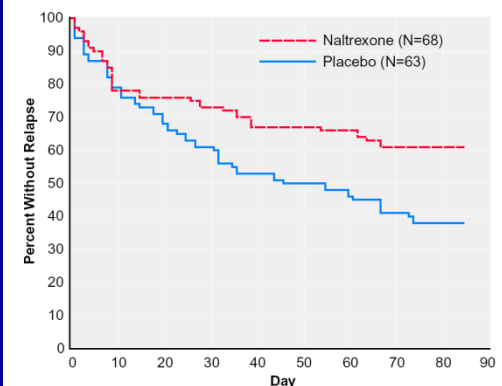


Disulfiram  
(Antabuse)

Naltrexona

Acomprosate

FIGURE 1. Survival Curve of Time to First Relapse Drinking Day<sup>a</sup> for Subjects Treated With Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Either Naltrexone or Placebo<sup>b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Five or more drinks per day for men and four or more for women.

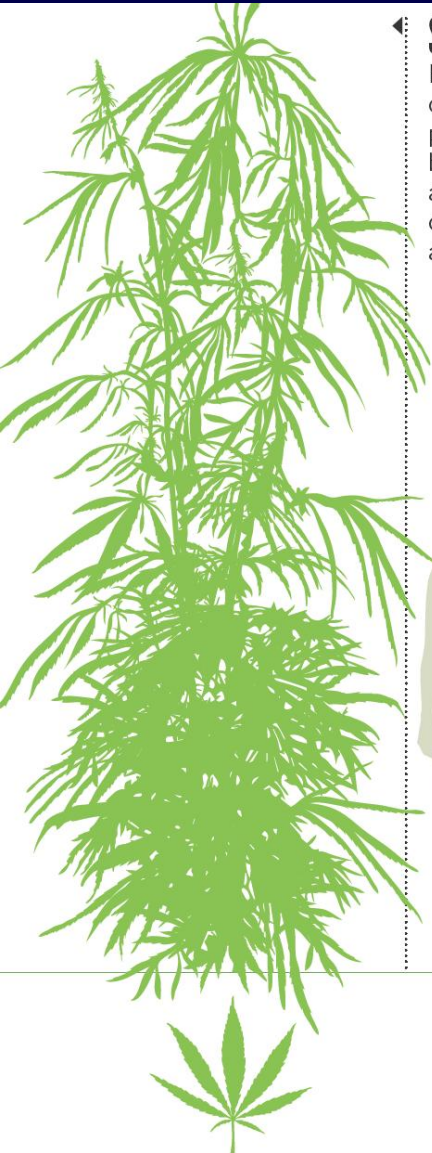
<sup>b</sup> Kaplan-Meier log rank statistic=5.87, df=1, p<0.02.

# Cannabis sativa





# A *Cannabis sativa* é utilizada pela humanidade há milhares de anos



## ◀ SATIVA ~5 m

From the latin for cultivated, these plants are tall and branched. They are the most common strain for all uses.

Cannabinoids are produced in trichomes — small, mushroom-like growths, thought to protect the plant from ultraviolet light, predators and dehydration.



## ◀ INDICA 1–2 m

These short, broad-leaved plants are often used to make hashish.



## ◀ RUDERALIS <1 m

The scrawny 'roadside' plants have lower levels of cannabinoids and are used for cross-breeding.



### Material

The outer layer of the plant consists of long bast fibres, which can be used to make fabrics.



### Medicine and intoxicants

Trichomes on leaves and buds (pictured) produce the plant's medically useful substances.



### Food and cosmetics

Hemp seeds are technically nuts and contain more than 30% oil and 25% protein.

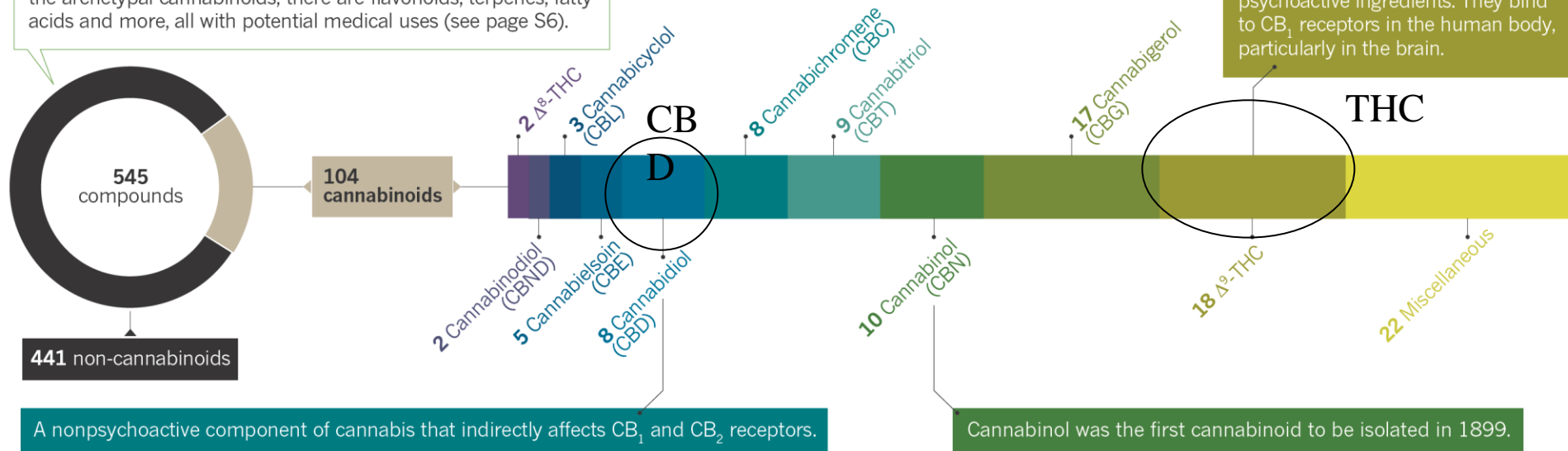
# A *Cannabis sativa* contém centenas de compostos químicos, incluindo 104 fitocanabinoides

## CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS

Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) is responsible for the mental high that can result from using cannabis. But there are many other cannabinoids and chemicals found in the plant, the roles of which are as yet unknown.

Cannabis contains hundreds of chemical compounds<sup>1</sup>. As well as the archetypal cannabinoids, there are flavonoids, terpenes, fatty acids and more, all with potential medical uses (see page S6).

$\Delta^8$ - and  $\Delta^9$ -THC are the main psychoactive ingredients. They bind to CB<sub>1</sub> receptors in the human body, particularly in the brain.

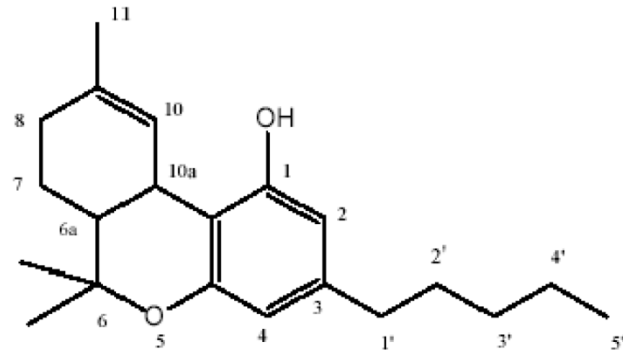


THC:  $C_{21}H_{30}O_2$   
molecular mass: 314.47

CBD:  $C_{21}H_{30}O_2$   
molecular mass: 314.47

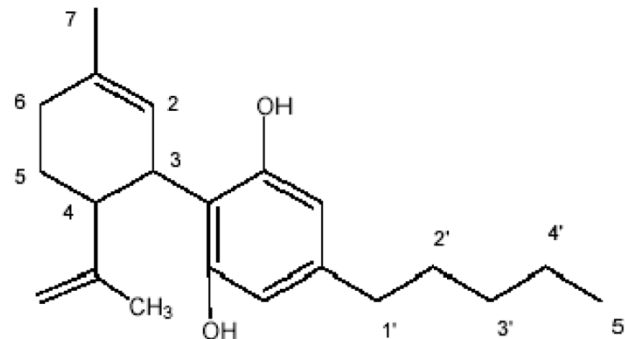
Structural formula:

THC:



**Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol**

CBD:



**Cannabidiol**

**THC e CBD:  
principais  
fitocannabinóides  
com estrutura  
similar**

**Isolation, structure  
and partial synthesis  
of an active  
constituent of  
hashish. Y.  
Gaoni, Raphael  
Mechoulam. J. Am.  
Chem. Soc. 86,  
1964: 1646.**



