

# Gambling distortions and the brain reward system

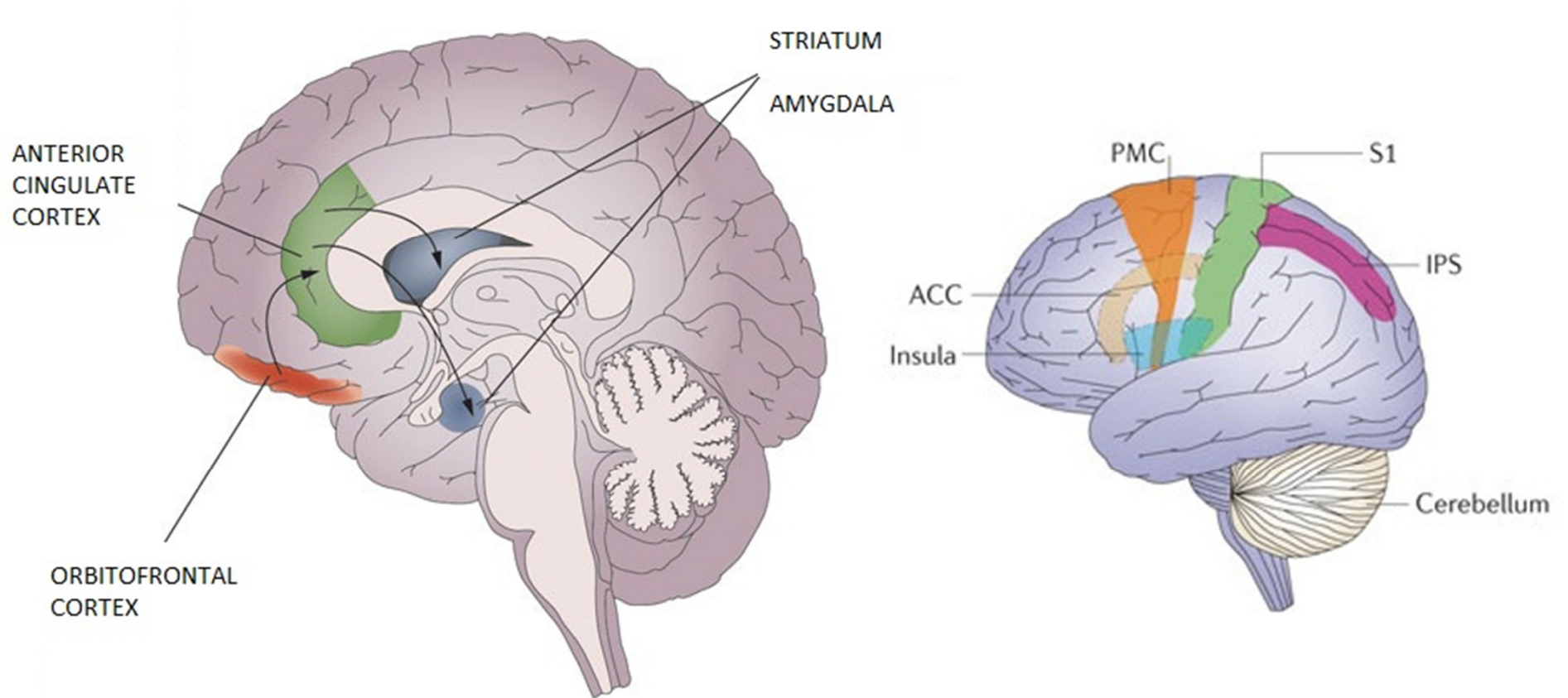
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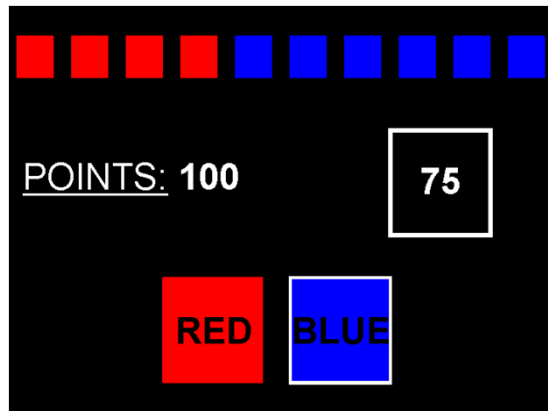
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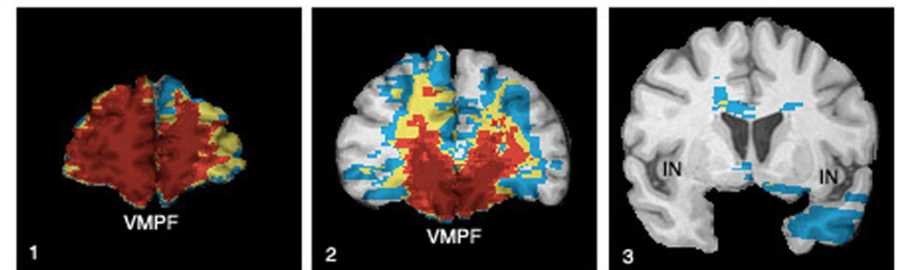
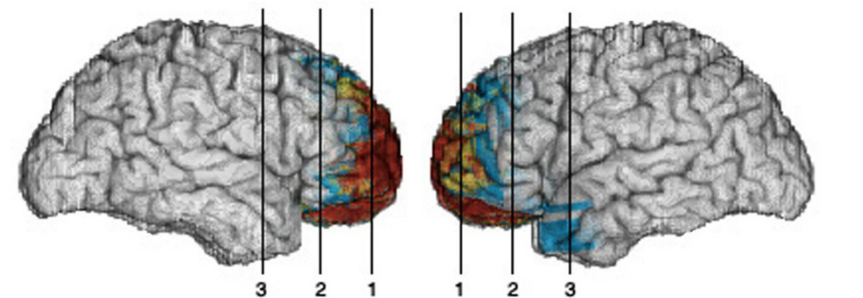
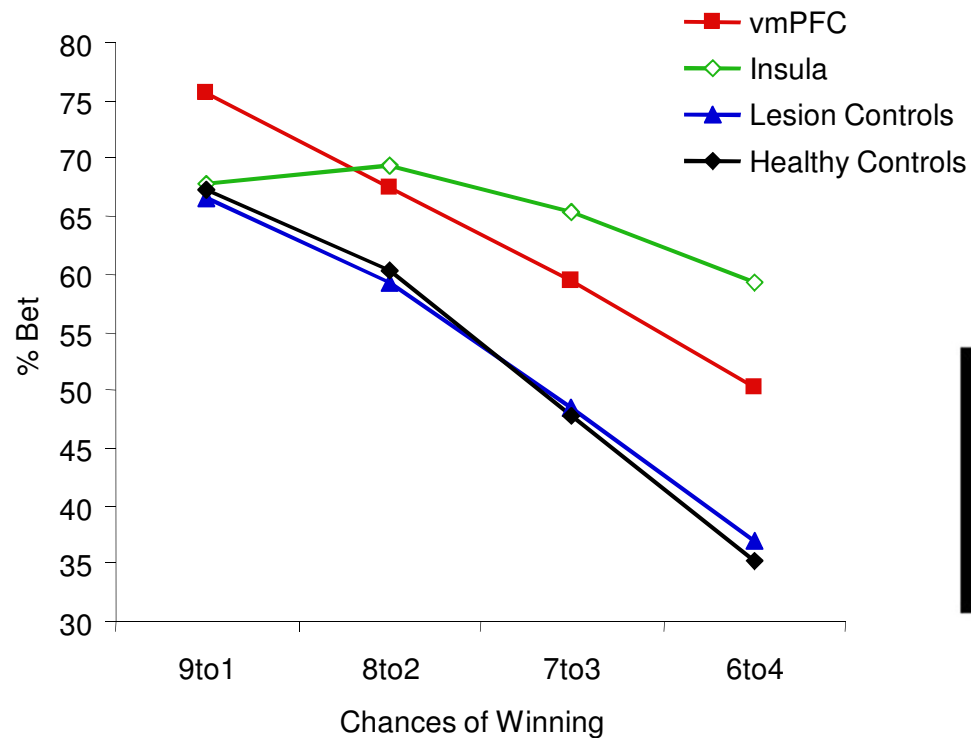


