CHICAGO – Researchers have found an imbalance in the brain chemistry of young people addicted to smartphones and the internet, according to a study presented today at the annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America (RSNA).

Hyung Suk Seo, M.D., professor of neuroradiology at Korea University in Seoul, South Korea, and colleagues used magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS) to gain unique insight into the brains of smartphone- and internet-addicted teenagers. MRS is a type of MRI that measures the brain’s chemical composition.

The study involved 19 young people (mean age 15.5, 9 males) diagnosed with internet or smartphone addiction and 19 gender- and age-matched healthy controls. Twelve of the
addicted youth received nine weeks of cognitive behavioral therapy, modified from a
cognitive therapy program for gaming addiction, as part of the study.

Researchers used standardized internet and smartphone addiction tests to measure the
severity of internet addiction. Questions focused on the extent to which internet and
smartphone use affects daily routines, social life, productivity, sleeping patterns and feelings.

“The higher the score, the more severe the addiction,” Dr. Seo said.

Dr. Seo reported that the addicted teenagers had significantly higher scores in depression,
anxiety, insomnia severity and impulsivity.

The researchers performed MRS exams on the addicted youth prior to and following
behavioral therapy and a single MRS study on the control patients to measure levels of
gamma aminobutyric acid, or GABA, a neurotransmitter in the brain that inhibits or slows
down brain signals, and glutamate-glutamine (Glx), a neurotransmitter that causes neurons
to become more electrically excited. Previous studies have found GABA to be involved in
vision and motor control and the regulation of various brain functions, including anxiety.

The results of the MRS revealed that, compared to the healthy controls, the ratio of GABA
to Glx was significantly increased in the anterior cingulate cortex of smartphone- and
internet-addicted youth prior to therapy.

Dr. Seo said the ratios of GABA to creatine and GABA to glutamate were significantly
correlated to clinical scales of internet and smartphone addictions, depression and anxiety.

Having too much GABA can result in a number of side effects, including drowsiness and
anxiety.

More study is needed to understand the clinical implications of the findings, but Dr. Seo
believes that increased GABA in the anterior cingulate gyrus in internet and smartphone
addiction may be related to the functional loss of integration and regulation of processing in
the cognitive and emotional neural network.

The good news is GABA to Glx ratios in the addicted youth significantly decreased or
normalized after cognitive behavioral therapy.

“The increased GABA levels and disrupted balance between GABA and glutamate in the
anterior cingulate cortex may contribute to our understanding the pathophysiology of and
treatment for addictions,” Dr. Seo said.

Co-authors are Eun-Kee Jeong, Ph.D., Sungwon Choi, Yunna Kwon, Hae-Jeong Park, and
InSeong Kim.

# # #

Note: Copies of RSNA 2017 news releases and electronic images will be available online at RSNA.org/press17
beginning Monday, Nov. 27.

RSNA is an association of over 54,000 radiologists, radiation oncologists, medical physicists and related
scientists, promoting excellence in patient care and health care delivery through education, research and
technologic innovation. The Society is based in Oak Brook, Ill. (RSNA.org)

Editor’s note: The data in these releases may differ from those in the published abstract and those actually
presented at the meeting, as researchers continue to update their data right up until the meeting. To ensure you
are using the most up-to-date information, please call the RSNA Newsroom at 1-312-791-6610.
For patient-friendly information on MRS, or MR spectroscopy, visit RadiologyInfo.org.