# Cannabis sativa

Marihuana (maconha, feita da folha e pequenos caules) :  
4-6% THC

Sensimilla (feita das cabeças as flores): 9-12% THC

Hashish (feita da resina): 10-15% THC

Skunk (feita de plantas cultivadas): 15-20% THC



Maconha



Hashish

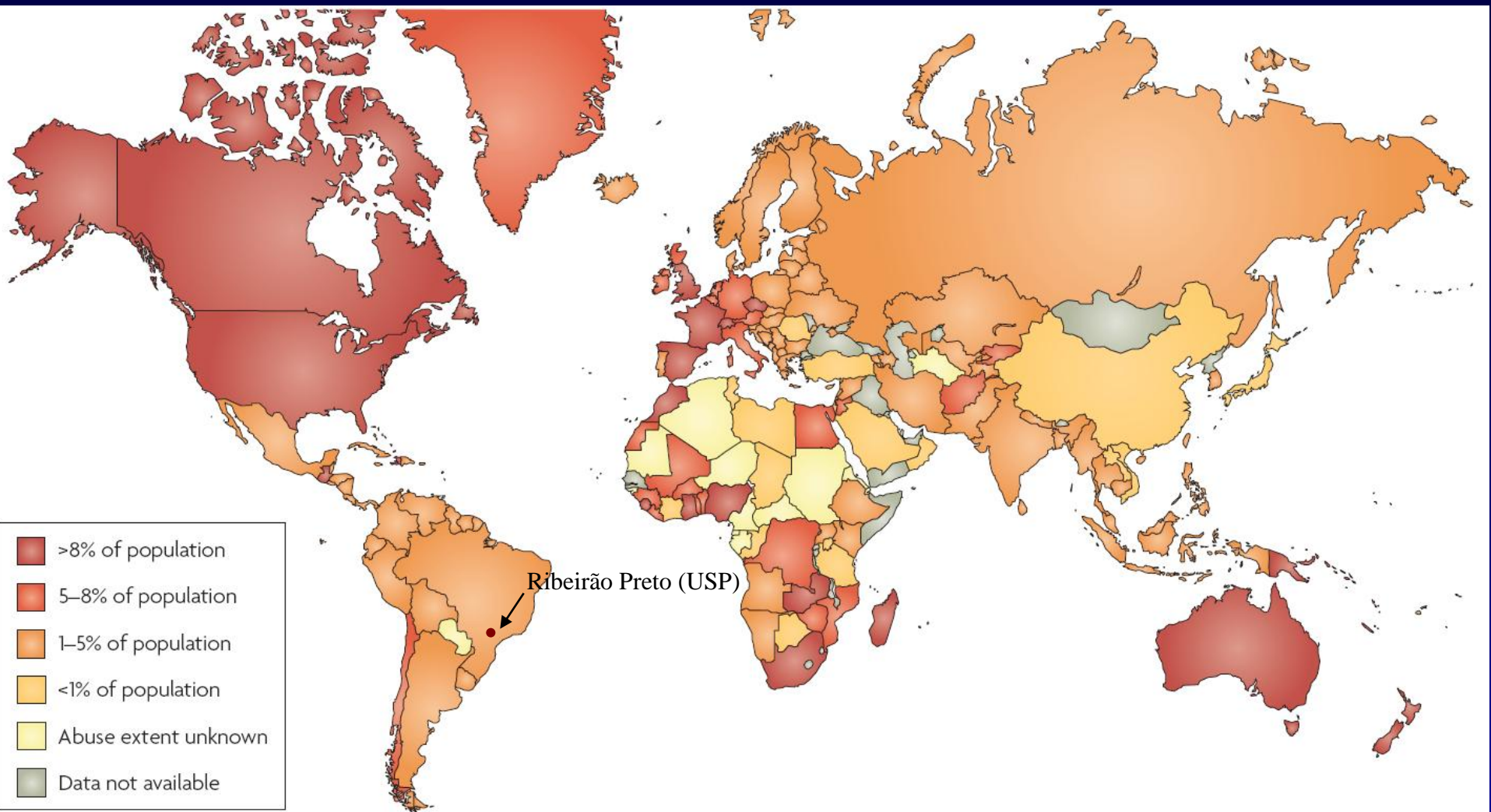
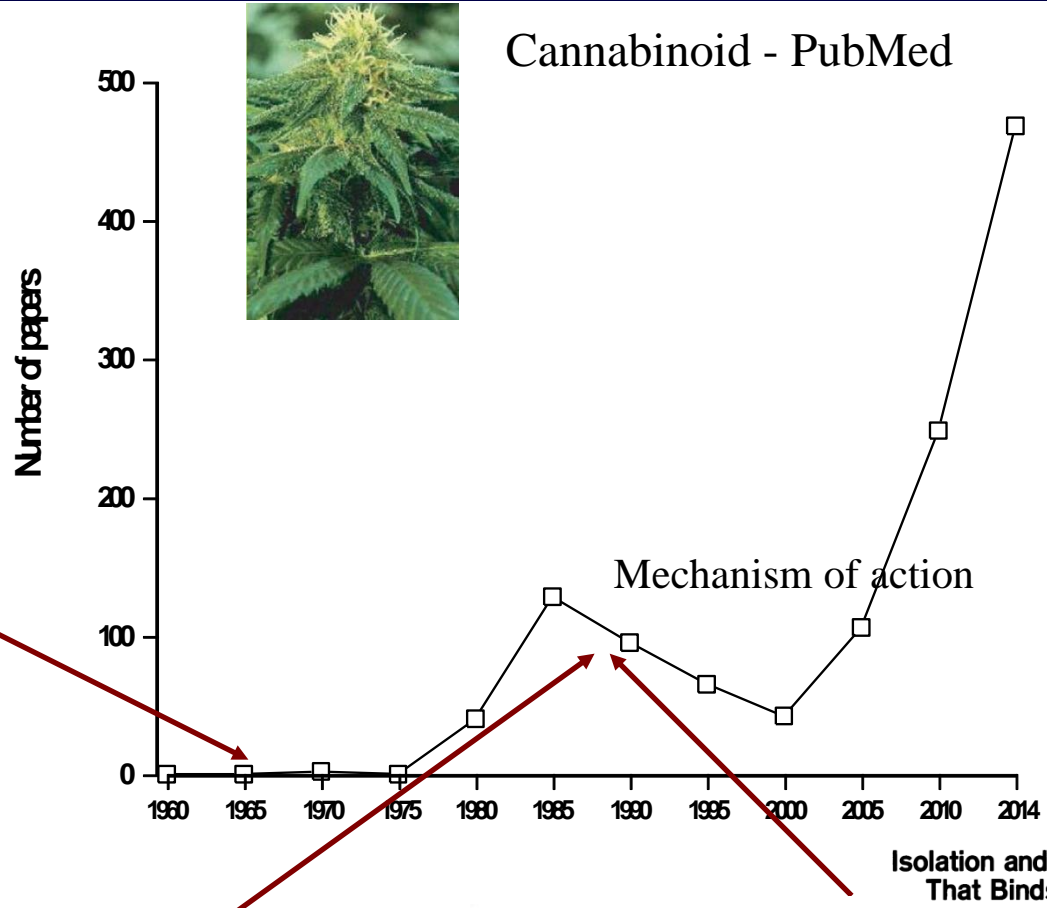


Figure 1 | **Global cannabis use between 2003 and 2004.** The map shows the prevalence of cannabis use around the world between 2003 and 2004. Darker colours indicate higher levels of cannabis use, with the darkest colour indicating that >8% of the population have used cannabis during the

previous year. Grey areas indicate countries for which data were not available; yellow areas indicate countries for which the extent of cannabis use is unknown. Figure reproduced, with permission, from REF. 129 © (2006) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

A identificação do THC e a descoberta de seu mecanismo de ação foram os grandes impulsos para a pesquisa sobre canabinoides

### Cannabinoid - PubMed



Chemical structure of the active constituent

Isolation, structure and partial synthesis of an active constituent of hashish. Y. Gaoni, Raphael Mechoulam. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 86, 1964: 1646.

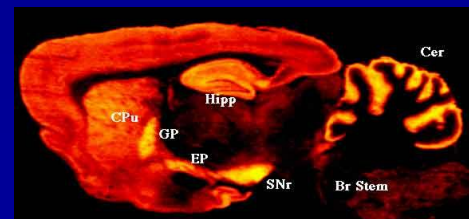


### Isolation and Structure of a Brain Constituent That Binds to the Cannabinoid Receptor

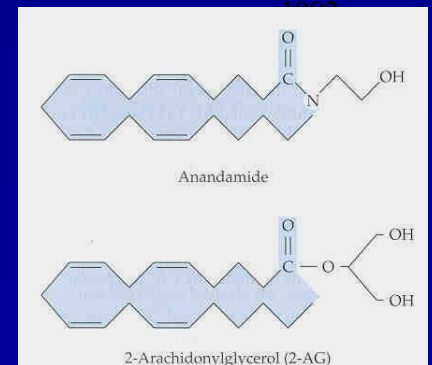
William A. Devane,\*† Lumir Hanuš, Aviva Breuer, Roger G. Pertwee, Lesley A. Stevenson, Graeme Griffin, Dan Gibson, Asher Mandelbaum, Alexander Etinger, Raphael Mechoulam† *SCIENCE*

### Structure of a cannabinoid receptor and functional expression of the cloned cDNA

Lisa A. Matsuda, Stephen J. Lolait, Michael J. Brownstein, Alice C. Young & Tom I. Bonner *Nature* 346, 561, 1990



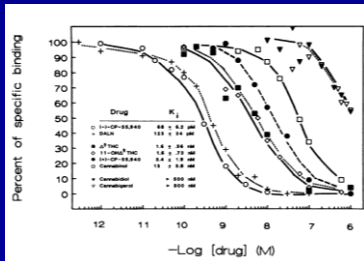
Cannabinoid Receptor

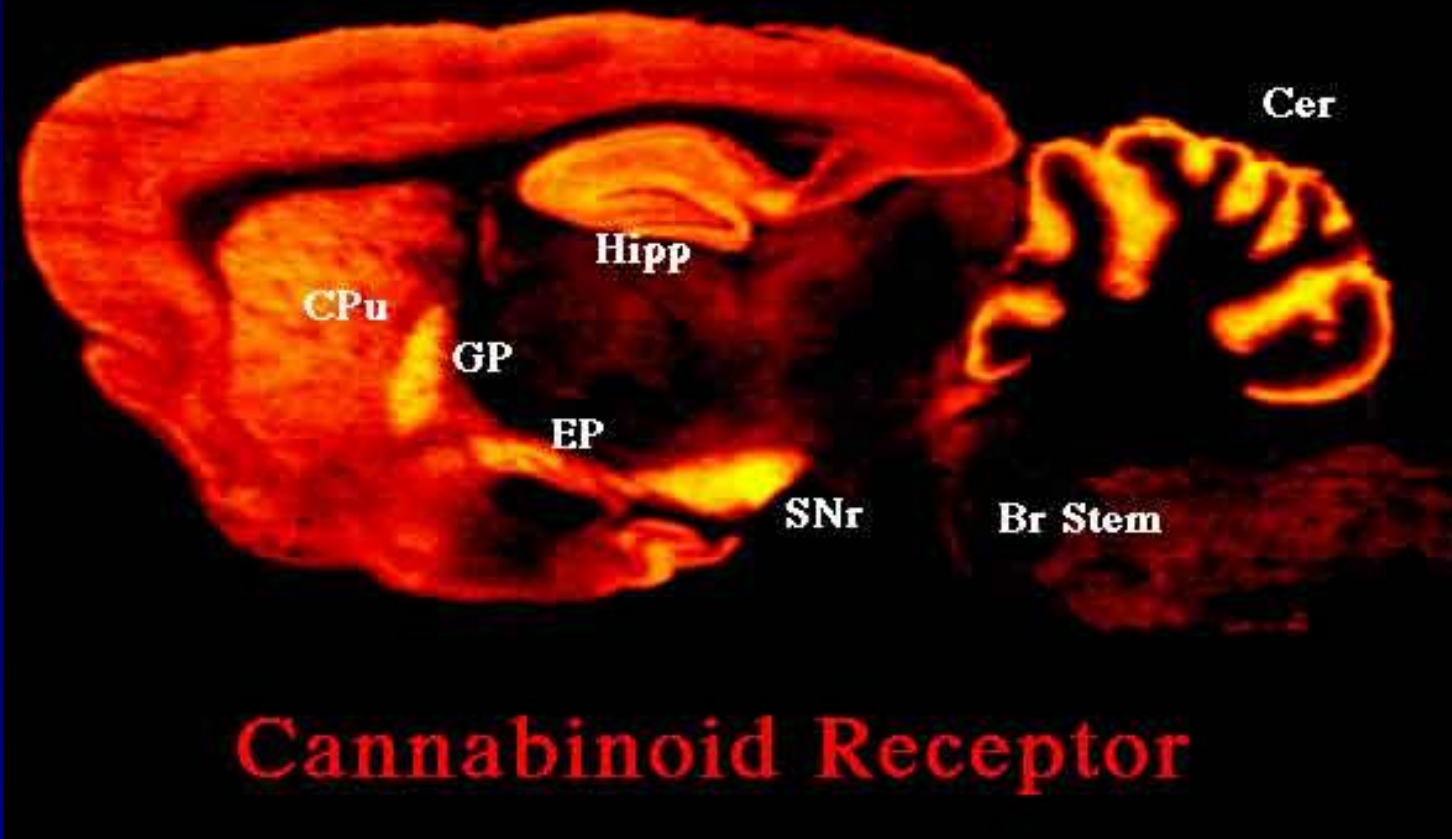


### Determination and Characterization of a Cannabinoid Receptor in Rat Brain

*Mol Pharmacol* 34:605-613, 1988

WILLIAM A. DEVANE, FRANCIS A. DYSARZ III, M. ROSS JOHNSON, LAWRENCE S. MELVIN, and ALLYN C. HOWLETT





**Structure of a cannabinoid  
receptor and functional  
expression of the cloned cDNA**

**Lisa A. Matsuda, Stephen J. Lolait,  
Michael J. Brownstein, Alice C. Young  
& Tom I. Bonner**

Nature 346, 561, 1990.