- Impulsive choice in PG as possible index of vmPFC dysfunction
- Functional imaging of gambling near-misses
- Gambling distortions following brain injury (ventromedial PFC vs insula damage)

# Impulsive Choice in PG: the Cambridge Gamble Task

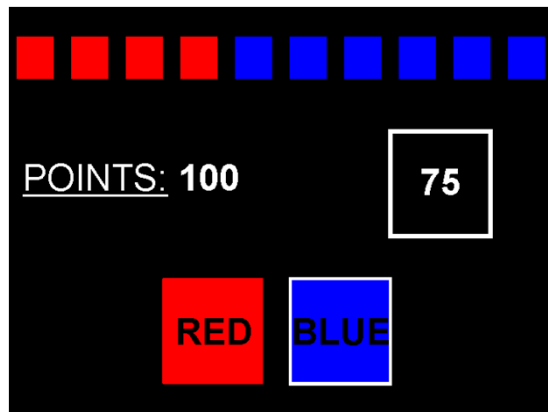


- well-established neuropsychology probe of vmPFC function (Clark et al 2008 *Brain*)

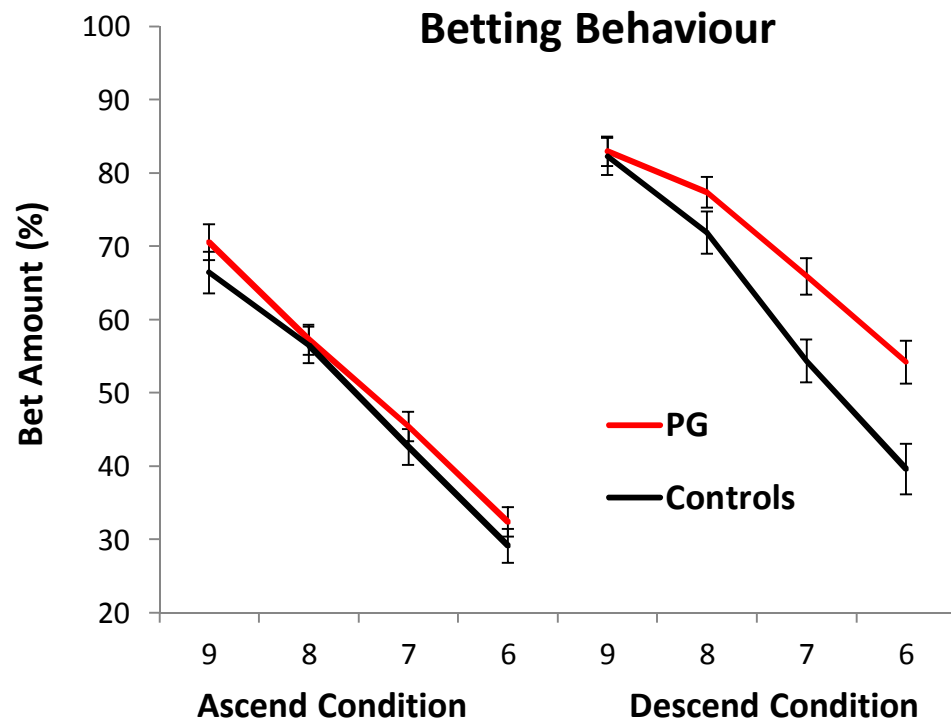
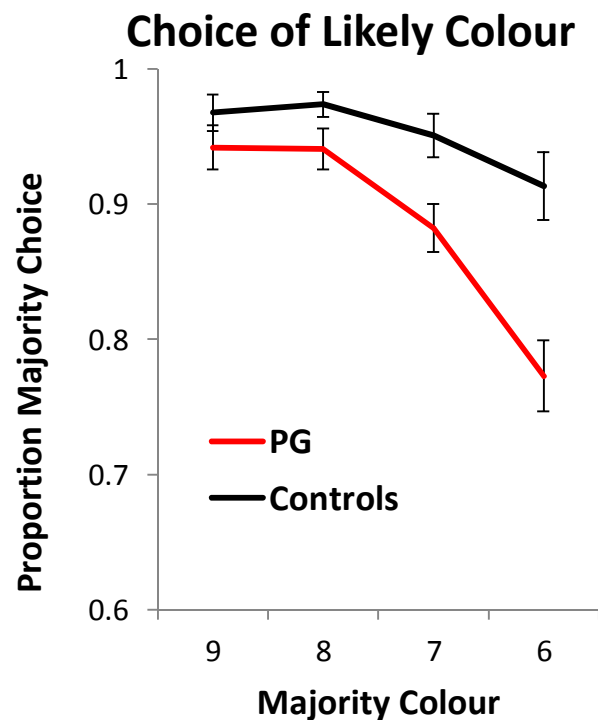


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# of overlaps

# Impulsive Choice in PG: the Cambridge Gamble Task

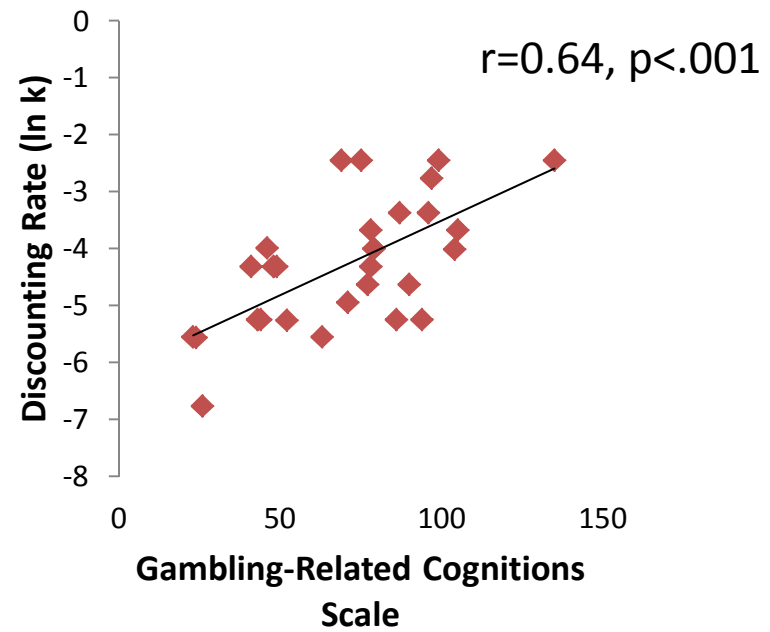
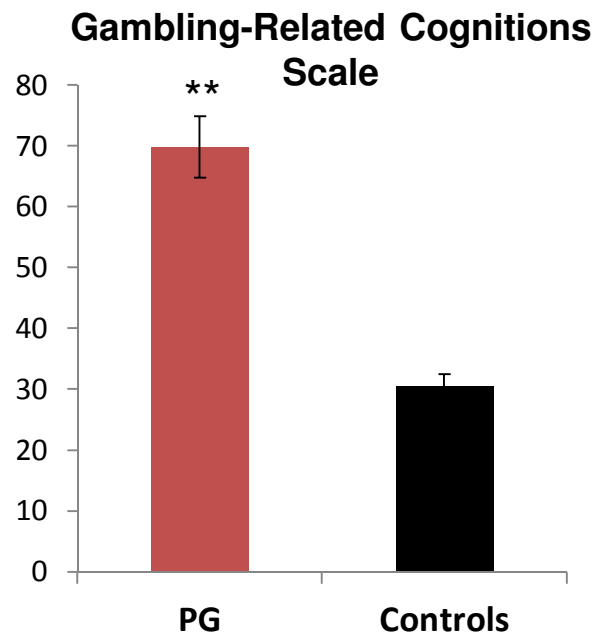


- Lawrence et al (2009 *Addiction*) elevated betting & more bankruptcy in community problem gamblers (and alcohol-dep)
- Sharman, Bowden-Jones, Clark: Clinical PG: 86 male PG vs 45 healthy controls



# Cognitive Approach to Gambling

- Gamblers experience distorted processing of chance and skill, causing over-estimated chances of winning
- Elevated in PG and correlated with impulsivity (delay discounting)



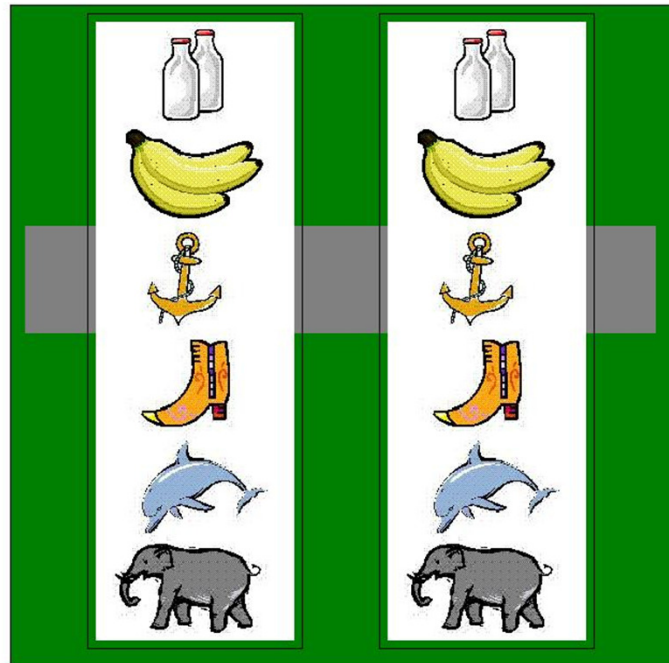
*Michalczuk et al (2011 Psychol Med)*



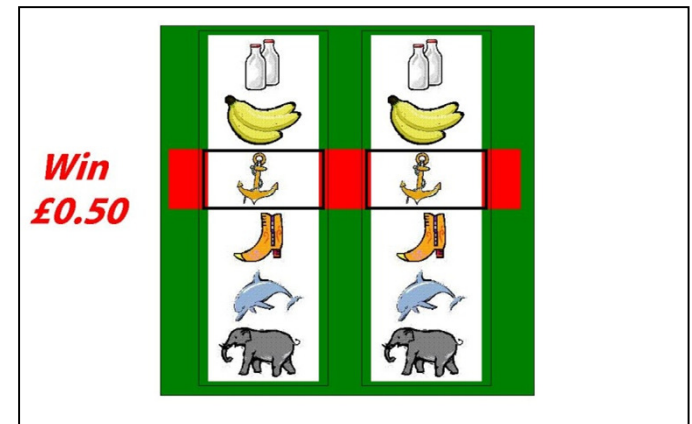
## Near-Misses

“A special kind of failure to reach a goal, one that comes close to being successful”  
(Reid 1986)

