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1. PsycInfo; exp ADDICTION/ OR DRUG ABUSE [+NT]/ OR DRUG USAGE; 39753 results.
2. PsycInfo; addict*.ti,ab; 37548 results.
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1. The motor way: Clinical implications of understanding and shaping actions with the motor system in autism and drug addiction.

- Citation:** Cognitive, Affective & Behavioral Neuroscience, Dec 2015, (Dec 17, 2015), 1530-7026 (Dec 17, 2015)
- Author(s):** Casartelli, Luca; Chiamulera, Cristiano
- Abstract:** To understand others' minds is crucial for survival; however, it is quite puzzling how access to others' minds can be—to some extent—direct and not necessarily mediated by conceptual reasoning. Recent advances in neuroscience have led to hypothesize a role for motor circuits not only in controlling the elementary physical features of movement (e.g., force, direction, and amplitude), but also in understanding and shaping human behavior. The concept of “motor cognition” refers to these aspects, and neurophysiological, neuroimaging, and behavioral studies in human and nonhuman primates support this view. From a clinical perspective, motor cognition represents a challenge in several domains. A thorough investigation of the neural mechanisms mediating motor action/intention understanding and automatized/compulsive behaviors seems to be a promising way to tackle a range of neurodevelopmental and drug-related disorders. On the one hand, anomalies in motor cognition may have cascade effects on social functioning in individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD); on the other, motor cognition may help explain the pathophysiology of drug-seeking and drug-taking behaviors in the most severe phase of drug addiction (i.e., see drug dependence, motor low-order cue reactivity). This may represent a promising approach that could improve the efficacy of rehabilitative interventions. The only way to shed light on multifactorial disorders such as ASD and drug addiction is through the investigation of their multiple factors. This motor way can promote new theoretical and experimental perspectives that would help bridge the gap between the basic neuroscience approach and clinical practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

2. Ventral tegmental area dopamine revisited: Effects of acute and repeated stress.

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, Dec 2015, (Dec 17, 2015), 0033-3158 (Dec 17, 2015)
- Author(s):** Holly, Elizabeth N.; Miczek, Klaus A.
- Abstract:** Aversive events rapidly and potently excite certain dopamine neurons in the ventral tegmental area (VTA), promoting phasic increases in the medial prefrontal cortex and nucleus accumbens. This is in apparent contradiction to a wealth of literature demonstrating that most VTA dopamine neurons are strongly activated by reward and reward-predictive cues while inhibited by aversive stimuli. How can these divergent processes both be mediated by VTA dopamine neurons? The answer may lie within the functional and anatomical heterogeneity of the VTA. We focus on VTA heterogeneity in anatomy, neurochemistry, electrophysiology, and afferent/efferent connectivity. Second, recent evidence for a critical role of VTA dopamine neurons in response to both acute and repeated stress will be discussed. Understanding which dopamine neurons are activated by stress, the neural mechanisms driving the activation, and where these neurons project will provide valuable insight into how stress can promote psychiatric disorders associated with the dopamine system, such as addiction and depression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo