

# Search Results

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## Search History

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1. PsycInfo; exp ADDICTION/ OR DRUG ABUSE [+NT]/ OR DRUG USAGE; 39753 results.
2. PsycInfo; addict\*.ti,ab; 37548 results.
3. PsycInfo; 1 OR 2; 67864 results.

**1. Illicit drug use, early age at first use and risk of premenstrual syndrome: A longitudinal study.**

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- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Jul 2015, vol. 152, p. 209-217, 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2015)
- Author(s):** Ju, Hong; Jones, Mark; Mishra, Gita D.
- Abstract:** Background: Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) is common among women of reproductive age. Limited studies have investigated the long-term association between illicit drug use and PMS. Methods: The 1973–1978 cohort from the Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health, a prospective cohort study, was followed up for 13-year from 2000 to 2012. Data were collected through self-reported questionnaires on all variables, including PMS, illicit drug use and a range of sociodemographic, lifestyle, reproductive and psychological factors. Results: When the women were 22–27 years of age, over 40% use illicit drug in the last 12 months, 9% first used drug before age 15 years and approximately 35% reported PMS. Over the study period, the prevalence of drug use in the last 12 months declined whereas that of PMS remained fairly stable except an increase when they were 34–39 years old. Generalised estimating equations analysis showed that, compared to never drug users, significantly higher odds of reporting PMS were detected for illicit drug use in the last 12 months: multiple drugs (odds ratio (OR) 1.31, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.21, 1.43), exclusive marijuana (OR 1.23, 95% CI 1.08, 1.40). A higher odds of PMS was identified for age at first drug use before 15 years (OR 1.20, 95% CI 1.03, 1.40). Conclusions: Illicit drug use in the last 12 months, especially early age at first use and multiple drug use, is associated with increased risk of PMS. However current study is unable to prove causality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Drug Abuse](#)  
[Longitudinal Studies](#)  
[Premenstrual Syndrome](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Human Females](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

**2. Snowball sampling: A cautionary tale involving a study of older drug users.**

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- Citation:** International Journal of Social Research Methodology: Theory & Practice, Jul 2015, vol. 18, no. 4, p. 367-380, 1364-5579 (Jul 2015)
- Author(s):** Waters, Jaime
- Abstract:** Snowball sampling is generally seen as a highly effective sampling technique that allows for the study of difficult to reach or 'hidden' populations. It is also seen as a valuable tool for the study of particularly sensitive or private matters. As a result, it was chosen as the sampling method for a research study into illegal drug users over the age of 40 who are not in contact with the criminal justice authorities or treatment agencies regarding their use. However, there proved to be great difficulty in locating and interviewing potential participants using snowball sampling. Four reasons for this are proposed, and it is suggested that snowball sampling is prone to failure in particular circumstances. Thus, caution should be exercised when considering its adoption as a sample-building technique. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Sampling \(Experimental\)](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Interviewing](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Aging](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

**3. Impact of incarceration on rates of methadone use in a community recruited cohort of injection drug users.**

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- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, Jul 2015, vol. 46, p. 1-4, 0306-4603 (Jul 2015)
- Author(s):** Koehn, John D.; Bach, Paxton; Hayashi, Kanna; Nguyen, Paul; Kerr, Thomas; Milloy, M.-J.; Rieb, Launette; Wood, Evan
- Abstract:** Background: Despite barriers to its use in many settings, opioid agonist therapy with methadone has become the standard of care for treating opioid (e.g. heroin) use disorder. Since people with opioid use disorders have an increased incidence of incarceration, we undertook the present study to evaluate the association between incarceration and methadone maintenance therapy among a cohort of injection drug users in a Canadian setting. Methods: A cohort of people who inject drugs was prospectively followed between May 1996 and May 2013 in Vancouver, Canada. We investigated the relationship between recent incarceration and methadone use using multivariate generalized estimating equation (GEE) logistic regression analysis. Results: Overall, 2758 individuals were recruited during the study period and followed for a median of 64 (interquartile range: 23–106) months. After adjusting for various potential confounders in the multivariate GEE model, being incarcerated remained independently associated with a lower likelihood of having received methadone treatment (Adjusted Odds Ratio: 0.87, 95% confidence interval: 0.81–0.93). Conclusions: Our study demonstrates that incarceration was independently associated with a significantly lower likelihood of being on methadone. Given the role of methadone in reducing the harms of heroin use, including drug acquisitive crime and recidivism, these data suggest a need to scaleup methadone provision for incarcerated injection drug users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Injections](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Incarceration](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Methadone Maintenance](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

#### 4. Structural stigma and sexual orientation disparities in adolescent drug use.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, Jul 2015, vol. 46, p. 14-18, 0306-4603 (Jul 2015)
- Author(s):** Hatzenbuehler, Mark L.; Jun, Hee-Jin; Corliss, Heather L.; Bryn Austin, S.
- Abstract:** Although epidemiologic studies have established the existence of large sexual orientation disparities in illicit drug use among adolescents and young adults, the determinants of these disparities remain understudied. This study sought to determine whether sexual orientation disparities in illicit drug use are potentiated in states that are characterized by high levels of stigma surrounding sexual minorities. State-level structural stigma was coded using a previously established measure based on a 4-item composite index: (1) density of same-sex couples; (2) proportion of Gay–Straight Alliances per public high school; (3) 5 policies related to sexual orientation discrimination (e.g., same-sex marriage, employment non-discrimination); and (4) public opinion toward homosexuality (aggregated responses from 41 national polls). The index was linked to individual-level data from the Growing Up Today Study, a prospective community-based study of adolescents (2001–2010). Sexual minorities report greater illicit drug use than their heterosexual peers. However, for both men and women, there were statistically significant interactions between sexual orientation status and structural stigma, such that sexual orientation disparities in marijuana and illicit drug use were more pronounced in high-structural stigma states than in low-structural stigma states, controlling for individual- and state-level confounders. For instance, among men, the risk ratio indicating the association between sexual orientation and marijuana use was 24% greater in high- versus low-structural stigma states, and for women it was 28% greater in high- versus low-structural stigma states. Stigma in the form of social policies and attitudes may contribute to sexual orientation disparities in illicit drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Adolescent Development](#)  
[Health Disparities](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Sexual Orientation](#)  
[Stigma](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

### 5. Economic crisis and changes in drug use in the Spanish economically active population.

**Citation:** *Addiction*, Jul 2015, vol. 110, no. 7, p. 1129-1137, 0965-2140 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Colell, Esther; Sánchez-Niubò, Albert; Delclos, George L.; Benavides, Fernando G.; Domingo-Salvany, Antonia

**Abstract:** Aims: To examine changes in the use of alcohol, cannabis and hypnotics/sedatives between two periods (before and during Spain's economic crisis), and to identify differences in the change between employed and unemployed individuals. Design: Using cross-sectional data from four editions of the Spanish Household Survey on Alcohol and Drugs, we selected economically active individuals aged 16–64 years (total sample = 62 440) and defined two periods, pre-crisis [period 1 (P1) = 2005–07] and crisis (P2 = 2009–11). Poisson regression models with robust variance were fitted to obtain prevalence ratios (PR) of heavy and binge drinking and multinomial regression models to obtain relative risk ratios (RRR) of cannabis and hypnotic/sedative use between the two periods, also considering the interaction between period and employment status. Findings: While the prevalence of alcohol use remained stable, heavy drinking declined in P2 in men both overall [PR = 0.73; 95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.67–0.79] and in the two age groups (16–34 and 35–64 years), and also in women overall (PR = 0.86; 95% CI = 0.75–0.99) and in the older age group. In contrast, binge drinking increased overall in P2 in men (PR = 1.17; 95% CI = 1.12–1.22) and in women (PR = 1.62; 95% CI = 1.49–1.76), and in both age groups. No differences in the change were observed between employed and unemployed individuals. Overall cannabis use remained stable in P2, but unemployed men and women of the older age group were more likely to have increased sporadic use compared to their employed counterparts (RRR = 2.24; 95% CI = 1.36–3.68 and RRR = 3.21; 95% CI = 1.30–7.93, respectively). Hypnotic/sedative use remained stable in P2 in men, but unemployed men were less likely to have increased heavy use in P2 compared with employed men (RRR = 0.69; 95% CI = 0.49–0.97). In women, heavy use increased in P2 overall and in the older age group, irrespective of employment status. Conclusion: During a period of economic recession in Spain, heavy drinking decreased and binge drinking increased. Sporadic cannabis use increased among older unemployed men and women. Heavy use of hypnotics/sedatives increased among employed men while older women increased use irrespective of employment status. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Unemployment](#)  
[Economics](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Cannabis](#)  
[Sedatives](#)  
[Employment Status](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

### 6. Income generation in recovering heroin users: A comparative analysis of legal and illegal earnings.

**Citation:** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, Jul 2015, vol. 54, no. 5, p. 338-349, 1050-9674 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Callahan, Sarah; LoSasso, Anthony; Olson, Bradley; Beasley, Christopher; Nisle, Stephanie; Campagna, Kristina; Jason, Leonard A.

**Abstract:** Research has shown employment to be a central mediator to sustained recovery and community reentry for substance abusers; however, heroin users have lower employment rates and report lower mean incomes than other drug users. The authors of the present study assessed income-generating behaviors of substance users recruited from substance abuse treatment facilities (N = 247). Heroin users had higher mean incomes from illegal sources. Further, logistic regression analysis found heroin use to increase the likelihood of engagement in illegal income generating behaviors. As these results increase the likelihood of involvement in the criminal justice system, the implications for heroin specific treatment and rehabilitation are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Employment Status](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Heroin](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Income \(Economic\)](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 7. Relation of peer effects and school climate to substance use among Asian American adolescents.

**Citation:** Journal of Adolescence, Jul 2015, vol. 42, p. 115-127, 0140-1971 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Ryabov, Igor

**Abstract:** Using a nationally representative, longitudinal sample of Asian American late adolescents/young adults (ages 18–26), this article investigates the link between peer effects, school climate, on the one hand, and substance use, which includes tobacco, alcohol, and other illicit mood altering substance. The sample (N = 1585) is drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Waves I and III). The study is set to empirically test premises of generational, social capital and stage-environment fit theories. The exploratory variables include individual-level (immigrant generation status, ethnic origin, co-ethnic and co-generational peers—peers from the same immigrant generation) as well as school-level measures (average school socio-economic status and school climate). Multilevel modeling (logistic and negative binomial regression) was used to estimate substance use. Results indicate that preference for co-generational friends is inversely associated with frequency of cannabis and other illicit drug use and preference for co-ethnic peers is inversely associated with other illicit drug use. We also find that school climate is a strong and negative predictor of frequency of cannabis and other illicit drug use as well as of heavy episodic drinking. In terms of policy, these findings suggest that Asian American students should benefit from co-ethnic and co-generational peer networks in schools and, above all, from improving school climate. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Schools](#)  
[South Asian Cultural Groups](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Emotional States](#)  
[Peer Relations](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Adolescence](#)

### 8. Prevalence of alcohol and drugs among motorcycle riders killed in road crashes in Norway during 2001–2010.

**Citation:** Accident Analysis and Prevention, Jul 2015, vol. 80, p. 236-242, 0001-4575 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Christophersen, Asbjørg S.; Gjerde, Hallvard

**Abstract:** The aim of the study was to examine the prevalence of alcohol and drugs in blood samples from motorcycle riders who died in road crashes in Norway from 2001 to 2010. An additional aim was to compare the prevalence of alcohol and drugs in blood samples from fatally injured motorcycle riders and car drivers who died during the same time period. Blood samples from motorcycle riders who died within 24h after the accident (n =

207, 63% of all killed riders), were analysed for alcohol, psychoactive drugs (medicinal and illicit drugs). The cut-off concentrations for alcohol and drugs findings in blood samples (i.e., the drug concentrations above which a finding was regarded as positive) were set according to the legislative limits under the Norwegian Road Traffic Act. Results were assessed in relation to age, sex, time of the day and week, and single versus multiple-vehicle accidents. Alcohol or drugs were found in 27.1 percent of all investigated riders. For riders killed in single or multiple-vehicle accidents, alcohol or drugs were found in 44.6 and 15.3 percent, respectively. Alcohol was the most frequently found substance for all age groups and most prevalent in samples from riders below 25 years who died in single-vehicle accidents (45.8 percent). Drugs were most often found among riders between 25 and 34 years (19.6 percent in total and 25.9% for those killed in single-vehicle crashes). The prevalence of alcohol or drugs was highest among riders killed in single-vehicle accidents during weekend days and nights (60.9 and 65.2 percent). Alcohol and drugs were less often found in samples from killed motorcycles riders than in samples from car and van drivers (40.2 percent). For single-vehicle accidents, the total prevalence of alcohol or drugs among killed motorcycles riders and car drivers was 44.6 percent and 63.8 percent, respectively. The same pattern of alcohol and drugs was found among the two groups, except that the prevalence among motorcycle riders was lower compared to car drivers in all age groups and time periods, which may be related to the fact that they are more vulnerable for fatal injury compared to car drivers in similar accidents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Death and Dying](#)  
[Drivers](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Alcohol Intoxication](#)  
[Driving Under the Influence](#)  
[Motor Vehicles](#)  
[Blood Alcohol Concentration](#)  
[Motor Traffic Accidents](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 9. School culture and teenage substance use: A conceptual and operational framework.

**Citation:** Educational Review, Jul 2015, vol. 67, no. 3, p. 282-299, 0013-1911 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Markham, Wolfgang A.

**Abstract:** This paper outlines a conceptual and operational framework for understanding the relationships between school culture and teenage substance use (smoking, drinking and illicit drug use). The framework draws upon Bernstein's theory of cultural transmission, a theory of health promoting schools and a frame for understanding the effects of place on health. It is proposed that the strength/weakness of classification (boundaries within school and between the school and outside world) and framing (communication) determine each school's (1) organisation, curriculum and pedagogic practice and (2) valued school identities and school-oriented learning opportunities for cognitive and affective development. These identities and learning opportunities are based either on performance or personal development and social relations. Likely teacher/student identity pairings in schools promoting performance and schools promoting personal development and social relations are discussed. Schools promoting performance-based identities and opportunities may potentially have higher school-level substance use. Students adopting a valued school identity are at lowest risk of substance use. Students who are unwilling/unable to adopt a valued school identity and disengage with school-oriented learning opportunities for cognitive and affective development are at highest risk of substance use. The potential pathways through which identified contextual (structural), collective (sociocultural) and compositional (individual-level) factors may modify these relationships through school-level and individual-level meaningfulness are described. Finally, school culture-based interventions that draw on the framework outlined in this paper that may positively affect student substance use across schools are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Drug Usage](#)  
[Self Concept](#)  
[School Environment](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**10. Diversion of methadone and buprenorphine from opioid substitution treatment: The importance of patients' attitudes and norms.**

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, Jul 2015, vol. 54, p. 50-55, 0740-5472 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Johnson, Björn; Richert, Torkel

**Abstract:** Aims: Methadone and buprenorphine diversion by patients in opioid substitution treatment (OST) is a poorly understood phenomenon. We study the norms and attitudes on diversion among OST patients, including the role these norms and attitudes play as diversion risk factors. We also study whether perceived quality of care, social bonds to treatment staff, and deterrence can be associated with diversion. Methods: Structured interviews were conducted with 411 patients from eleven OST programs. In total, 280 interviews were done on site by the researchers, while 131 interviews were conducted through peer interviewing by specially trained patients. The data was analyzed through frequency- and averages-calculations, cross-tabulations, and logistic regression analysis. Results: Most patients consider diversion as mostly positive (83.7%), morally right (76.8%), and without any significant risk of detection (66.9%). Individual differences in norms and risk perceptions may play a role in explaining variations in diversion; patients who consider it right to share medication with friends report higher treatment-episode diversion than other patients (OR 1.455,  $p = 0.016$ ). Patients who perceive control measures as effective report lower diversion than other patients (OR = 0.655,  $p = 0.013$ ). Furthermore, data indicate that patients who are satisfied with the care and service are less prone to engage in diversion. Social bonds with treatment staff seem to be less importance. Conclusions: The norm system described by patients resemble Bourgois' 'moral economy of sharing' concept—not sharing drugs with friends in withdrawal is considered unethical. Efforts to decrease diversion may focus on lifestyle-changing interventions, and reducing black market demand for illicit medications by expanding access to treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Client Attitudes](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Methadone](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Drug Usage Attitudes](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment](#)

**11. Procedural validity of the AUDADIS-5 depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder modules: Substance abusers and others in the general population.**

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Jul 2015, vol. 152, p. 246-256, 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Hasin, Deborah S.; Shmulewitz, Dvora; Stohl, Malka; Greenstein, Eliana; Aivadyan, Christina; Morita, Kara; Saha, Tulshi; Aharonovich, Efrat; Jung, Jeesun; Zhang, Haitao; Nunes, Edward V.; Grant, Bridget F.

**Abstract:** Background: Little is known about the procedural validity of lay-administered, fully-structured assessments of depressive, anxiety and post-traumatic stress (PTSD) disorders in the general population as determined by comparison with clinical re-appraisal, and whether this differs between current regular substance abusers and others. We evaluated the procedural validity of the Alcohol Use Disorder and Associated Disabilities Interview Schedule, DSM-5 Version (AUDADIS-5) assessment of these disorders through clinician re-interviews. Methods: Test-retest design among respondents from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions-III

(NESARC-III): (264 current regular substance abusers, 447 others). Clinicians blinded to AUDADIS-5 results administered the semi-structured Psychiatric Research Interview for Substance and Mental Disorders, DSM-5 version (PRISM-5). AUDADIS-5/PRISM-5 concordance was indicated by kappa ( $\kappa$ ) for diagnoses and intraclass correlation coefficients (ICC) for dimensional measures (DSM-5 symptom or criterion counts). Results were compared between current regular substance abusers and others. Results: AUDADIS-5 and PRISM-5 concordance for DSM-5 depressive disorders, anxiety disorders and PTSD was generally fair to moderate ( $\kappa = 0.24-0.59$ ), with concordance on dimensional scales much better (ICC = 0.53-0.81). Concordance differed little between regular substance abusers and others. Conclusions: AUDADIS-5/PRISM-5 concordance indicated procedural validity for the AUDADIS-5 among substance abusers and others, suggesting that AUDADIS-5 diagnoses of DSM-5 depressive, anxiety and PTSD diagnoses are informative measures in both groups in epidemiological studies. The stronger concordance on dimensional measures supports the current movement toward dimensional psychopathology measures, suggesting that such measures provide important information for research in the NESARC-III and other datasets, and possibly for clinical purposes as well. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Anxiety](#)  
[Test Validity](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Psychometrics](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Test Reliability](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

## 12. Emotion expression and substance use in newly parenting adolescents and young adults.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychology, Jul 2015, vol. 71, no. 7, p. 684-695, 0021-9762 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Desrosiers, Alethea; Sipsma, Heather; Divney, Anna; Magriples, Urania; Kershaw, Trace

**Abstract:** Objective: Deficits in emotion expression skills have been associated with alcohol and substance use, but the mechanisms through which these associations occur are not well understood. The current study investigated (a) associations between emotion expression and substance use (i.e., alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana) in newly parenting adolescents and young adults and (b) whether symptoms of depression and stress mediate these associations in young mothers and fathers. Methods: Participants recruited from obstetrics and gynecology clinics completed the Center for Epidemiological Studies □ Depression Scale, Perceived Stress Scale, Emotion Expression Scale for Children, and substance use items. Results: Path analysis indicated that lower emotion expression at 6 months postpartum was significantly associated with more alcohol and marijuana use at 12 months postpartum for males but not females. Also among males, stress levels at 6 months postpartum partially mediated associations between emotion expression and alcohol and marijuana use at 12 months postpartum. Conclusions: Findings suggest that poor emotion expression skills are related to more substance use in young fathers, and levels of stress may partially account for this association. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Stress](#)  
[Emotionality \(Personality\)](#)  
[Expressed Emotion](#)  
[Age Differences](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Adolescent Fathers](#)  
[Depression \(Emotion\)](#)  
[Adolescent Mothers](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 13. Knowledge, attitudes and beliefs of technical staff towards doping in Spanish football.