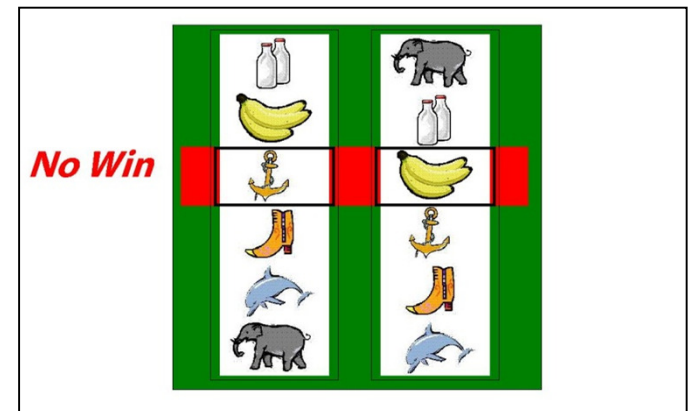
*Pick A  
Shape*



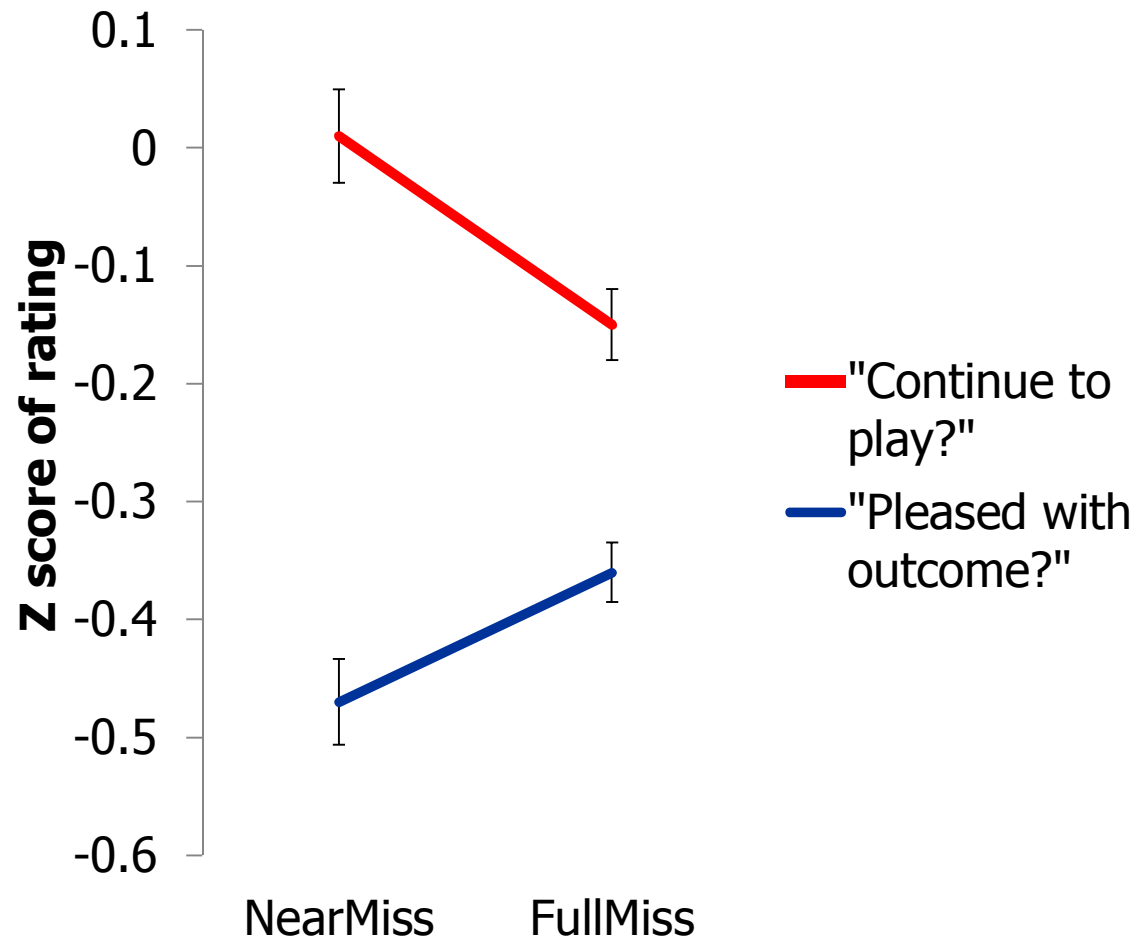
WIN



NEAR-MISS



# Near Misses are Aversive but Enhance Motivation to Play