# Único caso de morte por overdose de maconha aconteceu no Brasil

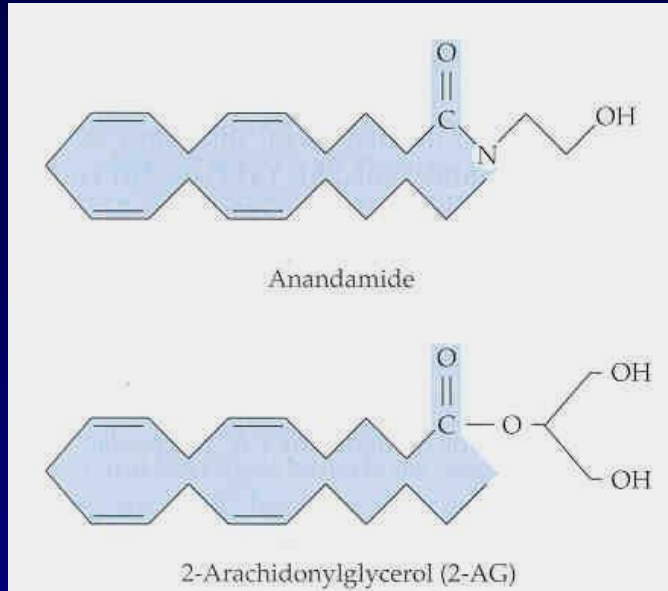


PUBLICADO EM 15/09/13 - 14h40 GUILHERME ÁVILA

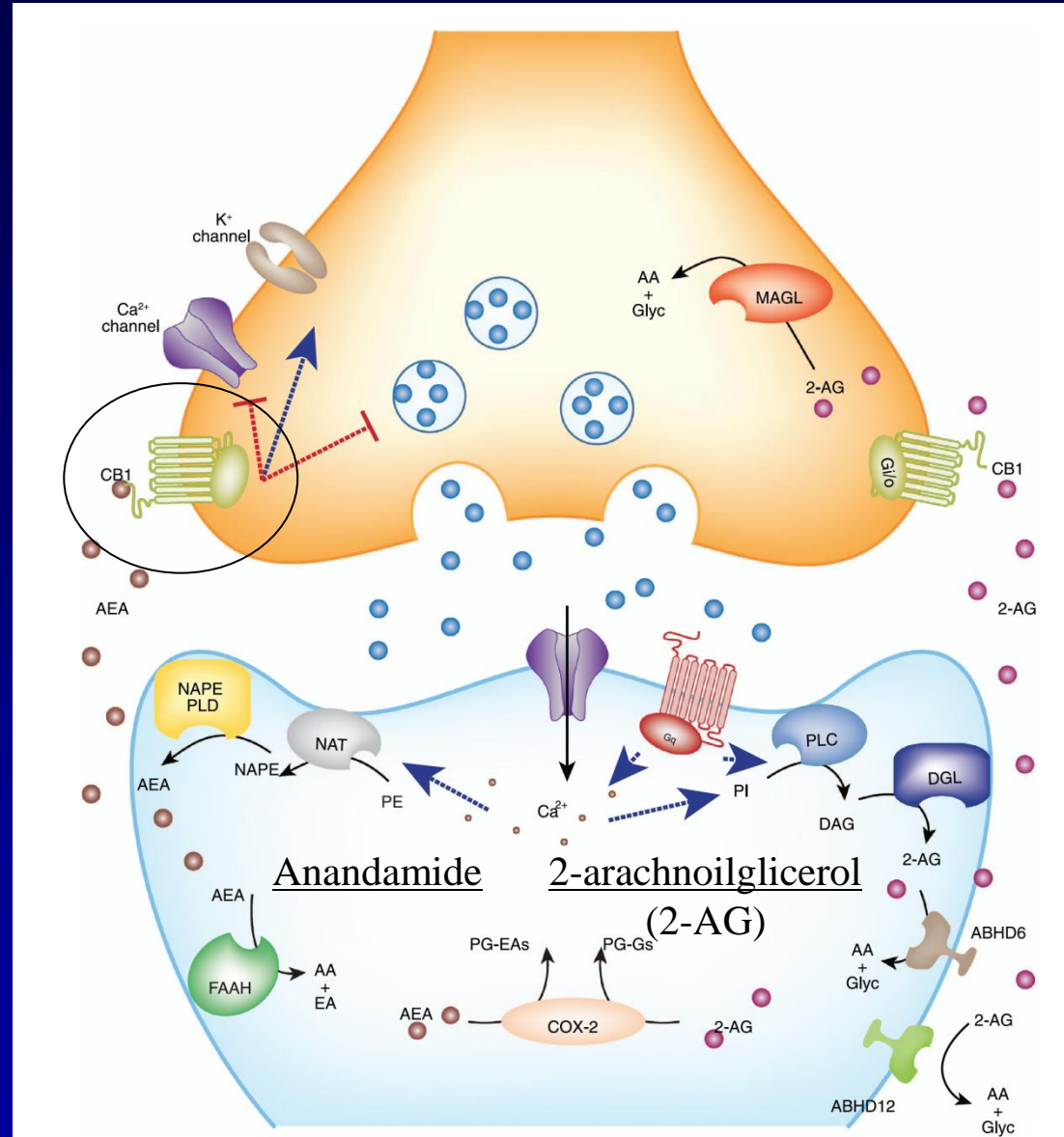
A Polícia Rodoviária Federal (PRF) não conseguiu identificar o corpo de um traficante que morreu prensado por meia tonelada de maconha após bater em uma árvore na tarde nesse sábado (14) no município de Bataguassu, estado do Mato Grosso do Sul.



# Endocannabinóides



Isolation and structure of a brain constituent that binds to the cannabinoid receptor. (arachidonylethanolamide, "anandamide"). William A. Devane, Lumir Hanus, Aviva Breuer, Roger G. Pertwee, Lesley A. Stevenson, Graeme Griffin, Dan Gibson, Asher Mandelbaum, Raphael Mechoulam and Alexander Ettinger. *Science* 258, 1992: pp1946.



# Canabis pode afetar vários sistemas do organismo

Efeitos clássicos em roedores:  
hipolocomoção, catalepsia,  
hipotermia, analgesia

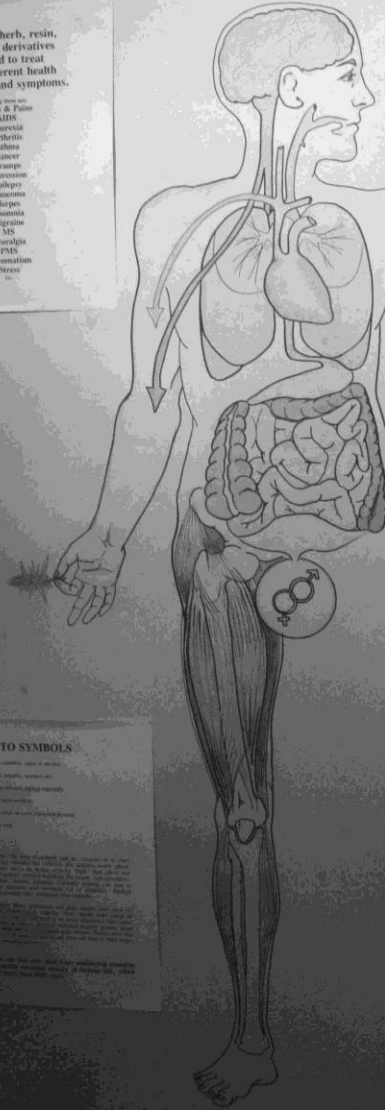
Outros efeitos:  
psicotomiméticos,  
antiemético, ansiolítico  
(baixas doses), aumento do  
apetite, alterações  
psicomotoras e cognitivas

# CANNABIS & HEALTH

Preparations of cannabis flowers, leaves, roots and seeds can affect a wide range of body systems and health conditions.

Cannabis herb, resin, roots and derivatives are used to treat many different health conditions and symptoms.

- AIDS
- Alcohol & Pain
- Alzheimer's
- Anorexia
- Asthma
- Cancer
- Cramps
- Depression
- Epilepsy
- Glaucoma
- Hepatitis
- Insomnia
- Migraine
- MS
- Neuralgia
- PMS
- Rheumatism
- Stress



**KEY TO SYMBOLS**

- ☞ Affects health, mood or behavior
- ☞ Affects the brain
- ☞ Affects the heart
- ☞ Affects the lungs
- ☞ Affects the stomach
- ☞ Affects the digestive system
- ☞ Affects the urinary system
- ☞ Affects the reproductive system
- ☞ Affects the hormonal system
- ☞ Affects the immune system
- ☞ Affects the musculo-skeletal system
- ☞ Affects the pain control system
- ☞ Affects the skin

## CANNABIS AND HEALTH

### BRAIN / NERVOUS SYSTEM

☞ Cannabis has multiple effects on the brain, including its ability to affect the endocannabinoid system. Consumption of both dried cannabis and cannabis oil can affect the brain. The effects of cannabis on the brain are complex and can vary depending on the dose, the method of consumption, and the individual's tolerance. Cannabis can affect the brain's ability to regulate mood, appetite, and pain. It can also affect the brain's ability to regulate the immune system and the endocannabinoid system.

### ENDOCRINE

☞ Cannabis has multiple effects on the endocrine system, including its ability to affect the production and release of hormones. Cannabis can affect the production and release of hormones such as cortisol, insulin, and testosterone. It can also affect the production and release of hormones such as estrogen and progesterone.

### THE EYES

☞ Cannabis has multiple effects on the eyes, including its ability to affect the production and release of tears. Cannabis can affect the production and release of tears, leading to dry eyes. It can also affect the production and release of tears, leading to watery eyes.

### THE EARS

☞ Cannabis has multiple effects on the ears, including its ability to affect the production and release of earwax. Cannabis can affect the production and release of earwax, leading to ear infections. It can also affect the production and release of earwax, leading to hearing loss.

### MOUTH

☞ Cannabis has multiple effects on the mouth, including its ability to affect the production and release of saliva. Cannabis can affect the production and release of saliva, leading to dry mouth. It can also affect the production and release of saliva, leading to bad breath.

### RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

☞ Cannabis has multiple effects on the respiratory system, including its ability to affect the production and release of mucus. Cannabis can affect the production and release of mucus, leading to coughing and wheezing. It can also affect the production and release of mucus, leading to asthma.

