

Search Results

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Search History

1. PsycINFO; exp ADDICTION/ OR DRUG ABUSE [+NT]/ OR DRUG USAGE [+NT]/; 35456 results.
2. PsycINFO; addict*.ti,ab; 25722 results.
3. PsycINFO; 1 OR 2; 47561 results.

1. Disconnected marriage, connected internet: Exploring the relationship between problematic internet use, acculturative stress, and marital intimacy among Korean married couples in the United States.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
- Author(s):** Jin, Seok Won
- Institution:** U Minnesota, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Problematic Internet use (PIU) is a growing though unexplored problem among Korean married couples in the United States. The present study aimed to examine the relationship between PIU, acculturative stress (AC), and marital intimacy (MI) among Korean married couples in Minnesota. Forty Korean heterosexual couples aged 18 to 54 were recruited through a combination of convenience and snowball sample from metropolitan areas in Minnesota. Participants completed survey questionnaires via email. Outcome variables were self- and partner-rated Internet Addiction Test (IAT) scores, respectively. Primary predictor variables were AC scores and MI scores. Multilevel models were fitted to estimate the effects of Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (APIM), a statistical methodology designed to analyze dyadic data. Data analyses were conducted using SAS 9.3. The results suggested that a person's levels of acculturative stress ($p=.0574$) marginally influenced his or her own PIU scores while the partner's levels of acculturative stress ($p=.0036$) significantly affected partner-rated PIU scores. Furthermore, the study demonstrated that a person's marital intimacy (Consensus, $p=.0993$) marginally predicted his or her own PIU scores while the partner's levels of marital intimacy (Overall marital intimacy, $p=.0063$; Consensus, $p=.0004$; Openness, $p=.0136$; Affection, $p=.0282$; Commitment, $p=.0020$) significantly predicted partner-rated PIU scores. In addition, the result indicated that marital intimacy decreased the estimate regression coefficient of the acculturative stress to self-rated IAT scores by 16.3% while social support satisfaction decreased the estimate regression coefficient of the acculturative stress to self-rated IAT scores by 30.7%. Finally, the results showed that the degree of difference between self- and spouse-rated IAT scores was positively associated with the difference of actor's and partner's acculturative stress and partner's marital intimacy. On the practices with married couples seeking professional help especially for partners' PIU, it is noteworthy for mental health practitioners to investigate not only their Internet use but also their relational quality, especially marital intimacy. Moreover, these findings suggest the importance of interventions in decreasing PIU by enhancing couples' marital quality in a family structure, considering gender differences in their effects. Finally, these findings support the importance of culturally-tailored interventions that target PIU as a means of enhancing Asian couples' marital quality in the United States. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Couples](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Intimacy](#)
[*Spouses](#)
[Internet](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Marital Relations](#)
[Stress](#)
[Marginalization](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. The influence of gender on perceived treatment need among a community sample of substance users.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
- Author(s):** Vakharia, Sheila P

Institution: Florida International U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: Most individuals do not perceive a need for substance use treatment despite meeting diagnostic criteria for substance use disorders and they are least likely to pursue treatment voluntarily. There are also those who perceive a need for treatment and yet do not pursue it. This study aimed to understand which factors increase the likelihood of perceiving a need for treatment for individuals who meet diagnostic criteria for substance use disorders in the hopes to better assist with more targeted efforts for gender-specific treatment recruitment and retention. Using Andersen and Newman's (1973/2005) model of individual determinants of healthcare utilization, the central hypothesis of the study was that gender moderates the relationship between substance use problem severity and perceived treatment need, so that women with increasing problems due to their use of substances are more likely than men to perceive a need for treatment. Additional predisposing and enabling factors from Andersen and Newman's (1973/2005) model were included in the study to understand their impact on perceived need. Method: The study was a secondary data analysis of the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) using logistic regression. The weighted sample consisted of a total 20,077,235 American household residents (The unweighted sample was 5,484 participants). Results of the logistic regression were verified using Relogit software for rare events logistic regression due to the rare event of perceived treatment need (King & Zeng, 2001a; 2001b). Results: The moderating effect of female gender was not found. Conversely, men were significantly more likely than women to perceive a need for treatment as substance use problem severity increased. The study also found that a number of factors such as race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, age, marital status, education, co-occurring mental health disorders, and prior treatment history differently impacted the likelihood of perceiving a need for treatment among men and women. Conclusion: Perceived treatment need among individuals who meet criteria for substance use disorders is rare, but identifying factors associated with an increased likelihood of perceiving need for treatment can help the development of gender-appropriate outreach and recruitment for social work treatment, and public health messages. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Diagnosis](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. Attachment, a matter of substance: The potential of attachment theory in the treatment of addictions.

Citation: Clinical Social Work Journal, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0091-1674;1573-3343 (Aug 29, 2014)

Author(s): Fletcher, Kara; Nutton, Jennifer; Brend, Denise

Abstract: In North America, substance abuse is a public health crisis with annual costs in the billions. Individuals suffer from substance use disorders for multiple years throughout their lifespan. This suggests that neither historical, community-based interventions, nor current, evidence-based behavioral modalities are successful in healing the causes of addiction. A growing corpus of research has established that traumatic early-childhood experiences and insecure attachments are both independent and interrelated risk factors for developing substance abuse disorders. An impressive literature is emerging exploring potential applications of attachment theory-informed intervention. There has yet to be widespread adoption of such techniques. By examining the scholarly literature, this paper synthesizes existing work on attachment theory in the treatment of substance use disorders. A clinical case application is provided to highlight the potential for attachment-informed therapy. Recommendations for using attachment-informed

approaches in the treatment of substance use disorders with various groups are offered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO

4. Loss of glun2a-containing nmda receptors impairs extra-dimensional set-shifting.

Citation: Genes, Brain & Behavior, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1601-1848;1601-183X (Aug 29, 2014)

Author(s): Marquardt, K; Saha, M; Mishina, M; Young, J. W; Brigman, J. L

Abstract: Glutamate neurotransmission via the N-methyl-d-aspartate receptor (NMDAR) is thought to mediate the synaptic plasticity underlying learning and memory formation. There is increasing evidence that deficits in NMDAR function are involved in the pathophysiology of cognitive dysfunction seen in neuropsychiatric disorders and addiction. NMDAR subunits confer different physiological properties to the receptor, interact with distinct intracellular postsynaptic scaffolding and signaling molecules, and are differentially expressed during development. Despite these known differences, the relative contribution of individual subunit composition to synaptic plasticity and learning is not fully elucidated. We have previously shown that constitutive deletion of GluN2A subunit in the mouse impairs discrimination and re-learning phase of reversal when exemplars are complex picture stimuli, but spares acquisition and extinction of non-discriminative visually cued instrumental response. To investigate the role of GluN2A containing NMDARs in executive control, we tested GluN2A knockout (GluN2AKO), heterozygous (GluN2AHET) and wild-type (WT) littermates on an attentional set-shifting task using species-specific stimulus dimensions. To further explore the nature of deficits in this model, mice were tested on a visual discrimination reversal paradigm using simplified rotational stimuli. GluN2AKO were not impaired on discrimination or reversal problems when tactile or olfactory stimuli were used, or when visual stimuli were sufficiently easy to discriminate. GluN2AKO showed a specific and significant impairment in ventromedial prefrontal cortex-mediated set-shifting. Together these results support a role for GluN2A containing NMDAR in modulating executive control that can be masked by overlapping deficits in attentional processes during high task demands. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd and International Behavioural and Neural Genetics Society; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Genes, Brain and Behavior](#)

5. Methamphetamine: An update on epidemiology, pharmacology, clinical phenomenology, and treatment literature.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Aug 17, 2014)

Author(s): Courtney, Kelly E; Ray, Lara A

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Despite initial reports of a decline in use in the early 2000s, methamphetamine remains a significant public health concern with known neurotoxic and neurocognitive effects to the user. The goal of this review is to update the literature on methamphetamine use and addiction since its ascent to peak popularity in 1990s. METHODS: We first review recent epidemiological reports with a focus on methamphetamine accessibility, changes in use and disorder prevalence rates over time, and accurate estimates of the associated burden of care to the individual and society. Second, we review methamphetamine pharmacology literature with emphasis on the

structural and functional neurotoxic effects associated with repeated use of the drug. Third, we briefly outline the findings on methamphetamine-related neurocognitive deficits as assessed via behavioral and neuroimaging paradigms. Lastly, we review the clinical presentation of methamphetamine addiction and the evidence supporting the available psychosocial and pharmacological treatments within the context of an addiction biology framework. CONCLUSION: Taken together, this review provides a broad-based update of the available literature covering methamphetamine research over the past two decades and concludes with recommendations for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

6. Advising depression patients to reduce alcohol and drug use: Factors associated with provider intervention in outpatient psychiatry.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Aug 27, 2014)
Author(s): Satre, Derek D; Leibowitz, Amy S; Mertens, Jennifer R; Weisner, Constance
Abstract: Background and Objectives Mental health clinicians have an important opportunity to help depression patients reduce co-occurring alcohol and drug use. This study examined demographic and clinical patient characteristics and service factors associated with receiving a recommendation to reduce alcohol and drug use from providers in a university-based outpatient psychiatry clinic. Methods The sample consisted of 97 participants ages 18 and older who reported hazardous drinking (>3 drinks/occasion), illegal drug use (primarily cannabis) or misuse of prescription drugs, and who scored >15 on the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II). Participants were interviewed at intake and 6 months. Results At 6-month telephone interview, 30% of participants reported that a clinic provider had recommended that they reduce alcohol or drug use. In logistic regression, factors associated with receiving advice to reduce use included greater number of drinks consumed in the 30 days prior to intake ($p = .035$); and greater depression severity on the BDI-II ($p = .096$) and hazardous drinking at 6 months ($p = .05$). Conclusions and Scientific Significance While participants with greater alcohol intake and depression symptom severity were more likely to receive advice to reduce use, the low overall rate of recommendation to reduce use highlights the need to improve alcohol and drug use intervention among depression patients, and potentially to address alcohol and drug training and treatment implementation issues among mental health providers. (Am J Addict 2014;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

7. Cost of borderline personality disorder in catalonia (spain).

Citation: European Psychiatry, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0924-9338 (Aug 27, 2014)
Author(s): Salvador-Carulla, L; Bendeck, M; Ferrer, M; Andion, O; Aragones, E; Casas, M; for the BDP-Cost Group
Corporate/Institutional Author: for the BDP-Cost Group
Abstract: INTRODUCTION: The available information on the cost of illness of Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) is overtly insufficient for policy planning. Our aim was to estimate the costs of illness for BPD in Catalonia (Spain) for 2006. METHODS: This is a

multilevel cross-design synthesis study combining a qualitative nominal approach, quantitative 'top-down' analysis of multiple health databases, and 'bottom-up' data of local surveys. Both direct and indirect costs have been estimated from a governmental and societal perspective. RESULTS: Estimated year-prevalence of BPD was 0.7% (41,921 cases), but only 9.6% of these cases were treated in the mental health system (4033 cases). The baseline of the total cost of BPD in Catalonia was 45.6 million, of which 15.8 million (34.7%) were direct costs related to mental health care. The cost distribution was 0.4% in primary care; 4% in outpatient mental health care; 4.7% in hospitalisation; 0.7% in emergency care; and 24.9% in pharmacotherapy. Additionally, the cost of drug addiction treatment for persons with BPD was 11.2%; costs associated with sheltered employment were 23.9% and those of crime and justice were 9.7%. Indirect costs - including temporary sick leave and premature death (suicide) - represented 20.5% of total costs. The average annual cost per patient was 11,308. CONCLUSIONS: An under-reporting of BPD was identified by the experts in all health databases and official registries. Most of the BPD costs were not related to mental health care. Amongst the direct cost categories, pharmacotherapy had the largest proportion despite the lack of specificity for BPD. This distribution of costs reinforces the idea of BPD complexity related to an inadequate and inefficient use of health resources. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [European Psychiatry](#)

8. Effects of the cannabinoid cb1 receptor allosteric modulator org 27569 on reinstatement of cocaine- and methamphetamine-seeking behavior in rats.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Aug 17, 2014)
Author(s): Jing, Li; Qiu, Yanyan; Zhang, Yanan; Li, Jun-Xu
Abstract: BACKGROUND: Cannabinoid CB1 receptors play an essential role in drug addiction. Given the side effect profiles of orthosteric CB1 antagonism, new strategies have been attempted to modulate this target, such as CB1 receptor allosteric modulation. However, the effect of CB1 allosteric modulation in drug addiction is unknown. The present study examined the effects of the CB1 receptor allosteric modulator ORG27569 on the reinstatement of cocaine- and methamphetamine-seeking behavior in rats. METHODS: Rats were trained to self-administer 0.75mg/kg cocaine or 0.05mg/kg methamphetamine in 2-h daily sessions for 14 days which was followed by 7 days of extinction sessions in which rats responded on the levers with no programmed consequences. On reinstatement test sessions, rats were administered ORG27569 (1.0, 3.2, 5.6mg/kg, i.p.) or SR141716A (3.2mg/kg, i.p.) 10min prior to re-exposure to cocaine- or methamphetamine-paired cues or a priming injection of cocaine (10mg/kg, i.p.) or methamphetamine (1mg/kg, i.p.). RESULTS: Both cues and a priming injection of cocaine or methamphetamine significantly reinstated the extinguished active lever responding. Pretreatment with ORG27569 resulted in a dose-related attenuation of both cue- and drug-induced reinstatement of cocaine- and methamphetamine-seeking behavior. SR141716A also exhibited similar inhibitory action on reinstatement of drug-seeking behavior. CONCLUSION: Negative allosteric modulation of CB1 receptors can produce similar functional antagonism as orthosteric CB1 receptor antagonists on reinstatement of drug-seeking behavior. Thus, ORG27569 or other negative allosteric modulators deserve further study as potentially effective pharmacotherapy for drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

9. Brain correlates of response inhibition in internet gaming disorder.

- Citation:** Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1323-1316;1440-1819 (Aug 27, 2014)
- Author(s):** Chen, Chiao-Yun; Huang, Mei-Feng; Yen, Ju-Yu; Chen, Cheng-Sheng; Liu, Gin-Chung; Yen, Cheng-Fang; Ko, Chih-Hung
- Abstract:** Aims The present study aimed to evaluate the brain correlates of response inhibition among subjects with Internet gaming disorder (IGD). Methods For this purpose, 15 men with IGD for at least 1 year, and 15 controls with no history of IGD were recruited to perform the Go/Nogo task under functional magnetic resonance imaging investigation. Prior to scanning, the subjects were assessed using the Chen Internet Addiction Scale and the Barrett Impulsivity Scale. Results The control group exhibited activation of the right supplement motor area (SMA), dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, and caudate for response inhibition. However, the IGD group had a higher impulsivity and lower activity of the right SMA/pre-SMA in comparison to the control group. Conclusions The results obtained suggest that dysfunctional activation of the SMA for response inhibition is one of the candidate mechanisms of IGD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences Japanese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences](#)

10. A social-attributional analysis of alcohol response.

- Citation:** Psychological Bulletin, September 2014, vol./is. 140/5(1361-1382), 0033-2909;1939-1455 (Sep 2014)
- Author(s):** Fairbairn, Catharine E; Sayette, Michael A
- Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Conventional wisdom and survey data indicate that alcohol is a social lubricant and is consumed for its social effects. In contrast, the experimental literature examining alcohol's effects within a social context reveals that alcohol does not consistently enhance social-emotional experience. We identify a methodological factor that might explain inconsistent alcohol-administration findings, distinguishing between studies featuring unscripted interactions among naive participants ($k = 18$) and those featuring scripted social interactions with individuals identified as study confederates ($k = 18$). While 89% of naive-participant studies find positive effects of alcohol on mood ($d = 0.5$), only 11% of confederate studies find evidence of significant alcohol-related mood enhancement ($d = -0.01$). The naive-participant versus confederate distinction remains robust after controlling for various moderators including stress manipulations, gender, group size, anxiety outcome measure, and within-group consistency of beverage assignment. Based on the findings of our review, we propose a multidimensional, social-attributional framework for understanding alcohol-related reward. Borrowing organizing principles from attribution theory, the social-attributional approach predicts that alcohol will enhance mood when negative outcomes are perceived to be unstable and/or self-relevant. Our framework proposes that alcohol's effects within a social context are largely explained by its tendency to free individuals from preoccupation with social rejection, allowing them to access social rewards. The social-attributional approach represents a novel framework for integrating distinct, well-validated concepts derived from several theories of alcohol's effects. It further presents promising lines of inquiry for future research examining the role of social factors in alcohol reward and addiction

susceptibility. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholic Beverages](#)
[*Attribution](#)
[*Emotional Responses](#)
[*Social Acceptance](#)
[*Social Interaction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Dsm-5 reviewed from different angles: Goal attainment, rationality, use of evidence, consequences-part 2: Bipolar disorders, schizophrenia spectrum disorders, anxiety disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorders, trauma- and stressor-related disorders, personality disorders, substance-related and addictive disorders, neurocognitive disorders.

Citation: European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0940-1334;1433-8491 (Aug 26, 2014)

Author(s): Moller, Hans-Jurgen; Bandelow, Borwin; Bauer, Michael; Hampel, Harald; Herpertz, Sabine C; Soyka, Michael; Barnikol, Utako B; Lista, Simone; Severus, Emanuel; Maier, Wolfgang

Abstract: Part 1 of this paper discussed several more general aspects of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) and offered a detailed, paradigmatic analysis of changes made to the chapter on depressive disorders. This second part focusses on several other disorders, including bipolar and schizophrenia spectrum disorders. The respective changes and their possible consequences are discussed under consideration of traditional psychiatric classification, particularly from the perspective of European traditions and on the basis of a PubMed search and review papers. The general conclusion is that even seemingly small changes such as the introduction of the mixed feature specifier can have far-reaching consequences. Contrary to the original plans, DSM-5 has not radically changed to become a primarily dimensional diagnostic system but has preserved the categorical system for most disorders. The ambivalence of the respective decision-making becomes apparent from the last minute decision to change the classification of personality disorders from dimensional back to categorical. The advantages and disadvantages of the different approaches are discussed in this context. In DSM-5, only the chapter on addictive disorders has a somewhat dimensional structure. Also in contrast to the original intentions, DSM-5 has not used a more neurobiological approach to disorders by including biological markers to increase the objectivity of psychiatric diagnoses. Even in the most advanced field in terms of biomarkers, the neurocognitive disorders, the primarily symptom-based, descriptive approach has been preserved and the well-known amyloid-related and other biomarkers are not included. This is because, even after so many years of biomarker research, the results are still not considered to be robust enough to use in clinical practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

12. Familiality of addiction and its developmental mechanisms in girls.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Aug 12, 2014)

Author(s): Kirillova, Galina; Reynolds, Maureen; Kirisci, Levent; Mosovsky, Sherri; Ridenour, Ty; Tarter, Ralph; Vanyukov, Michael

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Drug use disorders (DUD) have been theorized to share sources of risk variation with other consummatory behaviors. We hypothesized that common mechanisms exist for familial risk for DUD, physiological maturation and nutritional status in girls. Whereas body fat content must exceed a threshold to enable adrenarche and gonadarche, nutritional status may also be a behavior risk indicator. Impaired psychological self-regulation associated with DUD risk may manifest in early overeating, which could in turn accelerate reproductive maturation, resulting in a greater likelihood of affiliation with deviant/older peers and drug use. METHOD: The sample consisted of families ascertained through the father who either had (N=95) or did not have (N=130) a DUD, and who had a 10-12 year old daughter and her mother available for study. Correlation, survival and path analyses of three consecutive assessments evaluated the relationships between parental DUD (number of affected parents, NAP), nutritional status (NS, subscapular skinfold measurements and body mass index), sexual maturation (Tanner stage), peer delinquency, and the daughter's lifetime DUD diagnosis. RESULTS: NAP was positively related to the girls' nutritional status. Longitudinal path analysis indicated mediation of the relationship between NAP and peer delinquency by sexual maturation. The relationship between NAP and sexual maturation is mediated by NS. The effect of sexual maturation at age ~11 on the girls' DUD risk is mediated by peer delinquency. CONCLUSION: The data are consistent with mediation of intergenerational transmission of DUD risk in females by elevated nutrition, leading to accelerated maturation, and affiliation with deviant peers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

13. Visual cortex activation to drug cues: A meta-analysis of functional neuroimaging papers in addiction and substance abuse literature.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Aug 10, 2014)

Author(s): Hanlon, Colleen A; Dowdle, Logan T; Naselaris, Thomas; Canterberry, Melanie; Cortese, Bernadette M

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Although the visual cortex does not typically receive much attention in addiction literature, neuroimaging studies often report significant activity in visual areas when drug users are exposed to drug cues. The purpose of this meta-analysis was to investigate the frequency with which occipital cortex activity is observed during drug cue exposure and to determine its spatial distribution. METHODS: A comprehensive literature search was performed of human functional neuroimaging studies of drug cue-reactivity. Fifty-five studies were used to determine the frequency with which clusters of significant visual cortex activity during visual drug cues versus non-drug cues were reported. The spatial distribution of visual cortex activations was determined via activation likelihood estimation (ALE; FDR corrected, $p < 0.01$) in a subset of these studies ($n=24$). RESULTS: Eighty-six percent of studies that reported fMRI results for drug versus neutral visual cues within a substance-dependent group showed significant drug-elicited activity in the visual cortex. ALE revealed clusters in the left secondary visual cortex (BA 19) and clusters in the primary visual cortex (BA 17) that were consistently activated by drug cues. CONCLUSIONS: These data demonstrate that the visual cortex, often overlooked in our discussions of the neural circuitry of addiction, consistently discriminates drug cues from neutral cues in substance dependent populations. While it remains unclear whether drug cue-elicited activation in occipital cortex is related to the rewarding properties of the drug and/or attentional mechanisms, these data support further exploration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

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

14. Substance abuse/dependence treatment: A European perspective.

Citation: Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 35/3(309-320), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jul 2014)
Author(s): Metz, Verena E; Brandt, Laura; Unger, Annemarie; Fischer, Gabriele
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Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; Center for Public Health, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria
Language: English
Abstract: ABSTRACT. During the past decade, substantial progress has been made in the field of addiction medicine in Europe, particularly regarding the development of new treatment interventions, resulting in a wide range of therapeutic options for patients with substance use disorders. However, not all interventions are evidence based. Patients with cannabis and cocaine/amphetamine use disorders and special patient populations especially lack evidence-based treatment recommendations. Many patients undergo treatment that has not been scientifically evaluated for quality and efficacy. Moreover, there are large disparities regarding availability and treatment access across Europe, with the new member states of the European Union (EU) reporting long waiting lists and low treatment coverage. Even in Austria, which ranks among the countries with relatively high treatment coverage and good diversification of treatment in opioid maintenance therapy due to the availability of methadone, buprenorphine, and slow-release oral morphine (SROM), a considerable population of untreated or inadequately treated patients exists. Treatment for substance use disorders in Europe still has scope for improvement in terms of treatment availability and access, which is ideally provided by further development and implementation of evidence-based interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Overview of substance use and treatment from Australia.