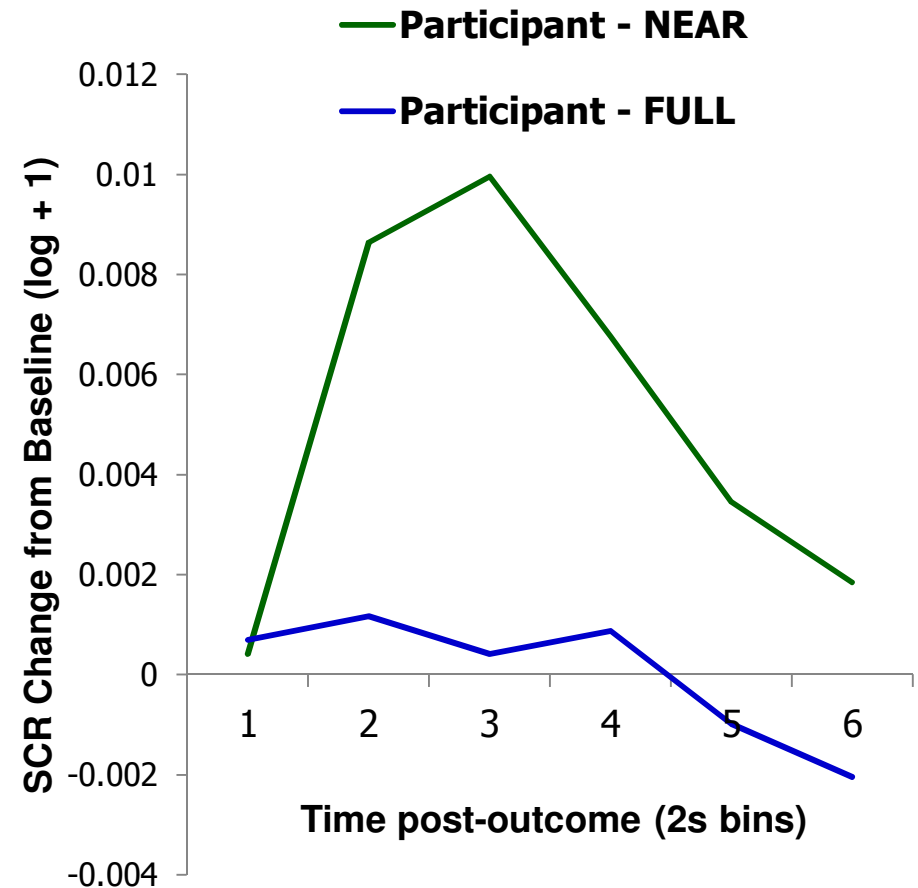
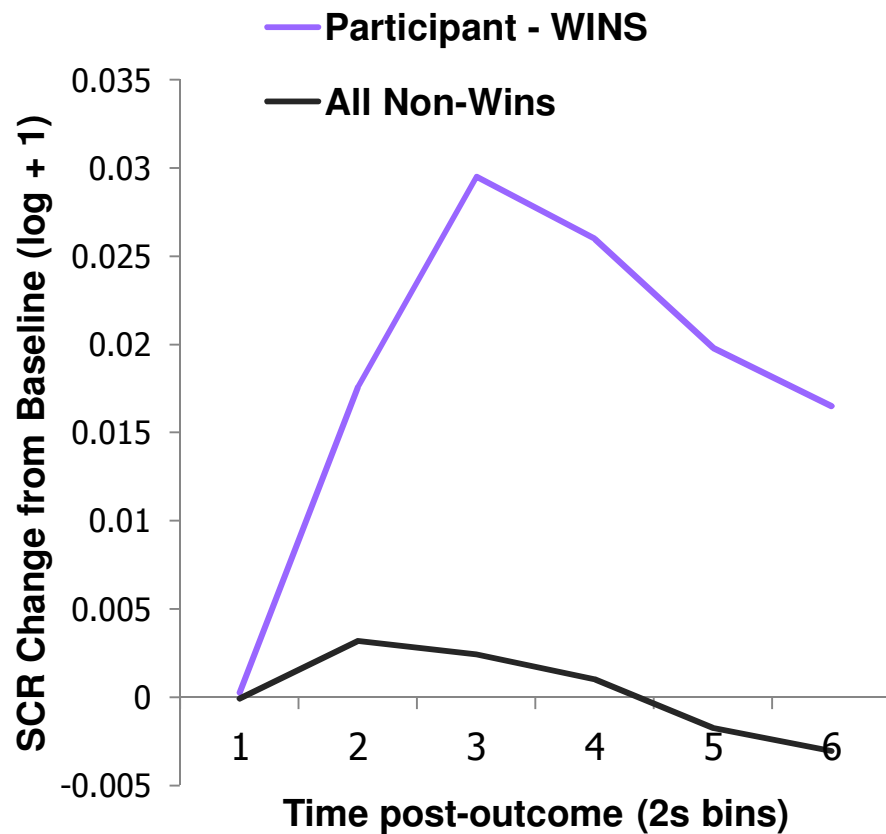


*Clark et al (2009 Neuron)*





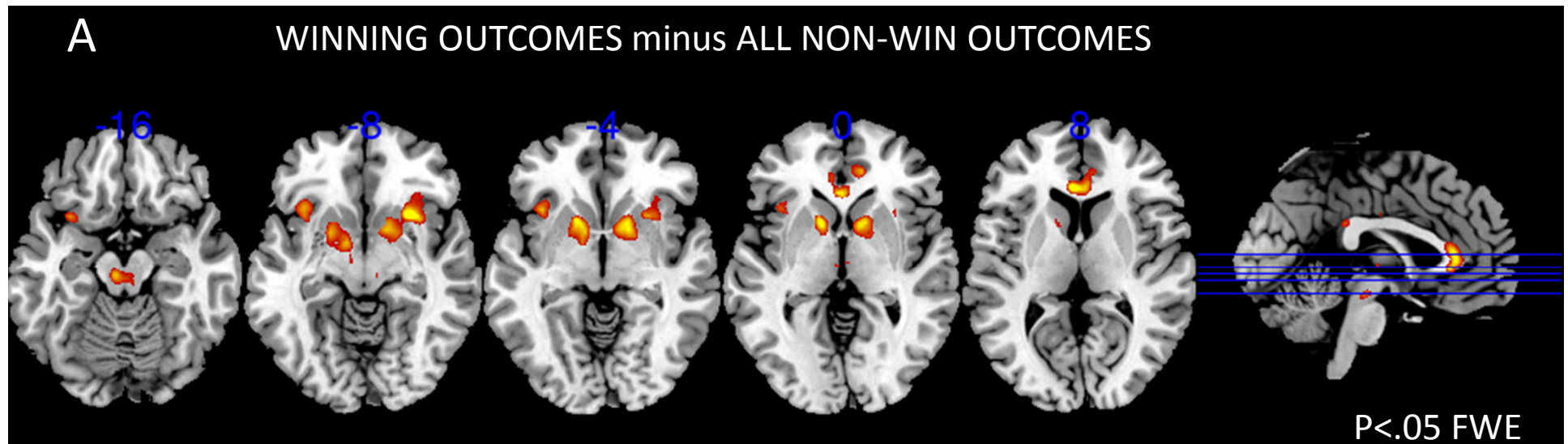
# Arousal Responses to Wins and Near-Misses