### THE LUNGS

☞ Cannabis has multiple effects on the lungs, including its ability to affect the production and release of mucus. Cannabis can affect the production and release of mucus, leading to coughing and wheezing. It can also affect the production and release of mucus, leading to asthma.

### THE HEART

☞ Cannabis has multiple effects on the heart, including its ability to affect the production and release of heart rate. Cannabis can affect the production and release of heart rate, leading to a faster heart rate. It can also affect the production and release of heart rate, leading to a slower heart rate.

### CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

☞ Cannabis has multiple effects on the cardiovascular system, including its ability to affect the production and release of blood pressure. Cannabis can affect the production and release of blood pressure, leading to a higher blood pressure. It can also affect the production and release of blood pressure, leading to a lower blood pressure.

### STOMACH

☞ Cannabis has multiple effects on the stomach, including its ability to affect the production and release of stomach acid. Cannabis can affect the production and release of stomach acid, leading to heartburn and indigestion. It can also affect the production and release of stomach acid, leading to a faster stomach emptying.

### DIGESTION

☞ Cannabis has multiple effects on the digestive system, including its ability to affect the production and release of digestive enzymes. Cannabis can affect the production and release of digestive enzymes, leading to a slower digestion. It can also affect the production and release of digestive enzymes, leading to a faster digestion.

### URINARY SYSTEM

☞ Cannabis has multiple effects on the urinary system, including its ability to affect the production and release of urine. Cannabis can affect the production and release of urine, leading to a higher urine output. It can also affect the production and release of urine, leading to a lower urine output.

### REPRODUCTION

☞ Cannabis has multiple effects on the reproductive system, including its ability to affect the production and release of reproductive hormones. Cannabis can affect the production and release of reproductive hormones, leading to a lower fertility. It can also affect the production and release of reproductive hormones, leading to a higher fertility.

### HORMONAL

☞ Cannabis has multiple effects on the hormonal system, including its ability to affect the production and release of hormones. Cannabis can affect the production and release of hormones, leading to a lower hormone level. It can also affect the production and release of hormones, leading to a higher hormone level.

### IMMUNOLOGY

☞ Cannabis has multiple effects on the immune system, including its ability to affect the production and release of immune cells. Cannabis can affect the production and release of immune cells, leading to a weaker immune system. It can also affect the production and release of immune cells, leading to a stronger immune system.

### MUSCULO-SKELETAL

☞ Cannabis has multiple effects on the musculo-skeletal system, including its ability to affect the production and release of muscle strength. Cannabis can affect the production and release of muscle strength, leading to a weaker muscle strength. It can also affect the production and release of muscle strength, leading to a stronger muscle strength.

### PAIN CONTROL

☞ Cannabis has multiple effects on the pain control system, including its ability to affect the production and release of pain relievers. Cannabis can affect the production and release of pain relievers, leading to a lower pain level. It can also affect the production and release of pain relievers, leading to a higher pain level.

### SKIN

☞ Cannabis has multiple effects on the skin, including its ability to affect the production and release of skin cells. Cannabis can affect the production and release of skin cells, leading to a drier skin. It can also affect the production and release of skin cells, leading to a healthier skin.

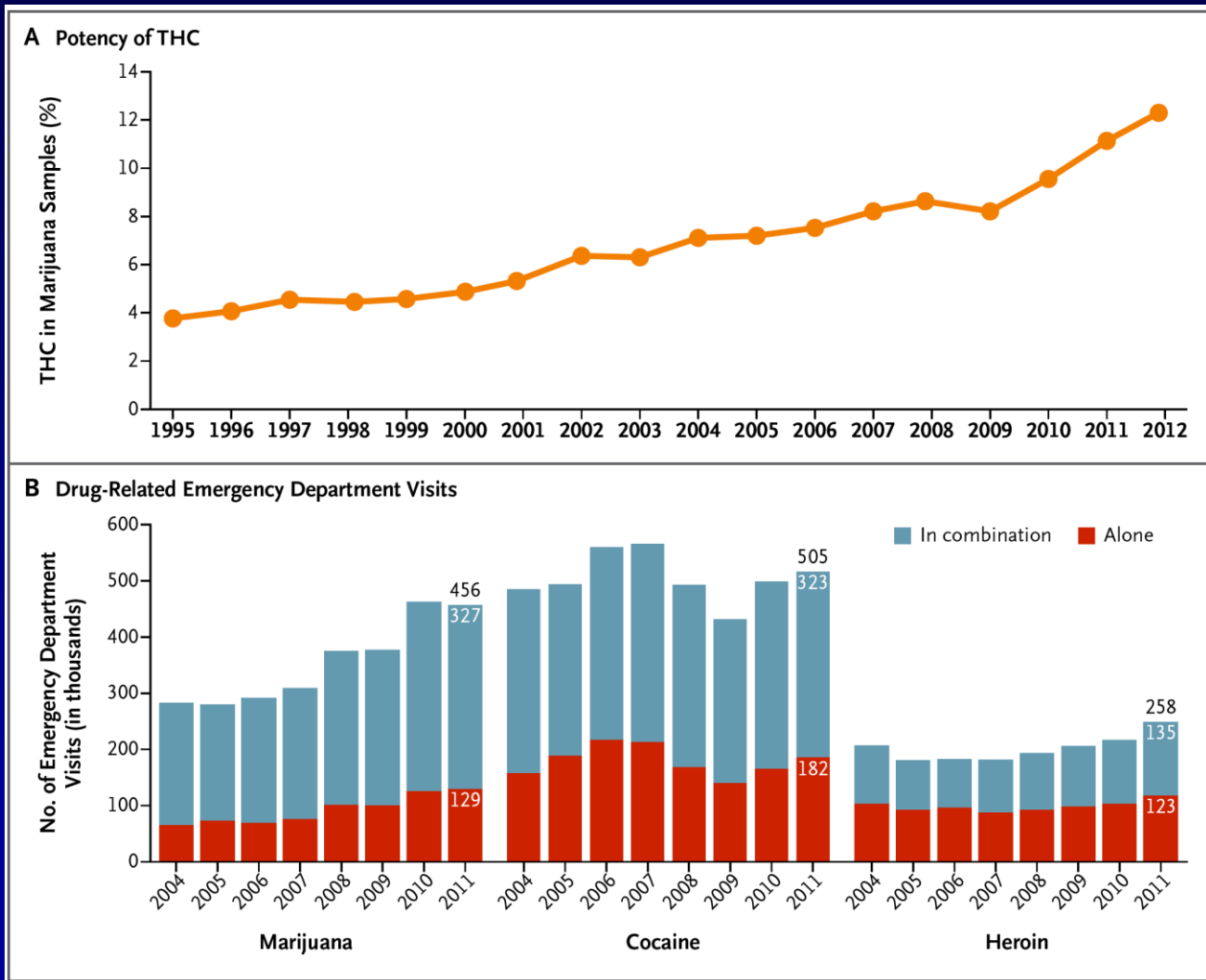
**Possíveis  
efeitos  
terapêuticos  
da *Cannabis  
sativa***

- Glaucoma (THC, canabinol e nabilone, mas não CBD)
- Nausea (THC e CBD)
- Anorexia (THC?)
- Dor crônica (THC)
- Inflamação (THC, CBD)
- Esclerose múltipla (THC e CBD)
- Epilepsia (CBD?)

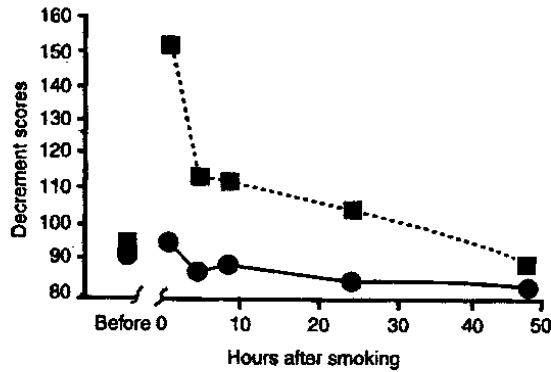
# Confiança nas associações entre uso de cannabis e efeitos adversos

Efeito	Confiança no nível de associação
Dependência à cannabis	Alta
Desenvolvimento anormal do sistema nervoso central	Médio
Progressão para o abuso de outras drogas	Médio
Esquizofrenia	Médio
Depressão ou ansiedade	Médio
Diminuição da motivação	Alta
Acidentes automobilísticos	Alta
Sintomas de bronquite crônica	Alta
Âncer de pulmão	Baixa

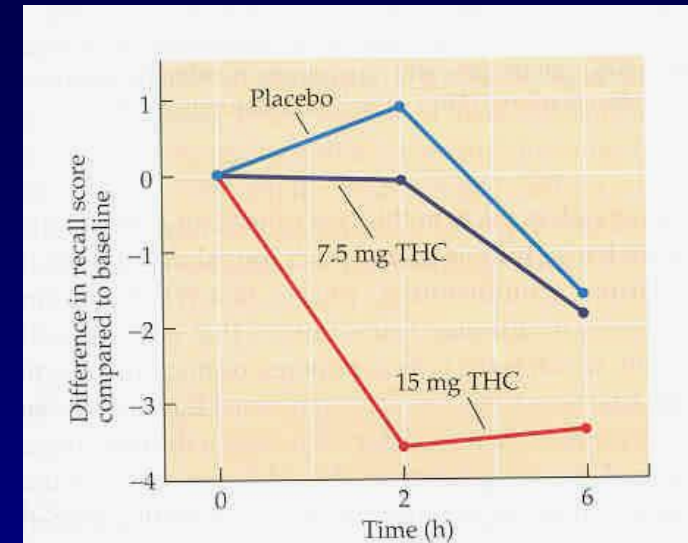
# Concentrações de THC e problemas médicos agudos por Cannabis vem crescendo. Cigarro de maconha: 1980: 3%, Hoje: 12%



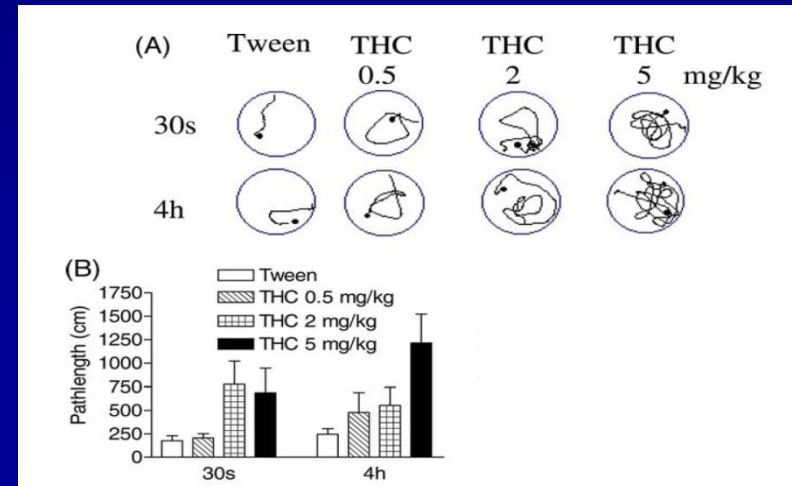
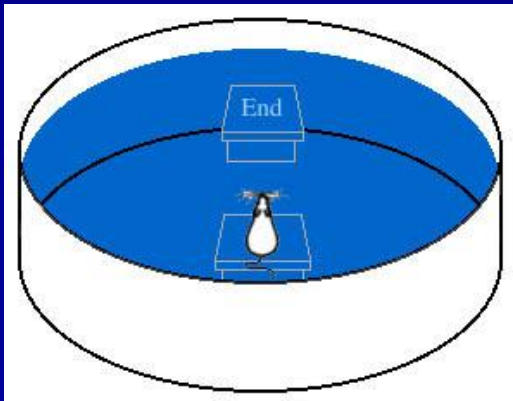
# Cannabis: Interferência Psicomotora e memória



**Fig. 4** Effect of smoking a cannabis cigarette containing 20 mg tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) on pilot performance in a flight simulator landing task (Leirer et al, 1991). -- ■ --, 20 mg THC; ●—, placebo.