**Citation:** Journal of Sports Sciences, Jul 2015, vol. 33, no. 12, p. 1267-1275, 0264-0414 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Morente-Sánchez, Jaime; Zabala, Mikel

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to understand the attitudes, beliefs and knowledge among technical staff members of Spanish football teams regarding doping. The sample was drawn from 88 football teams that ranged from elite to under-18 categories. The 237 stakeholders ( $34.45 \pm 8.59$  years) were categorised as follows: coaches (COA) ( $n = 101$ ), physical trainers (PT) ( $n = 68$ ) and rest of technical staff (RTS) ( $n = 68$ ). The descriptive exploratory design used an instrument that combined a validated questionnaire (Performance Enhancement Attitude Scale; PEAS) with specific, qualitative open-ended questions. The overall mean score from the PEAS (range, 17–102, with higher scores representing more permissive attitudes towards doping) was  $31.64 \pm 10.77$ ; for COA,  $31.91 \pm 11.42$ ; for PT,  $31.28 \pm 9.44$ ; and for RTS,  $31.58 \pm 11.18$ . Regarding participants' knowledge and beliefs, most respondents (57.6%) did not know the meaning of WADA (World Anti-Doping Agency); 84.9% did not know the prohibited list; and 39.2% had used/recommended supplements. In addition, 87.2% recognised “differential treatment of doping among sports,” with cycling considered most affected (62.6%) and team sports least (27.2%, with football at 15%). The dangerous lack of knowledge highlights the necessity for anti-doping education and prevention programs for all football stakeholders, not just athletes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Technical Personnel](#)  
[Knowledge Level](#)  
[Stakeholder](#)  
[Performance Enhancing Drugs](#)  
[Soccer](#)  
[Drug Usage Attitudes](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 14. Methamphetamine injecting is associated with phylogenetic clustering of hepatitis C virus infection among street-involved youth in Vancouver, Canada.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Jul 2015, vol. 152, p. 272-276, 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Cunningham, Evan B.; Jacka, Brendan; DeBeck, Kora; Applegate, Tanya L.; Harrigan, P. Richard; Kraiden, Mel; Marshall, Brandon D.L.; Montaner, Julio; Lima, Viviane Dias; Olmstead, Andrea D.; Milloy, M.-J.; Wood, Evan; Grebely, Jason

**Abstract:** Background: Among prospective cohorts of people who inject drugs (PWID), phylogenetic clustering of HCV infection has been observed. However, the majority of studies have included older PWID, representing distant transmission events. The aim of this study was to investigate phylogenetic clustering of HCV infection among a cohort of street-involved youth. Methods: Data were derived from a prospective cohort of street-involved youth aged 14–26 recruited between 2005 and 2012 in Vancouver, Canada (At Risk Youth Study, ARYS). HCV RNA testing and sequencing (Core-E2) were performed on HCV positive participants. Phylogenetic trees were inferred using maximum likelihood methods and clusters were identified using ClusterPicker (Core-E2 without HVR1, 90% bootstrap threshold, 0.05 genetic distance threshold). Results: Among 945 individuals enrolled in ARYS, 16% ( $n = 149$ , 100% recent injectors) were HCV antibody positive at baseline interview ( $n = 86$ ) or seroconverted during follow-up ( $n = 63$ ). Among HCV antibody positive participants with available samples ( $n = 131$ ), 75% ( $n = 98$ ) had detectable HCV RNA and 66% ( $n = 65$ , mean age 23, 58% with recent methamphetamine injection, 31% female, 3% HIV+) had available Core-E2 sequences. Of those with Core-E2 sequence, 14% ( $n = 9$ ) were in a cluster (one cluster of three) or pair (two pairs), with all reporting recent methamphetamine injection. Recent methamphetamine injection was associated with membership in a cluster or pair ( $P = 0.009$ ). Conclusion: In this study of street-involved youth with HCV infection and recent

injecting, 14% demonstrated phylogenetic clustering. Phylogenetic clustering was associated with recent methamphetamine injection, suggesting that methamphetamine drug injection may play an important role in networks of HCV transmission. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Methamphetamine](#)  
[Infectious Disorders](#)  
[Hepatitis](#)  
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

#### 15. Peak ages of risk for starting nonmedical use of prescription stimulants.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Jul 2015, vol. 152, p. 224-229, 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Austic, E. A.

**Abstract:** Background: To produce population-level, year- and age-specific risk estimates of first time nonmedical use of prescription stimulants among young people in the United States. Methods: Data are from the National Surveys on Drug Use and Health 2004–2012; a nationally representative probability sample survey administered each year. Subpopulations included youths aged 12 to 21 years (n = 240,160) who had not used prescription stimulants nonmedically prior to their year of survey assessment. A meta-analytic approach was used to produce population-level age-, year-, and cohort-specific risk estimates of first time nonmedical use of prescription stimulants. Results: Peak risk of starting nonmedical use of prescription stimulants was concentrated between ages 16 and 19 years, when an estimated 0.7% to 0.8% of young people reported nonmedical use of these medicines for the first time in the past twelve months. Smaller risk estimates ranging from 0.1% to 0.6% were observed at ages 12 to 15 years and 20 to 21 years. Compared with males, females were more likely to have started nonmedical use of prescription stimulants (odds ratio=1.35; 95% CI, 1.13–1.62), particularly between the ages of 14 and 19. Females showed a peak annual incidence rate of 1% at age 18, while males the same age showed an incidence rate of 0.5%. Conclusions: Peak annual incidence rates for nonmedical use of prescription stimulants were observed between the ages of 16 and 19 years. There is reason to initiate interventions during the earlier adolescent years to prevent youths from starting nonmedical use of prescription stimulants. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Adolescent Development](#)  
[Prescription Drugs](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

#### 16. Neighborhood characteristics in criminal offending among Nigerian juveniles.

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, Jul 2015, vol. 25, no. 5, p. 452-467, 1091-1359 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Badiora, Adewumi Israel

**Abstract:** This study examines neighborhood characteristics as predictive factors in criminal offending. Systematic random sampling was used to select one out of every two adolescents confined for a criminal offense in the study area. Findings revealed that encounters with drug and alcohol had the highest functional coefficients among juvenile residents in a postcrisis part of the town. Neighborhood gang activities had the highest functional coefficients among juvenile residents in medium-density areas. The study

concluded that predictive factors in criminal offending differ from one residential area to another. Targeted programs should therefore reflect these differences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Social Issues](#)  
[Risk Assessment](#)  
[Neighborhoods](#)  
[Juvenile Delinquency](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Community Involvement](#)  
[Criminal Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 17. Anabolic steroids and cardiovascular risk: A national population-based cohort study.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Jul 2015, vol. 152, p. 87-92, 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Thiblin, Ingemar; Garmo, Hans; Garle, Mats; Holmberg, Lars; Byberg, Liisa; Michaëlsson, Karl; Gedeberg, Rolf

**Abstract:** Background: Non-therapeutic use of anabolic androgenic steroids (AAS) has been associated with various adverse effects; one of the most serious being direct cardiovascular effects with unknown long-term consequences. Therefore, large studies of the association between AAS and cardiovascular outcomes are warranted. We investigated cardiovascular morbidity and mortality in individuals who tested positive for AAS. Methods and results: Between 2002 and 2009, a total of 2013 men were enrolled in a cohort on the date of their first AAS test. Mortality and morbidity after cohort entry was retrieved from national registries. Of the 2013 individuals, 409 (20%) tested positive for AAS. These men had twice the cardiovascular morbidity and mortality rate as those with negative tests (adjusted hazard ratio (aHR) 2.0; 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.2–3.3). Compared to the Swedish population, all tested men had an increased risk of premature death from all causes (standardized mortality ratio for AAS-positive: 19.3, 95% CI 12.4–30.0; for AAS-negative: 8.3, 95% CI 6.1–11.0). Conclusion: Non-therapeutic exposure to AAS appears to be an independent risk factor for cardiovascular morbidity and premature death. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Steroids](#)  
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Cardiovascular Disorders](#)  
[Morbidity](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

#### 18. Time to first use among daily smokers and smokeless tobacco users.

**Citation:** Nicotine & Tobacco Research, Jul 2015, vol. 17, no. 7, p. 882-885, 1462-2203 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Rodu, Brad; Plurphanswat, Nantaporn; Fagerström, Karl

**Abstract:** Introduction: Time to the first cigarette after waking up in the morning is the most validated measure of dependence among smokers, and its complement is also a good indicator of dependence for smokeless tobacco (ST) users. However, no studies have directly compared these measures. Methods: We used a multivariate logistic regression model to compare the time to first use (TTFU) of cigarettes and ST among white men 18+ years of age who were daily users in the 2003 Tobacco Use Supplement of the Current Population Survey. Smokers were classified as light (1–14 cigarettes per day [cpd]), moderate (15–24 cpd), and heavy (25+ cpd) and ST users were classified as former smokers or exclusive users. Results: There was no difference in TTFU within 5 min between light smokers and exclusive ST users (Odds ratio [OR] = 1.3, CI = 0.95–1.7), but the latter were less likely to use tobacco within 30 min (OR = 0.75, CI = 0.62–0.89). ST

former smokers were more likely than light smokers to have a TTFU within 5 min (OR = 1.5, CI = 1.1–2.0) but not within 30 min. Moderate and heavy smokers had significantly higher odds of TTFU within both time points than light smokers. Conclusion: Compared to light smokers, the likelihood of TTFU within 5 min was similar among exclusive ST users and was slightly higher among ST former smokers, offering some support for the Fagerström-Eissenberg hypothesis that the dependence level of cigarettes is higher than that of ST. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Smokeless Tobacco](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Daily Activities](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

### 19. Brain and cognition abnormalities in long-term anabolic-androgenic steroid users.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Jul 2015, vol. 152, p. 47-56, 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Kaufman, Marc J.; Janes, Amy C.; Hudson, James I.; Brennan, Brian P.; Kanayama, Gen; Kerrigan, Andrew R.; Jensen, J. Eric; Pope, Harrison G., Jr.

**Abstract:** Background: Anabolic-androgenic steroid (AAS) use is associated with psychiatric symptoms including increased aggression as well as with cognitive dysfunction. The brain effects of long-term AAS use have not been assessed in humans. Methods: This multimodal magnetic resonance imaging study of the brain compared 10 male weightlifters reporting long-term AAS use with 10 age-matched weightlifters reporting no AAS exposure. Participants were administered visuospatial memory tests and underwent neuroimaging. Brain volumetric analyses were performed; resting-state fMRI functional connectivity (rsFC) was evaluated using a region-of-interest analysis focused on the amygdala; and dorsal anterior cingulate cortex (dACC) metabolites were quantified by proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS). Results: AAS users had larger right amygdala volumes than nonusers ( $P = 0.002$ ) and reduced rsFC between right amygdala and frontal, striatal, limbic, hippocampal, and visual cortical areas. Left amygdala volumes were slightly larger in AAS users ( $P = 0.061$ ) but few group differences were detected in left amygdala rsFC. AAS users also had lower dACC scyllo-inositol levels ( $P = 0.004$ ) and higher glutamine/glutamate ratios ( $P = 0.028$ ), possibly reflecting increased glutamate turnover. On a visuospatial cognitive task, AAS users performed more poorly than nonusers, with the difference approaching significance ( $P = 0.053$ ). Conclusions: Long-term AAS use is associated with right amygdala enlargement and reduced right amygdala rsFC with brain areas involved in cognitive control and spatial memory, which could contribute to the psychiatric effects and cognitive dysfunction associated with AAS use. The MRS abnormalities we detected could reflect enhanced glutamate turnover and increased vulnerability to neurotoxic or neurodegenerative processes, which could contribute to AAS-associated cognitive dysfunction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Steroids](#)  
[Cingulate Cortex](#)  
[Psychiatric Symptoms](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Glutamic Acid](#)  
[Spectroscopy](#)  
[Cognitive Control](#)  
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)  
[Amygdala](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

## 20. Trait urgency and substance use decision making in adolescents and young adults: The role of socio-affective factors.

- Citation:** Personality and Individual Differences, Jul 2015, vol. 81, p. 174-179, 0191-8869 (Jul 2015)
- Author(s):** Stautz, Kaidy; Cooper, Andrew
- Abstract:** The personality trait of urgency has been linked to substance use outcomes. This study examined possible mechanisms underlying this relationship. A total of 187 participants divided into two age groups (adolescents aged 15–17 and young adults aged 18–21) completed measures of urgency and affective associations about substance use. They were then asked to read a hypothetical situation in which a protagonist considers using a ‘legal high’, and to report their perceived peer approval and perceived positive and negative consequences of such substance use, as well as the likelihood that they would personally use the substance. Multiple-group path analysis was employed to test a model by which urgency influenced the substance use decision via affective associations and perceived peer approval. In adolescents, urgency was significantly related to positive affective associations, and a significant indirect path from urgency to decision via affective associations was found. In young adults, there was a significant path from urgency to decision via peer approval. Results indicate that high urgency individuals may rely on socio-affective information when considering whether to engage in substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Age Differences](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Personality Traits](#)  
[Decision Making](#)  
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[Impulsiveness](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

## 21. Going into the groin: Injection into the femoral vein among people who inject drugs in three urban areas of England.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Jul 2015, vol. 152, p. 239-245, 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2015)
- Author(s):** Hope, V. D.; Scott, J.; Cullen, K. J.; Parry, J. V.; Ncube, F.; Hickman, M.
- Abstract:** Background: There have been increasing concerns about injection into the femoral vein—groin injecting—among people who inject drugs in a number of countries, though most studies have been small. The extent, reasons and harms associated with groin injecting are examined. Method: Participants were recruited using respondent driven sampling (2006–2009). Weighted data was examined using bivariate analyses and logistic regression. Results: The mean age was 32 years; 25% were women (N = 855). During the preceding 28 days, 94% had injected heroin and 13% shared needles/syringes. Overall, 53% reported ever groin injecting, with 9.8% first doing so at the same age as starting to inject. Common reasons given for groin injecting included: “Can’t get a vein elsewhere” (68%); “It is discreet” (18%); and “It is quicker” (14%). During the preceding 28 days, 41% had groin injected, for 77% this was the only body area used (for these “It is discreet” was more frequently given as a reason). In the multivariable analysis, groin injection was associated with: swabbing injection sites; saving filters for reuse; and receiving opiate substitution therapy. It was less common among those injecting into two body areas, and when other people (rather than services) were the main source of needles. Groin injection was more common among those with hepatitis C and reporting ever having deep vein thrombosis or septicaemia. Conclusions: Groin injection was common, often due to poor vascular access, but for some it was out of choice. Interventions are required to reduce injecting risk and this practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Injections](#)  
[Veins \(Anatomy\)](#)  
[Infectious Disorders](#)

[Microorganisms](#)  
[Spinal Nerves](#)  
[Heroin](#)  
[Urban Environments](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

## 22. Challenges in minimizing the adverse effects of cannabis use after legalization.

**Citation:** Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, Jul 2015, vol. 50, no. 7, p. 1013-1015, 0933-7954 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Hall, Wayne

**Abstract:** This editorial briefs the challenges in minimizing the adverse effects of cannabis use after legalization. The Christchurch Health and Development Study (CHDS) of David Fergusson and colleagues has made an especially valuable contribution to this literature, as indicated by the summary of its key findings on the mental health and psychosocial outcomes of cannabis use in the current issue. There will be other regulatory challenges. One will be to discourage the cannabis industry from following the examples of tobacco and alcohol industries in using celebrities to promote cannabis use and paying researchers to manufacture doubts about the evidence that regular cannabis can adversely affect some users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Subject Headings:**
[Cannabis](#)  
[Mental Health](#)  
[Psychosocial Factors](#)  
[Marijuana Usage](#)  
[Marijuana Legalization](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

## 23. Declining prevalence of tobacco smoking in Vietnam.

**Citation:** Nicotine & Tobacco Research, Jul 2015, vol. 17, no. 7, p. 831-838, 1462-2203 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Van Bui, Tan; Blizzard, Leigh; Luong, Khue Ngoc; Van Truong, Ngoc Le; Tran, Bao Quoc; Ha, Son Thai; Phung, Hai Ngoc; Otahal, Petr; Velandai, Srikanth; Nelson, Mark Raymond; Au, Thuy Bich; Tran, Mai Hoang; Huynh, Quan Long; Callisaya, Michele; Gall, Seana

**Abstract:** Introduction: To supplement limited information on tobacco use in Vietnam, data from a nationally-representative population-based survey was used to estimate the prevalence of smoking among 25–64 year-olds. Methods: This study included 14,706 participants (53.5% females, response proportion 64%) selected by multi-stage stratified cluster sampling. Information was collected using the World Health Organization STEPwise approach to surveillance of risk factors for non-communicable disease (STEPS) questionnaire. Smoking prevalence was estimated with stratification by age, calendar year, and birth year. Results: Prevalence of ever-smoking was 74.9% (men) and 2.6% (women). Male ever-smokers commenced smoking at median age of 19.0 (interquartile range [IQR]: 17.0, 21.0) years and smoked median quantities of 10.0 (IQR: 7.0, 20.0) cigarettes/day. Female ever-smokers commenced smoking at median age of 20.0 (IQR: 18.0, 26.0) years and smoked median quantities of 6.0 (IQR: 4.0, 10.0) cigarettes/day. Prevalence has decreased in recent cohorts of men ( $p = .001$ ), and its inverse association with years of education ( $p < .001$ ) has strengthened for those born after 1969 (interaction  $p < .001$ ). At 60 years of age, 53.0% of men who had reached that age were current smokers and they had accumulated median exposures of 39.0 (IQR: 32.0, 42.0) years of smoking and 21.0 (IQR: 11.5, 36.0) pack-years of cigarettes. The proportion of ever-smokers has decreased consistently among successive cohorts of women ( $p < .001$ ). Conclusions: Smoking prevalence is declining in recent cohorts of men, and continues to decline in successive cohorts of women, possibly in response to anti-tobacco initiatives commencing in the 1990s. Low proportions of quitters mean that Vietnamese smokers

accumulate high exposures despite moderate quantities of cigarettes smoked per day. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Trends](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

#### 24. Masculinity and fatherhood: New fathers' perceptions of their female partners' efforts to assist them to reduce or quit smoking.