Citation: Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 35/3(304-308), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jul 2014)
Author(s): Haber, Paul S; Day, Carolyn A
Correspondence Address: Day, Carolyn A.: Discipline of Addiction Medicine, Central Clinical School, University of Sydney, C39, Sydney, Australia, NSW 2006, carolyn.day@sydney.edu.au
Institution: Drug Health Services, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Camperdown, NSW, Australia; Central Clinical School, University of Sydney, NSW, Australia
Language: English
Abstract: ABSTRACT This paper aims to provide an overview of drug and alcohol issues and their management in Australia. Overall, Australia has good health relative to the United States and other similar nations and generally similar rates of substance use disorders. A whole-of-government strategic approach has been developed for managing drug and

alcohol problems, with a National Drug Strategy that has adopted a pragmatic approach to substance use problems through 3 "pillars"-demand, supply, and harm reduction. This approach has been attributed to Australia's remarkably low human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevalence among people who inject drugs (<2%). Most community primary health care is provided through Australia's universal health care scheme, which provides a rebate for nearly all medical services according to a scheduled fee. Inpatient and outpatient care, including drug and alcohol services, delivered at public hospitals are currently provided with no patient co-payments. The health of Australia's first peoples, Australian Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders, remains challenging primarily due to the transgenerational impacts of dispossession, social and economic disadvantage, and some cultural differences. Although substance use is a key issue for Australian Aboriginals, there are currently insufficient dedicated drug and alcohol services for this group. Notwithstanding this important exception, Australia's health and substance use is favorable relative to other developed nations, offering universal health care and a pragmatic drug and alcohol strategy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Government Policy Making](#)
[Public Health](#)
Source: PsycINFO

16. A Canadian perspective on addiction treatment.

Citation: Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 35/3(298-303), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jul 2014)
Author(s): el-Guebaly, Nady
Correspondence Address: el-Guebaly, Nady: Foothills Hospital, Addiction Centre, 1403 29th Street NW, Calgary, AB, Canada, T2N 2T9, nady.el-guebaly@albertahealthservices.ca
Institution: Addiction Division, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada
Language: English
Abstract: ABSTRACT. This paper presents a synopsis of addiction treatment in Canada, along with some available comparative figures with other North American countries. Within the framework of Canada's Medicare, a largely single-payer system, addiction and psychiatric disorders are insured on par with other medical disorders. Canada's strategy recognizes the four pillars of prevention, treatment, harm reduction, and enforcement. The Canadian Alcohol and Drug Use Monitoring Survey is the yearly main source of data on alcohol and illicit drug use. The main features of the Canadian addiction treatment network are identified as a "top 10" list, outlining early identification and intervention, assessment, and referral; detoxification; ambulatory care/day treatment programs; residential care; hospitals; concurrent disorders networks and regionalization; drug specific strategies; mutual help; behavioral addictions; and training, qualification, and research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Strategies](#)
Source: PsycINFO

17. Addressing addiction across borders: An international perspective on policies, scholarship, and collaboration.

Citation: Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 35/3(290-291), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Gordon, Adam J; Galanter, Marc; Khalsa, Jag H

Correspondence Address: Gordon, Adam J.: Center for Health Equity Research and Promotion, VA Pittsburgh Healthcare System, University Drive C, Building 30, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15240, gordona@medschool.pitt.edu

Institution: University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Medical Consequences Branch, Division of Pharmacotherapies and Medical Consequences of Drug Abuse, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: The challenge of addressing illicit substance use and substance use disorders is not unique to one country. In this issue of the Substance Abuse journal, 5 articles supported by ISAM provide an international perspective on identifying and treating patients with addictions in various countries. The work contained within this special section is also relevant to US policy makers and investigators, particularly due to the ongoing implementation of the US Affordable Care Act and parity laws that seek to expand comprehensive care for patients with unhealthy alcohol and substance use and related substance use disorders. The journal looks forward to advancing international scholarship in addressing addictions throughout the world and disseminating multiple perspectives and approaches to substance use prevention and treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Policy Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Psychological and drug abuse symptoms associated with nonmedical use of opioid analgesics among adolescents.

Citation: Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 35/3(284-289), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Boyd, Carol J; Young, Amy; McCabe, Sean E

Correspondence Address: Boyd, Carol J.: Institute for Research on Women and Gender, University of Michigan, 1136 Lane Hall, 204 S. State Street, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109, caroboyd@med.umich.edu

Institution: School of Nursing, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Institute for Research on Women and Gender, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Institute for Research on Women and Gender, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: ABSTRACT. Background: Approximately 18% of US adolescents engaged in prescription opioid abuse in 2013. However, this estimate may be misleading because it includes both medical misusers and nonmedical users, and there is evidence that these are 2 groups that differ relative to substance abuse and criminal risk. Thus, this study does not combine medical and nonmedical users; rather, it seeks to better understand the characteristics of nonmedical users. Methods: This was a school-based, cross-sectional study that was conducted during 2009-2010 in southeastern Michigan with a sample of 2627 adolescents using a Web-based survey. Three mutually exclusive groups were created based on responses regarding medical and nonmedical use of opioid analgesics. Group 1 had never used an opioid analgesic, Group 2 used an opioid analgesic only as prescribed, and Group 3 nonmedically used an opioid analgesic. In addition, Group 3 was divided into 2 mutually exclusive subgroups (self-treaters and sensation-seekers) based on reasons for nonmedical use. A series of multinomial logistic regressions were conducted to determine if the groups differed on the presence of pain, psychological symptoms (e.g., affective disorder, conduct disorder, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder [ADHD]),

and drug abuse. Results: Sixty-five percent (65.0%) of the sample was white/Caucasian and 29.5% was African American. The average age was 14.8 years (SD = 1.9). Seventy percent (70.4%; n = 1850) reported no lifetime opioid use, 24.5% (n = 644) were medical users, 3.5% (n = 92) were nonmedical users who used for pain relief only, and 1.6% (n = 41) were classified as nonmedical users for reasons other than for pain relief (e.g., to get high). Both medical users and nonmedical users reported more pain and substance abuse symptoms compared with never users. Those nonmedical users who used opioids for sensation-seeking motivations had greater odds of having psychological symptoms. Conclusions: These data support the need to further consider subgroups of nonmedical users of opioid analgesics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychopathology](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. Individuals receiving specialized treatment for drug and alcohol dependence and gambling disorder in Israel-Characteristics and implications for prevalence estimates.

Citation: Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 35/3(268-275), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Lev-Ran, Shaul; Florentin, Iris; Feingold, Daniel; Rehm, Jurgen

Correspondence Address: Lev-Ran, Shaul: Addiction Medicine Services, Department of Psychiatry, Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer, Israel, 52621, shauli.levran@gmail.com

Institution: Addiction Medicine Services, Department of Psychiatry, Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer, Israel; Department of Addiction, Ministry of Welfare and Social Services, Jerusalem, Israel; Addiction Medicine Services, Department of Psychiatry, Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer, Israel; Social and Epidemiologic Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: ABSTRACT. Background: Substance dependence is one of the main factors contributing to morbidity and mortality worldwide. Gambling disorder has recently been included as an addictive disorder in DSM-5 (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th edition) and is associated with substantial psychiatric comorbidity and respective disability. Nevertheless, the vast majority of those suffering from these disorders do not receive treatment. In Israel, prevalence of substance dependence has traditionally been estimated to be lower than those in high-income countries, though prevalence estimates from the recent decade are lacking. Moreover, characteristics of individuals seeking treatment for substance dependence and gambling disorder have not been published. Methods: In this study, the authors analyzed data from the Israel National Addiction Registry, a computerized database that includes sociodemographic characteristics of all individuals treated in specialized public facilities for substance dependence and gambling disorders in the years 2003-2012. Results: The prevalence of treatment utilization for drug and alcohol dependence and gambling disorders were 0.2%, 0.1%, and 0.01%, respectively. These rates generally remained stable throughout the last decade. Individuals seeking treatment for alcohol dependence were in the lower socioeconomic status (SES) cluster, whereas those seeking treatment for drug dependence were in the midrange SES clusters, findings that are generally in concurrence with characteristics of treatment seekers in high-income countries. Conclusions: Prevalence estimates based on reports indicating that approximately 10% of individuals with substance dependence seek treatment suggest rates of alcohol dependence in Israel that are substantially higher those previously published, though still lower than most high-income countries. Nationwide epidemiologic studies exploring current rates of substance dependence and gambling disorder in Israel are urgently needed, and treatment options should be planned and funded accordingly. Potential reasons for these apparent low rates of treatment utilization

for these disorders in Israel should be explored in order to improve services provided for this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Drug Abuse
 *Gambling
 *Health Care Seeking Behavior
 *Treatment
 Epidemiology
Source: PsycINFO

20. Psychometric properties of the Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale (PDS) in alcohol-dependent patients.

Citation: Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 35/3(262-267), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jul 2014)
Author(s): Winters, Laura E; Karow, Anne; Reimer, Jens; Fricke, Susanne; Kuhnigk, Olaf; Schafer, Ingo
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Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center-Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center-Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center-Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center-Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center-Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center-Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany
Language: English
Abstract: ABSTRACT Background: A high prevalence of comorbid posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is found in patients with substance use disorders (SUDs). In the few existing studies, mixed results regarding the psychometric properties of common screening instruments for PTSD have been reported for patients with SUDs. No results are available for the Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale (PDS), an established self-report measure for PTSD. Methods: The authors assessed 105 patients with alcohol dependence according to DSM-IV (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition) (70% male) 2 weeks after their admission to an inpatient detoxification unit. Participants were administered the PDS, the PTSD module of the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV (SCID), as well as measures of depression and anxiety. Patients with other substance use disorders were excluded as were patients reporting no traumatic event. Results: Internal consistencies were good to very good for the total scale (.93) and the subscales of the PDS (.82-.91). In our sample, the PDS had a high specificity (.89) but only moderate sensitivity (.57). Diagnostic agreement with the SCID was 83% (.46). The results of a receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis suggested that a PDS score of 8 was the optimal cutoff to screen for PTSD. The highest diagnostic agreement between PDS and SCID (89%; .60) was achieved using a cutoff score of 24. Conclusions: These findings confirm previous results suggesting that the psychometric properties of self-report measures of PTSD in patients with SUDs might differ from those in the general population. When the PDS is used in recently detoxified patients with alcohol dependence, it seems advisable to modify the cutoff score of this instrument to improve its sensitivity and diagnostic accuracy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Measurement](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Psychometrics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Engagement of pleasant activities in patients with substance use disorders: A correlational study.

Citation: Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 35/3(254-261), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Roozen, Hendrik G; Strietman, Martin; Wiersema, Hans; Meyers, Robert J; Lewinsohn, Peter M; Feij, Jan A; Greeven, Peter G. J; Vingerhoets, Ad J. J. M; van den Brink, Wim

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Institution: Department of Tranzo, Tilburg University, Tilburg, Netherlands; Geestelijke Gezondheidszorg Westelijk Noord-Brabant, Roosendaal, Netherlands; Dienst Justitiele Inrichtingen, Ministerie van Veiligheid en Justitie, Tilburg, Netherlands; Department of Psychology/Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse, and Addictions (CASAA), University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, US; Oregon Research Institute, Eugene, OR, US; Department of Social and Organizational Psychology, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Novadic-Kentron Research & Development,, Vught, Netherlands; Department of Medical and Clinical Psychology, Tilburg University, Tilburg, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: ABSTRACTBackground: There is a growing awareness that the treatment of patients with substance use disorders (SUDs) should target increasing patients' involvement in alternative pleasant reinforcers that compete with the reinforcing effects of substance use. The present cross-sectional study sought to identify factors that promote or impede engaging in pleasant activities. Methods: Patients with SUDs (N = 265) were assessed at treatment entry on sociodemographic characteristics, primary type of substance (ie, alcohol or illicit drugs), addiction severity, craving, personality factors, and psychiatric distress. Results: Regression analyses identified dissimilar predictor sets underlying frequency, enjoyability, and cross-product ratings, highlighting the multifaceted behavioral nature of activity engagement. Personality measures showed the strongest associations with patients' activity engagement, with extraversion as the key predictor. Conclusions: The present findings emphasize the complexity of patients' involvement in pleasant non-substance-related activities and further investigation is necessary to gain more insight into the underlying mechanisms of activity engagement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Involvement](#)
[*Participation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Neuropsychological functioning among chronic khat users in Jazan region, Saudi Arabia.

Citation: Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 35/3(235-244), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Ismail, Ahmed A; El Sanosy, Rashad M; Rohlman, Diane S; El-Setouhy, Maged

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Language: English

Abstract: ABSTRACT Background: Khat chewing effects in the central nervous system are attributed to cathinone and cathine, which are structurally related to amphetamine. However, studies on neuropsychological problems arising from khat use in humans are not extensive and have only included observational and single-case studies. The aims of this study were to (1) to examine neuropsychological functions among khat chewers, and (2) to determine factors affecting neuropsychological outcomes among khat chewers. Methods: A sample of 70 adult male khat chewers and a control group of 72 nonchewers were recruited from the Jazan region in southwest Saudi Arabia. A questionnaire examining socioeconomic background, medical and occupational history, education, and khat chewing behaviors was administered. Neuropsychological performance was assessed using computerized tests from the Behavioral Assessment and Research System (BARS) that assessed learning, episodic and working memory, motor speed/coordination, attention/information processing speed, sustained attention, set-shifting/response inhibition, and perceptual functions; noncomputerized tests, Trail Making A and B, Block Design, and Benton Visual Retention tests were also administered. Results: Khat chewers performed significantly worse on 3 out of 14 neuropsychological subtests compared with the control group, representing learning, motor speed/coordination, and set-shifting/response inhibition functions. Age and educational level were identified as predictors of neuropsychological outcomes of khat chewers. Conclusions: The chronic chewing of khat leaves is associated with deficits in some neuropsychological functions, which may affect the mental and neurological health of communities in which khat chewing is a common habit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Neuropsychology](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Trends in substance abuse and infectious disease over 20 years in a large methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) clinic in Israel.