Aumento de risco de acidente automobilístico: Cannabis: 2 X  
Etanol: 5 X



## Examining the profile of high-potency cannabis and its association with severity of cannabis dependence

T. P. Freeman<sup>1\*</sup> and A. R. Winstock<sup>2</sup>

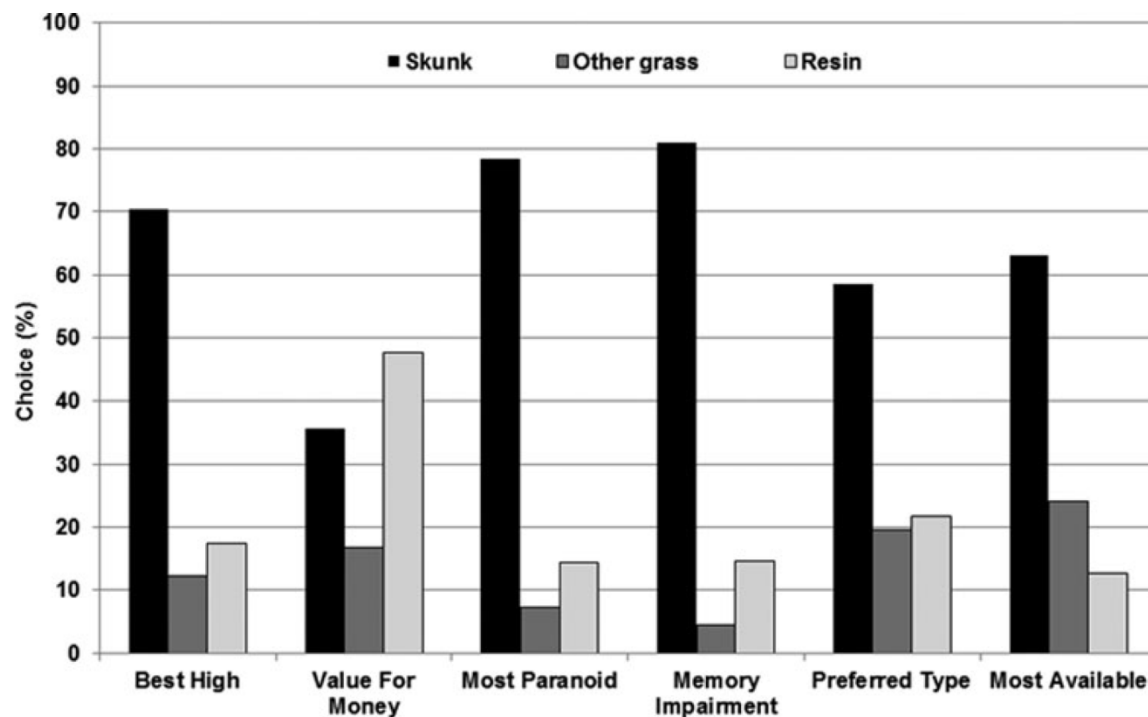


Fig. 2. Characteristics of three cannabis types. Skunk was the predominant choice for all attributes apart from value for money.

Skunk produz uma incidência muito maior de efeitos adversos do que outras formas de apresentação da *Cannabis*

Cannabis withdrawal is common among treatment-seeking adolescents with cannabis dependence and major depression, and is associated with rapid relapse to dependence<sup>☆</sup>

Jack R. Cornelius\*, Tammy Chung, Christopher Martin, D. Scott Wood, Duncan B. Clark

Addictive Behav 2008

## Manifestações mais comuns da síndrome de abstinência à Cannabis

Sintoma	Dependência de Cannabis (%)	Uso de Cannabis (%)
Desejo compulsivo de uso	81,6	8,8
Irritabilidade	78	8,8
Inquietação	58,3	5,9
Ansiedade	55,3	2,9
Depressão	52,4	5,9
Alteração no apetite	45,6	2,9
Insônia	43,7	2,9
Dificuldade de concentração	39,8	5,9
Cansaço	27,2	2,9
Ataques de raiva	27,2	2,9
Cefaléia	26,2	0
Bocejos	21,4	0
Sonhos vívidos e desagradáveis	15,5	0



# Cannabis: aumento do risco de psicoses?

Table 1 | General population studies of the effect of cannabis use on the risk of psychosis

Country in which the study was conducted	Number of participants	Follow up	Odds ratio (95% confidence interval)	Study design	References
United States	4,494	NA	2.4 (1.2, 7.1)	Population based	147
Sweden	50,053	25 years	2.1 (1.2, 3.7)	Conscript cohort	78,79
The Netherlands	4,045	3 years	2.8 (1.2,6.5)	Population based	84
Israel	9,724	4–15 years	2.0 (1.3, 3.1)	Population based	148
New Zealand (Christchurch)	1,265	3 years	1.8 (1.2, 2.6)	Birth cohort	85
New Zealand (Dunedin)	1,253	15 years	3.1 (0.7,13.3)	Birth cohort	80
The Netherlands	1,580	14 years	2.8 (1.79,4.43)	Population based	149
Germany	2,436	4 years	1.7 (1.1, 1.5)	Population based	100
United Kingdom	8,580	18 months	1.5 (0.55,3.94)	Population based	150

NA, not applicable.

## SCIENCE AND SOCIETY

### Cannabis, the mind and society: the hash realities

*Robin M. Murray, Paul D. Morrison, Cécile Henquet and Marta Di Forti*

Nature Rev 2007

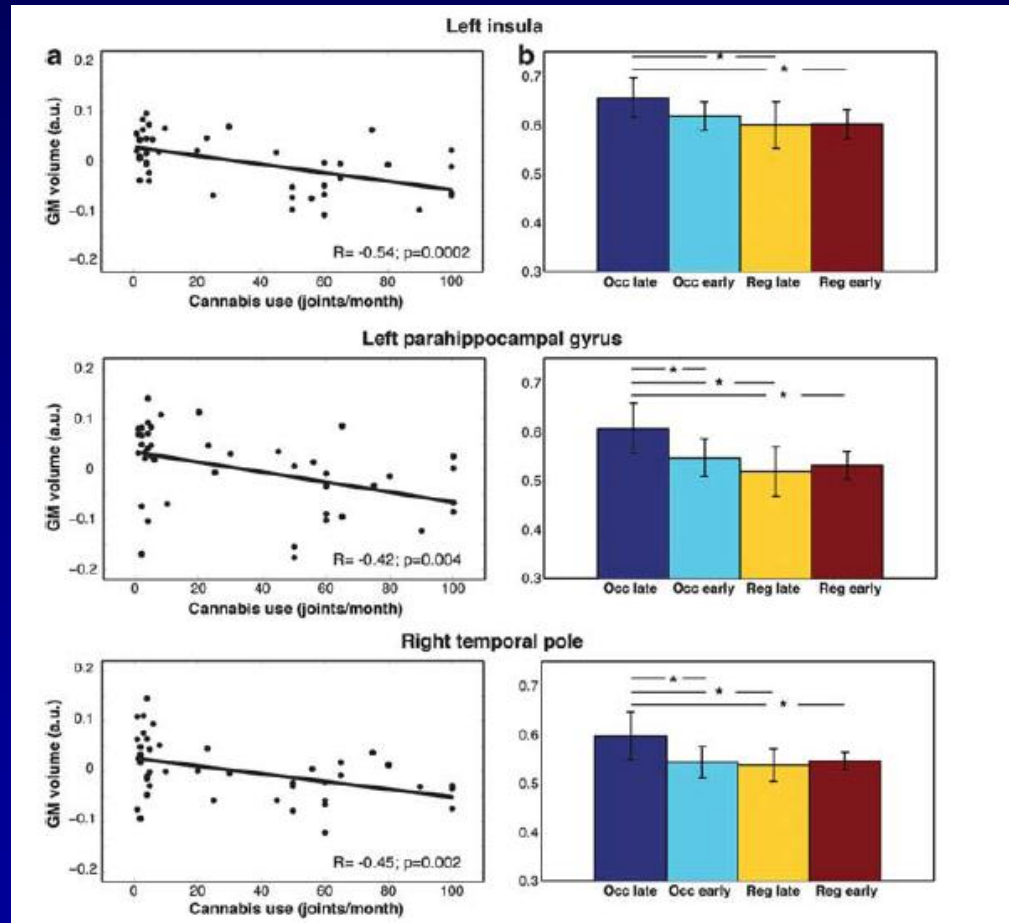
# Cannabis: neurodegeneração?