**Citation:** American Journal of Men's Health, Jul 2015, vol. 9, no. 4, p. 332-339, 1557-9883 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Kwon, Jae-Yung; Oliffe, John L.; Bottorff, Joan L.; Kelly, Mary T.

**Abstract:** Health promotion initiatives to reduce smoking among parents have focused almost exclusively on women to support their cessation during pregnancy and postpartum, while overlooking the importance of fathers' smoking cessation. This study was a secondary analysis of in-depth interviews with 20 new and expectant fathers to identify how they perceived their female partners' efforts to assist them to reduce or quit smoking. Social constructionist gender frameworks were used to theorize and develop the findings. Three key themes were identified: support and autonomy in men's smoking cessation, perception of challenging men's freedom to smoke, and contempt for men's continued smoking. The findings suggest that shifts in masculinities as men take up fathering should be considered in designing smoking cessation interventions for fathers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Health Promotion](#)  
[Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Expectant Fathers](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Masculinity](#)  
[Human Females](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [American Journal of Men's Health](#)

#### 25. A reexamination of medical marijuana policies in relation to suicide risk.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Jul 2015, vol. 152, p. 68-72, 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Grucza, Richard A.; Hur, Michael; Agrawal, Arpana; Krauss, Melissa J.; Plunk, Andrew D.; Cavazos-Rehg, Patricia A.; Chaloupka, Frank J.; Bierut, Laura J.

**Abstract:** Objectives: Previous research has suggested that medical marijuana policies lead to reductions in suicide rates. In this study, we further investigate the association between these policies and within-state changes in suicide risk. Methods: Data on suicide deaths (n =662,993) from the National Vital Statistics System Multiple Cause of Death files were combined with living population data. Fixed-effects regression methods were employed to control for state differences in suicide rates and national and state secular trends. Analyses extended prior research that suggested a protective effect of medical marijuana policies by incorporating newer data and additional covariates. Results: After adjustment for race/ethnicity, tobacco control policies, and other covariates, we found no association between medical marijuana policy and suicide risk in the population ages 15 and older (OR=1.000; 95% CI: 0.956, 1.045; p =0.98), among men overall (OR=0.996; 95% CI: 0.951, 1.043; p =0.87) or for any other age-by-sex groups. Conclusion: We find no statistically significant association between medical marijuana policy and suicide risk. These results contradict prior analyses which did not control for race/ethnicity and certain state characteristics such as tobacco control policies. Failure to control for these factors in future analyses would likely bias estimates of the associations between medical marijuana

policy and health outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Policy Making](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Suicide](#)  
[Marijuana](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

## 26. Researching online visual displays on social networking sites: Methodologies and meanings.

**Citation:** Qualitative Research in Psychology, Jul 2015, vol. 12, no. 3, p. 326-339, 1478-0887 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Tonks, Anna; Lyons, Antonia C.; Goodwin, Ian

**Abstract:** Social networking sites, particularly Facebook, have been rapidly assimilated into young people's daily social lives. Facebook has attracted much research attention in the social sciences, although the site's widely used photo sharing functionalities have been underexplored. In this article, we argue for the use of innovative methods to access and explore young people's digitally and visually mediated worlds from their own perspectives. We use an illustrative research example that explored students' drinking cultures on Facebook. Nine undergraduate students engaged in interviews with an Internet-enabled laptop, sharing their Facebook pages and discussing online photos and photo-sharing practices. Screen records of Facebook activity alongside participants' talk provided multiple modes of data, which were analysed together to show that Facebook photos were important discursive resources that had implications for students' identities, friendships, and drinking practices. Creative qualitative approaches such as these can provide novel insights into young people's social worlds. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Photographs](#)  
[Qualitative Research](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Online Social Networks](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

## 27. The frequency of using herbal medicines among patients with hypertension in Kerman, Iran, 2012-2013.

**Citation:** Journal of Evidence-Based Complementary & Alternative Medicine, Jul 2015, vol. 20, no. 3, p. 199-202, 2156-5872 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Tajadini, Haleh; Divsalar, Kouros; Mehrabani, Mitra; Haghdoost, Ali Akbar; Esmaili, Zahra; Shadkam, Mitra; Moradi, Mehdi

**Abstract:** Introduction: The use of medicinal plants has dramatically increased in recent years. Given the increasing rate of hypertension and medical plants usage by these patients and considering drug interactions due to concomitant use with drugs, the present study aims to evaluate the rate of medicinal plants usage in hypertensive patients. Methods: This is a cross-sectional study (descriptive-analytical) in which 650 hypertensive patients referring to the subspecialty clinic of Kerman were questioned about medicinal plants usage by a medicinal plants questionnaire. Among these patients, there were 612 who consented to participate. After the variables were described, the data were finally analyzed using Stata 12. Results: The average age of those using these drugs in the past year was  $58.8 \pm 10$  years. Of the total number of participants using medicinal plants, there were 58 males (23.5%) and 122 females (33.4%). There were 129 participants (72.5%) using medicinal plants through self-administration, 17 participants (9.5%) on experienced users' advice, 16 participants (9%) as administered by herbalists, and 11 participants (6%) as administered by doctors. However, the most important resources for using a drug that prevents hypertension were family and friends (74 participants; 41.5%) and doctors (13 participants; 7.3%). According to the results, there was no significant difference between

the level of education and medicinal plants usage ( $P = .95$ ); however, there was a significant difference between gender and medicinal plants usage ( $P = .009$ ). Discussion: According to the results indicating the relatively high prevalence of medicinal plants usage and their arbitrary use by hypertensive patients without consulting a specialist, it seems necessary to plan for more effective and secure public education and train people to provide herbal drug services for various diseases with hypertension being the most common one. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Hypertension](#)  
[Medicinal Herbs and Plants](#)  
[Drug Self Administration](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*

### 28. Differences in ADHD medication usage patterns in children and adolescents from different cultural backgrounds in the Netherlands.

**Citation:** Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, Jul 2015, vol. 50, no. 7, p. 1153-1162, 0933-7954 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** van den Ban, Els F.; Souverein, Patrick C.; van Engeland, Herman; Swaab, Hanna; Egberts, Toine C. G.; Heerdink, Eibert R.

**Abstract:** Purpose: Differences in incidence and prevalence of ADHD medication use between ethnic groups have been reported. Goal of this study was to determine whether there are also differences in usage patterns of ADHD medication among native Dutch children and adolescents and those with a Moroccan, Turkish and Surinam cultural background in the Netherlands between 1999 and 2010. Methods: In a cohort of ADHD patients <19 years ( $N = 817$ ) incident use and discontinuation of ADHD medication were measured for ethnicity and adjusted for age, gender and socio-economic status. Results: A significant higher proportion of ADHD-diagnosed patients from Moroccan (32 %) and Turkish (42 %) cultural background never used ADHD medication compared to Dutch natives (21 %). One-fifth of native Dutch and Turkish patients already used ADHD medication before the ADHD diagnosis date. Discontinuation of ADHD medication within 5 years was significantly higher in Moroccan [HR 2.4 (95 % CI 1.8–3.1)] and Turkish [HR 1.7 (95 % CI 1.1–2.6)] patients. A sensitivity analysis with a zip code-matched comparison between Dutch natives and non-natives showed similar results, suggesting this effect is probably not explained by socio-economic status (SES). Conclusion: Differences are found in prescribing and use of ADHD medication between patients with a different cultural background. Native Dutch and Turkish patients start more frequently with ADHD medication before the ADHD diagnose date, which can be an indication of differences in either referral patterns and/or access to care. A higher percentage of patients with a Moroccan and Turkish cultural background never start using ADHD medication at all and discontinuation rate is higher compared to Dutch natives and Surinamese. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 29. Further validation of a marijuana purchase task.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Jul 2015, vol. 152, p. 32-38, 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Aston, Elizabeth R.; Metrik, Jane; MacKillop, James

**Abstract:** Background: A valid measure of the relative economic value of marijuana is needed to characterize individual variation in the drug's reinforcing value and inform evolving national marijuana policy. Relative drug value (demand) can be measured via purchase tasks, and demand for alcohol and cigarettes has been associated with craving,

dependence, and treatment response. This study examined marijuana demand with a marijuana purchase task (MPT). Methods: The 22-item self-report MPT was administered to 99 frequent marijuana users (37.4% female, 71.5% marijuana use days, 15.2% cannabis dependent). Results: Pearson correlations indicated a negative relationship between intensity (free consumption) and age of initiation of regular use ( $r = -0.34$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), and positive associations with use days ( $r = 0.26$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and subjective craving ( $r = 0.43$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). O max (maximum expenditure) was positively associated with use days ( $r = 0.29$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) and subjective craving ( $r = 0.27$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). Income was not associated with demand. An exponential demand model provided an excellent fit to the data across users ( $R^2 = 0.99$ ). Group comparisons based on presence or absence of DSM-IV cannabis dependence symptoms revealed that users with any dependence symptoms showed significantly higher intensity of demand and more inelastic demand, reflecting greater insensitivity to price increases. Conclusions: These results provide support for construct validity of the MPT, indicating its sensitivity to marijuana demand as a function of increasing cost, and its ability to differentiate between users with and without dependence symptoms. The MPT may denote abuse liability and is a valuable addition to the behavioral economic literature. Potential applications to marijuana pricing and tax policy are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Cannabis](#)  
[Behavioral Economics](#)  
[Supply and Demand](#)  
[Marijuana Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

### 30. Identification and Management of Nonsystematic Purchase Task Data: Toward Best Practice.

**Citation:** Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Jul 2015, (Jul 6, 2015), 1064-1297 (Jul 6, 2015)

**Author(s):** Stein, Jeffrey S.; Koffarnus, Mikhail N.; Snider, Sarah E.; Quisenberry, Amanda J.; Bickel, Warren K.

**Abstract:** Experimental assessments of demand allow the examination of economic phenomena relevant to the etiology, maintenance, and treatment of addiction and other pathologies (e.g., obesity). Although such assessments have historically been resource intensive, development and use of purchase tasks—in which participants purchase 1 or more hypothetical or real commodities across a range of prices—have made data collection more practical and have increased the rate of scientific discovery. However, extraneous sources of variability occasionally produce nonsystematic demand data, in which price exerts either no or inconsistent effects on the purchases of individual participants. Such data increase measurement error, can often not be interpreted in light of research aims, and likely obscure effects of the variable(s) under investigation. Using data from 494 participants, we introduce and evaluate an algorithm (derived from prior methods) for identifying nonsystematic demand data, wherein individual participants' demand functions are judged against 2 general, empirically based assumptions: (a) global, price-dependent reduction in consumption and (b) consistency in purchasing across prices. We also introduce guidelines for handling nonsystematic data, noting some conditions in which excluding such data from primary analyses may be appropriate and others in which doing so may bias conclusions. Adoption of the methods presented here may serve to unify the research literature and facilitate discovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 31. Breaking the cycle demonstration project: Using a quasi-experimental analysis to test the “worst of both worlds” hypothesis and risk principle.

**Citation:** Journal of Experimental Criminology, Jul 2015, (Jul 3, 2015), 1573-3750 (Jul 3, 2015)

**Author(s):** Walters, Glenn D.

**Abstract:** Objectives: The purpose of this study was to test the “worst of both worlds” hypothesis and the risk principle in a sample of drug-involved offenders enrolled in the Breaking the Cycle (BTC) demonstration project, an intensive drug intervention implemented in Birmingham, Alabama, Jacksonville, Florida, and Tacoma, Washington. Methods: A group of 1081 drug-involved offenders enrolled in BTC were compared to 934 drug-involved offenders (pre-BTC) who processed through the regular court system of each city 1 year prior to implementation of BTC. Participants from both groups were divided into risk levels based on scores from the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) Drug (D) and Legal (L) scales. Individuals who scored at or above the mean on both the ASI-D and ASI-L were identified as high risk, individuals who scored at or above the mean on either the ASI-D or ASI-L but not both were identified as moderate risk, and individuals who scored below the mean on both the ASI-D and ASI-L were identified as low risk. Results: Consistent with the risk principle, high-risk BTC participants displayed significant improvements in subsequent drug problem days, criminal offending, and days spent in jail relative to high-risk pre-BTC participants. There was no apparent benefit of BTC enrollment for moderate- and low-risk participants. Conclusions: These results indicate that drug–crime comorbidity can be used to assess risk and that individuals identified as high risk are more likely to benefit from higher-intensity forms of intervention than moderate- or low-risk individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 32. Resting-state regional homogeneity as a biological marker for patients with internet gaming disorder: A comparison with patients with alcohol use disorder and healthy controls.

**Citation:** Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, Jul 2015, vol. 60, p. 104-111, 0278-5846 (Jul 3, 2015)

**Author(s):** Kim, Heejung; Kim, Yu Kyeong; Gwak, Ah Reum; Lim, Jae-A; Lee, Jun-Young; Jung, Hee Yeon; Sohn, Bo Kyung; Choi, Sam-Wook; Kim, Dai Jin; Choi, Jung-Seok

**Abstract:** Objective: Internet gaming disorder (IGD) shares core clinical features with other addictive disorders, such as gambling disorder and substance use disorder. Designation of IGD as a formal disorder requires elucidation of its neurobiological features and comparison of these with those of other addictive disorders. The aims of the present study were to identify the neurobiological features of the resting-state brain of patients with IGD, alcohol use disorder (AUD), and healthy controls, and to examine brain regions related to the clinical characteristics of IGD. Method: Functional magnetic resonance imaging was performed on 16 subjects with IGD, 14 subjects with AUD, and 15 healthy controls during the resting-state. We computed regional homogeneity (ReHo) measures to identify intrinsic local connectivity and to explore associations with clinical status and impulsivity. Results: We found significantly increased ReHo in the posterior cingulate cortex (PCC) of the IGD and AUD groups, and decreased ReHo in the right superior temporal gyrus (STG) of those with IGD, compared with the AUD and HC groups. We also found decreased ReHo in the anterior cingulate cortex of patients with AUD. Scores on Internet addiction severity were positively correlated with ReHo in the medial frontal cortex, precuneus/PCC, and left inferior temporal cortex (ITC) among those with IGD. Furthermore, impulsivity scores were negatively correlated with that in the left ITC in individuals with IGD. Conclusion: Our results provide evidence of distinctive functional changes in the resting-state of patients with IGD and demonstrate that increased ReHo in the PCC may be a common neurobiological feature of IGD and AUD and that reduced ReHo in the STG may be a candidate neurobiological marker for IGD, differentiating individuals with this disorder from those with AUD and healthy controls. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Biological Markers](#)  
[Cingulate Cortex](#)  
[Internet Addiction](#)

[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Gambling](#)  
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 33. Global patterns of methamphetamine use.

**Citation:** Current Opinion in Psychiatry, Jul 2015, vol. 28, no. 4, p. 267-274, 0951-7367 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Chomchai, Chulathida; Chomchai, Summon

**Abstract:** Purpose of review: As the most popular psychostimulant in the world, methamphetamine use has reached epidemic proportions. Its enormous popularity has created subcultures of methamphetamine users all over the globe. The purpose of this review is to describe the geographic availability of different types of methamphetamine, the characteristics of each user population, and the psychosocial impact the two have on society. Recent findings: Methamphetamine has diversified immensely from the early days of its use. Different forms of methamphetamine —ICE, powder, and pills—have different pharmacokinetic characteristics that make them popular among certain types of users. New studies have shown that addiction to methamphetamine results in a very characteristic loss of inhibition that augments various risk-taking behaviors in its users. Also, recent seizure data suggest that its production and trafficking is spreading into new areas of the globe. Summary: From recreational use to addiction, methamphetamine use represents a serious risk to health and wellbeing of the community. Recognizing the pattern of abuse in specific populations is the key to assessing the risk, implementing prevention, and harm reduction measures, as well as making public policies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Drug Abuse](#)  
[Methamphetamine](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 34. Do Orexins contribute to impulsivity-driven binge consumption of rewarding stimulus and transition to drug/food dependence?

**Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, Jul 2015, vol. 134, p. 31-34, 0091-3057 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Alcaraz-Iborra, Manuel; Cubero, Inmaculada

**Abstract:** Orexins (OX) are neuropeptides synthesized in the lateral hypothalamic region which play a fundamental role in a wide range of physiological and psychological functions including arousal, stress, motivation or eating behaviors. This paper reviews under the addiction cycle framework (Koob, 2010), the role of the OX system as a key modulator in compulsivity-driven consumption of rewarding stimulus including ethanol, palatable food and drugs and their role in impulsivity and binge-like consumption in non dependent organisms as well. We propose here that drug/food binge-like consumption in vulnerable organisms increases OX activity which, in turn, elicits enhanced impulsivity and further impulsivity-driven binge consumption in a positive loop that would promote compulsive-driven binge-consumption and the transition to drug/food disorders over time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Motivation](#)  
[Food](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Physiological Psychology](#)  
[Eating Behavior](#)  
[Ingestion](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 35. Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) is an endogenous protector in the mesolimbic system against excessive alcohol consumption and relapse.

