

First trial in US to use deep brain stimulation to fight opioid addiction

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WVU Medicine Dr. Ali Reza, executive chair of the Rockefeller Neuroscience Institute, asks questions and receives answers from DBS patient Gerod Buckhalter. The answers guide adjustments to the DBS implant. Credit: Greg Ellis/West Virginia University

The West Virginia University Rockefeller Neuroscience Institute and

WVU Medicine, today (Nov. 5) announced the launch of a first-in-the-U.S. clinical trial using deep brain stimulation for patients suffering from treatment-resistant opioid use disorder.

Funded through a grant from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the clinical trial is led by principal investigator, Dr. Ali Rezai, executive chair of the RNI, and a multidisciplinary team of neurosurgical, psychiatric, neuroscience, and other experts.

The team successfully implanted a Medtronic DBS device in the [addiction](#) and reward center of the brain. The trial's first participant is a 33-year-old man, who has struggled with [substance use disorder](#), specifically excessive opioid and benzodiazepine use, for more than a decade with multiple overdoses and relapses.

West Virginia has the highest age-adjusted rate of drug overdose deaths involving opioids. In 2017, drug overdose deaths involving opioids in West Virginia occurred at a rate of 49.6 deaths per 100,000 persons, according to NIDA.

"Our team at the RNI is working hard to find solutions to help those affected by addiction," Rezai said. "addiction is a brain disease involving the reward centers in the brain, and we need to explore new technologies, such as the use of DBS, to help those severely impacted by opioid use disorder."



Gerod Buckhalter, DBS patient, shares a moment with Dr. Ali Rezai and parents, Rex and Regina Buckhalter, and girlfriend before his procedure at J.W. Ruby Memorial / WVU Medicine Hospital. Credit: Greg Ellis/West Virginia University

The first phase of this clinical trial involves four participants. To qualify, patients will have failed standards of care across multiple levels of WVU Medicine's comprehensive inpatient, residential, and outpatient treatment programs that include medication, as well as psychological and social recovery efforts.

"Despite our best efforts using current, evidence-based treatment modalities, there exist a number of patients who simply don't respond. Some of these patients remain at very high risk for ongoing catastrophic

health problems and even death. DBS could prove to be a valuable tool in our fight to keep people alive and well," said Dr. James Berry, interim chair of the WVU Department of Behavioral Medicine and Psychiatry and director of Addiction Services at RNI.

DBS, or brain pacemaker surgery, involves implantation of tiny electrodes into specific brain areas to regulate the structures involved in addiction and behavioral self-control. This study will also investigate the mechanism of the addiction in the [brain](#). The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has approved DBS for treating patients with Parkinson's disease, essential tremor, dystonia, epilepsy, and obsessive-compulsive disorder. The RNI team routinely uses DBS to treat patients with these disorders.

Provided by West Virginia University

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