

Using virtual technology to reverse engineer the gambler's addiction

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Scientists at the newly launched Institute for Cognitive and Clinical Neurosciences at Monash University are studying the source within the brain behind addiction. The thinking behind the research is that regardless of the addiction – be it gambling, alcohol, drugs or OCD – the same area of the brain is affected.

Through the unique study of the neural and psychological causes of a person's reduced ability to self-control, the research team headed by Professor Murat Yucel, aims to develop tools for <u>addiction treatment</u>.



Australians spend over \$19 billion a year on <u>gambling</u>, most of it on pokies. The research team is using Oculus Thrift, a virtual reality headmounted display, to teach people with gambling addictions to learn the cues that can trigger a gambling spree. "We need to learn what happens to people, and their brains, when they are in a gambling environment," Professor Yucel said.

"There's no point in testing gamblers in a lab, we need to see what happens when they are in a casino or club."

One particular trigger, known as the "near miss" is where poker machines display, for instance, two of the same symbols on one line with that same symbol on the line above – ie, a "near miss". The researchers believe that these "near misses" trigger the same neural responses as winning. According to Professor Yucel, it is this feeling of "almost winning" that keeps the gambler at the poker machine longer.

Using the Ocular Thrift, the researchers are putting the volunteers (all gamblers) into a virtual casino. The aim is to measure the person's responses and decision making via markers such as heart rate and respiration. These are then displayed on the screen of the Ocular Thrift to the trial participant so that they can learn the triggers for a gambling binge, according to Professor Yucel. "We are effectively trying to reverse engineer the process by which gamblers have and keep their addiction by training their brains to override this process," he said.

The research team are also testing monitors such as the commercially available Fitbit's to make people with gambling addictions and OCD to be aware of physiological changes that accompany their addictive behavior.

"By exposing people to the stressors that trigger their addictive behavior, and teaching them about how to pick up the queues that their brain is



putting out before that <u>addictive behavior</u> starts, we hope to teach people how to limit these behaviours," he said.

Provided by Monash University

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