Citation: Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 35/3(226-229), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Peles, Einat; Schreiber, Shaul; Adelson, Miriam

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Language: English

Abstract: ABSTRACT Background: The objective was to study substance abuse, infectious disease, and patient outcomes (retention and substance abuse abstinence) over 2 decades in a large methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) facility within a tertiary-referral medical center. Methods: Prevalence of substance abuse was determined monthly between 1993 (35 patients) and 2013 (350 patients) based on observed random urine tests. On entry, patients were tested for hepatitis C and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antibodies. One-year retention and substance abuse abstinence were calculated. Results: At admission, mean age and rate of cocaine and benzodiazepines abuse increased over the

years, with no change in the prevalence of hepatitis C (50%) and HIV (<10%). Retention rate increased (P = .008) (range: 42.9%-92.4%; overall: 76.2%) and opiate abstinence also increased (P = .006) (range: 49.1%-85.7%; overall: 68.1%), reflecting outcome improvement over the years. Conclusions: Outcome improvement could be attributed to the staff's growing experience and improvements in treatment but also to changes in patient characteristics over the past 2 decades. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Infectious Disorders](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Trends](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. Confronting inadvertent stigma and pejorative language in addiction scholarship: A recognition and response.

Citation: Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 35/3(217-221), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Broyles, Lauren M; Binswanger, Ingrid A; Jenkins, Jennifer A; Finnell, Deborah S; Faseru, Babalola; Cavaola, Alan; Pugatch, Marianne; Gordon, Adam J

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Institution: Center for Health Equity Research and Promotion, VA Pittsburgh Healthcare System, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Division of General Internal Medicine and Division of Substance Dependence, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, CO, US; Center for Health Equity Research and Promotion, VA Pittsburgh Healthcare System, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Acute and Chronic Care Department, The Johns Hopkins University School of Nursing, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, KS, US; Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ, US; 12Center for Substance Abuse Research, Boston Children's Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Center for Health Equity Research and Promotion, VA Pittsburgh Healthcare System, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: ABSTRACT. Appropriate use of language in the field of addiction is important. Inappropriate use of language can negatively impact the way society perceives substance use and the people who are affected by it. Language frames what the public thinks about substance use and recovery, and it can also affect how individuals think about themselves and their own ability to change. But most importantly, language intentionally and unintentionally propagates stigma: the mark of dishonor, disgrace, and difference that depersonalizes people, depriving them of individual or personal qualities and personal identity. Stigma is harmful, distressing, and marginalizing to the individuals, groups, and populations who bear it. For these reasons, the Editorial Team of Substance Abuse seeks to formally operationalize respect for personhood in our mission, our public relations, and our instructions to authors. We ask authors, reviewers, and readers to carefully and intentionally consider the language used to describe alcohol and other drug use and disorders, the individuals affected by these conditions, and their related behaviors, comorbidities, treatment, and recovery in our publication. Specifically, we make an appeal for the use of language that (1) respects the worth and dignity of all persons ("people-first language"); (2) focuses on the medical nature of substance use disorders and treatment; (3) promotes the recovery process; and (4) avoids perpetuating negative stereotypes and biases through the use of slang and idioms. In this paper, we provide a brief overview of each of the above principles, along with examples, as well as some of the nuances and tensions that inherently arise as we give greater attention to the issue of

how we talk and write about substance use and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Language](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. Association between physical activity and substance use behaviors among high school students participating in the 2009 Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

Citation: Psychological Reports, June 2014, vol./is. 114/3(675-685), 0033-2941;1558-691X (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Dunn, Michael S

Correspondence Address: Dunn, Michael S., P.O. Box 261954, Conway, SC, US, 29528, mdunn@coastal.edu

Institution: Department of Health Sciences, Coastal Carolina University, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined the relationship between physical activity, physical education class, and sports participation on the substance use practices of adolescents. Data was derived from the 2009 Youth Risk Behavior Survey study of adolescent behaviors. The results of this study indicated that recreational physical activity, attending PE class, and participating in sports were independent protective factors for many cigarette use behaviors but not for smokeless tobacco use. Additionally, recreational physical activity and sports participation appears to be a protective factor for marijuana use among females but not males. On the other hand, recreational physical activity and sports participation appears to be a risk factor for alcohol use behaviors among males. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Psychological Reports; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Athletic Participation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Physical Activity](#)
[*Protective Factors](#)
[*Sports](#)
[Physical Education](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Social norms in the development of adolescent substance use: A longitudinal analysis of the International Youth Development Study.

Citation: Journal of Youth and Adolescence, September 2014, vol./is. 43/9(1486-1497), 0047-2891;1573-6601 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Eisenberg, Marla E; Toumbourou, John W; Catalano, Richard F; Hemphill, Sheryl A

Correspondence Address: Eisenberg, Marla E.: Division of General Pediatrics and Adolescent Health, Department of Pediatrics, University of Minnesota, 717 Delaware St. SE, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55414, eisen012@umn.edu

Institution: Division of General Pediatrics and Adolescent Health, Department of Pediatrics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Centre for Mental Health and Wellbeing Research, School of Psychology, Deakin University, Geelong, Australia; Social

Development Research Group, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; School of Psychology, Australian Catholic University, Melbourne, Australia

Language:

English

Abstract:

Identifying specific aspects of peer social norms that influence adolescent substance use may assist international prevention efforts. This study examines two aggregated measures of social norms in the school setting and their predictive association with substance (alcohol, tobacco and marijuana) use 2 years later in a large cross-national population-based cohort of adolescents. The primary hypothesis is that in Grade 7 both "injunctive" school norms (where students associate substance use with "coolness") and "descriptive" norms (where student substance use is common) will predict Grade 9 substance use. Data come from the International Youth Development Study, including 2,248 students (51.2 % female) in the US and Australia attending 121 schools in Grade 7. Independent variables included injunctive norms (aggregating measures of school-wide coolness ratings of each substance use) and descriptive norms (aggregating the prevalence of school substance use) in Grade 7. Dependent variables included binge drinking and current use of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana in Grade 9. Associations between each type of school-wide social norm and substance use behaviors in Grade 9 were tested using multilevel logistic regression, adjusting for covariates. In unadjusted models, both injunctive and descriptive norms each significantly predicted subsequent substance use. In fully adjusted models, injunctive norms were no longer significantly associated with Grade 9 use, but descriptive norms remained significantly associated with tobacco and marijuana use in the expected direction. The findings identify descriptive social norms in the school context as a particularly important area to address in adolescent substance use prevention efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Adolescent Development
*Alcohol Drinking Patterns
*Drug Usage
*Social Norms
Marijuana Usage
School Environment
Tobacco Smoking

Source:

PsycINFO

27. Evaluation of cognitive characteristics of patients developing manifestations of Parkinsonism secondary to long-term ephedrone use.

Citation:

European Neurology, April 2014, vol./is. 71/3-4(208-212), 0014-3022;1421-9913 (Apr 2014)

Author(s):

Koksal, Ayhan; Keskinilic, Cahit; Sozmen, Mehmet Vedat; Dirican, Ayten Ceyhan; Aysal, Fikret; Altunkaynak, Yavuz; Baybas, Sevim

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Institution:

Department of Neurology, Research and Training Hospital for Neurologic and Psychiatric Diseases, Istanbul, Turkey; Department of Neuropsychiatry, Bakirkoy Research and Training Hospital for Neurologic and Psychiatric Diseases, Istanbul, Turkey; Department of Neurology, Research and Training Hospital for Neurologic and Psychiatric Diseases, Istanbul, Turkey; Department of Neurology, Research and Training Hospital for Neurologic and Psychiatric Diseases, Istanbul, Turkey; Department of Neurology, Research and Training Hospital for Neurologic and Psychiatric Diseases, Istanbul, Turkey; Department of Neurology, Research and Training Hospital for Neurologic and Psychiatric Diseases, Istanbul, Turkey; Department of Neurology, Research and Training Hospital for Neurologic and Psychiatric Diseases, Istanbul, Turkey; Department of Neurology, Research and Training Hospital for Neurologic and Psychiatric Diseases, Istanbul, Turkey

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: In this study, cognitive functions of 9 patients developing parkinsonism due to chronic manganese intoxication by intravenous methcathinone solution were investigated using detailed neuropsychometric tests. Method: Attention deficit, verbal and nonverbal memory, visuospatial function, constructive ability, language, and executive (frontal) functions of 9 patients who were admitted to our clinic with manifestations of chronic manganese intoxication and 9 control subjects were assessed using neuropsychometric tests. Two years later, detailed repeat neuropsychometric tests were performed in the patient group. The results were evaluated using the 2 test, Fisher's exact probability test, Student's t test and the Mann-Whitney U test. Results: While there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups in language functions, visuospatial functions and constructive ability, a statistically significant difference was noted between both groups regarding attention ($p = 0.032$), calculation ($p = 0.004$), recall and recognition domains of verbal memory, nonverbal memory ($p = 0.021$) and some domains of frontal functions (Stroop-5 and spontaneous recovery) ($p = 0.022$ and 0.012). Repeat neuropsychometric test results of the patients were not statistically significant 2 years later. Conclusion: It has been observed that cognitive dysfunction seen in parkinsonism secondary to chronic manganese intoxication may be long-lasting and may not recover as observed in motor dysfunction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Neuropsychological Assessment](#)
[*Parkinsonism](#)
[*Toxic Disorders](#)
[*Chemical Exposure](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. Associations between gambling, substance misuse and recidivism among Canadian offenders: A multifaceted exploration of poor impulse control traits and behaviours.

Citation: International Gambling Studies, May 2014, vol./is. 14/2(279-300), 1445-9795;1479-4276 (May 2014)

Author(s): Lloyd, Caleb D; Chadwick, Nick; Serin, Ralph C

Correspondence Address: Lloyd, Caleb D., caleb_lloyd@carleton.ca

Institution: Department of Psychology, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON, Canada; Department of Psychology, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON, Canada; Department of Psychology, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Moderate correlations among gambling, substance use and crime suggest these three behaviours may each be indicators of a single underlying problem trait, such as poor impulse control. We tested whether self-reported traits prospectively predicted future criminal recidivism, when accounting for incarcerated adult offenders' past criminal behaviour, substance use and gambling behaviour. We took a multi-construct approach to measuring components of impulse control, utilizing three questionnaires that assess sensation seeking, poor premeditation, and reward sensitivity. Male participants incarcerated in two federal institutions were invited to complete self-report booklets; participation was self-selected and fully voluntary. Results indicated moderate correlations between measures of trait impulse control, self-reported drug use, and official criminal history ($N = 140$). Gambling problems prospectively predicted post-release criminal recidivism ($n = 83$), even when accounting for past criminal behaviour, impulse control traits and substance misuse. Although they represent a small percentage of this sample, results suggest offenders with high gambling problems represent a particularly at-risk group for future crime, who were more than four times likely to reoffend compared to offenders without problem gambling. These results suggest there may be mutual impact

of problem behaviours on life outcomes above the contribution of poor impulse control. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Gambling](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Recidivism](#)
[*Self Control](#)
[Crime](#)
[Criminals](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Aboriginal card gamblers and non-card gamblers: Do they differ?

Citation: International Gambling Studies, May 2014, vol./is. 14/2(228-250), 1445-9795;1479-4276 (May 2014)

Author(s): Hing, Nerilee; Breen, Helen; Gordon, Ashley; Russell, Alex

Correspondence Address: Hing, Nerilee, nerilee.hing@scu.edu.au

Institution: Centre for Gambling Education and Research, School of Tourism and Hospitality Management, Southern Cross University, Lismore, NSW, Australia; Centre for Gambling Education and Research, School of Tourism and Hospitality Management, Southern Cross University, Lismore, NSW, Australia; Centre for Gambling Education and Research, School of Tourism and Hospitality Management, Southern Cross University, Lismore, NSW, Australia; Centre for Gambling Education and Research, School of Tourism and Hospitality Management, Southern Cross University, Lismore, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Many Indigenous populations engage in traditional gambling games, but little is known about their contemporary usage or the characteristics of people who participate. This paper presents the first quantitative study of traditional Indigenous Australian card gambling. The aim of this research was to compare Indigenous Australian card gamblers with non-card gamblers in terms of socio-demographic characteristics, gambling behaviour and motivations, gambling cognitions, gambling consequences, substance use while gambling and problem gambling severity. A gambling survey was conducted at Indigenous festivals, in several communities and online. Within a sample of 1001 gamblers, 414 people had gambled on traditional card games in the previous 12 months. Many card gamblers commenced gambling while young, were highly involved in both cards and commercial gambling and gambled because most of their family and friends also gamble. An important difference revealed here is that card gamblers gamble on more forms of commercial gambling than non-card gamblers. Gambling appears as a deep-seated habit in some participants' lives and although the proportion classified as problem gamblers is high in this sample the card gamblers held more realistic cognitions about chances of winning than did the non-card gamblers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Gambling](#)
[*Indigenous Populations](#)
[Cognitions](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Games](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Pathological Gambling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Understanding the relationship between pathological gambling and gambling-related cognition scores: The role of alcohol use disorder and delusion proneness.