## Long-Term Effects of Cannabis on Brain Structure

Neuropsychopharmacology (2014) 39, 2041–2048

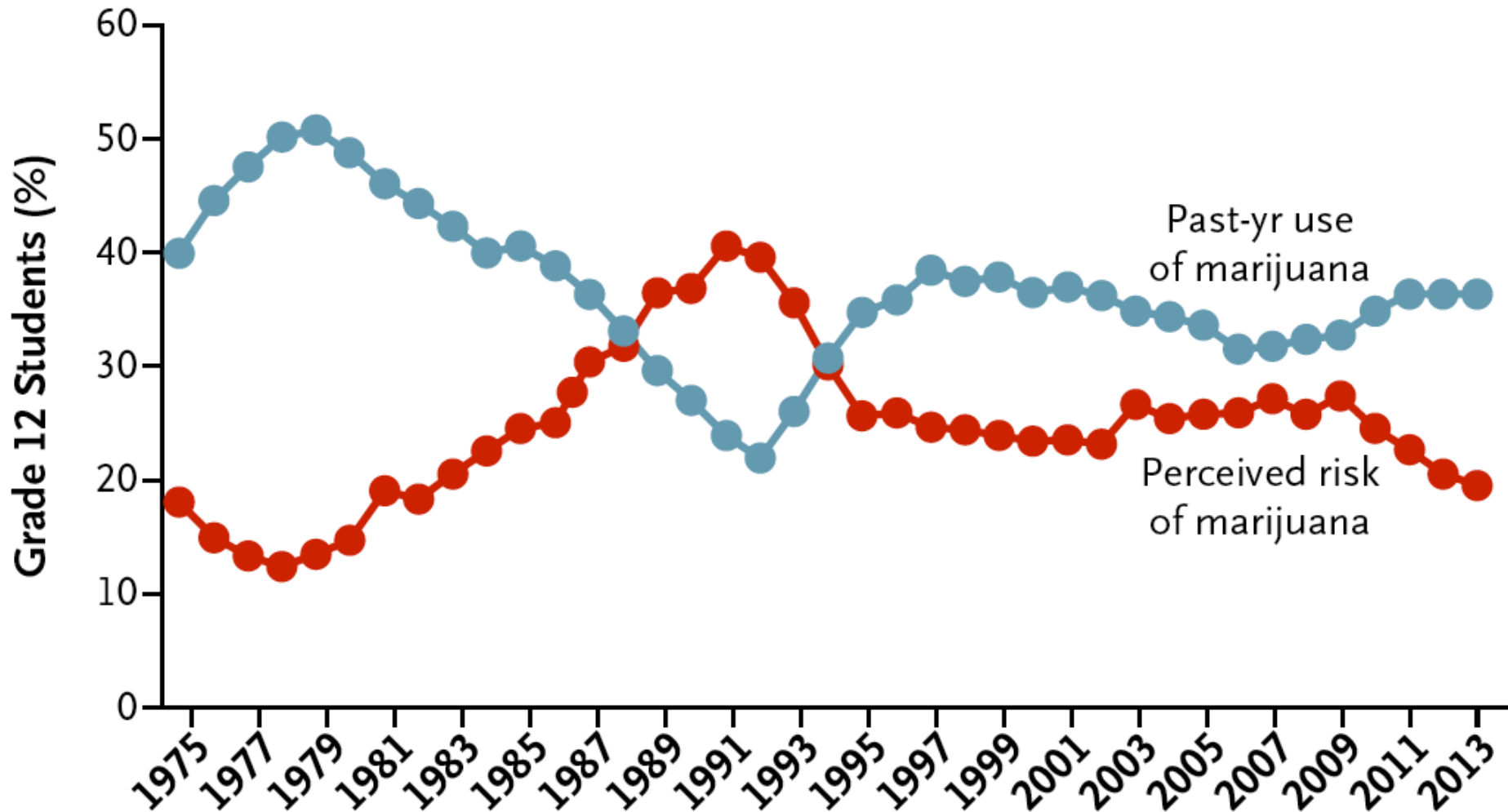
Giovanni Battistella<sup>1,8</sup>, Eleonora Fornari<sup>1,2,8</sup>, Jean-Marie Annoni<sup>3</sup>, Haithem Chtioui<sup>4</sup>, Kim Dao<sup>4</sup>, Marie Fabritius<sup>5</sup>, Bernard Favrat<sup>6</sup>, Jean-Frédéric Mall<sup>7</sup>, Philippe Maeder<sup>\*,1,8</sup> and Christian Giroud<sup>5,8</sup>

Uso regular de Cannabis nos últimos 3 meses (**regular** (n=25): mediana= 20/semana, **ocasional** (n=224): mediana= 1/semana) ou **início precoce** (antes dos 18 anos) de uso regular: diminuição de massa cinzenta em áreas cerebrais



# Relação entre percepção de risco e consumo

## A Correlation between Perceived Risk and Use

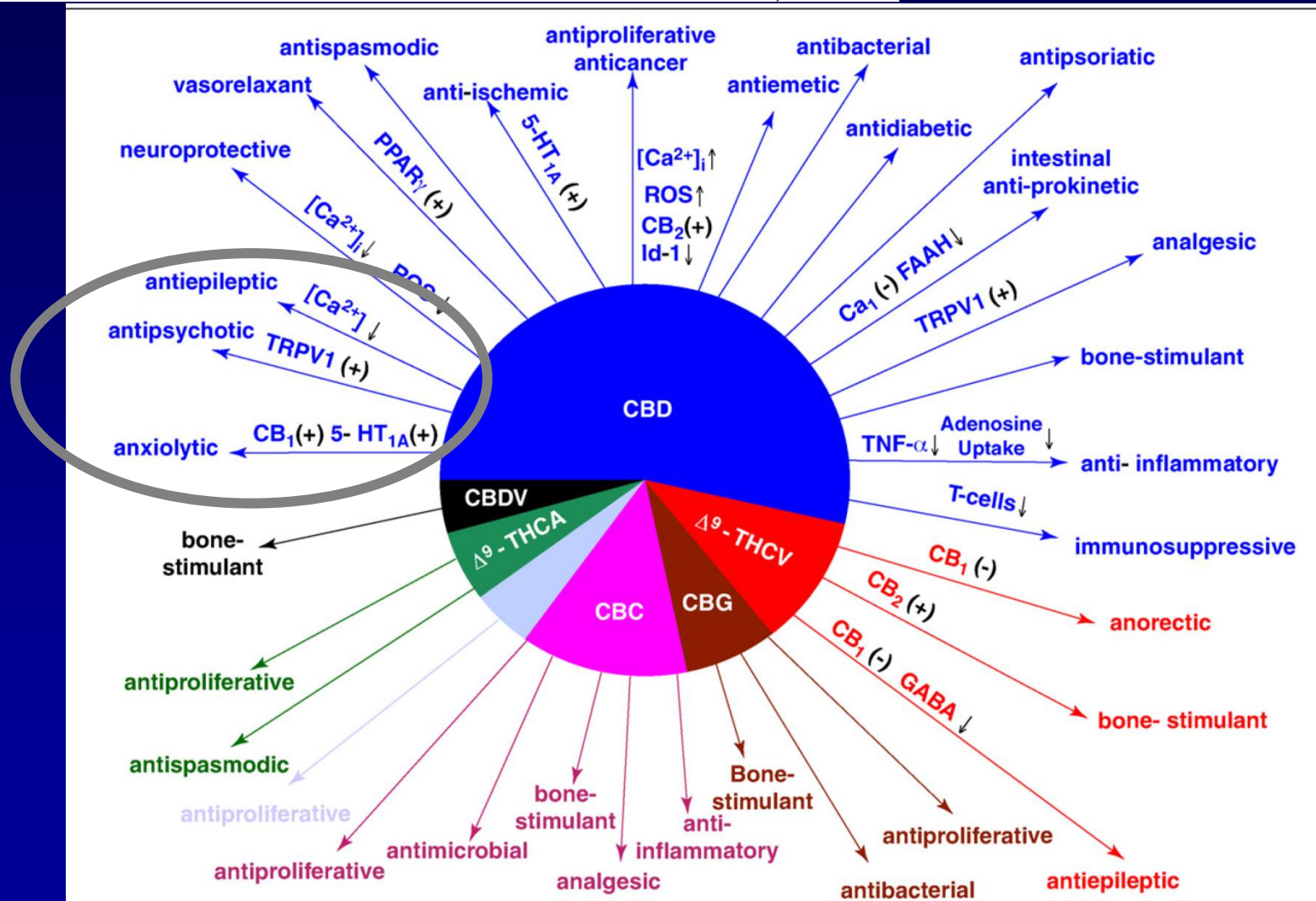


# Non-psychoactive plant cannabinoids: new therapeutic opportunities from an ancient herb

CBD: o fitocanabinóide com maior potencial terapêutico

Angelo A. Izzo<sup>1,4</sup>, Francesca Borrelli<sup>1,4</sup>, Raffaele Capasso<sup>1,4</sup>, Vincenzo Di Marzo<sup>2,4</sup> and Raphael Mechoulam<sup>3</sup>

TIPS, 2009



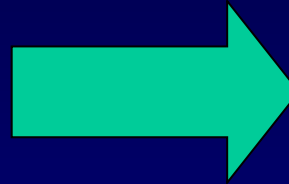


“Sativex”: 2.7 mg of THC and 2.5 mg of CBD

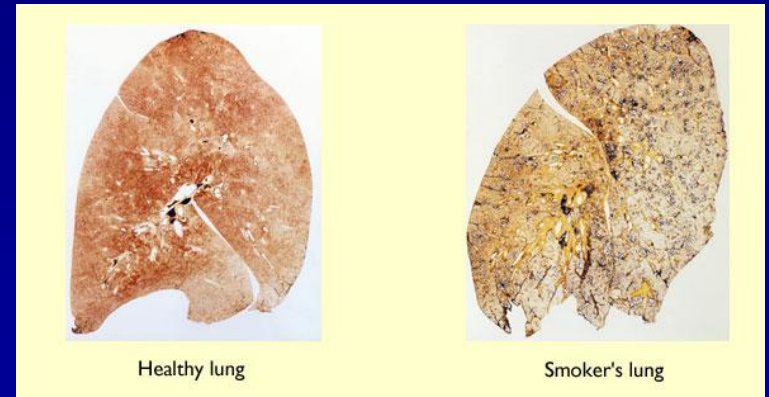
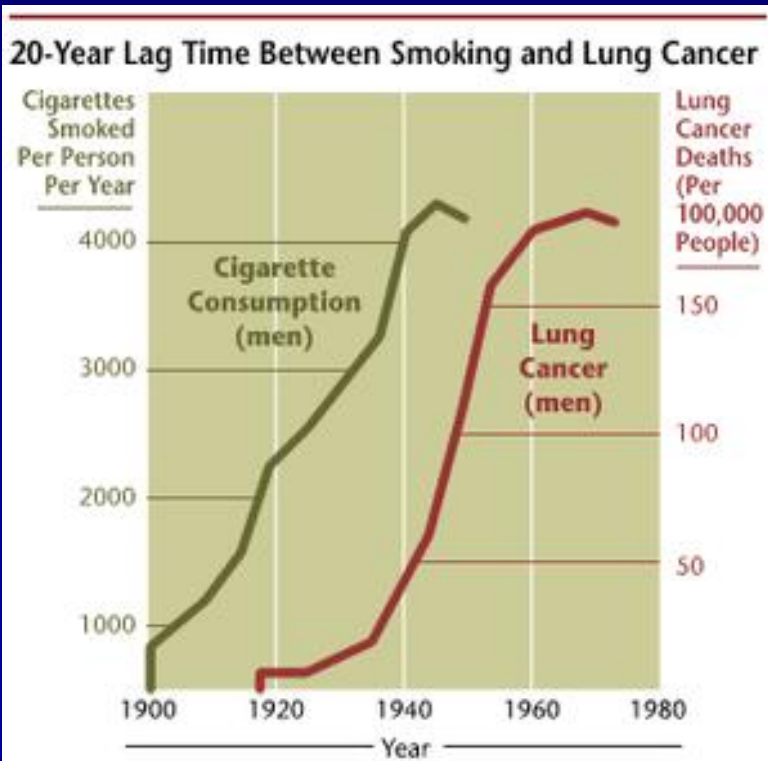
# Nicotina