- Citation:** Addiction Biology, Jul 2015, vol. 20, no. 4, p. 629-642, 1355-6215 (Jul 2015)
- Author(s):** Barak, Segev; Wang, Jun; Ahmadiantehrani, Somayeh; Ben Hamida, Sami; Kells, Adrian P.; Forsayeth, John; Bankiewicz, Krystof S.; Ron, Dorit
- Abstract:** Moderate social consumption of alcohol is common; however, only a small percentage of individuals transit from social to excessive, uncontrolled alcohol drinking. This suggests the existence of protective mechanisms that prevent the development of alcohol addiction. Here, we tested the hypothesis that the glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) in the mesolimbic system [e.g. the nucleus accumbens (Acb) and ventral tegmental area (VTA)] is part of such a mechanism. We found that GDNF knockdown, by infecting rat Acb neurons with a small hairpin RNA (shRNA) targeting the GDNF gene, produced a rapid escalation to excessive alcohol consumption and enhanced relapse to alcohol drinking. Conversely, viral-mediated overexpression of the growth factor in the mesolimbic system blocked the escalation from moderate to excessive alcohol drinking. To access the mechanism underlying GDNF's actions, we measured the firing rate of dopaminergic (DAergic) neurons in the VTA after a history of excessive alcohol intake with or without elevating GDNF levels. We found that the spontaneous firing rate of DAergic neurons in the VTA was reduced during alcohol withdrawal and that GDNF reversed this alcohol-induced DA deficiency. Together, our results suggest that endogenous GDNF in the mesolimbic system controls the transition from moderate to excessive alcohol drinking and relapse via reversal of alcohol-dependent neuroadaptations in DAergic VTA neurons. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[Tegmentum](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Neuroglia](#)  
[Neurotrophic Factor](#)  
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Neurons](#)  
[Dopamine](#)  
[Ribonucleic Acid](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

### 36. Circumspectives: The replacements.

- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, Jul 2015, vol. 40, no. 8, p. 1813-1814, 0893-133X (Jul 2015)
- Author(s):** Heilig, Markus; Carlezon, William A., Jr.
- Abstract:** This editorial discusses the third Circumspectives article. The purpose of a Circumspectives article is to consider an issue from multiple perspectives, with separate sections in which two thought leaders articulate their individual positions on a topic of great importance to our community of researchers. The distinguishing element, however, is that the piece ends with a 'reconciliation' that is co-authored by both and includes ideas or experiments to move the field forward. The current Circumspectives entitled 'Agonist medications for the treatment of cocaine use disorders', co-authored by Steve Negus and Jack Henningfield. Agonist treatments are perhaps the most compelling success story of pharmacotherapy for addictive disorders to date. Methadone maintenance for opioid addiction is the paradigmatic example. Other examples include maintenance with the partial agonist buprenorphine and smoking cessation treatment with the nicotine patch. The authors use the success of these approaches as a launching point for a review of research aimed at establishing whether maintenance treatment with long-acting cocaine mimics could be used to treat cocaine addiction. It is important to note that advocating for the use of amphetamines to treat cocaine addiction is provocative and has some potential to be unpopular. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Subject Headings:** [Death and Dying](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)

[Statins](#)  
[Scientific Communication](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Morbidity](#)  
[Methadone Maintenance](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**37. Amphetamine self-administration and dopamine function: assessment of gene × environment interactions in Lewis and Fischer 344 rats.**

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, Jul 2015, vol. 232, no. 13, p. 2275-2285, 0033-3158 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Meyer, Andrew C.; Bardo, Michael T.

**Abstract:** Rationale: Previous research suggests both genetic and environmental influences on substance abuse vulnerability. Objectives: The current work sought to investigate the interaction of genes and environment on the acquisition of amphetamine self-administration as well as amphetamine-stimulated dopamine (DA) release in nucleus accumbens shell using in vivo microdialysis. Methods: Inbred Lewis (LEW) and Fischer (F344) rat strains were raised in either an enriched condition (EC), social condition (SC), or isolated condition (IC). Acquisition of amphetamine self-administration (0.1 mg/kg/infusion) was determined across an incrementing daily fixed ratio (FR) schedule. In a separate cohort of rats, extracellular DA and the metabolite 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetic acid (DOPAC) were measured in the nucleus accumbens shell following an acute amphetamine injection (1 mg/kg). Results: "Addiction-prone" LEW rats had greater acquisition of amphetamine self-administration on a FR1 schedule compared to "addiction-resistant" F344 rats when raised in the SC environment. These genetic differences were negated in both the EC and IC environments, with enrichment buffering against self-administration and isolation enhancing self-administration in both strains. On a FR5 schedule, the isolation-induced increase in amphetamine self-administration was greater in F344 than LEW rats. While no group differences were obtained in extracellular DA, gene × environment differences were obtained in extracellular levels of the metabolite DOPAC. In IC rats only, LEW rats showed attenuation in the amphetamine-induced decrease in DOPAC compared to F344 rats. IC LEW rats also had an attenuated DOPAC response to amphetamine compared to EC LEW rats. Conclusions: The current results demonstrate gene × environment interactions in amphetamine self-administration and amphetamine-induced changes in extracellular DOPAC in nucleus accumbens (NAc) shell. However, the behavioral and neurochemical differences were not related directly, indicating that mechanisms independent of DA metabolism in NAc shell likely mediate the gene × environment effects in amphetamine self-administration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:**
[Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Genes](#)  
[Environmental Effects](#)  
[Dopamine](#)  
[Amphetamine](#)  
[Drug Administration Methods](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**38. Addiction and treatment experiences among active methamphetamine users recruited from a township community in Cape Town, South Africa: A mixed-methods study.**

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Jul 2015, vol. 152, p. 79-86, 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Meade, Christina S.; Towe, Sheri L.; Watt, Melissa H.; Lion, Ryan R.; Myers, Bronwyn; Skinner, Donald; Kimani, Stephen; Pieterse, Desiree

**Abstract:** Background: Since 2000, there has been a dramatic increase in methamphetamine use in South Africa, but little is known about the experiences of out-of-treatment users. This mixed-methods study describes the substance use histories, addiction symptoms, and treatment experiences of a community-recruited sample of methamphetamine users in Cape Town. Methods: Using respondent driven sampling, 360 methamphetamine users (44% female) completed structured clinical interviews to assess substance abuse and treatment history and computerized surveys to assess drug-related risks. A sub-sample of 30 participants completed in-depth interviews to qualitatively explore experiences with methamphetamine use and drug treatment. Results: Participants had used methamphetamine for an average of 7.06 years (SD =3.64). They reported using methamphetamine on an average of 23.49 of the past 30 days (SD =8.90); 60% used daily. The majority (90%) met ICD-10 criteria for dependence, and many reported severe social, financial, and legal consequences. While only 10% had ever received drug treatment, 90% reported that they wanted treatment. In the qualitative interviews, participants reported multiple barriers to treatment, including beliefs that treatment is ineffective and relapse is inevitable in their social context. They also identified important motivators, including desires to be drug free and improve family functioning. Conclusion: This study yields valuable information to more effectively respond to emerging methamphetamine epidemics in South Africa and other low- and middle-income countries. Interventions to increase uptake of evidence-based services must actively seek out drug users and build motivation for treatment, and offer continuing care services to prevent relapse. Community education campaigns are also needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Methamphetamine](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Life Experiences](#)  
[Symptoms](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Communities](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

### 39. MT□ 7716, a potent NOP receptor agonist, preferentially reduces ethanol seeking and reinforcement in post□ dependent rats.

**Citation:** *Addiction Biology*, Jul 2015, vol. 20, no. 4, p. 643-651, 1355-6215 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** de Guglielmo, Giordano; Martin□ Fardon, Rémi; Teshima, Koji; Ciccocioppo, Roberto; Weiss, Friedbert

**Abstract:** Dysregulation of the nociceptin (N/OFQ) system has been implicated in alcohol abuse and alcoholism, and growing evidence suggests that targeting this system may be beneficial for treating alcoholism. To further explore the treatment target potential of the N/OFQ system, the novel non□ peptide, small□ molecule N/OFQ (NOP) agonist MT□ 7716, (R)□ 2□ {3□ [1□ (Acenaphthen□ 1□ yl)piperidin□ 4□ yl]□ 2□ oxo□ 2,3□ dihydro□ 1H□ benzimidazol□ 1□ yl} □ N□ methylacetamide hydrochloride hydrate, was examined for its effects on ethanol self□ administration and stress□ induced reinstatement of alcohol seeking in non□ dependent and post□ dependent rats. Male Wistar rats were trained to self□ administer ethanol and then made ethanol dependent via repeated intragastric ethanol intubation. The effects of MT□ 7716 (0.3 and 1 mg/kg; PO) on alcohol self□ administration were determined 2 weeks following dependence induction, when baseline self□ administration was restored. Effects of MT□ 7716 on stress□ induced reinstatement were tested in separate cohorts of rats, 1 and 3 weeks post□ withdrawal. MT□ 7716 reduced alcohol self□ administration and stress□ induced reinstatement of alcohol seeking in post□ dependent rats, but was ineffective in non□ dependent animals. Moreover, the prevention of stress□ induced reinstatement by MT□ 7716 was more pronounced at 3 weeks post□ dependence. The results further confirm treatment target potential for the NOP receptor and identify non□ peptide NOP agonists as promising potential treatment drugs for alcohol abuse and relapse prevention.

The findings also support dysregulation of the N/OFQ system as a factor in alcohol seeking and reinforcement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Rats](#)  
[Reinforcement](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Drug Self Administration](#)  
[Ethanol](#)  
[Reinstatement](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

#### 40. The histone deacetylase inhibitor sodium butyrate decreases excessive ethanol intake in dependent animals.

**Citation:** *Addiction Biology*, Jul 2015, vol. 20, no. 4, p. 676-689, 1355-6215 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Simon O'Brien, Emmanuelle; Alaux Cantin, Stéphanie; Warnault, Vincent; Buttolo, Romain; Naassila, Mickaël; Vilpoux, Catherine

**Abstract:** Converging evidence indicates that epigenetic mechanisms are involved in drug addiction, and that enzymes involved in chromatin remodeling may represent interesting targets in addiction treatment. No study has addressed whether histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitors (HDACi) can reduce excessive ethanol intake or prevent relapse in alcohol dependent animals. Here, we assessed the effects of two HDACi, sodium butyrate (NaB) and MS 275, in the operant ethanol self administration paradigm in dependent and non dependent rats. To characterize some of the epigenetic mechanisms associated with alcohol dependence and NaB treatment, we measured the levels of histone H3 acetylation in different brain areas of dependent and non dependent rats, submitted or not to NaB treatment. Our results demonstrated that (1) NaB and MS 275 strongly decreased excessive alcohol intake of dependent rats in the operant ethanol self administration paradigm but not of non dependent rats; (2) NaB reduced excessive drinking and prevented the escalation of ethanol intake in the intermittent access to 20% ethanol paradigm; and (3) NaB completely blocked the increase of ethanol consumption induced by an alcohol deprivation, thus demonstrating a preventive effect of NaB on relapse. The mapping of cerebral histone H3 acetylation revealed a hyperacetylation in the amygdala and cortical areas in dependent rats. Interestingly, NaB did not exacerbate the hyperacetylation observed in these regions, but instead restored it, specifically in cortical areas. Altogether, our results clearly demonstrated the efficacy of NaB in preventing excessive ethanol intake and relapse and support the hypothesis that HDACi may have a potential use in alcohol addiction treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Epigenetics](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Sodium](#)  
[Enzymes](#)  
[Drug Self Administration](#)  
[Ethanol](#)  
[Animal Drinking Behavior](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

#### 41. Septal glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor expression determines suppression of cocaine-induced behavior.

**Citation:** *Neuropsychopharmacology*, Jul 2015, vol. 40, no. 8, p. 1969-1978, 0893-133X (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Harasta, Anne E.; Power, John M.; von Jonquieres, Georg; Karl, Tim; Drucker, Daniel J.; Housley, Gary D.; Schneider, Miriam; Klugmann, Matthias

**Abstract:** Glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) and its receptor GLP-1R are a key component of the satiety signaling system, and long-acting GLP-1 analogs have been approved for the treatment of type-2 diabetes mellitus. Previous reports demonstrate that GLP-1 regulates glucose homeostasis alongside the rewarding effects of food. Both palatable food and illicit drugs activate brain reward circuitries, and pharmacological studies suggest that central nervous system GLP-1 signaling holds potential for the treatment of addiction. However, the role of endogenous GLP-1 in the attenuation of reward-oriented behavior, and the essential domains of the mesolimbic system mediating these beneficial effects, are largely unknown. We hypothesized that the central regions of highest Glp-1r gene activity are essential in mediating responses to drugs of abuse. Here, we show that Glp-1r-deficient (Glp-1r <sup>-/-</sup>) mice have greatly augmented cocaine-induced locomotor responses and enhanced conditional place preference compared with wild-type (Glp-1r <sup>+/+</sup>) controls. Employing mRNA in situ hybridization we located peak Glp-1r mRNA expression in GABAergic neurons of the dorsal lateral septum, an anatomical site with a crucial function in reward perception. Whole-cell patch-clamp recordings of dorsal lateral septum neurons revealed that genetic Glp-1r ablation leads to increased excitability of these cells. Viral vector-mediated Glp-1r gene delivery to the dorsal lateral septum of Glp-1r <sup>-/-</sup> animals reduced cocaine-induced locomotion and conditional place preference to wild-type levels. This site-specific genetic complementation did not affect the anxiogenic phenotype observed in Glp-1r <sup>-/-</sup> controls. These data reveal a novel role of GLP-1R in dorsal lateral septum function driving behavioral responses to cocaine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Glucagon](#)  
[Peptides](#)  
[Behavior](#)  
[Diabetes Mellitus](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Cocaine](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 42. Women reentering the community: Understanding addiction and trauma-related characteristics of recidivism.

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, Jul 2015, vol. 25, no. 5, p. 468-476, 1091-1359 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Cimino, Andrea N.; Mendoza, Natasha; Thieleman, Kara; Shively, Randy; Kunz, Kami

**Abstract:** Women represent 26% of those arrested for serious crimes; many have posttraumatic stress and co-occurring substance use disorders, which may influence recidivism. This study examined 57 women residing in a community re-entry program after exiting prison. Participants completed the Trauma Symptom Inventory and Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory. A discriminant function analysis accounted for 34% of between-group variability and provided a profile of women who recidivated. Women who recidivated had greater alcohol dependence and lower rates of sexual dysfunction and sexual concerns. Practitioners should consider potential links between substance abuse, trauma, and sexual behavior in treatment settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Community Services](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[Crime](#)  
[Trauma](#)  
[Recidivism](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Human Females](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 43. Plasma profile of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines in cocaine users under outpatient treatment: Influence of cocaine symptom severity and psychiatric co-morbidity.

- Citation:** Addiction Biology, Jul 2015, vol. 20, no. 4, p. 756-772, 1355-6215 (Jul 2015)
- Author(s):** Araos, Pedro; Pedraz, María; Serrano, Antonia; Lucena, Miguel; Barrios, Vicente; García Marchena, Nuria; Campos Cloute, Rafael; Ruiz, Juan J.; Romero, Pablo; Suárez, Juan; Baixeras, Elena; de la Torre, Rafael; Montesinos, Jorge; Guerri, Consuelo; Rodríguez Arias, Marta; Miñarro, José; Martínez Riera, Roser; Torrens, Marta; Chowen, Julie A.; Argente, Jesús; Mason, Barbara J.; Pavón, Francisco J.; de Fonseca, Fernando Rodríguez
- Abstract:** The treatment for cocaine use constitutes a clinical challenge because of the lack of appropriate therapies and the high rate of relapse. Recent evidence indicates that the immune system might be involved in the pathogenesis of cocaine addiction and its co-morbid psychiatric disorders. This work examined the plasma pro-inflammatory cytokine and chemokine profile in abstinent cocaine users (n = 82) who sought outpatient cocaine treatment and age/sex/body mass-matched controls (n = 65). Participants were assessed with the diagnostic interview Psychiatric Research Interview for Substance and Mental Diseases according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR). Tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ , chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 2/monocyte chemoattractant protein 1 and chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 12 (CXCL12)/stromal cell-derived factor 1 (SDF-1) were decreased in cocaine users, although all cytokines were identified as predictors of a lifetime pathological use of cocaine. Interleukin-1 $\beta$ , chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 1 (CXCL1)/fractalkine and CXCL12/SDF-1 positively correlated with the cocaine symptom severity when using the DSM-IV-TR criteria for cocaine abuse/dependence. These cytokines allowed the categorization of the outpatients into subgroups according to severity, identifying a subgroup of severe cocaine users (9–11 criteria) with increased prevalence of co-morbid psychiatric disorders [mood (54%), anxiety (32%), psychotic (30%) and personality (60%) disorders]. IL-1 $\beta$  was observed to be increased in users with such psychiatric disorders relative to those users with no diagnosis. In addition to these clinical data, studies in mice demonstrated that plasma IL-1 $\beta$ , CXCL1 and CXCL12 were also affected after acute and chronic cocaine administration, providing a preclinical model for further research. In conclusion, cocaine exposure modifies the circulating levels of pro-inflammatory mediators. Plasma cytokine/chemokine monitoring could improve the stratification of cocaine consumers seeking treatment and thus facilitate the application of appropriate interventions, including management of heightened risk of psychiatric co-morbidity. Further research is necessary to elucidate the role of the immune system in the etiology of cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Comorbidity](#)  
[Symptoms](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Cytokines](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

#### 44. Discriminative stimulus properties of mitragynine (kratom) in rats.

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, Jul 2015, vol. 232, no. 13, p. 2227-2238, 0033-3158 (Jul 2015)
- Author(s):** Harun, Norsyifa; Hassan, Zurina; Navaratnam, Visweswaran; Mansor, Sharif M.; Shoaib, Mohammed
- Abstract:** Rationale: Mitragynine (MG) is the primary active alkaloid extracted from the leaves of *Mitragyna speciosa* or kratom and exhibits pharmacological activities mediated by opioid receptors. The plant has been traditionally used for its opium and psychostimulant-like effects to increase work efficiency or as a substitute in the self-treatment of opiate addiction. Objectives: The present study was performed to investigate the discriminative stimulus effects of MG in rats. The pharmacological mechanism of MG action and its

derivative, 7-hydroxymitragynine (7-HMG) with a specific focus on opioid receptor involvement was examined in rats trained to discriminate morphine from vehicle. In order to study the dual actions of MG, the effect of cocaine substitution to the MG discriminative stimulus was also performed in MG-trained rats. Methods: Male Sprague Dawley rats were trained to discriminate MG from vehicle in a two-lever drug discrimination procedure under a tandem variable-interval (VI 60') fixed-ratio (FR 10) schedule of food reinforcement. Results: Rats acquired the MG discrimination (15.0 mg/kg, i.p.) which was similar to the acquisition of morphine discrimination (5.0 mg/kg, i.p.) in another group of rats. MG substituted fully to the morphine discriminative stimulus in a dose-dependent manner, suggesting pharmacological similarities between the two drugs. The administration of 7-HMG derivative in 3.0 mg/kg (i.p.) dose engendered full generalisation to the morphine discriminative stimulus. In addition, the MG stimulus also partially generalised to cocaine (10.0 mg/kg, i.p.) stimulus. Conclusion: The present study demonstrates that the discriminative stimulus effect of MG possesses both opioid- and psychostimulant-like subjective effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Morphine](#)  
[Pharmacology](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Conditioned Stimulus](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Drug Discrimination](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 45. Foucault, surveillance, and carbon monoxide testing within stop-smoking services.