- Citation:** International Gambling Studies, May 2014, vol./is. 14/2(183-195), 1445-9795;1479-4276 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Abdollahnejad, Reza; Delfabbro, Paul; Denson, Linley
- Correspondence Address:** Abdollahnejad, Reza, reza.abdollahnejad@adelaide.edu.au
- Institution:** School of Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia; School of Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia; School of Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** There is considerable evidence for an association between pathological gambling and scores on validated psychometric measures of erroneous gambling-related cognitions. However, a potential problem with this literature is that samples of pathological gamblers score higher on indicators of co-morbidity (e.g. substance misuse) that are also associated with poorer decision-making and reasoning abilities. We aimed to examine the relationship between pathological gambling and gambling-related erroneous beliefs after controlling for alcohol misuse. A sample of 140 regular gamblers completed a detailed psychological assessment including measures of pathological gambling (NORC DSM-IV Screen Self-Administered), delusion proneness (the Peters et al. Delusions Inventory), alcohol use (the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test) and gambling beliefs (Gambling-Related Cognitions Scale). Pathological gamblers scored higher than other regular gamblers on all these measures. Although alcohol use disorder was not directly related to delusion proneness, a combination of higher alcohol use disorder and delusion proneness was associated with higher gambling-related cognition scores. Our findings confirm previous evidence supporting an association between pathological gambling and greater endorsement of erroneous gambling-related cognitions. Alcohol misuse and delusion proneness may be factors that strengthen this association. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitions](#)
[*Delusions](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Attitudes](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

31. Understanding addiction medicine.

- Citation:** Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, April 2014, vol./is. 58/1(85-87), 0090-1482 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Sharma, Manoj
- Institution:** University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, The Therapist's Guide to Addiction Medicine. A Handbook for Addiction Counselors and Therapists by B. Solof (see record 2013-34437-000). The writing of this book is very succinct and provides therapists and counselors essential tools to facilitate recovery in their patients from addiction. The book is organized into fifteen chapters and has three appendices and a list of resources at the end of the book. This book can be used in the semester system where the student may read one chapter per week. The book starts with a preface, acknowledgements and an introduction. The book is useful for counselors and professionals dealing with addiction. It can also be of use to graduate students in counseling. The easy to read and practical language of the book makes it even

useful for those suffering from an addiction problem as they may get insight into their problem and treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[Counseling](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Therapists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *EBSCOhost* in *Journal of Alcohol & Drug Education*

32. Power and addiction.

Citation: Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, April 2014, vol./is. 58/1(82-84), 0090-1482 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Sharma, Manoj

Institution: University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Power, Powerlessness and Addiction by Jim Orford (see record 2013-19410-000). The book brings in the concepts of power and powerlessness to addiction which is a unique contribution. The book is organized into seven chapters and is well referenced and indexed to help in location of the topics discussed within the chapters. On the whole, the book provides a unique perspective relating to power and addiction. This book is recommended to researchers who may be interested in the construct of power as it relates to addiction. This book would also be of interest to policy makers who would look at the relationship between power and addiction from fresh eyes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Interpersonal Control](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *EBSCOhost* in *Journal of Alcohol & Drug Education*

33. Effect of Red Bull on addictive behaviour, motor activity, and instrumental conditioning in male rats.

Original Title: Efecto de Red Bull sobre la conducta adictiva, la actividad motora y un condicionamiento instrumental en ratas machos.

Citation: Revista Intercontinental de Psicología y Educación, January 2014, vol./is. 16/1(59-78), 1665-756X (Jan-Jun 2014)

Author(s): Morales, Carlos Enrique Guzman; Padilla-Rivera, Myriam; de Alba, Melisa Cruz; Aguilar-Alonso, Francisco Antonio; Montanez, Maritza Garcia

Correspondence Address: Montanez, Maritza Garcia, mgarciam@uic.edu.mx

Institution: Laboratorio de Neurociencias, Universidad Intercontinental, Mexico; Laboratorio de Neurociencias, Universidad Intercontinental, Mexico

Language: Spanish

Abstract: In humans, the energy drinks have generated controversy as to whether its effects are beneficial or harmful to the health of those who consume them. The objectives of this study were measured in male rats: 1) its possible addictive effect, 2) its effect on motor activity and 3) its effect on operant conditioning. It turned out that if it is addictive, does not significantly alter motor activity and significantly alters learning in a T maze and generate an immobility behavior in the maze and hyperexcitability in general. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Motor Performance](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Dietary Supplements](#)
[Operant Conditioning](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Priming effect of antismoking PSAs on smoking behaviour: A pilot study.

Citation: Tobacco Control: An International Journal, July 2014, vol./is. 23/4(285-290), 0964-4563 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Harris, Jennifer L.; Pierce, Melissa; Bargh, John A

Correspondence Address: Harris, Jennifer L.: Department of Psychology, Rudd Center for Food Policy and Obesity, Yale University, PO Box 208369, New Haven, CT, US, 06520-8369, Jennifer.harris@yale.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, Rudd Center for Food Policy and Obesity, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychology, Purchase College, State University of New York, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychology, Rudd Center for Food Policy and Obesity, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Social marketing is commonly proposed to counteract advertising and other messages that promote unhealthy products. However, public service campaigns can also 'boomerang' or ironically increase the unhealthy behaviours they are designed to discourage. The present study examined whether antismoking public service announcements (PSAs) could increase smoking behaviour immediately following exposure. Methods: In an experimental study, 56 smokers were randomly assigned to watch a short television segment with a commercial break that included either (1) a Philip Morris 'QuitAssist' PSA; (2) a Legacy 'truth' antismoking PSA; or (3) a control PSA. Smoking behaviour was assessed during a short break immediately following television viewing. Results: Participants who saw the Philip Morris antismoking PSA were significantly more likely to smoke during a break (42%) compared with participants in the control condition (11%), and participants in the 'truth' condition were marginally more likely to smoke (33%). These differences could not be explained by factors such as mood or level of addiction, and effects occurred outside of participants' conscious awareness. Conclusions: These findings provide preliminary evidence that antismoking campaigns could ironically increase immediate smoking behaviours among smokers. The long-term benefits of proven public health campaigns, including 'truth,' are likely to outweigh any short-term boomerang effects. However, industry-sponsored messages in which companies have an economic incentive to increase consumption behaviours should be treated with scepticism and evaluated independently. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Advertising](#)
[*Public Service Announcements](#)
[*Social Marketing](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Exposure](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Tobacco control*

35. The analysis of the polymorphic variations of the dopamine gen transporter (DAT1) and the serotonin transporter (5-HTTLPR) in patients with Alcohol Dependence Syndrome with inclusion of the phenotypic feature of sweet liking preference.

Original Title: Analiza polimorficznych wariantow genu transportera dopaminy DAT1 i transportera serotoniny 5-HTTLPR u pacjentow z zespolem zaleznosci alkoholowej z uwzglednieniem fenotypowej cechy preferencji smaku slodkiego.

Citation: Psychiatria Polska, 2014, vol./is. 48/1(89-103), 0033-2674 (2014)

Author(s): Jasiewicz, Andrzej; Grzywacz, Anna; Jablonski, Marcin; Bienkowski, Przemyslaw; Samochowiec, Agnieszka; Samochowiec, Jerzy

Correspondence Address: Samochowiec, Jerzy: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM, ul. Broniewskiego 26, Szczecin, Poland, 71-460

Institution: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecin, Poland; Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecin, Poland; Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecin, Poland; Zaklad Farmakologii i Fizjologii, Układu Nerwowego IPIŃ w Warszawie, Warszawie, Poland; Instytut Psychologii, Zaklad Psychologii Klinicznej i Psychoprofilaktyki, Uniwersytetu Szczecinskiego, Poland; Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecin, Poland

Language: Polish

Abstract: Objectives: The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between sweet-liking phenotype and the variation of the gene sequence of the dopaminergic and serotonergic system. Methods: The study recruited 100 probands. The participants were interviewed for addiction (SSAGA-Semi Structured Assessment for the Genetics of Alcoholism) and assessed with the questionnaires: MMSE, Beck Depression Inventory and Hamilton Anxiety, Snaith-Hamilton Pleasure Scale. The taste was analyzed with tests to assess sensitivity to sweet taste and also smell tests were performed. Patients preferring the highest glucose volumes were called sweet likers. Statistical analyses were performed (SPSS-Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). Results: Links between sweet liking phenotype and polymorphic variant of DAT1 gene were determined. The presence of DAT1 9/10 genotype increased three fold time sweet liking phenotype ($p = 0.015$, odds ratio-3.00), the presence of DAT1 10/10 decreased two fold time the chance being sweet liker ($p = 0.051$, odds ratio-0.43). Genotype 10/10 was significantly more common among sweet dislikers 10/10 (68.18% vs 47.92%) i 9/9 (6.82% vs 2.08%). Conclusions: A genetically significant association between the presence of 9/10 DAT1 VNTR genotype and a sweet-liking phenotype in probands was determined. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Serotonin](#)
[Genes](#)
[Polymorphism](#)
[Neurotransmitter Transporters](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Factors connected with efficacy of single ketamine infusion in bipolar depression.

Original Title: Czynniki skuteczności jednorazowego wlewu ketaminy w depresji w przebiegu choroby afektywnej dwubiegunowej.

Citation: Psychiatria Polska, 2014, vol./is. 48/1(35-47), 0033-2674 (2014)

Author(s): Permoda-Osip, Agnieszka; Skibinska, Maria; Bartkowska-Sniatkowska, Alicja; Kliwicki, Sebastian; Chlopocka-Wozniak, Maria; Rybakowski, Janusz K

Correspondence Address: Permoda-Osip, Agnieszka: Klinika Psychiatrii Doroslych, Uniwersytetu Medycznego w Poznaniu, ul. Szpitalna 27/33, Poznan, Poland, 60-572

Institution: Klinika Psychiatrii Doroslych, UM w Poznaniu, Poznaniu, Poland; Klinika Psychiatrii Doroslych, UM w Poznaniu, Poznaniu, Poland; Klinika Anestezjologii i Intensywnej Terapii Pediatrycznej, UM w Poznaniu, Poznaniu, Poland; Klinika Psychiatrii Doroslych, UM w Poznaniu, Poznaniu, Poland; Klinika Psychiatrii Doroslych, UM w Poznaniu, Poznaniu, Poland; Klinika Psychiatrii Doroslych, UM w Poznaniu, Poznaniu, Poland

Language: Polish

Abstract: Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of single ketamine infusion and clinical and biochemical factors connected with such efficacy, in patients with bipolar depression, which had not improved on antidepressant treatment. Methods: The study included 42 patients (32 women, 10 men), aged 22-67 years, with bipolar depression. They received >1 mood-stabilizing medications of first and/or second generation. After discontinuation of antidepressants (>7 days), intravenous infusion of ketamine (0.5mg/kg body weight) was performed. The assessment of depression by the 17-item Hamilton Depression Rating Scale was made before, and after 1, 3, 7 and 14 days following administration of ketamine. The assumed criterion for clinical improvement was the reduction of >50% score on the Hamilton scale after 7 days. In a subgroup of 20 patients, prior to administration of ketamine, serum concentrations of homocysteine, vitamin B12, folic acid, neurotrophins and inflammatory proteins were measured. Results: In the whole group, the severity of depression on the Hamilton scale decreased significantly 24 hours after administration of ketamine from 22.6 + 5.1 to 15.6 + 7.4 points. After 7 days it was 13 + 7 and after 14 days-11.8 + 7.8 points. Patients showing clinical improvement (n = 22) had significantly higher frequency of alcohol addiction and family history of alcoholism. Biochemical tests in the subset of 20 patients demonstrated that those with clinical improvement (n = 10) had higher serum concentrations of vitamin B12 and receptor-1 Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor before administration of ketamine. Ketamine infusion was well tolerated. Conclusions: The results confirm a rapid antidepressant effect of ketamine infusion maintaining for 2 weeks, in a considerable proportion of patients with bipolar depression, and good clinical tolerance of such procedure. Also, some clinical and biochemical factors associated with ketamine efficacy were shown. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Ketamine](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Cysteine](#)
[Neurotrophic Factor](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Do parent-adolescent discrepancies in family functioning increase the risk of Hispanic adolescent HIV risk behaviors?

