

• Narrated by Taran

Your Perception on Drugs

Andy, Chloe, Joyce, Rachel and Taran

Psychoactive Drugs

Narrated by Taran



Depressants - depress our CNS.

Examples: Benzodiazepines, Alcohol, Barbiturates (tranquilizers)

Stimulants - excite our CNS

Examples: Caffeine, Meth, Cocaine, Nicotine

Opiates and opioids - depress CNS, but different from antidepressants (diff neurochemical mechanisms)
Examples: Morphine, heroin, oxycodone

Hallucinogens - distorted perceptions.
Categorised into psychedelics, dissociatives and delirants
Examples: LSD (acid), Psilocybin (mushrooms), Ketamine





Depressants

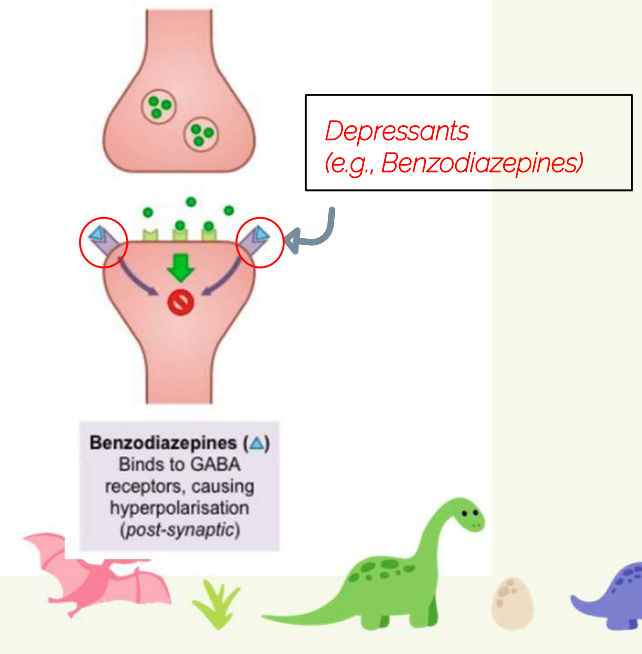
- Function
 - Lower **body's basic functions** (Central Nervous System) **and Neural Activity**
 - Lowers:
 - Heart Rate, Reaction Time, Processing Speed
- Types of Depressants
 - Alcohol, Benzodiazepines, Barbiturates (tranquilizers)





The Mechanism - GABA Inhibitory Receptors

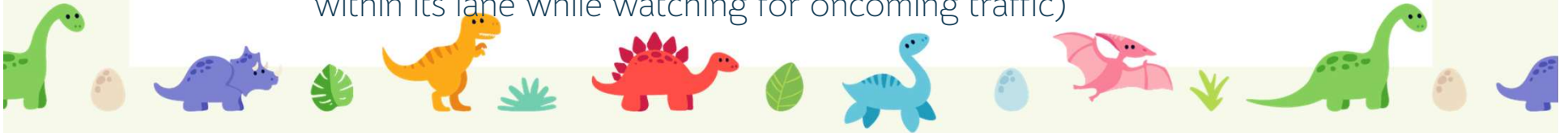
- **GABA**
 - Released into the synapse
 - Binds to postsynaptic receptor
- Negatively charged Cl^- anions pass through channel
 - Decreases voltage in post-synaptic neuron
 - Less likely to fire an A.P → inhibitory neurotransmitter
- **Effects**
 - Decreases excitation and voltage over time
 - Reduce probability of firing another A.P.





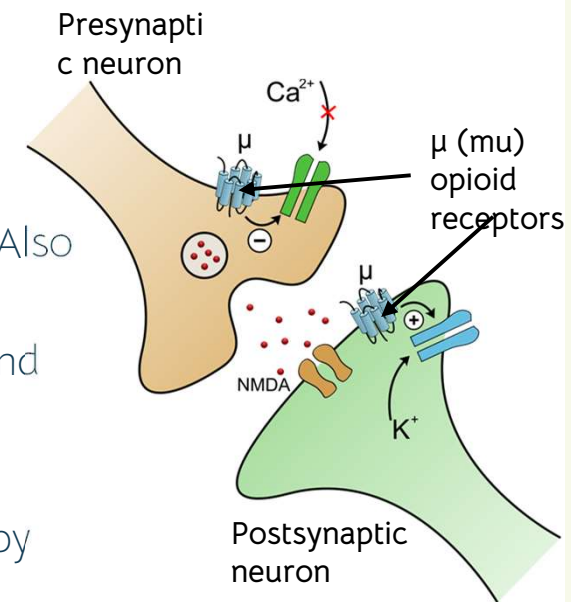
Implications on Perception

- GABA
 - Message carrier between cells
 - Reduced GABA = Reduced brain activity = relaxation
- Drugs on Driving
 - Concentration
 - Difficulty processing information
 - Difficulty doing more than one thing at a time (e.g. keeping your car within its lane while watching for oncoming traffic)