**Citation:** Qualitative Health Research, Jul 2015, vol. 25, no. 7, p. 912-922, 1049-7323 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Grant, Aimee; Ashton, Kathryn; Phillips, Rhiannon

**Abstract:** Health professionals have adopted proactive testing for early evidence of disease. Researchers have identified that this leads to enumerated understandings and shapes behavior in productive ways. Smoking-cessation advisors regularly test clients for carbon monoxide (CO), but client views of this had not previously been explored. We interviewed 23 clients of a United Kingdom-based stop-smoking service regarding their experiences of CO testing. The majority of participants were successful quitters. We used ATLAS.ti 7 as a data-management tool during structured qualitative analysis. Our findings reveal that clients believed the results of their CO tests. Many became enumerated in their understanding, and thus placed themselves in a hierarchy with other members of their group. Almost all clients found that knowing their CO test score was motivating. We conclude that additional research is needed to understand the experiences of CO testing among clients who do not quit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Behavior Change](#)  
[Clients](#)  
[Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Testing](#)  
[Health Care Services](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Health](#)  
[Carbon Monoxide](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Interviews](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Qualitative Health Research](#)

**46. Empowerment through education and science: Three intersecting strands in the career of Griffith Edwards.**

- Citation:** Addiction, Jul 2015, vol. 110, no. Suppl 2, p. 47-49, 0965-2140 (Jul 2015)
- Author(s):** Crome, Ilana
- Abstract:** This paper describes three important strands in the career of Griffith Edwards that define him as a leader and an innovator. Believing that education and science were critical for the development of addiction as a profession and as a field of inquiry, his approach was multi-faceted: educating all doctors to appreciate the fundamental issues in addiction; training psychiatrists in the complexity of 'dual diagnosis' and specific specialist intervention; and teaching that addiction could be a chronic condition which required care management over the life course. These three inter-related areas are directly related to the need for a range of practitioners to have an understanding of addiction so that patients can be properly managed. The greater our understanding of the nature of addiction behaviour, the more likely the potential to optimize treatment and train practitioners from different professional disciplines. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Empowerment](#)  
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[Sciences](#)  
[Life Span](#)  
[Personnel Training](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Education](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

**47. The effect of dopamine D4 receptor density on novelty seeking, activity, social interaction, and alcohol binge drinking in adult mice.**

- Citation:** Synapse, Jul 2015, vol. 69, no. 7, p. 356-364, 0887-4476 (Jul 2015)
- Author(s):** Thanos, Panayotis K.; Roushdy, Kareema; Sarwar, Zehan; Rice, Onarae; Ashby, Charles R., Jr.; Grandy, David K.
- Abstract:** The dopamine D4 receptor has been postulated to play a role in the pathophysiology of alcoholism. This study examined how varying levels of D4 expression and their associated behaviors in male and female mice correlate with future alcohol intake. We hypothesized that: (1) mice with low (Drd4 +/-) or deficient (Drd4 -/-) in D4 receptors would show enhanced ethanol consumption compared with control mice (Drd4 +/+), and (2) a specific phenotype in these mice is associated with future vulnerability for alcohol consumption. Individually housed mice were allowed free access to ethanol (20% v/v) in the dark (DID). The behaviors measured in male and female mice were: novel object recognition, open-field locomotor activity, and social interaction. Correlation analyses showed that in male Drd4 -/- mice (relative to Drd4 +/+ controls), anxiolytic behavior was significantly correlated with increased alcohol consumption. Also, in male Drd4 -/- mice, there was a significant positive correlation between increased exploratory behavior and increased alcohol consumption. These findings were not observed in females. In conclusion, our data suggest that the dopamine D4 receptor gene has an important role in increased exploratory and anxiolytic behavior only in males and these behaviors were positively correlated with increased alcohol consumption. This interaction between sex hormones and dopamine D4 receptor genotype/function predicting future alcohol abuse and correlation with anxiolytic and exploratory behavior in male mice could have important implications for better understanding of vulnerabilities associated with addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Binge Drinking](#)  
[Ethanol](#)  
[Dopamine](#)

[Mice](#)  
[Stimulus Novelty](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Social Interaction](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 48. The National Treatment Outcomes Research Study (NTORS) and its influence on addiction treatment policy in the United Kingdom.

**Citation:** *Addiction*, Jul 2015, vol. 110, no. Suppl 2, p. 50-53, 0965-2140 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Gossop, Michael

**Abstract:** This paper describes the political origins of the National Treatment Outcomes Research Study (NTORS) and the outputs and impacts of the study. NTORS was designed to meet the request of the Health Secretary and of a Government Task Force for evidence about the effectiveness of the national addiction treatment services. NTORS was a prospective cohort study which investigated outcomes over a 5 year period of drug users admitted to four major treatment modalities: inpatient treatment, residential rehabilitation, methadone reduction and methadone maintenance programmes. The study investigated treatments delivered under day to day operating conditions. Outcomes showed substantial reductions in illicit drug use and reduced injecting risk behaviours. These changes were accompanied by improved psychological and physical health and by reductions in criminal behaviour. However, not all outcomes were so positive. There was a continuing mortality rate in the cohort of about 1% per year, and many clients continued to drink heavily throughout the 5 year follow up. NTORS findings informed and influenced UK addiction treatment policy both at the time and subsequently. The findings were influential in supporting an immediate increase in funding for treatment, and Government Ministers have repeatedly cited NTORS as evidence of the effectiveness of addiction treatment. One finding that received political attention was that of the cost savings provided by treatment through reductions in crime. This important finding led to an unanticipated consequence of NTORS; namely, the greater focus on crime reduction that has increasingly been promoted as a political and social priority for drug misuse treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Health Care Policy](#)  
[Crime](#)  
[Methadone](#)  
[Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

#### 49. Service provision to physicians with mental health and addiction problems.

**Citation:** *Current Opinion in Psychiatry*, Jul 2015, vol. 28, no. 4, p. 324-329, 0951-7367 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Braquehais, María Dolores; Tresidder, Andrew; DuPont, Robert L.

**Abstract:** Purpose of review: Physicians are reluctant to ask for help when they suffer from substance use disorders and/or other mental illnesses (i.e. when they become 'sick doctors'). This can result in greater morbidity/mortality and may lead to significant problems in medical practice. This review aims to describe the nature and development of programs that specifically treat sick doctors [Physician Health Programs (PHPs)]. Recent findings: PHPs were first developed in the United States in the late 1970s. The purpose was to identify and treat physicians with problems resulting from mental health issues, mainly substance use disorders. Since then, other PHPs have been developed in Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom, trying to reach sick doctors, offering counseling or other preventive interventions when needed. New models to help sick doctors, such as the Spanish PHP, were also developed. Counseling and support services for sick doctors have

been implemented elsewhere in Europe (e.g. Norway and Switzerland). Summary: PHPs provide interventions specifically designed for physicians and other medical professionals with substance use and other mental health problems. The balance between guaranteeing safe practice and yet encouraging all physicians to ask for help when in trouble raises questions regarding how these programs should be designed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Physicians](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Mental Health Services](#)  
[Impaired Professionals](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 50. Theories and assumptions that inform trauma-specific interventions for incarcerated women.

**Citation:** Family & Community Health: The Journal of Health Promotion & Maintenance, Jul 2015, vol. 38, no. 3, p. 240-251, 0160-6379 (Jul-Sep 2015)

**Author(s):** Emerson, Amanda M.; Ramaswamy, Megha

**Abstract:** The field of interventional outcomes research in programs designed to treat trauma in correctionally involved women involves contributions from researchers in a variety of disciplines. In this review, we asked how recent interventional studies addressed 3 theoretical touchstones—relational cultural theory, trauma theory, and addiction theory. We found that few outcomes studies engaged theory directly on any of these points and concluded that the opportunity for field-defining debate may risk getting lost in a quest for numbers or outcomes. We recommended that researchers more explicitly position their work, especially with respect to key theories and points of debate. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Prisoners](#)  
[Psychological Theories](#)  
[Incarceration](#)  
[Emotional Trauma](#)  
[Female Criminals](#)  
[Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 51. Limbic thalamus and state-dependent behavior: The paraventricular nucleus of the thalamic midline as a node in circadian timing and sleep/wake-regulatory networks.

**Citation:** Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, Jul 2015, vol. 54, p. 3-17, 0149-7634 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Colavito, Valeria; Tesoriero, Chiara; Wirtu, Amenu T.; Grassi-Zucconi, Gigliola; Bentivoglio, Marina

**Abstract:** The paraventricular thalamic nucleus (PVT), the main component of the dorsal thalamic midline, receives multiple inputs from the brain stem and hypothalamus, and targets the medial prefrontal cortex, nucleus accumbens and amygdala. PVT has been implicated in several functions, especially adaptation to chronic stress, addiction behaviors and reward, mood, emotion. We here focus on the wiring and neuronal properties linking PVT with circadian timing and sleep/wake regulation, and their behavioral implications. PVT is interconnected with the master circadian pacemaker, the hypothalamic suprachiasmatic nucleus, receives direct and indirect photic input, is densely innervated by orexinergic neurons which play a key role in arousal and state transitions. Endowed with prominent wake-related Fos expression which is suppressed by sleep, and with intrinsic neuronal properties showing a diurnal oscillation unique in the thalamus, PVT could represent a station of interaction of thalamic and hypothalamic sleep/wake-regulatory mechanisms. PVT could thus play a strategic task by funneling into limbic and limbic-related targets circadian timing and state-dependent behavior information, tailoring it for cognitive

performance and motivated behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Orexin](#)  
[Suprachiasmatic Nucleus](#)  
[Chronic Stress](#)  
[Hypothalamus](#)  
[Human Biological Rhythms](#)  
[Sleep Wake Cycle](#)  
[Animal Circadian Rhythms](#)  
[Biological Neural Networks](#)  
[Amygdala](#)  
[Brain Stem](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 52. Role of basolateral amygdala dopamine D2 receptors in impulsive choice in acute cocaine-treated rats.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, Jul 2015, vol. 287, p. 187-195, 0166-4328 (Jul 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Li, Yijing; Zuo, Yanfang; Yu, Peng; Ping, Xingjie; Cui, Cailian

**Abstract:** Psychostimulant substances have been found to either increase or inhibit impulsive choice (preference to choose small immediate reward over large delayed reward) in laboratory animals. Although central dopamine transmission has been demonstrated to be involved in impulsivity and drug addiction, little is known regarding dopaminergic neurotransmission in addictive drug-induced alteration of impulse control. In this study, we used a delay discounting model to measure impulsive choice in rats and found that acute cocaine dose-dependently decreased impulsive choice in rats. Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.) of D1 receptor antagonist SCH23390 (0.02 mg/kg) could increase the impulsive choice but had no effect on the inhibition of impulsive choice induced by acute cocaine exposure. D2 receptor antagonist eticlopride (0.06 mg/kg) had no effect on the choice behavior itself, but it reversed acute cocaine-induced impulse inhibition. Moreover, bilateral microinjection of eticlopride (1 µg/side) into the basolateral amygdala (BLA) but not the nucleus accumbens (NAc) core reversed the inhibitory effect of acute cocaine on impulsive choice. These data suggest important but dissociable roles of dopamine D1 and D2 receptors in impulse control. The preference of delayed rewards depends on D1 receptors, whereas acute cocaine inhibited impulsive choice by activating D2 receptors in the BLA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Rewards](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Dopamine](#)  
[Neurotransmission](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Amygdala](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 53. A risk and maintenance model for bulimia nervosa: From impulsive action to compulsive behavior.

**Citation:** Psychological Review, Jul 2015, vol. 122, no. 3, p. 516-535, 0033-295X (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Pearson, Carolyn M.; Wonderlich, Stephen A.; Smith, Gregory T.

**Abstract:** This article offers a new model for bulimia nervosa (BN) that explains both the initial impulsive nature of binge eating and purging, as well as the compulsive quality of the fully developed disorder. The model is based on a review of advances in research on BN and advances in relevant basic psychological science. It integrates transdiagnostic personality risk, eating-disorder-specific risk, reinforcement theory, cognitive neuroscience, and theory drawn from the drug addiction literature. We identify both a state-based and a trait-based risk pathway, and we then propose possible state-by-trait interaction risk processes. The state-based pathway emphasizes depletion of self-control. The trait-based pathway emphasizes transactions between the trait of negative urgency

(the tendency to act rashly when distressed) and high-risk psychosocial learning. We then describe a process by which initially impulsive BN behaviors become compulsive over time, and we consider the clinical implications of our model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Drug Addiction Models](#)  
[Bulimia](#)  
[Cognitive Neuroscience Reinforcement Theories](#)  
[Purging \(Eating Disorders\)](#)  
[Binge Eating](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Impulsiveness](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 54. Griffith Edwards, the Addiction Research Unit and research on the criminal justice system.

**Citation:** *Addiction*, Jul 2015, vol. 110, no. Suppl 2, p. 54-58, 0965-2140 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Farrell, Michael; Marsden, John; Strang, John

**Abstract:** Background: This paper reviews the early work of Griffith Edwards and his colleagues on alcohol in the criminal justice system and outlines the direction of research in this area in the Addiction Research Unit in the 1960s and 1970s. The paper outlines the link between that work and work undertaken in the more recent past in this area. Methods: The key papers of the authors are reviewed and the impact of this work on policy and practice is discussed. Conclusions: There is a rich seam of work on deprived and incarcerated populations that has been under way at the Addiction Research Unit and subsequently the National Addiction Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, London. Griffith Edwards initiated this work that explores the risks and problems experienced by people moving between the health and criminal justice system, and demonstrated the need for better care and continuity across this system (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [HIV](#)  
[Prisons](#)  
[Health Personnel](#)  
[Criminal Justice](#)  
[Drug Overdoses](#)  
[Research Setting](#)  
[Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

#### 55. Chronology of illness in dual diagnosis heroin addicts: The role of mood disorders.

**Citation:** *Journal of Affective Disorders*, Jul 2015, vol. 179, p. 156-160, 0165-0327 (Jul 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Maremmanni, Angelo GI; Rovai, Luca; Rugani, Fabio; Bacciardi, Silvia; Massimetti, Enrico; Gazzarrini, Denise; Dell'Osso, Liliana; Tang, Fengyi; Akiskal, Hagop S.; Maremmanni, Icro

**Abstract:** Background: Recent celebrity deaths have been widely reported in the media and turned the public attention to the coexistence of mood, psychiatric and substance-abuse disorders. These tragic and untimely deaths motivated us to examine the scientific and clinical data, including our own work in this area. The self-medication hypothesis states that individuals with psychiatric illness tend to use heroin to alleviate their symptoms. This study examined the correlations between heroin use, mood and psychiatric disorders, and their chronology in the context of dual diagnosis. Methods: Out of 506 dual diagnosed heroin addicts, 362 patients were implicated in heroin abuse with an onset of at least one year prior to the associated mental disorder (HER-PR), and 144 patients were

diagnosed of mental illness at least one year prior to the associated onset of heroin use disorder (MI-PR). The retrospective cross-sectional analysis of the two groups compared their demographic, clinical and diagnostic characteristics at univariate and multivariate levels. Results: Dual diagnosis heroin addicts whose heroin dependences existed one year prior to their diagnoses (HER-PR) reported more frequent somatic comorbidity ( $p \leq 0.001$ ), less major problems at work ( $p = 0.003$ ), more legal problems ( $p = 0.004$ ) and more failed treatment for their heroin dependence ( $p < 0.001$ ) in the past. More than 2/3 reached the third stage of heroin addiction ( $p = < 0.001$ ). Their length of dependence was longer ( $p = 0.004$ ). HER-PR patients were diagnosed more frequently as affected by mood disorders and less frequently as affected by psychosis ( $p = 0.004$ ). At the multivariate level, HER-PR patients were characterized by having reached stage 3 of heroin dependence (OR = 2.45), diagnosis of mood disorder (OR = 2.25), unsuccessful treatment (OR=2.07) and low education (OR = 1.79). Limitations: The main limitation is its retrospective nature. Nonetheless, it does shed light on what needs to be done from a clinical and public health perspective and especially prevention. Conclusions: The data emerging from this study, does not allow us to determine a causal relation between heroin use and mental illness onset. However, this data, even if requiring longitudinal studies, suggest that self-medication theory, in these patients, can be applied only for chronic psychoses, but should not be applied to patients with mood disorders using heroin. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Symptoms](#)  
[Heroin Addiction](#)  
[Dual Diagnosis](#)  
[Affective Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Affective Disorders*

#### 56. On the positive and negative affective responses to cocaine and their relation to drug self-administration in rats.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, Jul 2015, vol. 232, no. 13, p. 2363-2375, 0033-3158 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Ettenberg, Aaron; Fomenko, Vira; Kaganovsky, Konstantin; Shelton, Kerisa; Wenzel, Jennifer M.

**Abstract:** Rationale: Acute cocaine administration produces an initial rewarding state followed by a dysphoric/anxiogenic "crash." Objective: The objective of this study was to determine whether individual differences in the relative value of cocaine's positive and negative effects would account for variations in subsequent drug self-administration. Methods: The dual actions of cocaine were assessed using a conditioned place test (where animals formed preferences for environments paired with the immediate rewarding effects of 1.0 mg/kg i.v. cocaine or aversions of environments associated with the anxiogenic effects present 15-min postinjection) and a runway test (where animals developed approach-avoidance "retreat" behaviors about entering a goal box associated with cocaine delivery). Ranked scores from these two tests were then correlated with each other and with the escalation in the operant responding of the same subjects observed over 10 days of 1- or 6-h/day access to i.v. (0.4 mg/inj) cocaine self-administration. Results: Larger place preferences were associated with faster runway start latencies ( $r_s = -0.64$ ), but not with retreat frequency or run times; larger place aversions predicted slower runway start times ( $r_s = 0.62$ ), increased run times ( $r_s = 0.65$ ), and increased retreats ( $r_s = 0.62$ ); response escalation was observed in both the 1- and 6-h self-administration groups and was associated with increased CPPs ( $r_s = 0.58$ ) but not CPAs, as well as with faster run times ( $r_s = -0.60$ ). Conclusions: Together, these data suggest that animals exhibiting a greater positive than negative response to acute (single daily injections of) cocaine are at the greatest risk for subsequent escalated cocaine self-administration, a presumed indicator of cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Rewards](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Drug Self Administration](#)

Conditioned Stimulus  
Aversion  
Cocaine

Source: PsycInfo

### 57. Griffith Edwards' rigorous sympathy with Alcoholics Anonymous.

Citation: *Addiction*, Jul 2015, vol. 110, no. Suppl 2, p. 16-18, 0965-2140 (Jul 2015)

Author(s): Humphreys, Keith

Abstract: Griffith Edwards made empirical contributions early in his career to the literature on Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), but the attitude he adopted towards AA and other peer-led mutual help initiatives constitutes an even more important legacy. Unlike many treatment professionals who dismissed the value of AA or were threatened by its non-professional approach, Edwards was consistently respectful of the organization. However, he never became an uncritical booster of AA or overgeneralized what could be learnt from it. Future scholarly and clinical endeavors concerning addiction-related mutual help initiatives will benefit by continuing Edwards' tradition of 'rigorous sympathy'. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: Alcoholics Anonymous  
Self Help Techniques  
Alcoholism  
Treatment

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*

### 58. Treating substance abuse is not enough: Comorbidities in consecutively admitted female prisoners.

Citation: *Addictive Behaviors*, Jul 2015, vol. 46, p. 25-30, 0306-4603 (Jul 2015)

Author(s): Mir, Jan; Kastner, Sinja; Priebe, Stefan; Konrad, Norbert; Ströhle, Andreas; Mundt, Adrian P.