Citation: Family Process, June 2014, vol./is. 53/2(348-363), 0014-7370;1545-5300 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Cordova, David; Huang, Shi; Lally, Meghan; Estrada, Yannique; Prado, Guillermo

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Institution: School of Social Work, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Public Health Sciences, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL, US; Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, US; Public Health Sciences, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL, US; Public Health Sciences, University of Miami, Miami, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: In the family-based prevention science literature, family functioning, defined as positive parenting, parental involvement, family cohesion, family communication, parental monitoring of peers, and parent-adolescent communication, has been shown to ameliorate HIV risk behaviors in Hispanic youth. However, the majority of studies have relied solely on parent or adolescent reports and we know very little about parent-adolescent family functioning discrepancies. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to examine whether and to what extent parent-adolescent discrepancies in family functioning increased the risk of HIV risk behaviors, including substance use and sexual risk behaviors, and whether these associations vary as a function of acculturation and youth gender. A total of 746 Hispanic 8th grade youth and their primary caregivers were included in the study. Structural equation modeling findings indicate that parent-adolescent family functioning discrepancies are associated with an increased risk of Hispanic adolescent HIV risk behaviors, including lifetime and past 90-day alcohol and illicit drug use, and early sex initiation. In addition, study findings indicate that results vary by acculturation and youth gender. Findings are discussed in the context of existing family-based research and practice in preventing and reducing HIV risk behaviors among Hispanic youth and their families. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: FPI, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Family Relations](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
["*Latinos/Latinas"](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)
[Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. Association of dopamine receptor D2 TaqI A polymorphism and cannabis use disorder in Lagos, Nigeria.

Citation: PsyCh Journal, June 2014, vol./is. 3/2(93-100), 2046-0252;2046-0260 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Adedeji, Olasore H; Akinniyi, Osuntoki A; Abiola, Magbagbeola O; Abayomi, Ojo M

Correspondence Address: Adedeji, Olasore H.: Department of Biochemistry, College of Medicine of the University of Lagos, Idi Arabs, Nigeria, PMB 12003, Lagos 2341, holashore@unilag.edu.ng

Institution: University of Lagos, Department of Biochemistry, Lagos, Nigeria; University of Lagos, Department of Biochemistry, Lagos, Nigeria; University of Lagos, Department of Biochemistry, Lagos, Nigeria; Federal Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Yaba Lagos, Nigeria

Language: English

Abstract: Abstract TaqI A polymorphism (rs1800497) has been linked to many substance use disorders but there is a shortage of data on cannabis use disorder. Nigeria has a huge burden of cannabis use disorder, prompting our investigation of the relation between cannabis use disorder and the TaqI A polymorphism among males in Lagos, Nigeria. We recruited 106 males with cannabis use disorder based on International Classification of Diseases, version 10 (ICD-10) and 98 cannabis-naïve males for the study. Cannabis use disorder was assessed using the Severity of Dependence Scale (SDS) and Cannabis Use Disorder Identification Test (CUDIT). Genotyping was done using the Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP). The frequency of the A1 allele was higher among the cannabis users (57.8%) compared with the nonusers (42.2%). The genotype distribution was found to be in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium in both populations. The homozygous A1 genotype alone contributed 11.8% to the variance in the SDS scores. However, both A1/A1 and A1/A2 genotypes contributed to the variance in the CUDIT scores (10.2% and 5.1%, respectively). In conclusion, the distribution of the A1 allele among the general population in this study correlates with the previously reported findings in a southwestern Nigerian population. We also found that carrying an A1 allele

appears to be a significant predictor of cannabis use disorder. The result suggests that carrying just a single allele of the A1 is enough to predict cannabis abuse, as shown by the allele association with CUDIT scores. However, double A1 alleles seem to be necessary for the prediction of dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences and Wiley Publishing Asia Pty Ltd; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[*Alleles](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. Disrupting the downward spiral of chronic pain and opioid addiction with mindfulness-oriented recovery enhancement: A review of clinical outcomes and neurocognitive targets.

Citation: Journal of Pain & Palliative Care Pharmacotherapy, June 2014, vol./is. 28/2(122-129), 1536-0288;1536-0539 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Garland, Eric L

Correspondence Address: Garland, Eric L.: College of Social Work, 395 South 1500 East #111, Salt Lake City, UT, US, 84112, eric.garland@socwk.utah.edu

Institution: College of Social Work, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Prescription opioid misuse and addiction among chronic pain patients are problems of growing medical and social significance. Chronic pain patients often require intervention to improve their well-being and functioning, and yet, the most commonly available form of pharmacotherapy for chronic pain is centered on opioid analgesics-drugs that have high abuse liability. Consequently, health care and legal systems are often stymied in their attempts to intervene with individuals who suffer from both pain and addiction. As such, novel, nonpharmacologic interventions are needed to complement pharmacotherapy and interrupt the cycle of behavioral escalation. The purpose of this paper is to describe how the downward spiral of chronic pain and prescription opioid misuse may be targeted by one such intervention, Mindfulness-Oriented Recovery Enhancement (MORE), a new behavioral treatment that integrates elements from mindfulness training, cognitive-behavioral therapy, and positive psychology. The clinical outcomes and neurocognitive mechanisms of this intervention are reviewed with respect to their effects on the risk chain linking chronic pain and prescription opioid misuse. Future directions for clinical and pharmacologic research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Journal of Pain and Palliative Care Pharmacotherapy](#)

40. Effects of the above the influence brand on adolescent drug use prevention normative beliefs.

- Citation:** Journal of Health Communication, June 2014, vol./is. 19/6(721-737), 1081-0730;1087-0415 (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Evans, W. Douglas; Holtz, Kristen; White, Tanya; Snider, Jeremy
- Correspondence Address:** Evans, W. Douglas: School of Public Health and Health Services, The George Washington University, 2175 K Street NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC, US, 20037, wdevans@gwu.edu
- Institution:** School of Public Health and Health Services, The George Washington University, Washington, DC, US; School of Public Health and Health Services, The George Washington University, Washington, DC, US; School of Public Health and Health Services, The George Washington University, Washington, DC, US; School of Public Health and Health Services, The George Washington University, Washington, DC, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Health brands are based on the relations between individuals and health behaviors and lifestyles. Brands can be measured by the brand equity construct validated in previous studies. The National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign brands alternative, non-drug use behaviors as a behavior change strategy. This study goes beyond previous campaign evaluations, which did not include specific brand equity measurements. Using data from a nationally representative media tracking, this study examined the relation between antidrug campaign brand equity and adoption of targeted attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. Data were gathered before the relaunch of the campaign, and follow-up data collected 3 months later. On the basis of factor analysis, the authors developed a higher order antidrug brand equity factor and regressed campaign outcomes on that factor in multivariable models. The authors observed significant effects of higher brand equity on higher levels of targeted antidrug attitudes and normative beliefs at follow-up. The authors also observed some counterintuitive relations (i.e., less positive attitudes at follow-up). They interpreted these results in light of the changing messages and campaign strategy. The authors conclude that antidrug brand equity is an important construct for understanding campaign effectiveness. The present campaign shows signs of changing targeted antidrug attitudes and beliefs among youth with brand equity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Brand Names](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

41. Genetic association of the tachykinin receptor 1 TACR1 gene in bipolar disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and the alcohol dependence syndrome.

- Citation:** American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, June 2014, vol./is. 165/4(373-380), 1552-4841;1552-485X (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Sharp, Sally I; McQuillin, Andrew; Marks, Michael; Hunt, Stephen P; Stanford, S. Clare; Lydall, Greg J; Morgan, Marsha Y; Asherson, Philip; Curtis, David; Gurling, Hugh M. D
- Correspondence Address:** McQuillin, Andrew: University College London, Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, Rockefeller Building, 21 University Street, London, United Kingdom, WC1E 6JJ, a.mcquillin@ucl.ac.uk
- Institution:** Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, University College London, London, United Kingdom; UCL Institute for Liver &

Digestive Health, Royal Free Campus, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Research Department of Neuroscience, Physiology and Pharmacology, Faculty of Life Sciences, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Research Department of Neuroscience, Physiology and Pharmacology, Faculty of Life Sciences, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, University College London, London, United Kingdom; UCL Institute for Liver & Digestive Health, Royal Free Campus, University College London, London, United Kingdom; ADHD Genetics Group, MRC Social Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, University College London, London, United Kingdom

Language:

English

Abstract:

Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the tachykinin receptor 1 gene (TACR1) are nominally associated with bipolar affective disorder (BPAD) in a genome-wide association study and in several case-control samples of BPAD, alcohol dependence syndrome (ADS) and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Eighteen TACR1 SNPs were associated with BPAD in a sample (506 subjects) from University College London (UCL1), the most significant being rs3771829, previously associated with ADHD. To further elucidate the role of TACR1 in affective disorders, rs3771829 was genotyped in a second BPAD sample of 593 subjects (UCL2), in 997 subjects with ADS, and a subsample of 143 individuals diagnosed with BPAD and comorbid alcohol dependence (BPALC). rs3771829 was associated with BPAD (UCL1 and UCL2 combined: $P = 2.0 \times 10^{-3}$), ADS ($P = 2.0 \times 10^{-3}$) and BPALC ($P = 6.0 \times 10^{-4}$) compared with controls screened for the absence of mental illness and alcohol dependence. DNA sequencing in selected cases of BPAD and ADHD who had inherited TACR1-susceptibility haplotypes identified 19 SNPs in the promoter region, 5' UTR, exons, intron/exon junctions and 3' UTR of TACR1 that could increase vulnerability to BPAD, ADS, ADHD, and BPALC. Alternative splicing of TACR1 excludes intron 4 and exon 5, giving rise to two variants of the neurokinin 1 receptor (NK1R) that differ in binding affinity of substance P by 10-fold. A mutation in intron four, rs1106854, was associated with BPAD, although a regulatory role for rs1106854 is unclear. The association with TACR1 and BPAD, ADS, and ADHD suggests a shared molecular pathophysiology between these affective disorders. 2014 The Authors. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics Published by Wiley Periodicals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: The Authors. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics Published by Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcoholism
 *Bipolar Disorder
 *Genetics
 *Nucleotides
 *Polymorphism
 Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity
 Genes
 Genome
 Neural Receptors

Source:

PsycINFO

42. Novel QTL at chromosome 6p22 for alcohol consumption: Implications for the genetic liability of alcohol use disorders.**Citation:**

American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, June 2014, vol./is. 165/4(294-302), 1552-4841;1552-485X (Jun 2014)

Author(s):

Kos, Mark Z; Glahn, David C; Carless, Melanie A; Olvera, Rene; McKay, D. Reese; Quillen, Ellen E; Gelernter, Joel; Chen, Xiang-Ding; Deng, Hong-Wen; Kent, Jack W;

Dyer, Thomas D; Goring, Harald H.H; Curran, Joanne E; Duggirala, Ravi; Blangero, John; Almasy, Laura

Correspondence Address: Kos, Mark Z.: Department of Genetics, Texas Biomedical Research Institute, 7620 N.W. Loop 410, San Antonio, TX, US, 78227, markz@txbiomedgenetics.org

Institution: Department of Genetics, Texas Biomedical Research Institute, San Antonio, TX, US; Olin Neuropsychiatry Research Center, Institute of Living, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, CT, US; Department of Genetics, Texas Biomedical Research Institute, San Antonio, TX, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, TX, US; Olin Neuropsychiatry Research Center, Institute of Living, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, CT, US; Department of Genetics, Texas Biomedical Research Institute, San Antonio, TX, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, West Haven, CT, US; College of Life Sciences, Hunan Normal University, Changsha, China; School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA, US; Department of Genetics, Texas Biomedical Research Institute, San Antonio, TX, US; Department of Genetics, Texas Biomedical Research Institute, San Antonio, TX, US; Department of Genetics, Texas Biomedical Research Institute, San Antonio, TX, US; Department of Genetics, Texas Biomedical Research Institute, San Antonio, TX, US; Department of Genetics, Texas Biomedical Research Institute, San Antonio, TX, US; Department of Genetics, Texas Biomedical Research Institute, San Antonio, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Linkage studies of alcoholism have implicated several chromosome regions, leading to the successful identification of susceptibility genes, including ADH4 and GABRA2 on chromosome 4. Quantitative endophenotypes that are potentially closer to gene action than clinical endpoints offer a means of obtaining more refined linkage signals of genes that predispose alcohol use disorders (AUD). In this study we examine a self-reported measure of the maximum number of drinks consumed in a 24-hr period (abbreviated Max Drinks), a significantly heritable phenotype ($h^2 = 0.32 + 0.05$; $P = 4.61 \times 10^{-14}$) with a strong genetic correlation with AUD ($g = 0.99 + 0.13$) for the San Antonio Family Study ($n = 1,203$). Genome-wide SNPs were analyzed using variance components linkage methods in the program SOLAR, revealing a novel, genome-wide significant QTL (LOD = 4.17; $P = 5.85 \times 10^{-6}$) for Max Drinks at chromosome 6p22.3, a region with a number of compelling candidate genes implicated in neuronal function and psychiatric illness. Joint analysis of Max Drinks and AUD status shows that the QTL has a significant non-zero effect on diagnosis ($P = 4.04 \times 10^{-3}$), accounting for 8.6% of the total variation. Significant SNP associations for Max Drinks were also identified at the linkage region, including one, rs7761213 ($P = 2.14 \times 10^{-4}$), obtained for an independent sample of Chinese families. Thus, our study identifies a potential risk locus for AUD at 6p22.3, with significant pleiotropic effects on the heaviness of alcohol consumption that may not be population specific. 2014 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Chromosomes](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Quantitative Trait Loci](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Genes](#)
[Genome](#)
[Heritability](#)
[Phenotypes](#)
[Predisposition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Contributions and limitations of DSM-5 from clinical psychology.