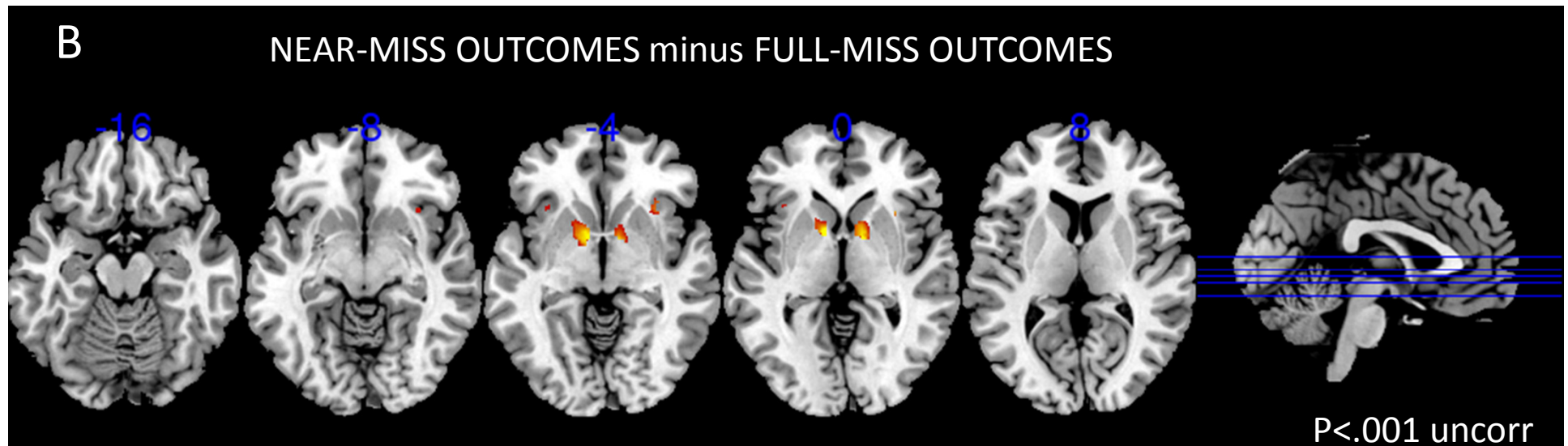
*Clark et al (2012 JoGS)*



# fMRI Responses to Wins and Near-Misses



Dopaminergic Midbrain    Anterior Insula    Ventral Striatum    mPFC

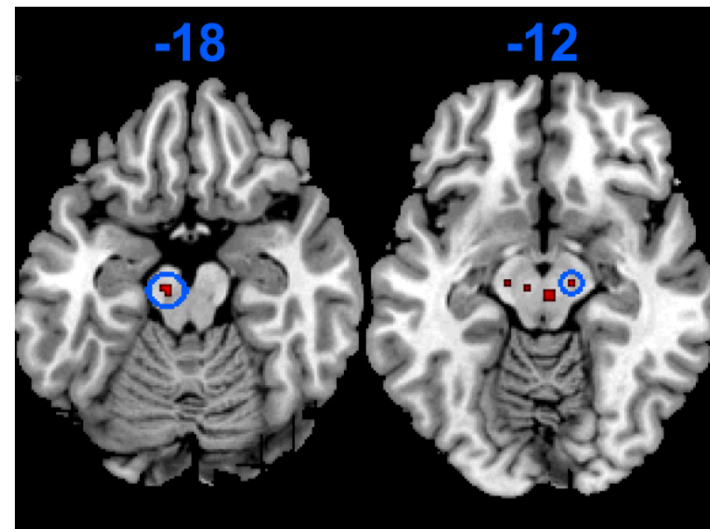
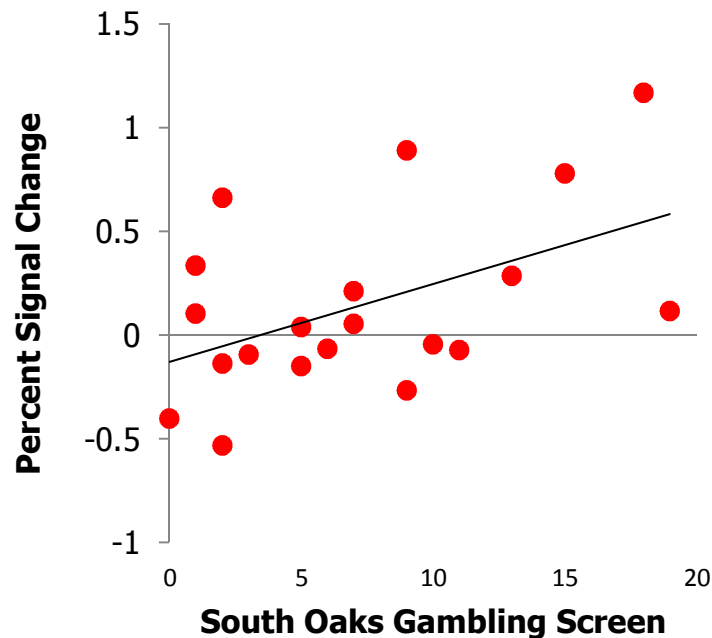
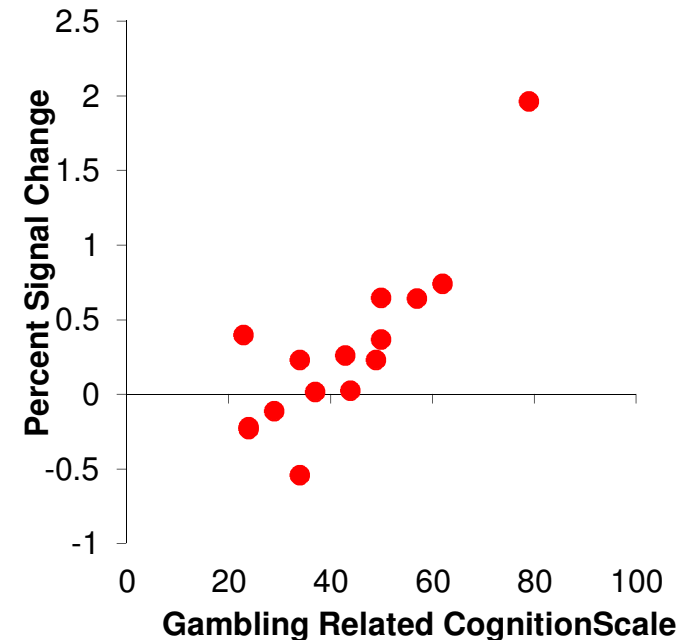
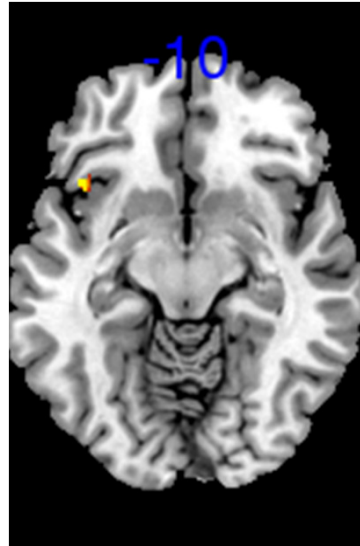


*Clark et al (2009 Neuron)*

# Gambling Involvement and Near-Misses

Clark et al (2009): Insula response to near misses and trait gambling cognitions

Chase & Clark (2010): in regular players, midbrain response to near misses predicts PG symptoms