Abstract: Introduction: Several studies have pointed to high rates of substance use disorders among female prisoners. The present study aimed to assess comorbidities of substance use disorders with other mental disorders in female prisoners at admission to a penal justice system. Methods: A sample of 150 female prisoners, consecutively admitted to the penal justice system of Berlin, Germany, was interviewed using the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI). The presence of borderline personality disorder was assessed using the Structured Clinical Interview II for DSM-IV. Prevalence rates and comorbidities were calculated as percentage values and 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Results: Ninety-three prisoners (62%; 95% CI: 54–70) had substance use disorders; n = 49 (33%; 95% CI: 24–42) had alcohol abuse/dependence; n = 76 (51%; 95% CI: 43–59) had illicit drug abuse/dependence; and n = 53 (35%; 95% CI: 28–44) had opiate use disorders. In the group of inmates with substance use disorders, 84 (90%) had at least one other mental disorder; n = 63 (68%) had comorbid affective disorders; n = 45 (49%) had borderline or antisocial personality disorders; and n = 41 (44%) had comorbid anxiety disorders. Conclusions: Female prisoners with addiction have high rates of comorbid mental disorders at admission to the penal justice system, ranging from affective to personality and anxiety disorders. Generic and robust interventions that can address different comorbid mental health problems in a flexible manner may be required to tackle widespread addiction and improve mental health of female prisoners. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: Comorbidity  
Drug Abuse  
Incarceration  
Female Criminals  
Treatment  
Drug Rehabilitation

**Source:** PsycInfo  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Addictive Behaviors*

### 59. Latent class analysis of alcohol treatment utilization patterns and 3-year alcohol related outcomes.

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, Jul 2015, vol. 54, p. 21-28, 0740-5472 (Jul 2015)  
**Author(s):** Mowbray, Orion; Glass, Joseph E.; Grinnell-Davis, Claudette L.  
**Abstract:** People who obtain treatment for alcohol use problems often utilize multiple sources of help. While prior studies have classified treatment use patterns for alcohol use, an empirical classification of these patterns is lacking. For the current study, we created an empirically derived classification of treatment use and described how these classifications were prospectively associated with alcohol-related outcomes. Our sample included 257 participants of the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC) who first received alcohol treatment in the 3-year period prior to their baseline interview. We used latent class analysis to identify classes of treatment users based on their patterns of treatment use of 13 types of alcohol treatment. Regression models examined how classes of treatment use at baseline were associated with alcohol-related outcomes assessed at a 3-year follow-up interview. Outcomes included a continuous measure of the quantity and frequency of alcohol use and DSM-IV alcohol use disorder status. Four classes of treatment users were identified: (1) multiservice users (8.7%), (2) private professional service users (32.8%), (3) alcoholics anonymous (AA) paired with specialty addiction service users (22.0%), and (4) users of AA alone (36.5%). Those who utilized AA paired with specialty addiction services had better outcomes compared to those who used AA alone. In addition to elucidating the most common treatment utilization patterns executed by people seeking help for their alcohol problems, the results from this study suggest that increased efforts may be needed to refer individuals across sectors of care to improve treatment outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Health Care Utilization](#)  
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

### 60. Effects of D-cycloserine on extinction of mesolimbic cue reactivity in alcoholism: A randomized placebo-controlled trial.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, Jul 2015, vol. 232, no. 13, p. 2353-2362, 0033-3158 (Jul 2015)  
**Author(s):** Kiefer, Falk; Kirsch, Martina; Bach, Patrick; Hoffmann, Sabine; Reinhard, Iris; Jorde, Anne; von der Goltz, Christoph; Spanagel, Rainer; Mann, Karl; Loeber, Sabine; Vollstädt-Klein, Sabine  
**Abstract:** Rationale: Mesocorticolimbic reactivity to alcohol-associated cues has been shown to be associated with relapse to renewed drinking and to be decreased by cue-exposure-based extinction training (CET). Evidence from preclinical studies suggests that the extinction of conditioned alcohol-seeking behavior might be facilitated by drugs increasing N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor-associated memory consolidation. Objectives: In this study, we assessed the efficacy of CET treatment supplemented with the partial NMDA-receptor agonist D-cycloserine (DCS) at reducing mesolimbic cue reactivity (CR), craving, and relapse risk in alcoholism. Methods: In a randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind study, we recruited 76 recently detoxified abstinent alcohol-dependent patients. Thirty-two (16 DCS, 16 placebo) patients showed cue-induced ventral-striatal activation measured with functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) prior to treatment and were thus included in the efficacy analyses. After inpatient detoxification, patients underwent nine sessions of CET spaced over 3 weeks, receiving either 50 mg DCS or placebo 1 h prior to each CET session. fMRI was

conducted before treatment and 3 weeks after treatment onset. Results: Following treatment with CET plus DCS, cue-induced brain activation in the ventral and dorsal striatum was decreased compared to treatment with CET plus placebo. Elevated posttreatment ventral striatal CR and increased craving (assessed using the Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale) were associated with increased relapse risk. Conclusions: DCS was shown to augment the effect of CET for alcohol-dependent subjects. The interaction between craving and ventral-striatal CR on treatment outcome suggests that CET might be especially effective in patients exhibiting both high craving and elevated CR. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Cues](#)  
[Neural Receptors](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Memory Consolidation](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### **61. Differential vulnerability to relapse into heroin versus cocaine-seeking as a function of setting.**

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, Jul 2015, vol. 232, no. 13, p. 2415-2424, 0033-3158 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Montanari, Christian; Stendardo, Emiliana; De Luca, Maria Teresa; Meringolo, Maria; Contu, Laura; Badiani, Aldo

**Abstract:** Rationale: Previous studies have shown that the effect of setting on drug-taking is substance specific in both humans and rats. In particular, we have shown that when the setting of drug self-administration (SA) coincides with the home environment of the rats (resident rats), the rats tend to prefer heroin to cocaine. The opposite was found in nonresident rats, for which the SA chambers represented a distinct environment. Objectives: The aim of the present study was to investigate the influence of setting on the ability of different doses of cocaine and heroin to prime cocaine- versus heroin-seeking in rats that had been trained to self-administer both drugs and had then undergone an extinction procedure. Methods: Resident (N = 62) and nonresident (N = 63) rats with double-lumen intra-jugular catheters were trained to self-administer cocaine (400 µg/kg/infusion) and heroin (25 µg/kg/infusion) on alternate days for 10 consecutive daily sessions (3 h each). After the extinction phase, independent groups of rats were given a noncontingent intravenous infusion of heroin (25, 50, or 100 µg/kg) or cocaine (400, 800, or 1600 µg/kg), and drug-seeking was quantified by counting nonreinforced lever presses. Results: All resident and nonresident rats acquired heroin and cocaine SA. However, cocaine primings reinstated cocaine-seeking only in nonresident rats, whereas heroin primings reinstated heroin-seeking only in resident rats. Conclusions: We report here that the susceptibility to relapse into drug-seeking behavior is drug-specific and setting-specific, confirming the crucial role played by drug, set, and setting interactions in drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Rats](#)  
[Drug Seeking](#)  
[Drug Self Administration](#)  
[Heroin](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Reinstatement](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### **62. Experts on comparative literature and addiction specialists in cooperation: A bibliotherapy session in aftercare group therapy for alcohol dependence.**

**Citation:** The Arts in Psychotherapy, Jul 2015, vol. 44, p. 25-34, 0197-4556 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Rus-Makovec, M.; Furlan, M.; Smolej, T.

**Abstract:** This study is a joint project involving alcohol-addiction experts and experts on comparative literature, who selected and defined the literary texts that were employed. The research included long-term alcohol abstainers, members of aftercare supportive-therapy groups (n = 68). The research aimed to obtain some basic information about their reading habits, to test their responsiveness to various types of literary text displaying varying attitudes to alcohol consumption and to acquire the information necessary for a more intensive introduction of bibliotherapy into the therapy of alcohol dependence. The literary passages comprised two texts without reference to alcohol dependence ('Der Panther', Siddhartha), two displaying a critical attitude to alcoholism, by describing its negative aspects (John Barleycorn, L'Assommoir), and two without a critical attitude, i.e., with a positive approach to alcoholism (The Pickwick Papers, 'In Taberna Quando Sumus'). The results showed a more positive response from the participants with higher education and established reading habits. The participants manifested a highly negative emotional response to the positive connotation of alcohol in the texts—an unexpected response after their long abstinence. Even short passages from literary works, appropriately and expertly differentiated, served to trigger or reinforce mentalisation-based reflective processes in addiction psychotherapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Aftercare](#)  
[Bibliotherapy](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Cooperation](#)  
[Group Psychotherapy](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 63. Is the internet gaming □ addicted brain close to be in a pathological state?

**Citation:** Addiction Biology, Jul 2015, (Jul 1, 2015), 1355-6215 (Jul 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Park, Chang □ hyun; Chun, Ji □ Won; Cho, Huyn; Jung, Young □ Chul; Choi, Jihye; Kim, Dai Jin

**Abstract:** Abstract Internet gaming addiction (IGA) is becoming a common and widespread mental health concern. Although IGA induces a variety of negative psychosocial consequences, it is yet ambiguous whether the brain addicted to Internet gaming is considered to be in a pathological state. We investigated IGA □ induced abnormalities of the brain specifically from the network perspective and qualitatively assessed whether the Internet gaming □ addicted brain is in a state similar to the pathological brain. Topological properties of brain functional networks were examined by applying a graph □ theoretical approach to analyzing functional magnetic resonance imaging data acquired during a resting state in 19 IGA adolescents and 20 age □ matched healthy controls. We compared functional distance □ based measures, global and local efficiency of resting state brain functional networks between the two groups to assess how the IGA subjects' brain was topologically altered from the controls' brain. The IGA subjects had severer impulsiveness and their brain functional networks showed higher global efficiency and lower local efficiency relative to the controls. These topological differences suggest that IGA induced brain functional networks to shift toward the random topological architecture, as exhibited in other pathological states. Furthermore, for the IGA subjects, the topological alterations were specifically attributable to interregional connections incident on the frontal region, and the degree of impulsiveness was associated with the topological alterations over the frontolimbic connections. The current findings lend support to the proposition that the Internet gaming □ addicted brain could be in the state similar to pathological states in terms of topological characteristics of brain functional networks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

**64. A hyper-connected but less efficient small-world network in the substance-dependent brain.**

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Jul 2015, vol. 152, p. 102-108, 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2015)
- Author(s):** Wang, Ze; Suh, Jesse; Li, Zhengjun; Li, Yin; Franklin, Teresa; O'Brien, Charles; Childress, Anna Rose
- Abstract:** Background: The functional interconnections of the addicted brain may differ from the non-addicted population in important ways, but prior analytic approaches were usually limited to the study of connections between a few number of selected brain regions. Recent approaches enable examination of the vast functional interactions within the entire brain, the functional connectome (FCM). The purpose of this study was to characterize FCM alterations in addiction using resting state functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (rsfMRI) and to assess their relations to addiction-related symptoms. Methods: rsfMRI data were acquired from 20 chronic polydrug users whose primary diagnosis was cocaine dependence (DRUG) and 19 age-matched non-drug using healthy controls (CTL). FCM was assessed using graph theoretical analysis. Results: Among the assessed 90 brain subdivisions, DRUG showed stronger functional connectivity. After controlling functional connectivity difference and the resultant network density, DRUG showed reduced communication efficiency and reduced small-worldness. Conclusions: The increased connection strength in drug users' brain suggests an elevated dynamic resting state that may enable a rapid, semi-automatic, execution of behaviors directed toward drug-related goals. The reduced FCM communication efficiency and reduced small-worldness suggest a loss of normal inter-regional communications and topology features that makes it difficult to inhibit the drug seeking behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Brain](#)  
[Membrane Potentials](#)  
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from Elsevier in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

**65. Differences in methylphenidate abuse rates among methadone maintenance treatment patients in two clinics.**

- Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, Jul 2015, vol. 54, p. 44-49, 0740-5472 (Jul 2015)
- Author(s):** Peles, Einat; Schreiber, Shaul; Linzy, Shirley; Domani, Yoav; Adelson, Miriam
- Abstract:** Methylphenidate, an amphetamine-like prescription medication for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) was suspected as being abused among methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) patients. We tested its presence in the routine urine monitoring of all patients in both Tel Aviv and Las Vegas MMT clinics. Data on demographic and addiction history, ADHD (Wender Utah Rating Scale), cognitive impairment (Mini Mental State Exam), and lifetime DSM-IV-TR psychiatric diagnosis from admission were retrieved, and retention following 6 months. None of the 190 patients in Las Vegas tested positive for methylphenidate, while 14.7% (45/306) did in Tel Aviv. Abusers were less educated ( $p = 0.01$ ), had higher ADHD scores ( $p = 0.02$ ), lower cognitive scores ( $p = 0.05$ ), and a higher benzodiazepine (BDZ) abuse rate ( $p < 0.0005$ ), with no difference in age, gender, duration in MMT, cannabis, opiates, and cocaine abuse and infectious disease. Of the methylphenidate abuse 42.2% have take-home methadone dose privileges. Not like opiate use, being methylphenidate positive did not relate to 6-months retention. Compared to Tel Aviv, Las Vegas patients were more educated, with lower BDZ, and cocaine abuse. The greater abuse of methylphenidate among ADHD subjects might indicate their using it as self-medication, raising a possible indication for its prescription for that subgroup of MMT patients. The high rate of methylphenidate abuse in Israel needs future study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

[Methylphenidate](#)  
[Methadone Maintenance](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

#### 66. Polish validation of the Internet Addiction Test.

**Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, Jul 2015, vol. 48, p. 548-553, 0747-5632 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Hawi, Nazir S.; Blachnio, Agata; Przepiorka, Aneta

**Abstract:** In our digital age, the availability of an instrument to measure Internet addiction in Poland is not only a necessity but a priority. The urgency lies in the pressing need to rehabilitate Polish Internet addicts and those who are on the verge of becoming addicts. Thus, the purpose of this research study is to present a valid instrument for measuring Internet users' level of addiction, namely the well-established Young's Internet Addiction Test (IAT). A total of 1245 college students participated in the study (69.5% males). On this large sample, the psychometric properties of the Polish version of the IAT were investigated. The internal consistency was excellent ( $\alpha = .900$ ). Also, except for one item, the corrected item-total correlation values ranged from .384 to .648, indicating that they measured the same construct: Internet addiction. Principal component analysis confirmed the presence of two components. This study presents evidence that the Polish version of the IAT included here is a valid instrument for measuring Internet addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Internet Addiction](#)  
[Measurement](#)  
[Test Validity](#)  
[Psychometrics](#)  
[Foreign Language Translation](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 67. Clozapine reconstructed: Haloperidol's ability to reduce alcohol intake in the syrian golden hamster can be enhanced through noradrenergic modulation by desipramine and idazoxan.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Jul 2015, vol. 152, p. 277-281, 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Khokhar, Jibrán Y.; Chau, David T.; Dawson, Ree; Green, Alan I.

**Abstract:** Background: Alcohol use disorder commonly occurs in patients with schizophrenia. Most antipsychotic drugs do not lessen alcohol use; although the atypical antipsychotic clozapine has been shown to reduce alcohol use in patients with schizophrenia, its toxicity severely limits its use in patients. With an eye toward creation of a safer clozapine-like drug, we have investigated the pharmacological basis of the clozapine's effects on alcohol drinking in the Syrian golden hamster. In this animal, as in patients with schizophrenia, clozapine reduces alcohol drinking while the typical antipsychotic haloperidol does not. We have suggested that clozapine decreases alcohol drinking due to its weak dopamine D2 receptor blockade, its potent norepinephrine  $\alpha$ -2 receptor antagonism, as well as its ability to elevate plasma norepinephrine. Methods: We recreated a clozapine-like drug to reduce alcohol drinking in the Syrian golden hamster by combining low dose haloperidol with a norepinephrine  $\alpha$ -2 receptor antagonist, idazoxan, and a norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor, desipramine. Hamsters were given free access to water and alcohol (15% v/v) and were treated daily with each drug or with the three-drug combination for 23 days. Results: The drug combination reduced alcohol drinking and preference significantly as compared to vehicle or to haloperidol, idazoxan or desipramine, while not altering food-intake or body-weight. Conclusion: These findings suggest that that haloperidol, which does not reduce alcohol drinking in patients with schizophrenia or the hamster, if combined with idazoxan and desipramine (producing a drug combination that mimics aspects of clozapine's pharmacology) is able to reduce alcohol drinking in the hamster. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Haloperidol](#)  
[Desipramine](#)

Hamsters  
Clozapine  
Norepinephrine  
Alcohols

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

**68. KCNN genes that encode small-conductance Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated K<sup>+</sup> channels influence alcohol and drug addiction.**

**Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, Jul 2015, vol. 40, no. 8, p. 1928-1939, 0893-133X (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Padula, Audrey E.; Griffin, William C., III; Lopez, Marcelo F.; Nimitvilai, Sudarat; Cannady, Reginald; McGuier, Natalie S.; Chester, Elissa J.; Miles, Michael F.; Williams, Robert W.; Randall, Patrick K.; Woodward, John J.; Becker, Howard C.; Mulholland, Patrick J.

**Abstract:** Small-conductance Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated K<sup>+</sup> (KCa<sub>2</sub>) channels control neuronal excitability and synaptic plasticity, and have been implicated in substance abuse. However, it is unknown if genes that encode KCa<sub>2</sub> channels (KCNN1-3) influence alcohol and drug addiction. In the present study, an integrative functional genomics approach shows that genetic datasets for alcohol, nicotine, and illicit drugs contain the family of KCNN genes. Alcohol preference and dependence QTLs contain KCNN2 and KCNN3, and *Kcnn3* transcript levels in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) of genetically diverse BXD strains of mice predicted voluntary alcohol consumption. Transcript levels of *Kcnn3* in the NAc negatively correlated with alcohol intake levels in BXD strains, and alcohol dependence enhanced the strength of this association. Microinjections of the KCa<sub>2</sub> channel inhibitor apamin into the NAc increased alcohol intake in control C57BL/6J mice, while spontaneous seizures developed in alcohol-dependent mice following apamin injection. Consistent with this finding, alcohol dependence enhanced the intrinsic excitability of medium spiny neurons in the NAc core and reduced the function and protein expression of KCa<sub>2</sub> channels in the NAc. Altogether, these data implicate the family of KCNN genes in alcohol, nicotine, and drug addiction, and identify KCNN3 as a mediator of voluntary and excessive alcohol consumption. KCa<sub>2.3</sub> channels represent a promising novel target in the pharmacogenetic treatment of alcohol and drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** Calcium Ions  
Drug Addiction  
Genes  
Synaptic Plasticity  
Ethanol  
Mice  
Alcoholism

**Source:** PsycInfo

**69. Eye color: A potential indicator of alcohol dependence risk in European Americans.**

**Citation:** American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, Jul 2015, vol. 168, no. 5, p. 347-353, 1552-4841 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Sulovari, Arvis; Kranzler, Henry R.; Farrer, Lindsay A.; Gelernter, Joel; Li, Dawei

**Abstract:** In archival samples of European ancestry subjects, light eyed individuals have been found to consume more alcohol than dark eyed individuals. No published population based studies have directly tested the association between alcohol dependence (AD) and eye color. We hypothesized that light eyed individuals have a higher prevalence of AD than dark eyed individuals. A mixture model was used to select a homogeneous sample of 1,263 European Americans and control for population stratification. After quality control, we conducted an association study using logistic regression, adjusting for confounders (age, sex, and genetic ancestry). We found evidence of association between AD and blue eye color ( $P = 0.0005$  and odds ratio = 1.83 (1.31–2.57)), supporting light eye color as a risk factor relative to brown eye color.