- Original Title:** Aportaciones y Limitaciones del DSM-5 desde la Psicología Clínica.
- Citation:** Terapia Psicológica, April 2014, vol./is. 32/1(65-74), 0716-6184;0718-4808 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Echeburua, Enrique; Salaberria, Karmele; Cruz-Saez, Marisol
- Correspondence Address:** Echeburua, Enrique: Facultad de Psicología, Universidad del País Vasco, Avda. de Tolosa, 70, San Sebastian, Spain, 20018, enrique.echeburua@ehu.es
- Institution:** Universidad del País Vasco (UPV), San Sebastian, Spain; Universidad del País Vasco (UPV), San Sebastian, Spain; Universidad del País Vasco (UPV), San Sebastian, Spain
- Language:** Spanish
- Abstract:** The recent release of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (5th edition) by the American Psychiatric Association has led to much debate. An effective classification requires a reliable and valid system for categorization of clinical phenomena in order to aid communication, select interventions, indicate aetiology, predict outcomes, and provide a basis for research. DSM-5 remains a categorical classification of separate disorders, but mental disorders do not always fit completely within the boundaries of a single disorder. There are some interesting contributions of DSM-5, such as the chapters of addictions and of personality disorders. Addiction label has also been given to behavioral excesses that have no external substance as a goal (e.g. gambling disorder). Personality disorders remain unchanged, but there is an alternative model in Section III based on a dimensional approach which might replace the current categories. The basic reason for controversy is the expansiveness of DSM-5 psychiatric diagnosis, both in terms of newly introduced categories and loosening the criteria for diagnosis in existing categories. Unanswered questions for future research in this field are commented upon. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Sociedad Chilena de Psicología Clínica; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Clinical Psychology](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Intervention](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

44. New challenges in the treatment of disordered gambling.

- Original Title:** Nuevos Retos en el Tratamiento del Juego Patológico.
- Citation:** Terapia Psicológica, April 2014, vol./is. 32/1(31-40), 0716-6184;0718-4808 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Echeburua, Enrique; Salaberria, Karmele; Cruz-Saez, Marisol
- Correspondence Address:** Echeburua, Enrique: Facultad de Psicología, Universidad del País Vasco, Avda. de Tolosa, 70, San Sebastian, Spain, 20018, enrique.echeburua@ehu.es
- Institution:** Universidad del País Vasco (UPV), País Vasco, Spain; Universidad del País Vasco (UPV), País Vasco, Spain; Universidad del País Vasco (UPV), País Vasco, Spain
- Language:** Spanish
- Abstract:** This paper deals with the new developments in the treatment of disordered gambling, as well as with the challenges for further research. Abstinence versus moderated gambling is an issue that raises many concerns and that needs to be addressed. Current treatment for disordered gambling involves a number of different options, including inpatient treatments, individual and group cognitive-behavioral options. Gamblers Anonymous and pharmacotherapy, as well as an intervention in relapse prevention. Cognitive-behavioral therapy may have a success rate ranging from 50% to 80% of treated patients in a long-term follow-up. Psychopharmacological therapy may have incremental benefit when patients have comorbid depression or high impulsivity. Responsible gambling may be a

therapeutic option for young gamblers or people without a severe dependence. Further information is required about treatment for online gambling addictions and for dealing with specific populations (women and young people). Unanswered questions for future research in this field are commented upon. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Sociedad Chilena de Psicologia Clinica; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Major Depression](#)
Source: PsycINFO

45. Emotional intelligence and psychological maladjustment in adolescence: A systematic review.

Citation: Journal of Adolescence, June 2014, vol./is. 37/4(461-472), 0140-1971 (Jun 2014)
Author(s): Resurreccion, D.M.; Salguero, J.M.; Ruiz-Aranda, D
Correspondence Address: Resurreccion, D.M.: Facultad de Psicologia, Dpto. Psicologia Basica, Universidad de Malaga, Campus Universitario de Teatinos, Malaga, Spain, 29071, daviniarm@uma.es
Institution: Universidad de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Universidad de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Universidad de Malaga, Malaga, Spain
Language: English
Abstract: The study of emotional intelligence (EI) and its association with psychological maladjustment in adolescence is a new and active area of research. However, the diverse range of EI measurements and aspects of psychological maladjustment examined make it difficult to synthesize the findings and apply them to practice. Therefore, we conducted a systematic review to summarize the relationship between EI and adolescents' emotional problems, eating disorder symptoms, addictions, and maladaptive coping. Using English and Spanish keywords, we identified 32 studies that found a negative association between EI and internalizing problems, depression, and anxiety. EI was also associated with less substance abuse and with better coping strategies. These associations differed slightly depending on whether EI was evaluated based on self-reporting or by testing maximum performance. We highlight methodological limitations in the literature on EI and adolescence, and we discuss potentially important areas for future research. 2014 The Foundation for Professionals in Services for Adolescents. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Foundation for Professionals in Services for Adolescents; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Emotional Adjustment](#)
[*Emotional Intelligence](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Eating Disorders](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Adolescence*

46. Homeschooled adolescents in the United States: Developmental outcomes.

Citation: Journal of Adolescence, June 2014, vol./is. 37/4(441-449), 0140-1971 (Jun 2014)
Author(s): Green-Hennessy, Sharon

- Correspondence Address:** Green-Hennessy, Sharon: Department of Psychology, Loyola University Maryland, 4501 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, MD, US, 21210, sgreenhennessy@loyola.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychology, Loyola University Maryland, Baltimore, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The mission of schools has broadened beyond academics to address risk behaviors such as substance use, delinquency, and socialization problems. With an estimated 3.4% of all U.S. youth being homeschooled, this study examines how U.S. homeschoolers fare on these outcomes given their lack of access to these school services. Adolescents (ages 12-17) from the 2002 through 2011 National Surveys of Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) were divided based on school status (home vs. traditional schooling) and religious affiliation (stronger vs. weaker). Controlling for demographic differences, homeschoolers with weaker religious ties were three times more likely to report being behind their expected grade level and two and a half times more likely to report no extracurricular activities in the prior year than their traditionally schooled counterparts. This group was also more likely to report lax parental attitudes toward substance use. Findings suggest homeschoolers with weaker religious ties represent an at-risk group. 2014 The Foundation for Professionals in Services for Adolescents. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Foundation for Professionals in Services for Adolescents; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Home Schooling](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[*Socialization](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[Religious Affiliation](#)
[Social Isolation](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Adolescence](#)
- 47. Family violence, bullying, fighting, and substance use among adolescents: A longitudinal mediational model.**
- Citation:** Journal of Research on Adolescence, June 2014, vol./is. 24/2(337-349), 1050-8392;1532-7795 (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Espelage, Dorothy L; Low, Sabina; Rao, Mrinalini A; Hong, Jun S; Little, Todd D
- Correspondence Address:** Espelage, Dorothy L.: Department of Educational Psychology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, US, 61820-6925, espelage@illinois.edu
- Institution:** University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, US; Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, US; University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, US; University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, US; University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Social interaction learning theory provides a framework for understanding the potential overlap among adolescent problem behaviors such as family violence, aggression, and substance use. The current study assessed the longitudinal, reciprocal relations among family violence, bullying perpetration, fighting perpetration, and adolescent substance use using a sample of 1,232 students from four Midwestern middle schools. Students completed measures on family dynamics, bullying and fighting behaviors, and alcohol and drug use three times over 18 months. Structural equation modeling results indicated that bullying and fighting perpetration mediated the link between family violence and

substance use only for males, but not for females. For females, family violence at Wave 1 was related to greater substance use at Wave 3. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Journal of Research on Adolescence-Society for Research on Adolescence; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aggressive Behavior](#)
[*Domestic Violence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Bullying](#)
[Models](#)
[Perpetrators](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from Wiley in [Journal of Research on Adolescence](#)

48. Mental and substance use disorders from early adolescence to young adulthood among indigenous young people: Final diagnostic results from an 8-year panel study.

Citation: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, June 2014, vol./is. 49/6(961-973), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Whitbeck, Les B; Hartshorn, Kelley J. Sittner; Crawford, Devan M; Walls, Melissa L; Gentzler, Kari C; Hoyt, Dan R

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Institution: Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, US; Department of Sociology, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK, US; Bureau of Sociological Research, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, US; Department of Biobehavioral Health and Population Sciences, University of Minnesota Medical School, Duluth, MN, US; Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, US; College of Arts and Sciences, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Our objective was to investigate change in prevalence rates for mental and substance abuse disorders between early adolescence and young adulthood in a cohort of indigenous adolescents who participated in an 8-year panel study. Method: The data are from a lagged, sequential study of 671 indigenous adolescents (Wave 1) from a single culture in the Northern Midwest USA and Canada. At Wave 1 (mean age 11.3 years, Wave 4 (mean age 14.3 years), Wave 6 (mean age 16.2 years), and at Wave 8 (mean age 18.3 years) the tribally enrolled adolescents completed a computer-assisted personal interview that included DISC-R assessment for 11 diagnoses. Our yearly retention rates by diagnostic wave were: Wave 2, 94.7 %; Wave 4, 87.7 %; Wave 6, 88.0 %; Wave 8, 78.5 %. Results: The findings show a dramatic increase in lifetime prevalence rates for substance use disorders. By young adulthood, over half had met criteria of substance abuse or dependence disorder. Also at young adulthood, 58.2 % had met lifetime criteria of a single substance use or mental disorder and 37.2 % for two or more substance use or mental disorders. The results are compared to other indigenous diagnostic studies and to the general population. Conclusions: A mental health crisis exists within the indigenous populations that participated in this study. Innovations within current mental health service systems are needed to address the unmet demand of adolescents and families. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Indigenous Populations](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.
Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

49. Erratum to: Negative mood and alcohol problems are related to respiratory dynamics in young adults.

Citation: Applied Psychophysiology and Biofeedback, June 2014, vol./is. 39/2(157), 1090-0586;1573-3270 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Lehrer, Paul; Buckman, Jennifer F; Mun, Eun-Young; Vaschillo, Evgeny G; Vaschillo, Bronya; Udo, Tomoko; Ray, Suchismita; Nguyen, Tam; Bates, Marsha E

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Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Negative mood and alcohol problems are related to respiratory dynamics in young adults" by Paul Lehrer, Jennifer F. Buckman, Eun-Young Mun, Evgeny G. Vaschillo, Bronya Vaschillo, Tomoko Udo, Suchismita Ray, Tam Nguyen and Marsha E. Bates (Applied Psychophysiology and Biofeedback, 2013[Dec], Vol 38[4], 273-283). In the original article, Suchismita Ray was not included as one of the authors in the original publication of this article. The correct and complete order of authors is provided in this erratum, as is Ray's affiliation. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-30775-001). This study examined the relationship of negative affect and alcohol use behaviors to baseline respiration and respiratory response to emotional challenge in young adults (N = 138, 48 % women). Thoracic-to-abdominal ratio, respiratory frequency and variability, and minute volume ventilation were measured during a low-demand baseline task, and emotional challenge (viewing emotionally-valenced, emotionally-neutral, and alcohol-related pictures). Negative mood and alcohol problems principal components were generated from self-report measures of negative affect and mood, alcohol use, and use-related problems. The negative mood component was positively related to a thoracic bias when measured throughout the study (including baseline and picture exposure). There was generally greater respiratory activity in response to the picture cues, although not specifically in response to the content (emotional or alcohol-related) of the picture cues. The alcohol problems component was positively associated with respiratory reactivity to picture cues, when baseline breathing patterns were controlled. Self-report arousal data indicated that higher levels of negative mood, but not alcohol problems, were associated with greater arousal ratings overall. However, those with alcohol problems reported greater arousal to alcohol cues, compared to emotionally neutral cues. These results are consistent with theories relating negative affect and mood to breathing patterns as well as the relationship between alcohol problems and negative emotions, suggesting that the use of respiratory interventions may hold promise for treating problems involving negative affect and mood, as well as drinking problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Emotional Responses](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Physiological Correlates](#)
[*Respiration](#)
[Cues](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Affective Valence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Applied Psychophysiology and Biofeedback](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.
 Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Applied Psychophysiology and Biofeedback](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

50. The subjective psychoactive effects of oral dronabinol studied in a randomized, controlled crossover clinical trial for pain.