# Near Misses and Skill

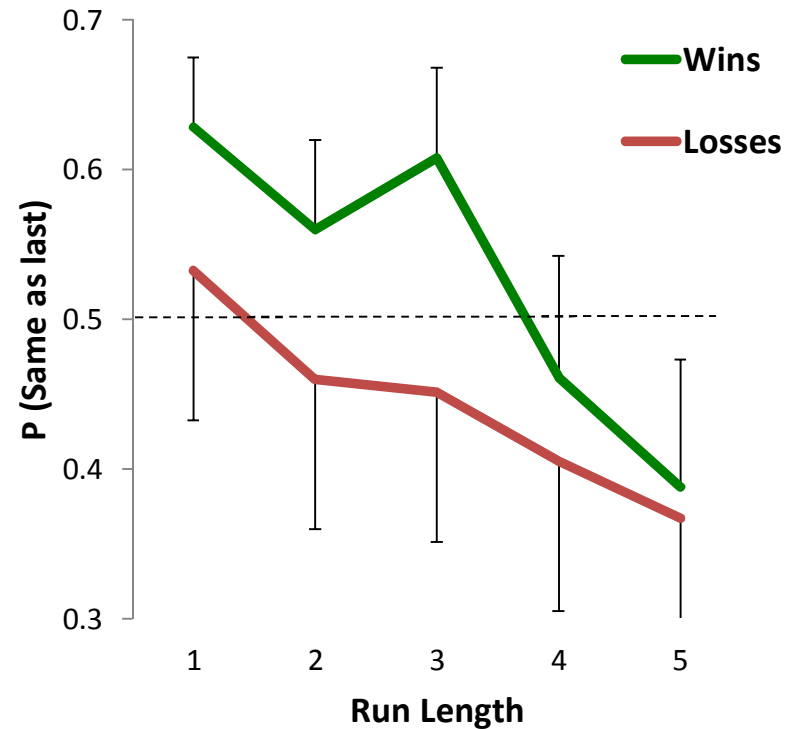
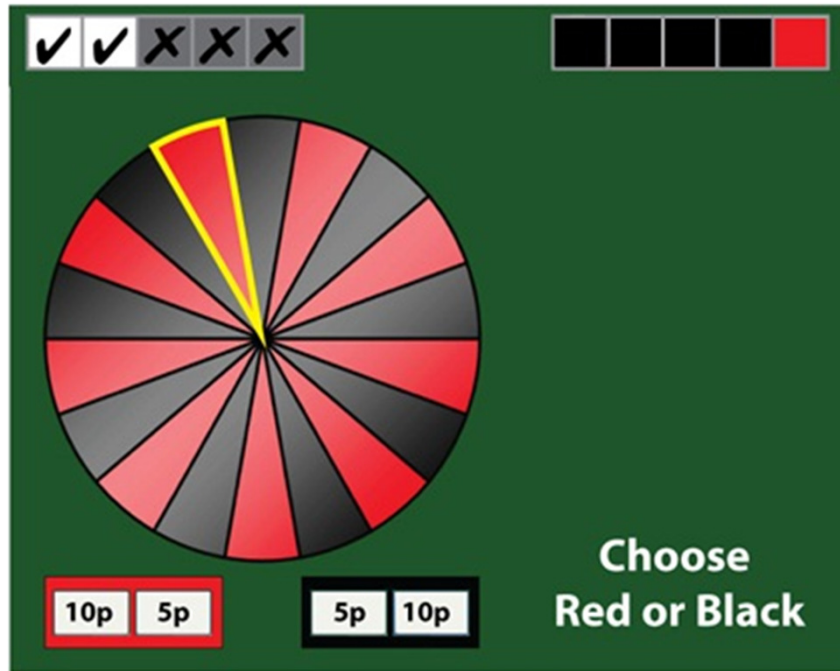
- Near misses are falsely interpreted as signals of skill acquisition, and thus fuel the illusion of control.

3 lines of evidence

- Near miss effect needs personal choice of play icon (Clark et al 2009)
- Individual differences in *skill-oriented* cognitions predict the potency of near misses (Billieux et al 2012 *Brit J Psychol*)
- Learning consequences on trials after a near-miss predict persistent play (Clark et al 2013 *J Behav Dec Making*)



# The Gambler's Fallacy



Binary choice guessing: RED or BLACK on roulette  
Further effect of prior feedback (win-stay / lose-shift)

*Limbrick-Oldfield, Aitken & Clark, in progress*



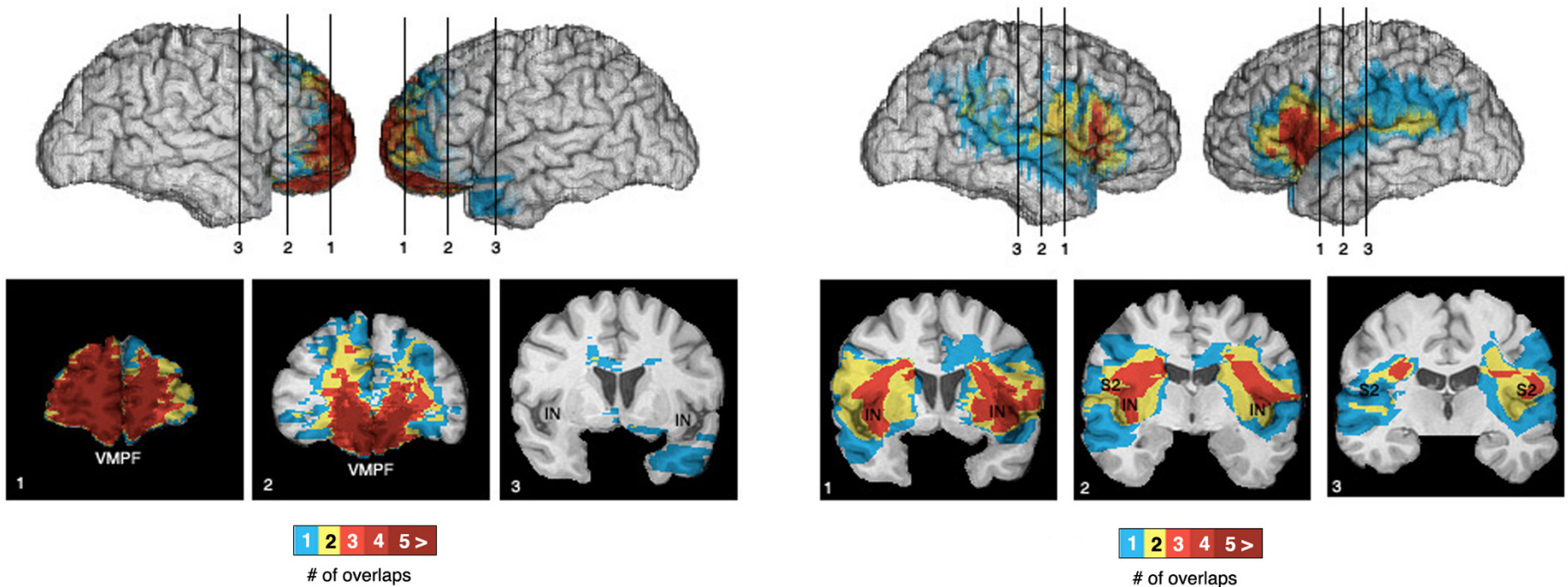
# Gambling Distortions following Brain Injury