Opioids

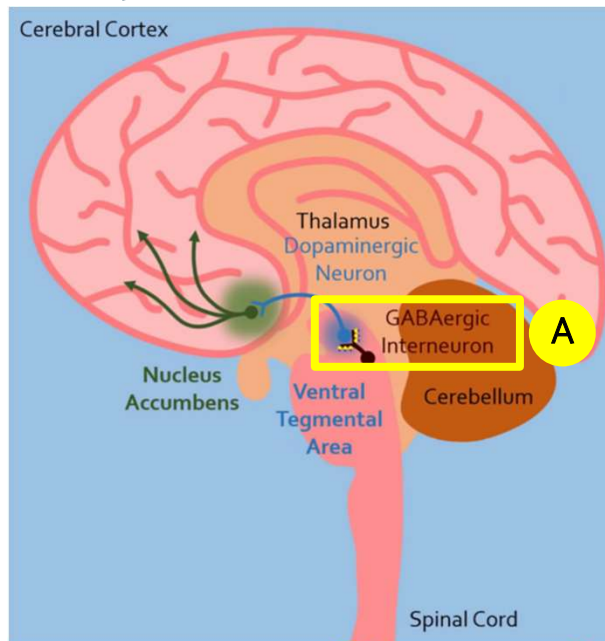
- **Examples:** morphine, heroin, fentanyl, opium, codeine
- **Effects:** euphoria, pain relief, CNS depression. Also highly addictive.
- **Mechanism:** binds to opioid receptors in brain and spinal cord
 - Inhibits neurons
 - Normally, the opioid receptors are bound by endogenous opioids (eg. endorphins)



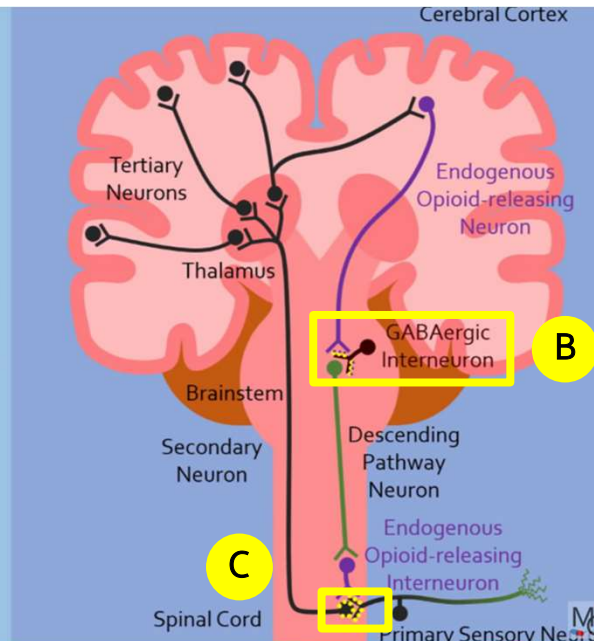
How opioids cause...

Narrated by Chloe

Euphoria (& addiction)



Pain relief



Credits:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vLFf6dlKrQU>

Opioids shut down A, B and C



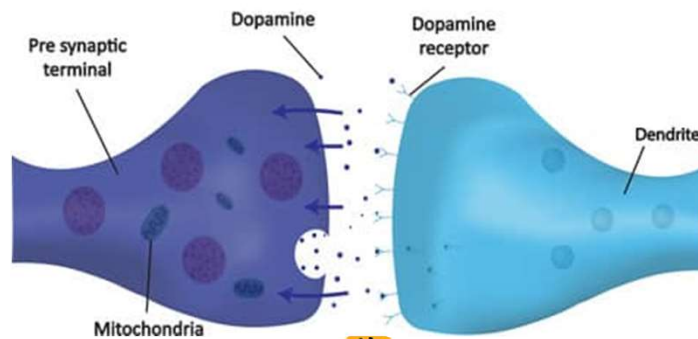
(Strong) Opioids: effects on perception

- Euphoria and pain relief, regardless of physical or emotional state
- Can lead to **lasting** changes to perception of pain and pleasure
 - Hypersensitivity to pain (opioid induced hyperalgesia)
 - No normal activity can compare to the pleasure caused by taking opioids
 - Is there a change in what a person considers an icon?

