



Chronic exposure to drugs or repetitive rewarding behaviors leads to neuroadaptive changes, including alterations in dopamine release, receptor expression, and synaptic plasticity. These changes contribute to the development of tolerance, dependence, and compulsive drug-seeking behaviors observed in addiction.

Beyond dopamine, other neurotransmitter systems such as serotonin, glutamate, and opioid peptides play crucial roles in modulating reward sensitivity, impulse control, and emotional regulation. Dysfunction in these systems can exacerbate addictive