Network-based analyses revealed a statistically significant ( $P = 0.02$ ) number of genetic interactions between eye color genes and AD-associated genes. We found evidence of linkage disequilibrium between an AD-associated GABA receptor gene cluster, GABRB3/GABRG3, and eye color genes, OCA2/HERC2, as well as between AD-associated GRM5 and pigmentation-associated TYR. Our population-phenotype, network, and linkage disequilibrium analyses support association between blue eye color and AD. Although we controlled for stratification we cannot exclude underlying occult stratification as a contributor to this observation. Although replication is needed, our findings suggest that eye pigmentation information may be useful in research on AD. Further characterization of this association may unravel new AD etiological factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Addiction](#)  
[Eye Color](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 70. Trait urgency and gambling problems in young people by age: The mediating role of decision-making processes.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, Jul 2015, vol. 46, p. 39-44, 0306-4603 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Canale, Natale; Vieno, Alessio; Griffiths, Mark D.; Rubaltelli, Enrico; Santinello, Massimo

**Abstract:** Although the personality trait of urgency has been linked to problem gambling, less is known about psychological mechanisms that mediate the relationship between urgency and problem gambling. One individual variable of potential relevance to impulsivity and addictive disorders is age. The aims of this study were to examine: (i) a theoretical model associating urgency and gambling problems, (ii) the mediating effects of decision-making processes (operationalized as preference for small/immediate rewards and lower levels of deliberative decision-making); and (iii) age differences in these relationships. Participants comprised 986 students (64% male; mean age = 19.51 years; SD = 2.30) divided into three groups: 16–17 years, 18–21 years, and 22–25 years. All participants completed measures of urgency, problem gambling, and a delay-discounting questionnaire involving choices between a smaller amount of money received immediately and a larger amount of money received later. Participants were also asked to reflect on their decision-making process. Compared to those aged 16–17 years and 22–25 years, participants aged 18–21 years had a higher level of gambling problems and decreased scores on lower levels of deliberative decision-making. Higher levels of urgency were associated with higher levels of gambling problems. The association was mediated by a lower level of deliberative decision-making and preference for an immediate/small reward. A distinct pathway was observed for lower levels of deliberative decision-making. Young people who tend to act rashly in response to extreme moods, had lower levels of deliberative decision-making, that in turn were positively related to gambling problems. This study highlights unique decision-making pathways through which urgency trait may operate, suggesting that those developing prevention and/or treatment strategies may want to consider the model's variables, including urgency, delay discounting, and deliberative decision-making. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Age Differences](#)  
[Impulsiveness](#)  
[Decision Making](#)  
[Pathological Gambling](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

#### 71. The prefrontal dysfunction in individuals with Internet gaming disorder: A meta-analysis of functional magnetic resonance imaging studies.

**Citation:** Addiction Biology, Jul 2015, vol. 20, no. 4, p. 799-808, 1355-6215 (Jul 2015)

- Author(s):** Meng, Yajing; Deng, Wei; Wang, Huiyao; Guo, Wanjun; Li, Tao
- Abstract:** With the advancement in high-resolution magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) technology and automated analysis, studies on functional MRI (fMRI) made it possible to identify the functional activity of brain in vivo in individuals with Internet gaming disorder (IGD), and to explore the underpinning neuroscience basis of IGD. Yet, no available literature has systemically reviewed the fMRI studies of IGD using meta-analyses. This study reviewed 61 candidate articles and finally selected 10 qualified voxel-wise whole-brain analysis studies for performing a comprehensive series of meta-analyses employing effect size signed differential mapping approach. Compared with healthy controls, subjects with IGD showed a significant activation in the bilateral medial frontal gyrus (MFG) and the left cingulate gyrus, as well as the left medial temporal gyrus and fusiform gyrus. Furthermore, the online time of IGD subjects was positively correlated with activations in the left MFG and the right cingulate gyrus. These findings implicate the important role of dysfunctional prefrontal lobe in the neuropathological mechanism of IGD. Considering the overlapped role of prefrontal lobe in the reward and self-regulatory system, our results provided supportive evidence for the reclassification of IGD as a behavioural addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Internet Addiction](#)  
[Brain Damage](#)  
[Computer Games](#)  
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from Wiley in [Addiction Biology](#)

## 72. Differences between specific and generalized problematic internet uses according to gender, age, time spent online and psychopathological symptoms.

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, Jul 2015, vol. 48, p. 236-244, 0747-5632 (Jul 2015)
- Author(s):** Laconi, Stéphanie; Tricard, Nathalie; Chabrol, Henri
- Abstract:** Internet addiction has been the subject of numerous studies, but definitions, classification and terminologies for this phenomenon diverge. Thus, it appears important to distinguish Generalized Problematic Internet Use (GPIU) and Specific Problematic Internet Uses (SPIU). Our main objective was to explore the relationships between GPIU, SPIU and psychopathological symptoms according to gender and age category. A sample of 378 participants aged between 18 and 65 years old ( $M = 24.4$ ,  $SD = 8.3$ ) completed a set of questionnaires measuring GPIU, SPIU related to communication, video and music, information seeking, work, sex, gaming, gambling, shopping, and time spent online, depressive symptoms, self-esteem and satisfaction with life. Correlations and regressions analysis revealed significant relationships between GPIU and our variables, except for SPIUgaming, with many differences between males and females and between adults and young adults. SPIUcom was a significant predictor of GPIU among our four groups, SPIUinfo, SPIUgaming and depressive symptoms were significant among women, men and young adults, and SPIUvideo and time spent online were also significant among women and young adults. To our knowledge, this study is the first to explore so many SPIU, particularly in a sample of French adults. More important, our results contribute to the advance of the field of PIU by highlighting differences between each PIU, variables that should be seriously considered in future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Psychopathology](#)  
[Symptoms](#)  
[Internet Addiction](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

### 73. Methods for inducing alcohol craving in individuals with co-morbid alcohol dependence and posttraumatic stress disorder: Behavioral and physiological outcomes.

- Citation:** Addiction Biology, Jul 2015, vol. 20, no. 4, p. 733-746, 1355-6215 (Jul 2015)
- Author(s):** Kwako, Laura E.; Schwandt, Melanie L.; Sells, Joanna R.; Ramchandani, Vijay A.; Hommer, Daniel W.; George, David T.; Sinha, Rajita; Heilig, Markus
- Abstract:** Alcohol addiction is a chronic relapsing disorder that presents a substantial public health problem, and is frequently co-morbid with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Craving for alcohol is a predictor of relapse to alcohol use, and is triggered by cues associated with alcohol and trauma. Identification of reliable and valid laboratory methods for craving induction is an important objective for alcoholism and PTSD research. The present study compares two methods for induction of craving via stress and alcohol cues in individuals with co-morbid alcohol dependence (AD) and PTSD: the combined Trier social stress test and cue reactivity paradigm (Trier/CR), and a guided imagery (Scripts) paradigm. Outcomes include self-reported measures of craving, stress and anxiety as well as endocrine measures. Subjects were 52 individuals diagnosed with co-morbid AD and PTSD seeking treatment at the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism inpatient research facility. They participated in a 4-week inpatient study of the efficacy of a neurokinin 1 antagonist to treat co-morbid AD and PTSD, and which included the two challenge procedures. Both the Trier/CR and Scripts induced craving for alcohol, as well as elevated levels of subjective distress and anxiety. The Trier/CR yielded significant increases in adrenocorticotrophic hormone and cortisol, while the Scripts did not. Both paradigms are effective laboratory means of inducing craving for alcohol. Further research is warranted to better understand the mechanisms behind craving induced by stress versus alcohol cues, as well as to understand the impact of co-morbid PTSD and AD on craving. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Comorbidity](#)  
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[Cues](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Craving](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

### 74. Ahead of its time: 40 years after the advice versus treatment family study.

- Citation:** Addiction, Jul 2015, vol. 110, no. Suppl 2, p. 4-7, 0965-2140 (Jul 2015)
- Author(s):** Orford, Jim
- Abstract:** Griffith Edwards' proposal for the alcohol 'treatment versus advice' study—also known as 'the family study'—illustrates how ahead of his time he was. The sample consisted of 100 married men who attended with their wives for a comprehensive assessment. Those randomized to 'advice' were told that the responsibility for attaining the goal of abstinence lay in the patient's hands, supported by his wife, that no further intervention was indicated, but that the research social worker would 'keep a watching brief' by visiting the home every 4 weeks for 12 months. Across multiple outcome measures there was no evidence that 'treatment'—considerable in amount by modern standards—was better than advice. Conversely, marital variables such as wives' alcohol-related hardship were significantly predictive of the outcome of the drinking problem. The study was arguably one of the principal sources of the whole 'brief treatments'/'brief interventions' movement which gathered momentum from then on and which, arguably, has itself become the conventional wisdom. The findings questioned the very nature of the addiction change process, suggesting that non-specific factors might be the more important, an issue that still remains unresolved. It is less clear that the study has left such a mark in terms of the development of a family and social model of addiction treatment and change. For example, it continues to be a struggle to help treatment organizations to

become more family-inclusive. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Family Intervention Treatment](#)  
[Marriage](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from Wiley in [Addiction](#)

**75. A single amphetamine infusion reverses deficits in dopamine nerve-terminal function caused by a history of cocaine self-administration.**

**Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, Jul 2015, vol. 40, no. 8, p. 1826-1836, 0893-133X (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Ferris, Mark J.; Calipari, Erin S.; Rose, Jamie H.; Siciliano, Cody A.; Sun, Haiguo; Chen, Rong; Jones, Sara R.

**Abstract:** There are ~1.6 million people who meet the criteria for cocaine addiction in the United States, and there are currently no FDA-approved pharmacotherapies. Amphetamine-based dopamine-releasing drugs have shown efficacy in reducing the motivation to self-administer cocaine and reducing intake in animals and humans. It is hypothesized that amphetamine acts as a replacement therapy for cocaine through elevation of extracellular dopamine levels. Using voltammetry in brain slices, we tested the ability of a single amphetamine infusion in vivo to modulate dopamine release, uptake kinetics, and cocaine potency in cocaine-naïve animals and after a history of cocaine self-administration (1.5 mg/kg/infusion, fixed-ratio 1, 40 injections/day × 5 days). Dopamine kinetics were measured 1 and 24 h after amphetamine infusion (0.56 mg/kg, i.v.). Following cocaine self-administration, dopamine release, maximal rate of uptake ( $V_{max}$ ), and membrane-associated dopamine transporter (DAT) levels were reduced, and the DAT was less sensitive to cocaine. A single amphetamine infusion reduced  $V_{max}$  and membrane DAT levels in cocaine-naïve animals, but fully restored all aspects of dopamine terminal function in cocaine self-administering animals. Here, for the first time, we demonstrate pharmacologically induced, immediate rescue of deficits in dopamine nerve-terminal function in animals with a history of high-dose cocaine self-administration. This observation supports the notion that the DAT expression and function can be modulated on a rapid timescale and also suggests that the pharmacotherapeutic actions of amphetamine for cocaine addiction go beyond that of replacement therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Drug Seeking](#)  
[Drug Self Administration](#)  
[Dopamine](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Amphetamine](#)  
[History](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**76. Subchronic administration of atomoxetine causes an enduring reduction in context-induced relapse to cocaine seeking without affecting impulsive decision making.**

**Citation:** Addiction Biology, Jul 2015, vol. 20, no. 4, p. 714-723, 1355-6215 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Broos, Nienke; Loonstra, Rhianne; van Mourik, Yvar; Schettters, Dustin; Schoffelmeer, Anton N. M.; Pattij, Tommy; De Vries, Taco J.

**Abstract:** Previous work has established a robust relationship between impulsivity and addiction, and revealed that impulsive decision making predisposes the vulnerability to cocaine-seeking behavior in rats. An important next step is to assess whether elevated relapse vulnerability can be treated via the reduction of impulsive decision making. Therefore, this study explored whether subchronic atomoxetine treatment can reduce

relapse vulnerability by reducing impulsive decision making. Rats were trained in the delayed reward task and were subjected to 3 weeks of cocaine self-administration. Following drug self-administration, animals were divided to different experimental groups and received the noradrenaline transporter inhibitor and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder drug atomoxetine or vehicle subchronically for 20 days. On days 1 and 10 after treatment cessation, a context-induced reinstatement test was performed. Throughout the entire experiment, changes in impulsive decision making were continuously monitored. Subchronic treatment with atomoxetine reduced context-induced reinstatement both 1 and 10 days after treatment cessation, only in animals receiving no extinction training. Interestingly, neither subchronic nor acute atomoxetine treatments affected impulsive decision making. Our data indicate that the enduring reduction in relapse sensitivity by atomoxetine occurred independent of a reduction in impulsive decision making. Nonetheless, repeated atomoxetine administration seems a promising pharmacotherapeutic strategy to prevent relapse to cocaine seeking in abstinent drug-dependent subjects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Rats](#)  
[Drugs](#)  
[Atomoxetine](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Reinstatement](#)  
[Decision Making](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

#### 77. The development and testing of new nicotine replacement treatments: From 'nicotine replacement' to 'smoking replacement'.

**Citation:** *Addiction*, Jul 2015, vol. 110, no. Suppl 2, p. 19-22, 0965-2140 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Hajek, Peter

**Abstract:** Griffith Edwards, unusually in the 1970s, saw tobacco use as falling within the remit of addiction research, and brought Michael Russell to the Addiction Research Unit [ARU] to initiate research into smoking. The work of the tobacco section of ARU paved the way to a better understanding of tobacco dependence and to developing nicotine replacement treatments. Michael Russell pioneered the idea of attractive nicotine replacement products with an acceptable safety profile replacing cigarettes on the open market and ending the tobacco epidemic, envisaging a transition from medicinal and temporary 'nicotine replacement' to recreational and potentially permanent 'smoking replacement'. Mike's prediction that the pharmaceutical industry would develop such devices did not materialize. Instead, two such products were generated by the tobacco industry (snus) and independent developers (electronic cigarettes). Another of Mike's hopes was that regulators would adopt rational policies, and that tobacco control activists would become supportive of smoking replacement once they thought through the implications. Until now, the 'smoking replacement' idea has been met with vigorous opposition from some tobacco control activists. The voices of researchers with historical links to ARU are prominent in arguing in favour of harm reduction and e-cigarettes. The most important debate ever to occur in tobacco control is under way and it carries the signature of Griffith Edwards' ARU. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Pharmaceutical Industry](#)  
[Harm Reduction](#)  
[Nicotine](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

**78. Cocaine counteracts LPS-induced hypolocomotion and triggers locomotor sensitization expression.**

- Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, Jul 2015, vol. 287, p. 226-229, 0166-4328 (Jul 1, 2015)
- Author(s):** Tortorelli, Lucas Silva; Engelke, Douglas Senna; Lunardi, Paula; e Souza, Tadeu Mello; Santos-Junior, Jair Guilherme; Gonçalves, Carlos-Alberto
- Abstract:** Neuroimmune signalling underlies addiction and comorbid depression. Clinical observations indicate that infections and chronic lesions are more frequent in drug users and elevated inflammatory states are evident in cocaine dependents. Therefore, lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and inflammatory cytokines represent an important tool for the investigation of sickness, depressive illness and addiction behaviour. A major component of addiction is the progressive and persistent increase in locomotor activity after repeated drug administration and even prolonged periods of abstinence. The aim of this study was to investigate the response of locomotor sensitization when a non-sensitizing dose of cocaine is paired with a systemic inflammatory stimulus. LPS and cocaine were administered intraperitoneally in young-adult male C57bl/6 mice during a 5-day acquisition phase. After a 48-h withdrawal period all groups were challenged with cocaine to evaluate locomotor expression. During the acquisition phase, the LPS-treated groups displayed characteristic hypolocomotion related to sickness behaviour. The low dose of cocaine did not increase the distance travelled, characterizing a non-sensitization dose. Groups that received both LPS and cocaine did not display hypolocomotion, indicating that cocaine might counteract hypolocomotion sickness behaviour. Moreover, during challenge, only these animals expressed locomotor sensitization. Our results indicate that LPS could facilitate the expression of locomotor sensitization in mice and that the immune system may modulate cocaine-induced sensitization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Lipopolysaccharide Sensitization](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Cytokines](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

**79. The effect of co-morbid depression and anxiety on the course and outcome of alcohol outpatient treatment: A naturalistic prospective cohort study.**

- Citation:** Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, Jul 2015, vol. 69, no. 5, p. 331-338, 0803-9488 (Jul 2015)
- Author(s):** Mellentin, Angelina Isabella; Nielsen, Bent; Stenager, Elsebeth; Nielsen, Anette Søgaard
- Abstract:** Background: Studies examining the effect of alcohol treatment among patients with alcohol use disorders (AUD) and co-morbid depression and/or anxiety are few and show inconsistent, but mainly negative drinking outcomes. Aims: To describe the prevalence of anxiety and depression among Danish patients seeking treatment for an AUD, and to investigate the influence of psychiatric co-morbidity on the course and effect of treatment. Method: A consecutive sample of 363 outpatients with an AUD diagnosis according to the ICD-10 Diagnostic Criteria for Research was assessed by the means of the Addiction Severity Index at treatment start and 276 (76%) followed up after 1 year. Results: 15.7% of the patients suffered from depression and 12.7% from anxiety at baseline. Both patients with or without co-morbidity had improved on drinking outcome measures at follow-up with medium to large effect sizes. No difference was found between patients with and without co-morbidity. Conclusion: In contrast to the majority of prior studies, this study provides evidence that depression and anxiety do not have an effect on alcohol treatment. However, because of the naturalistic setting, a number of limitations should be taken into consideration interpreting the results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Anxiety](#)  
[Outpatient Treatment](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)

Major Depression  
Alcoholism

Source: PsycInfo

**80. Effects of childhood maltreatment on the neural correlates of stress and drug cue induced cocaine craving.**

**Citation:** Addiction Biology, Jul 2015, vol. 20, no. 4, p. 820-831, 1355-6215 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Elton, Amanda; Smitherman, Sonet; Young, Jonathan; Kilts, Clinton D.