Injury to ventromedial PFC n=18

Insula n=12

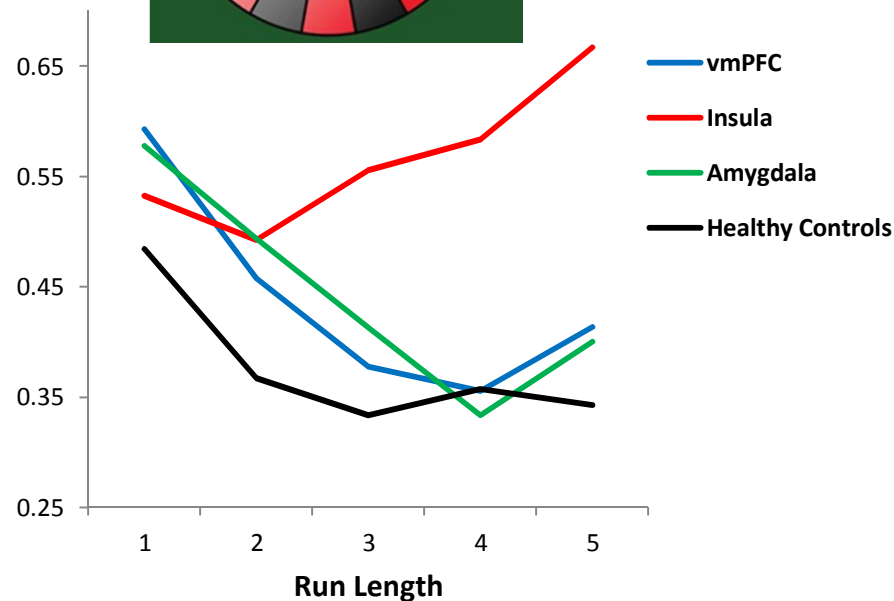
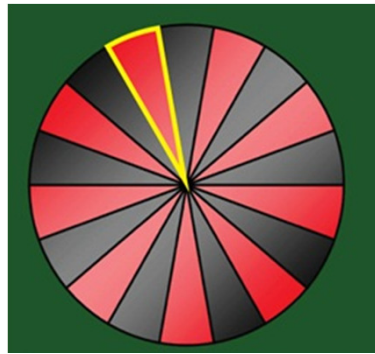
Amygdala n=7

Healthy controls n=16



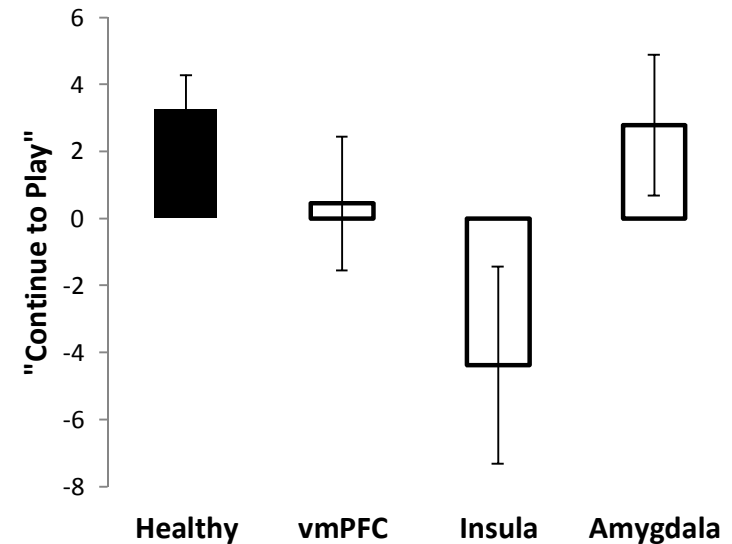
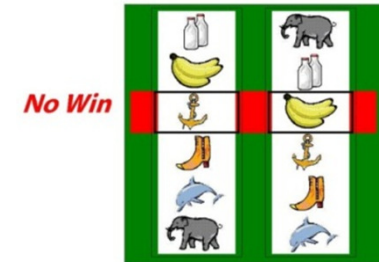
*Clark, Studer, Bechara, in prep*

# Gambling Distortions following Brain Injury



Effect of Run Length = Gambler's Fallacy  
Abolished in Insula lesion group

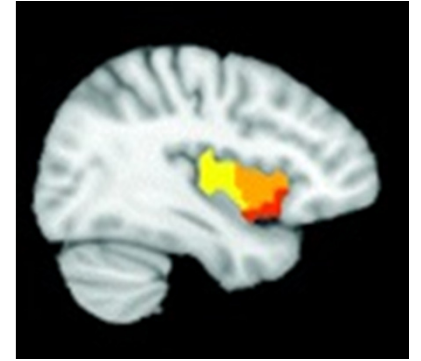
*Clark, Studer, Bechara, in prep*



Motivational Effect of Near Misses  
vs Full Misses

Abolished in Insula lesion group

# Conclusions



- Two gambling distortions:
  - Motivational effects of near-misses
  - Sequential biases in random choice (Gambler's Fallacy)
- These biases:
  - exist in healthy people and are *enhanced* in problem gamblers
  - are *abolished* in patients with damage to the insula, plausibly via damaged representations of bodily “excitement”
- Ongoing work:
  - fMRI of these biases in PG, unaffected relatives, alcohol abuse
  - Near-misses: more realistic simulations; vs near-*losses* (EEG); vs ‘Losses Disguised as Wins’



## Acknowledgements

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*[www.large.psychol.cam.ac.uk](http://www.large.psychol.cam.ac.uk)*

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## **EXCESSIVE GAMBLING: PREVENTION AND HARM REDUCTION**

[\*www.problemgambling3.ch\*](http://www.problemgambling3.ch)



**3<sup>rd</sup> international multidisciplinary symposium**