

Neural and cognitive determinants of smoking addiction and cessation

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Neural and cognitive determinants of smoking addiction and cessation

Anne Havermans

Maastricht, May 13th 2016

- 1. Addiction is maintained by both bottom-up and top-down neurocognitive processes. Addressing only one of these processes in the treatment of smoking addiction is useless; a combined approach is needed.
- 2. Even if future nicotine vaccines can successfully prevent nicotine from entering the brain, this will not be the key to successful prolonged abstinence. (*This thesis: chapter 1 & general discussion*)
- 3. Selective processing of smoking related cues under influence of smoking abstinence can be traced back to object sensitive visual area Lateral Occipital Complex (LOC). (*This thesis: chapter 2 & 3*)
- 4. Attention bias modification (ABM) training reduces attention bias and cue-elicited, but not background craving. Therefore this type of training is likely to be more effective for relapse prevention than for smoking cessation. (*This thesis: chapter 4*)
- 5. The effectiveness of ABM is not influenced by demographic or smoking related characteristics, and therefore is generalizable to the overall population of smokers. (*This thesis: chapter 5*)
- 6. Smokers are characterized by impaired cognitive control, including poor motor response inhibition. As a consequence, excessive motion related artefacts can be seen in their neuroimaging data.
- 7. Increasing numbers of patients will resort to online therapeutic applications instead of traditional therapies because they are cheap, accessible for a broad public, and easy to implement in daily routines.
- 8. Within a few decades a new smoke free generation will rise and this field of research will go up in smoke.