**Abstract:** Childhood adversity negatively influences all stages of the addiction process and is associated with persistent alterations in neuroendocrine, autonomic and brain responses to stress. We sought to characterize the impact of childhood abuse and neglect on the neural correlates of stress and drug cue induced drug craving associated with cocaine addiction. Cocaine dependent men with (n = 20) and without (n = 18) moderate to severe childhood maltreatment histories underwent functional magnetic resonance imaging during script guided mental imagery of personalized stress, drug use and neutral experiences. Compared to the neutral script, the stress and drug use scripts activated striatal, prefrontal, posterior cingulate, temporal and cerebellar regions consistent with prior studies of induced states of stress and drug craving. For the stress script, maltreated men exhibited reduced activation of the anterior precuneus and supplementary motor area (SMA); the interaction of maltreatment severity and stress induced craving responses predicted lesser rostral anterior cingulate cortex activation. For the drug use script, maltreated men exhibited greater left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex activation. The interaction of maltreatment severity and craving responses was associated with greater activation of the visual cortex and SMA, whereas a maltreatment by anxiety interaction effect included lesser ventromedial prefrontal cortex activation. The outcomes indicate an association of childhood maltreatment with a heightened appetitive anticipatory response to drug cues and a diminished engagement of regulatory and controlled action selection processes in response to stress or drug cue induced drug craving and anxiety responses for cocaine dependent men. These findings provide novel insights into possible brain mechanisms by which childhood maltreatment heightens risk for relapse in drug dependent individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** Stress  
Child Abuse  
Early Experience  
Drug Addiction  
Neurology  
Cocaine  
Craving

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *Addiction Biology*

**81. Sigma-1 receptor mediates acquisition of alcohol drinking and seeking behavior in alcohol-preferring rats.**

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, Jul 2015, vol. 287, p. 315-322, 0166-4328 (Jul 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Blasio, Angelo; Valenza, Marta; Iyer, Malliga R.; Rice, Kenner C.; Steardo, Luca; Hayashi, T.; Cottone, Pietro; Sabino, Valentina

**Abstract:** Sigma-1 receptor (Sig-1R) has been proposed as a novel therapeutic target for drug and alcohol addiction. We have shown previously that Sig-1R agonists facilitate the reinforcing effects of ethanol and induce binge-like drinking, while Sig-1R antagonists on the other hand block excessive drinking in genetic and environmental models of alcoholism, without affecting intake in outbred non-dependent rats. Even though significant progress has been made in understanding the function of Sig-1R in alcohol reinforcement, its role in the early and late stage of alcohol addiction remains unclear. Administration of the selective Sig-1R antagonist BD-1063 dramatically reduced the acquisition of alcohol drinking behavior as well as the preference for alcohol in genetically selected TSRI Sardinian alcohol preferring (Scr:SP) rats; the treatment had

instead no effect on total fluid intake, food intake or body weight gain, proving selectivity of action. Furthermore, BD-1063 dose-dependently decreased alcohol-seeking behavior in rats trained under a second-order schedule of reinforcement, in which responding is maintained by contingent presentation of a conditioned reinforcer. Finally, an innate elevation in Sig-1R protein levels was found in the nucleus accumbens of alcohol-preferring Scr:sP rats, compared to outbred Wistar rats, alteration which was normalized by chronic, voluntary alcohol drinking. Taken together these findings demonstrate that Sig-1R blockade reduces the propensity to both acquire alcohol drinking and to seek alcohol, and point to the nucleus accumbens as a potential key region for the effects observed. Our data suggest that Sig-1R antagonists may have therapeutic potential in multiple stages of alcohol addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Rats](#)  
[Neural Receptors](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Ethanol](#)  
[Weight Gain](#)  
[Alcohols](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 82. The effect of electronic cigarette advertising on intended use among college students.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, Jul 2015, vol. 46, p. 77-81, 0306-4603 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Trumbo, Craig W.; Kim, Se-Jin 'Sage'

**Abstract:** Introduction: . Aside from prohibiting health claims, there are presently no restrictions on electronic cigarette advertising in the U.S. Studies have shown college students have a positive view of e-cigarettes and use on campuses is increasing. The purpose of this study was to test if the appeal of e-cigarette advertisements and beliefs about the addictiveness of e-cigarettes may affect their uptake among college students. Methods: The study was framed within the Theory of Reasoned Action, which posits that behavioral intention can be understood in terms of social norms and attitudes toward a behavior. We also included variables capturing appeal of e-cigarette advertisements, belief that e-cigarettes are not as addictive as cigarettes, and tobacco use. Attitudes toward e-cigarettes, perceived norms concerning their use, beliefs that e-cigarettes are not as addictive as cigarettes, and positive appraisal of e-cigarette advertising videos were all hypothesized to be independently positively associated with intention to use an e-cigarette. Data were collected through a survey of students at a major U.S. university (participation rate 78%, N =296). Participants were exposed to three e-cigarette video advertisements in random order. Results: In a regression analysis we found positive reaction to the ads and holding the belief that e-cigarettes are not as addictive were both independently associated with intention. Attitudes and norms were also associated but were controlled by inclusion of the other variables. Conclusions: These findings suggest that advertising may promote the uptake of e-cigarettes and may do so in addition to current smoking and alternate tobacco use status. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[College Students](#)  
[Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Health](#)  
[Advertising](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

### 83. Further evidence of self-medication: Personality factors influencing drug choice in substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Psychodynamic Psychiatry, Jul 2015, vol. 43, no. 2, p. 243-276, 2162-2590 (Sum 2015)

- Author(s):** McKernan, Lindsey Colman; Nash, Michael R.; Gottdiener, William H.; Anderson, Scott E.; Lambert, Warren E.; Carr, Erika R.
- Abstract:** According to Khantzian's (2003) self-medication hypothesis (SMH), substance dependence is a compensatory means to modulate affects and self-soothe in response to distressing psychological states. Khantzian asserts: (1) Drugs become addicting because they have the power to alleviate, remove, or change human psychological suffering, and (2) There is a considerable degree of specificity in a person's choice of drugs because of unique psychological and physiological effects. The SMH has received criticism for its variable empirical support, particularly in terms of the drug-specificity aspect of Khantzian's hypothesis. We posit that previous empirical examinations of the SMH have been compromised by methodological limitations. Also, more recent findings supporting the SMH have yet to be replicated. Addressing previous limitations to the research, this project tested this theory in a treatment sample of treatment-seeking individuals with substance dependence (N = 304), using more heterogeneous, personality-driven measures that are theory-congruent. Using an algorithm based on medical records, individuals were reliably classified as being addicted to a depressant, stimulant, or opiate by two independent raters. Theory-based a priori predictions were that the three groups would exhibit differences in personality characteristics and emotional-regulation strategies. Specifically, our hypotheses entailed that when compared against each other: (1) Individuals with a central nervous system (CNS) depressant as drug of choice (DOC) will exhibit defenses of repression, over-controlling anger, and emotional inhibition to avoid acknowledging their depression; (2) Individuals with an opiate as DOC will exhibit higher levels of aggression, hostility, depression, and trauma, greater deficits in ego functioning, and externalizing/antisocial behavior connected to their use; and (3) Individuals with a stimulant as DOC will experience anhedonia, paranoia, have a propensity to mania, and display lower levels of emotional inhibition. MANOVAs were used to test three hypotheses regarding drug group differences on the personality variables that were in keeping with the SMH. The MANOVAs for Hypothesis I (Depressant group) and Hypothesis II (Opiate group) were statistically significant. Findings partially support the SMH, particularly in its characterization of personality functioning in those addicted to depressants and opiates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Self Medication](#)  
[Personality Traits](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Choice Behavior](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

#### 84. The impact of blood-borne viruses on cause-specific mortality among opioid dependent people: An Australian population-based cohort study.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Jul 2015, vol. 152, p. 264-271, 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2015)
- Author(s):** Vajdic, Claire M.; Pour, Sadaf Marashi; Olivier, Jake; Swart, Alexander; O'Connell, Dianne L.; Falster, Michael O.; Meagher, Nicola S.; Mao, Limin; Grulich, Andrew E.; Randall, Deborah A.; Amin, Janaki; Burns, Lucinda; Degenhardt, Louisa
- Abstract:** Background: Blood-borne viruses (BBV) are prevalent among people with opioid dependence but their association with cause-specific mortality has not been examined at the population-level. Methods: We formed a population-based cohort of 29,571 opioid substitution therapy (OST) registrants in New South Wales, Australia, 1993–2007. We ascertained notifications of infection and death by record linkage between the Pharmaceutical Drugs of Addiction System (OST data), registers of hepatitis C (HCV), hepatitis B (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) diagnoses, and the National Death Index. We used competing risks regression to quantify associations between notification for BBV infection and causes of death. BBV status, age, year, OST status, and OST episodes were modelled as time-dependent covariates; sex was a fixed covariate. Results: OST registrants notified with HCV infection were more likely to die from accidental overdose (subdistribution hazard ratio, 95% Confidence Interval: 1.7, 1.5–2.0),

cancer (2.0, 1.3–3.2) and unintentional injury (1.4, 1.0–2.0). HBV notification was associated with a higher hazard of mortality due to unintentional injury (2.1, 1.1–3.9), cancer (2.8, 1.5–5.5), and liver disease (2.1, 1.0–4.3). Liver-related mortality was higher among those notified with HIV only (11, 2.5–50), HCV only (5.9, 3.2–11) and both HIV and HCV (15, 3.2–66). Registrants with an HIV notification had a higher hazard of cardiovascular-related mortality (4.0, 1.6–9.9). Conclusions: Among OST registrants, BBVs are a direct cause of death and also a marker of behaviours that can result in unintended death. Ongoing and enhanced BBV prevention strategies and treatment, together with targeted education strategies to reduce risk, are justified. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Infectious Disorders](#)  
[Blood](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Morality](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

### 85. Building the connections between science, practice and policy: Griffith Edwards and the UK National Addiction Centre.

**Citation:** *Addiction*, Jul 2015, vol. 110, no. Suppl 2, p. 1-3, 0965-2140 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Babor, Thomas F.; Strang, John; West, Robert

**Abstract:** This article discusses the contributions made by Griffith Edwards in the field of addiction studies. The present issue of *Addiction* features a series of papers written by key players in the development of a multi-disciplinary research program that established the Addiction Research Unit (ARU) as one of the modern world's premier academic centers for applied research on alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. One of Griffith Edwards' many contributions to the field of addiction studies was his ability to recruit top scientists from diverse fields and to involve them in his vision for creating a multi-disciplinary approach to the problems of addiction. The papers describe the impact Griffith Edwards had on themselves and on the field of addiction science. The concept of the alcohol dependence syndrome (ADS) is one of the most enduring and significant legacies from the late Griffith Edwards' stellar career. Edwards made empirical contributions early in his career to the literature on alcoholics anonymous (AA), but the attitude he adopted towards AA and other peer-led mutual help initiatives constitutes an even more important legacy. The personal reflections collected in this issue tells about the role of the ARU and Griffith Edwards in the growth of addiction science. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Subject Headings:** [Clinicians](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Clinical Practice](#)  
[Policy Making](#)  
[Alcoholics Anonymous](#)  
[Research and Development](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

### 86. Risk factors associated with online game addiction: A hierarchical model.

**Citation:** *Computers in Human Behavior*, Jul 2015, vol. 48, p. 706-713, 0747-5632 (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Hyun, Gi Jung; Han, Doug Hyun; Lee, Young Sik; Kang, Kyoung Doo; Yoo, Seo Koo; Chung, Un-Sun; Renshaw, Perry F.

**Abstract:** Online gaming addiction has been increasingly recognized as a mental disorder. However, the predictive factors that lead to online gaming addiction are not well established. The aim of this study was to identify factors that may influence the development of online gaming addiction. A total of 263 patients with problematic online gaming addiction (255 males (97%) and 8 females (3%), age: mean = 20.4 ± 5.8 years) and 153 healthy comparison subjects (118 males (77%) and 35 females (23%), age: 21.2 ± 5.5 years, range) were recruited for participation in the current study. Hierarchical logistic regression analyses among each set of variables were conducted. Individual factors (sex and age), cognitive factors (IQ and perseverative errors), psychopathological conditions (ADHD, depression, anxiety, and impulsivity), and social interaction factors (family environment, social anxiety, and self-esteem) were evaluated in a stepwise fashion. All four factors were associated with online gaming addiction, with psychopathological conditions being the strongest risk factors for the addiction. Individual factors, psychological factors, and social interactions were associated with the development of pure online gaming addiction. As before, psychological factors (attention, mood, anxiety and impulsivity) were the strongest risk factors for online gaming addiction in patients with pure online gaming addiction. Psychopathologies, including ADHD and depression, were the strongest factors associated with the development of online gaming addiction in individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Internet Addiction](#)  
[Computer Games](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Internet](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 87. Agonist medications for the treatment of cocaine use disorder.

**Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, Jul 2015, vol. 40, no. 8, p. 1815-1825, 0893-133X (Jul 2015)

**Author(s):** Negus, S. Stevens; Henningfield, Jack

**Abstract:** This article discusses the agonist medications for the treatment of cocaine use disorder. Cocaine addiction is a persistent and insidious public health problem. This article presents pros and cons of agonist medications for treatment of cocaine use disorder. Agonist medications to treat disorder stems from the growing body of preclinical and clinical evidence for their therapeutic efficacy. Agonist medications are drugs that share pharmacodynamic mechanisms of action with the abused drug but that usually have distinct pharmacokinetic characteristics. Cocaine functions as an inhibitor of dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin transporters, and its effects on dopamine are most strongly implicated in its abuse liability. Despite these caveats, maintenance on amphetamine and related monoamine releasers has displayed greater and more reliable therapeutic efficacy to reduce cocaine consumption than any other type of medication tested to date. Current preclinical and clinical trials of candidate medications for substance-use disorders assess medication efficacy by focusing on measures of drug-taking behavior and drug consumption. Epidemiological studies have been useful in documenting the public health benefits of treatment for other substance-abuse disorders, so too should such studies be conducted to assess consequences of agonist therapies for cocaine abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Subject Headings:** [Drug Abuse](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Pharmacokinetics](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Aggressive Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 88. Construction of the Risk of Addiction to Social Networks Scale (Cr.A.R.S.).

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, Jul 2015, vol. 48, p. 190-198, 0747-5632 (Jul 2015)
- Author(s):** Vilca, Lindsey W.; Vallejos, María
- Abstract:** The purpose of this study is the construction and evaluation of the psychometric properties of an instrument that is capable of detecting the risk of addiction to social networks in adolescents between the ages of 14 and 18. For this reason, a conceptual definition of the construct was performed on the first stage of the study and a preliminary instrument (59 items) was developed based on the literature on addiction to new technologies. On the second stage, a pilot sample of 205 school students was considered. An exploratory factor analysis was performed in order to make a rigorous analysis of the theoretical and dimensional nature of the construct. On the third stage, the psychometric properties of the scale were verified along with 453 high school students ranging from third to fifth high school grades belonging to 7 high schools in the city of Lima Metropolitana, where the confirmatory factor analysis showed that the factor structure is good (RMSEA = .047, CFI = .91) and Cronbach's alpha coefficient were between .71 and .96 for both the dimensions and the global scale. The scale finally consisted of 43 items assessing 7 dimensions of addiction to social networks: loss of control, abstinence syndrome, decreased academic performance, mood modification, dependency, loss of interest in other activities and conflicts in the social sphere. We conclude that the instrument gives evidence of good internal consistency and construct validity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Test Construction](#)  
[Internet Addiction](#)  
[Test Reliability](#)  
[Social Networks](#)  
[Psychometrics](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

#### 89. History and its contribution to understanding addiction and society.

- Citation:** Addiction, Jul 2015, vol. 110, no. Suppl 2, p. 23-26, 0965-2140 (Jul 2015)
- Author(s):** Berridge, Virginia
- Abstract:** This paper provides a personal memoir of historical work at the Addiction Research Unit, in particular the genesis of the book *Opium and the People*. This topic had policy significance for US drug policy and a competing US study was funded. The development of the substance use history field is surveyed, and its expansion in recent times through a focused professional association and a critical mass of researchers in the area, covering a wide range of topics. The politics of using history in this area can be problematic. History now sits at the policy table more easily, but there is still a tendency for professionals in the field to use (and misuse) it, rather than calling on the interpretive and challenging approach they would obtain from professional historians. The paper calls for historians and others to move beyond a substance specific focus and to avoid the tendency for 'naive history' implicit in using only digitized industry archives as the sole source. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Drug Laws](#)  
[Society](#)  
[Research Setting](#)  
[History](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

#### 90. The galanin receptor agonist, galnon, attenuates cocaine-induced reinstatement and dopamine overflow in the frontal cortex.

- Citation:** Addiction Biology, Jul 2015, vol. 20, no. 4, p. 701-713, 1355-6215 (Jul 2015)

- Author(s):** Ogbonmwan, Yvonne E.; Sciolino, Natale R.; Groves □ Chapman, Jessica L.; Freeman, Kimberly G.; Schroeder, Jason P.; Edwards, Gaylen L.; Holmes, Philip V.; Weinschenker, David
- Abstract:** Relapse represents one of the most significant problems in the long □ term treatment of drug addiction. Cocaine blocks plasma membrane monoamine transporters and increases dopamine (DA) overflow in the brain, and DA is critical for the motivational and primary reinforcing effects of the drug as well as cocaine □ primed reinstatement of cocaine seeking in rats, a model of relapse. Thus, modulators of the DA system may be effective for the treatment of cocaine dependence. The endogenous neuropeptide galanin inhibits DA transmission, and both galanin and the synthetic galanin receptor agonist, galnon, interfere with some rewarding properties of cocaine. The purpose of this study was to further assess the effects of galnon on cocaine □ induced behaviors and neurochemistry in rats. We found that galnon attenuated cocaine □ induced motor activity, reinstatement and DA overflow in the frontal cortex at a dose that did not reduce baseline motor activity, stable self □ administration of cocaine, baseline extracellular DA levels or cocaine □ induced DA overflow in the nucleus accumbens (NAc). Similar to cocaine, galnon had no effect on stable food self □ administration but reduced food □ primed reinstatement. These results indicate that galnon can diminish cocaine □ induced hyperactivity and relapse □ like behavior, possibly in part by modulating DA transmission in the frontal cortex. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Rats](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Neuropeptides](#)  
[Brain](#)  
[Dopamine](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Reinstatement](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)