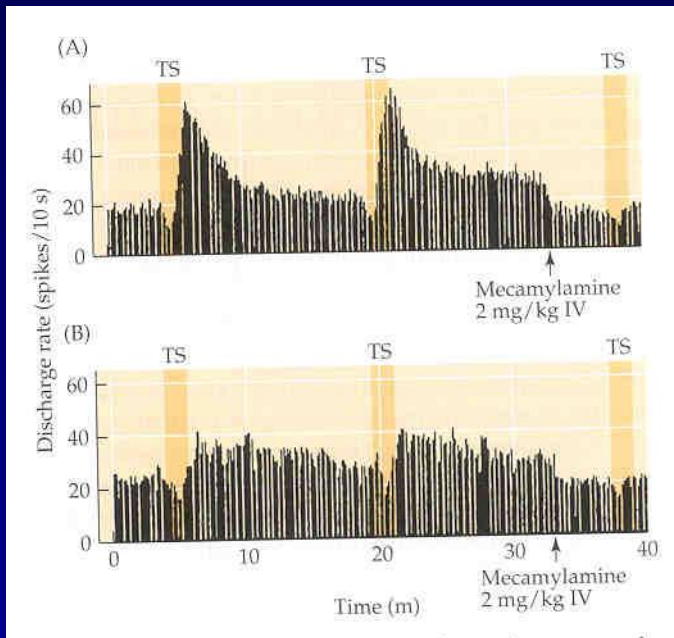


Cigarro {  
  nicotina  
  alcatrão  
  monóxido de carbono



20% dos óbitos nos  
EUA  
No Brasil: 200.000  
óbitos/ano





Ativação neurônios  
dopaminérgicos da área tegmentar  
ventral (ATV) por nicotina

# Dependência à Nicotina: tratamento

## Terapia de reposição de nicotina

### Bupropion

Varenicline (agonista parcial de subtipo receptor nicotínico: efeitos psiquiátricos)

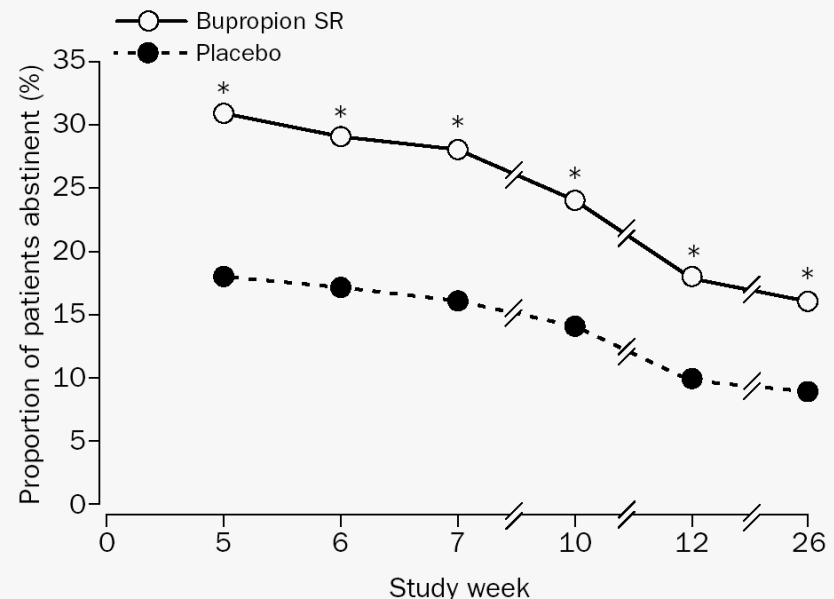
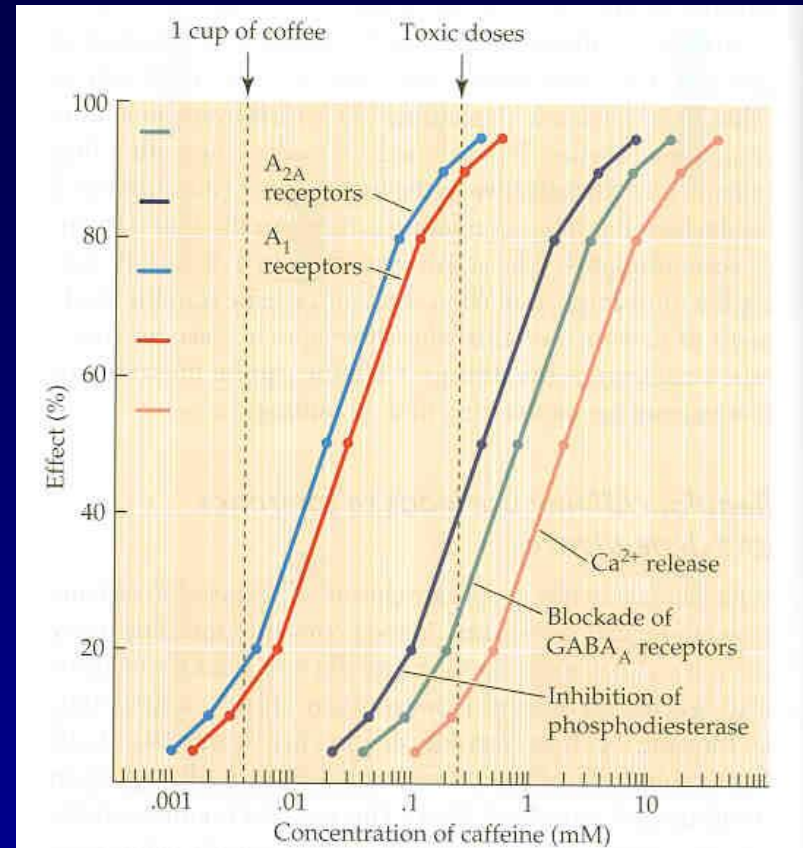
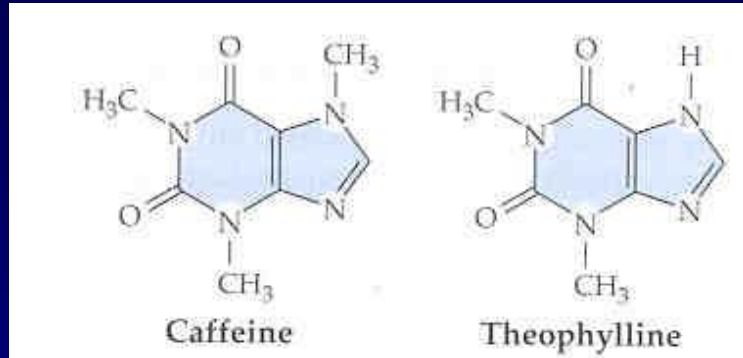


Figure 2: Rates of continuous abstinence for weeks 4–12 and 4–26

\*p<0.05.

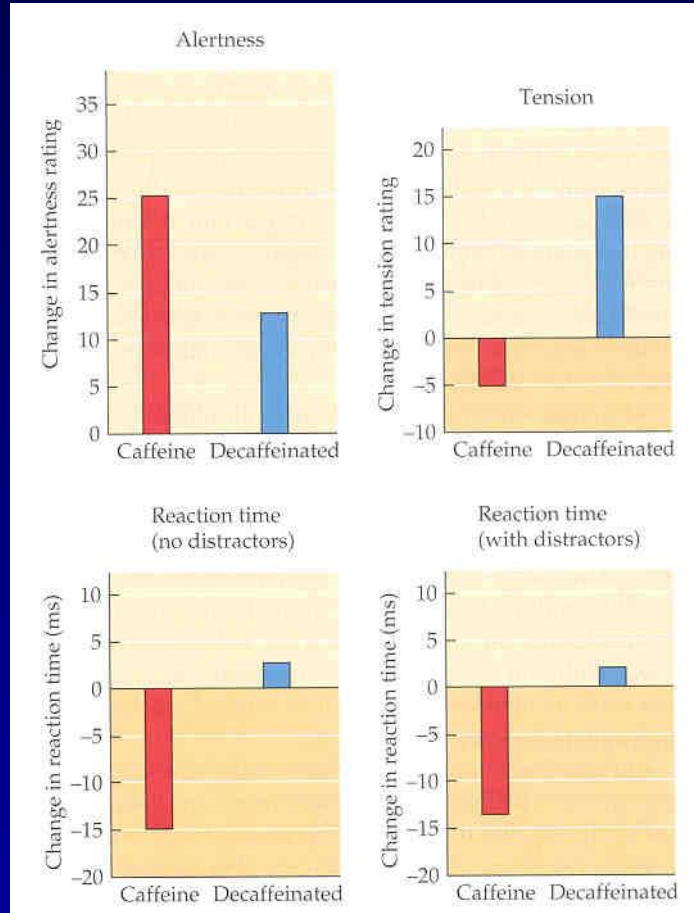


# Cafeína

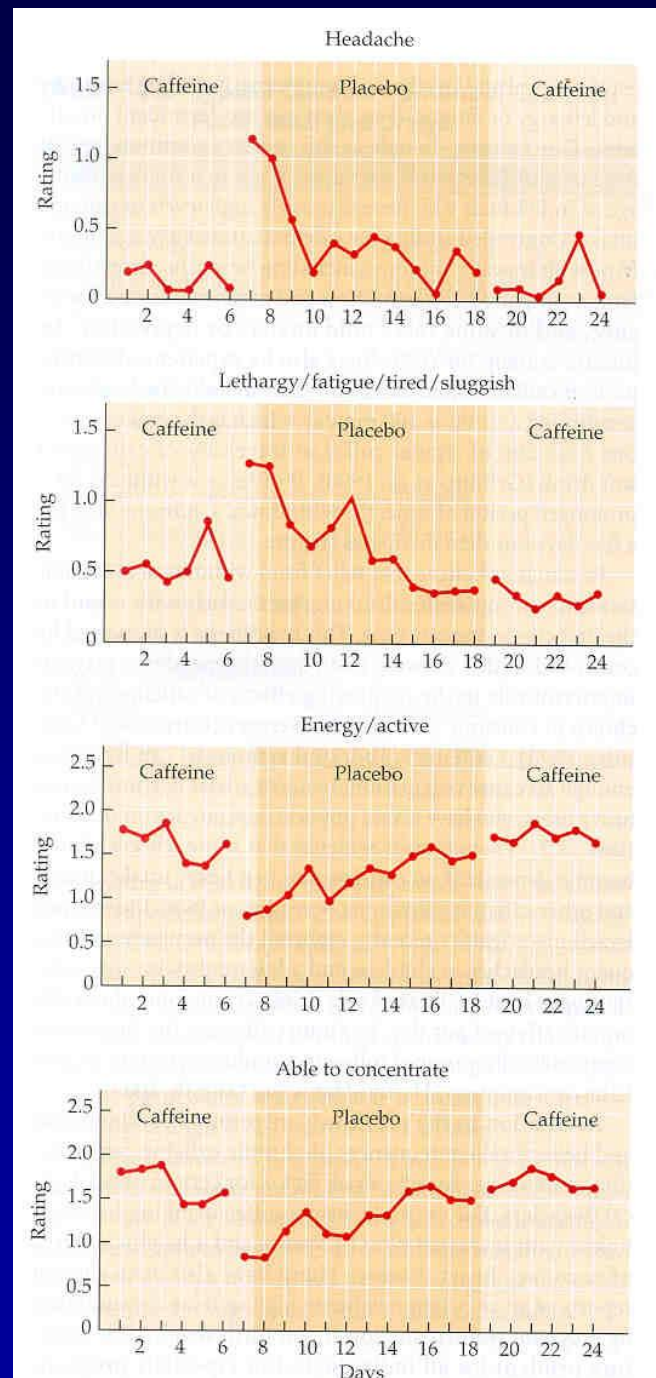


**Figure 12.19 Concentration–response curves for caffeine’s effects on various neurochemical processes** Partial blockade of adenosine A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2A</sub> receptors occurs at caffeine concentrations produced by typical doses such as are present in one or a few cups of coffee. In contrast, other effects of caffeine require concentrations in the toxic range. (From Daly and Fredholm, 1998.)