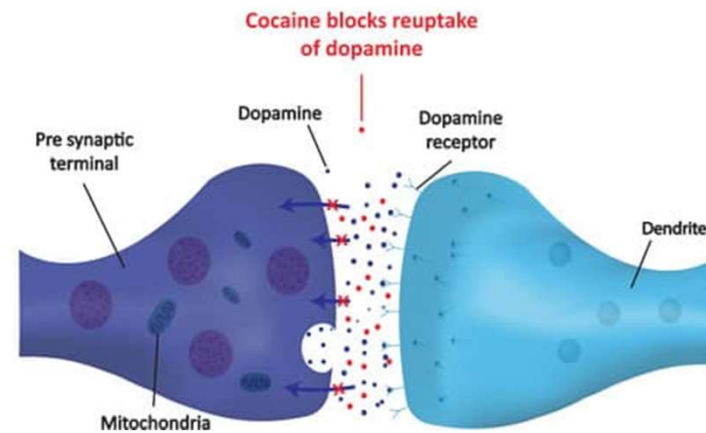


The Action of Cocaine

Normal Synapse



Synapse with Cocaine



Cocaine

Narrated by Rachel



Effects on perception:

Visual Perception: hallucinations are part of the many side-effects of using cocaine.

More importantly: permanently alter reward pathways! Suppress the pleasure felt from life-sustaining activities like eating and drinking, Perception is now ruled by the singular impulse to consume cocaine and more of it each time!

Links:

1. Teleception
2. Lewis reading





Psychedelics and the Reducing Valve

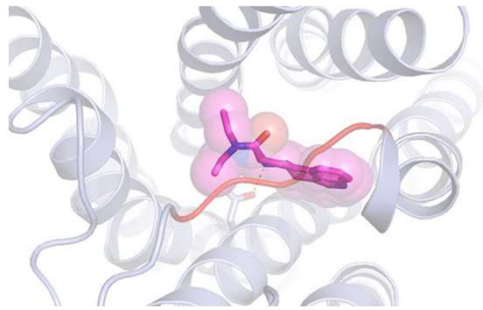
A hallucinogenic class of psychoactive drug whose primary effect is to trigger non-ordinary states of consciousness - "psychedelic experiences".

- Classic psychedelic drugs include mescaline and LSD.





Psychedelics



Most psychedelics work through serotonin receptor **agonism**. Specifically, they bind primarily at 5HT(2A/2C) receptors.

Because the function of serotonin is so complex, the interaction of psychedelics in the brain is still unclear.



Psychedelics and Perception

1. Reducing valve - expands our Umwelt
2. Interactive Vision





Hallucinogens - Dissociatives

Derealisation, detachment from the environment and self

- Sensory deprivation, catalepsy (seizure-like)
- Slower brain activity

Examples: PCP, Ketamine





Ketamine

- Synthetic drug, used for surgical anaesthesia, pain management, reducing suicide ideation
- Negative effects only occur in sustained, long-term use
- **Antagonist** for the NMDA receptor (enables the transfer of electrical signals between the brain and spinal column)





Drugs and Perception

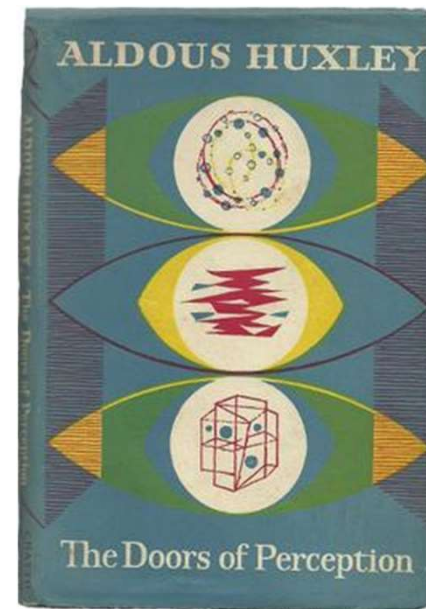
- Like technology, drugs are another door which may fundamentally change perceptual experiences
- Drugs are part of human society's **cultural artefacts**
- However, the question remains if the high risk of addiction and over-reliance permanently altering perception negatively is worth exploring.





Our Perception of Drugs?


- Perception is compelling - it forces itself on us
- Psychoactive drugs alter our perception in a way that makes their hyper-reality indistinguishable from reality
- Door of perception



References

Narrated by Andy

Depressants



<https://www.addictioncenter.com/drugs/drug-classifications/central-nervous-system-depressants/>
<https://www.orangecountyduilawyerblog.com/driving-influence-alcohol-drugs-affects-brain/>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=icD3l5bhhKY>
<https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-psychology/chapter/how-psychoactive-drugs-impact-the-brain/>

Opioids

Opioid Drugs, Part 1: Mechanism of Action: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s6OKzN4GJdQ>
Opioid Drugs, Part 2: Addiction and Overdose: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vLFf6dIKrqU>
<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/heroin#section=Pharmacology-and-Biochemistry>
<https://www.nps.org.au/australian-prescriber/articles/opioids-mechanisms-of-action>

Cocaine

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/research-reports/cocaine/what-are-long-term-effects-cocaine-use>
<https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/cocaine>

Psychedelics

Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD): https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK482407/#_article-24609_s2_

Dissociatives

<https://www.principiumpsychiatry.com/ketamine-and-dissociation-what-is-it/>