Antagonismo de receptores de adenosina

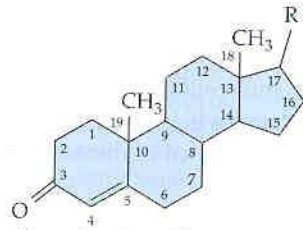


Efeitos cognitivos da cafeína





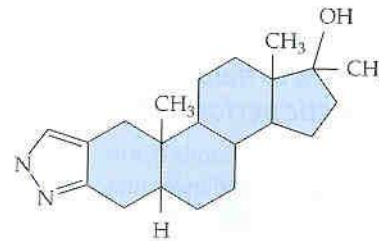
Abstinência da cafeína

# Esteroides anabolizantes

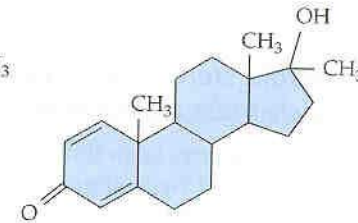


Core structure of testosterone-related steroids

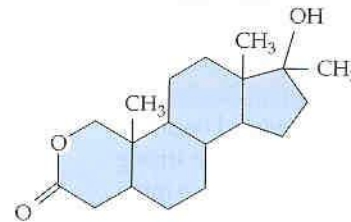
Compound	R
Testosterone	— OH
Testosterone enanthate	— O — CO(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
Testosterone undecanoate	— O — CO(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>9</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
Testosterone cypionate	— O — COCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> — 
Nandrolone decanoate (no methyl group at position 19)	— O — CO(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>8</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
Nandrolone phenpropionate (no methyl group at position 19)	— O — CO(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> — 



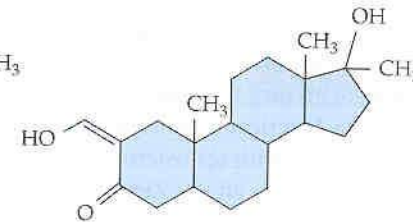
Stanozolol



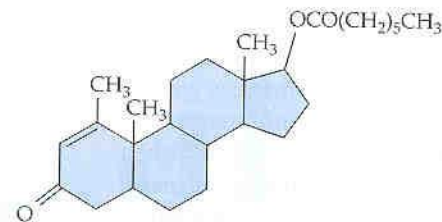
Methandrostenolone



Oxandrolone



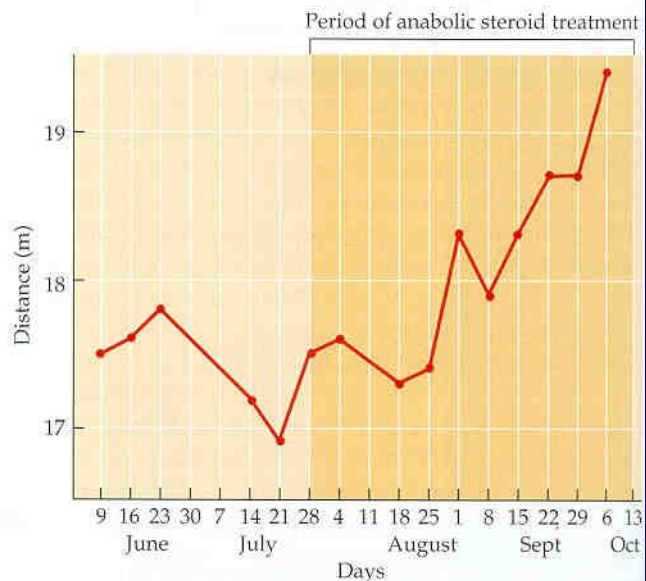
Oxymethalone



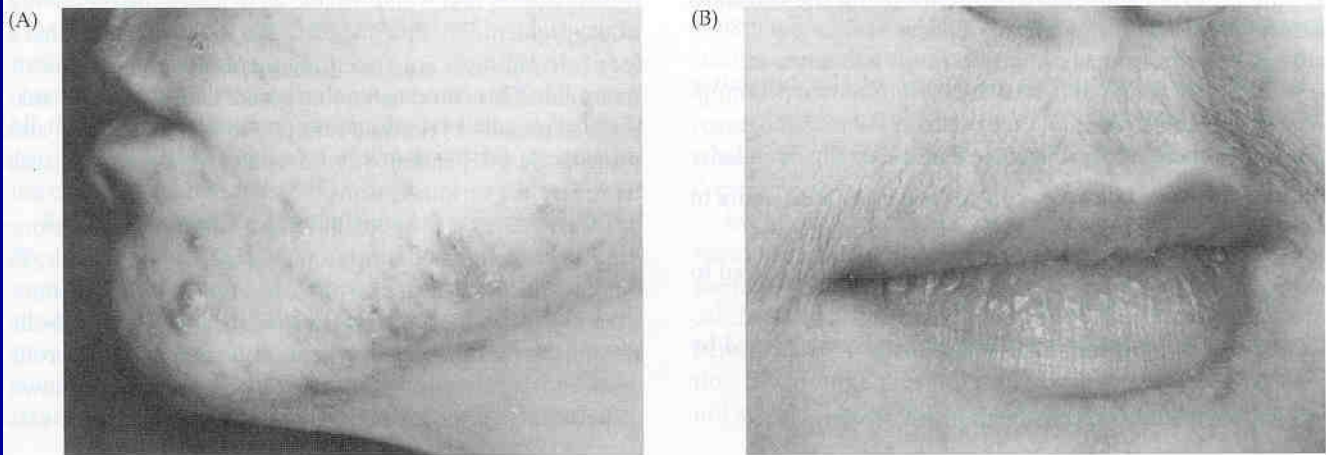
Methenolone enanthate

Figure 15.9 Chemical structures of some commonly abused anabolic steroids

# Esteroides anabolizantes: efeito no desempenho atlético



**Figure 15.10 Performance enhancement of a former East German female shot-putter as a result of anabolic steroid treatment.** Shot-put distance increased markedly over the 11-week period during which the athlete was being given anabolic steroids. (After Franke and Beredonk, 1997.)



Efeitos adversos

# GHB (gama-hidróxibutirato)

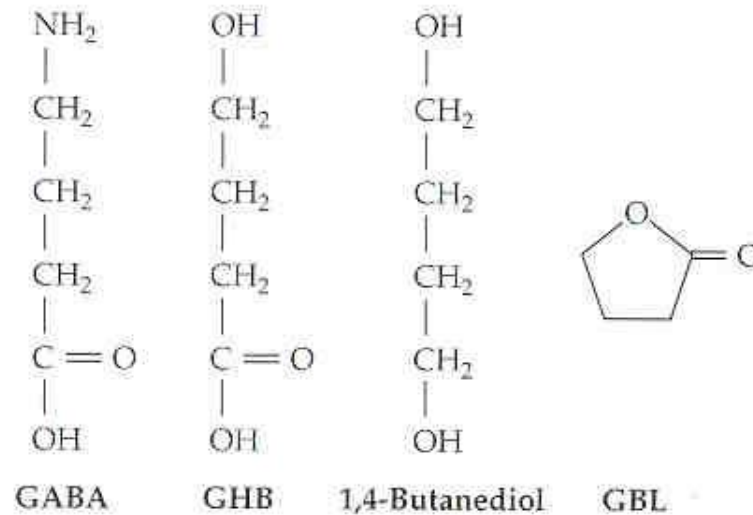
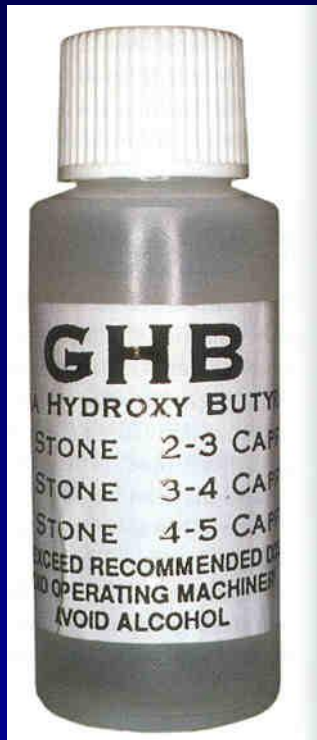
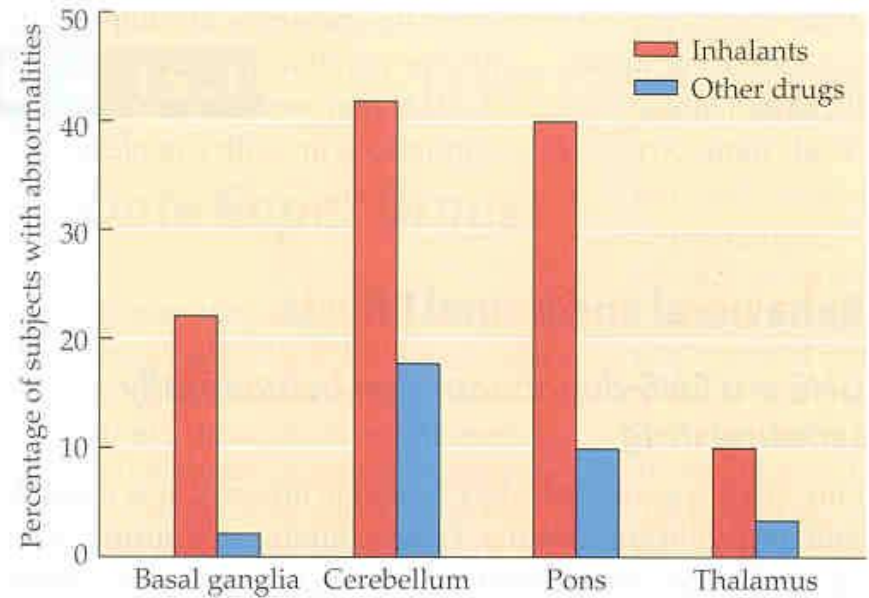


Figure 15.4 Chemical structures of GABA, GHB, 1,4-butanediol, and GBL

# Inhalantes



**Figure 15.3 Subcortical structural abnormalities in inhalant abusers compared to abusers of other drugs**  
Chronic abusers of either inhalants (mainly toluene-containing solvents) or other drugs were given brain scans using MRI. A much greater percentage of the inhalant abusers than the other drug abusers showed structural abnormalities in various subcortical areas. (After Rosenberg et al., 2002.)