Citation: The Clinical Journal of Pain, June 2014, vol./is. 30/6(472-478), 0749-8047;1536-5409 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Issa, Mohammed A; Narang, Sanjeet; Jamison, Robert N; Michna, Edward; Edwards, Robert R; Penetar, David M; Wasan, Ajay D

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Many cannabinoid medications are approved in North America or in phase III trials, such as dronabinol, nabilone, or nabiximols. Little is known about their subjective psychoactive effects when used for pain management. We hypothesized that when used for pain, dronabinol has psychoactive effects in a dose-response relationship, whose peak effects are comparable with smoking marijuana. Methods: This was a randomized controlled trial of single dose placebo, 10 or 20 mg dronabinol in 30 chronic noncancer pain patients taking opioids and not using marijuana. Participants completed the Addiction Research Center Inventory (ARCI) hourly for 8 hours during 3 monitored sessions. Comparison sample was the ARCI ratings in participants with no pain (N = 20), monitored every 30 minutes after smoking a 1.99% THC (low) and a 3.51% (high strength) marijuana cigarette. Results: The 10 and 20 mg dronabinol doses had significantly elevated scores over time on 4/5 subscales versus placebo (P < 0.05). Average daily morphine use, total pain relief (TOTPAR), age, sex, and baseline pain level were not significant covariates. ARCI peak effects at 2 hours were similar to peak effects of smoked marijuana at 30 minutes (P = 0.80, 10 mg = low strength, 20 mg = high strength). Conclusions: In pain patients, oral dronabinol has similar psychoactive effects to smoking marijuana. This risk must be considered in any decision to prescribe

cannabinoid medications for pain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Pain Management](#)
[*Psychopharmacology](#)
[Abuse of Power](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Marijuana](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *Clinical Journal of Pain*

51. Writing with others: Tips for coauthored papers.

Citation: Write it up: Practical strategies for writing and publishing journal articles., 2015(63-81) (2015)

Author(s): Silvia, Paul J

Institution: University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter we'll talk about what fails and what works in collaborative writing. How can we goad that guy into finishing the parts he said he'd write? How can we make writing with five people smoother? How can we end a disaster before it drags on further? Oddly, the complement is rarely asked: How can we write well together? What makes a team that works work? How can we set up our collaborative team to be tight and sleek, like a band of caffeine-addicted cheetahs? (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Collaboration](#)
[*Scientific Communication](#)
[*Written Communication](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. Exploring the management of cannabis use among women and during pregnancy.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, June 2014, vol./is. 13/2(93-100), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Jun 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Exploring the potential management of cannabis among women and during pregnancy, an expanding public health issue. Method: A Medline search was conducted from 1982 to 2012 for articles highlighting drug abuse among women and during pregnancy, with particular emphasis on cannabis/marijuana use during pregnancy and delivery, its management, as well as the impact of the drug on the fetus. Results: Cannabis is the most commonly used illicit drug among youth and pregnant women in western societies. Historically, cannabis has been used to alleviate nausea during pregnancy. On

reviewing the literature on the use of medication and on psychosocial approaches in women and during pregnancy, clinical guidelines as well as a research agenda including prevalence estimates through urine screening were seen to emerge. The implication of a positive test should not be punitive. Clinical trials on pregnant women should also be conducted. The impact of 9-tetrahydrocannabinol and other cannabinoids should be further investigated. Particular support of the infant and developing child born from a cannabis-consuming mother is warranted. Conclusions: Compared with the preventive efforts targeting alcohol and tobacco use during pregnancy, the increasingly common use of cannabis is relatively neglected and in need of further specific investigations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Psychosocial Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. Substance use prevalence according to public high school types in Istanbul.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, June 2014, vol./is. 13/2(75-86), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Unlu, Ali; Evcin, Ugur; Dalkilic, Alican; Pumariega, Andres J

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: School environment is one of the important factors affecting behavior and use of addictive substances in youth. School-related studies on youth behavior are categorized mainly in 3 areas: school structures, sociocultural conditions at schools, and social networks at schools. In this study, the prevalence of youth substance use (cigarette, alcohol, and cannabis) was compared across different types of public high schools (HSs) in Istanbul. Methods: The survey research of 31,272 students was conducted in 154 HSs in 28 districts of Istanbul, Turkey in 2010. The school types consisted of regular, occupational, and Anatolian HSs, which differ on curriculum, resources, and admission requirements. The participating schools were selected randomly through a stratification method. Results: Comparison of school types across lifetime use of cigarette, alcohol, or marijuana showed that vocational HS students had significantly higher rates of cigarette (49.8%) and marijuana (4.1%), whereas Anatolian HS students had higher rates of alcohol (39.7%) use. Cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana were used lifetime 45.5%, 32.5%, and 3.3%, respectively, by all HS students in Istanbul. Vocational HS had greater than average rates of cigarette and marijuana use and Anatolian HS had greater than average rates for alcohol use. Conclusions: Substance use prevalence varied across HS types, but this variance was different according to types of substances. While planning substance use prevention interventions, policy makers should understand the reasons for the differences and prioritize interventions aiming to decrease cigarette and marijuana use in regular and vocational HS and alcohol use in Anatolian HS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Abuse Prevention
 *High Schools
 *Marijuana Usage
 *School Based Intervention
 School Environment
Source: PsycINFO

54. Pattern of risky sexual behaviors in opioid-dependent Egyptian adults.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, June 2014, vol./is. 13/2(68-74), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Jun 2014)
Author(s): Elhammady, Mohammed; Mobasher, Maha; Moselhy, Hamdy F
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Language: English
Abstract: Aim: To describe the reported sexual behaviors of opioid-dependent young adults in a Cairo psychiatric hospital, Egypt, and examine the association between drug consumption, sexual behaviors, and family attitudes. Method: A total of 48 patients with opioid dependency according to DSM-IV-TR were recruited from inpatient psychiatric attendees at a psychiatric hospital, Cairo, Egypt. A face-to-face semistructured interview was conducted to obtain information on detailed clinical history, mental status, drug use history, psychosexual history, and family attitudes from patients. Results: The most frequent age group at the time of presentation of the sample was 15 to 25 years (47.9 %). The mean age of start of drug abuse was 15.8 years (SD = 2.6; 11 to 25 y). The entire group was dependent on opioid and 46 (95.5%) were dependent on cannabis at the same time, and 19 (39.6%) were dependent on alcohol. The main opioids abused by the entire group were heroin (8, 16.7%), tramadol (synthetic opioid) (37, 77.1%), and codeine (cough syrup) (14, 29.2%). High rates of risky sexual behaviors were observed, particularly in tramadol users. They reported high rates of sexual activity over the previous 3 months, commercial sex work, large number of casual sex partners, and lifetime hepatitis C. Conclusion: These findings point to a clear need for interventions aimed at decreasing risky sexual behaviors among individuals with opioid dependency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Usage
 *Opiates
 *Psychosexual Behavior
 *Sexual Risk Taking
 Attitudes
 Family
Source: PsycINFO

55. Co-occurring chronic depression and alcohol dependence: A novel treatment approach.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, June 2014, vol./is. 13/2(54-67), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Penberthy, Jennifer K; Gioia, Christopher J; Konig, Andrea; Martin, Aaron M; Cockrell, Stephanie A; Meshberg-Cohen, Sarah

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Research suggests a lack of successful treatment options targeted specifically for chronically depressed alcohol-dependent individuals. This may be due, in part, to the complex characteristics these individuals possess that make their treatment more challenging. There are currently several empirically supported behavioral treatments for depression and alcoholism as individual disorders; however, few interventions have shown consistent results for treating these disorders concurrently. Cognitive Behavioral Analysis System of Psychotherapy (CBASP) has demonstrated effectiveness in treating chronic depression, but has not yet been studied in persons with co-occurring alcohol dependence and chronic depression. We examine the feasibility of utilizing CBASP in 2 individuals who have co-occurring chronic depression and alcohol dependence, and explore its impact upon depression and alcohol intake. Methods: We conducted 2 case studies and implemented 20 weeks of manualized CBASP adapted for use in alcohol-dependent individuals. Results: Both participants tolerated the therapy well and completed the study. CBASP was effective in reducing symptoms of chronic depression and significantly reducing alcohol intake to healthy drinking levels. Conclusions: CBASP seems to be ideally suited for this population, which has extensive avoidance learning, high rates of early trauma, repeated interpersonal failures, and uses alcohol to cope. We propose that treatment for this population must be tailored to the underlying interpersonal issues and skill deficits described above in order to be effective, and that CBASP can be the therapy for the chronically depressed, alcohol- dependent individual. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[Psychotherapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. Substance abuse patterns and psychiatric symptomology among health care professionals and non-health care professionals evaluated in an outpatient program for impaired professionals.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, June 2014, vol./is. 13/2(45-53), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Rojas, Julio I; Brand, Michael; Jeon-Slaughter, Haekyung; Koos, Erin

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: To determine whether health care professionals (HCPs; n = 94), evaluated in an outpatient-based program for impaired HCPs and professionals/executives, differed in terms of substance abuse patterns and psychiatric symptomology from their non- health care professional peers (N-HCPs; n = 45). Methods: We compared the 2 groups on demographic variables, substance abuse patterns, reported histories of psychiatric comorbidity, and psychological test results using the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI). Results: The HCPs reported a higher frequency of having past problems with opioids, and also ranked opioids followed by alcohol as their preferred substances, whereas N-HCPs clearly preferred alcohol. The N-HCPs reported higher frequencies of a family history of addiction and mental illness. The N-HCPs reported higher frequencies of suicidal ideation, but there were no differences for past psychiatric history, medications, and health problems. Finally, N-HCPs reported higher PAI clinical scale scores in the moderate to severe ranges at 2 to 4 times the rates as HCPs for the majority of the scales. Conclusions: The HCPs were not significantly different clinically from their N-HCP peers in our program. We question whether specialized programs for impaired HCPs may contribute to feelings of uniqueness which is often cited in the literature as an obstacle to assuming a patient role. The rates of psychiatric comorbidity based on self-report compared with the PAI data support the need for use of psychological testing in the evaluation of impaired HCPs. Implications and suggestions given our findings among this group of HCPs are offered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Impaired Professionals](#)
[*Outpatient Treatment](#)
[*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

57. Tobacco cessation treatment for Alaska native adolescents: Group randomized pilot trial.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, June 2014, vol./is. 16/6(836-845), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Patten, Christi A; Fadahunsi, Oluwole; Hanza, Marcelo M. K; Smith, Christina A; Decker, Paul A; Boyer, Rahnia; Ellsworth, Laura; Brockman, Tabetha A; Hughes, Christine A; Bronars, Carrie A; Offord, Kenneth P

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Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Tobacco cessation treatments have not been evaluated among Alaska Native (AN) adolescents. This pilot study evaluated the feasibility and the potential efficacy of a targeted cessation intervention for AN youth using a group randomized design. Methods: Eight villages in western Alaska were randomly assigned to receive the intervention (n = 4 villages) or a delayed treatment control condition (written materials only; n = 4 villages). Ten adolescents aged 12-17 years were targeted from each village with a planned enrollment of 80. The intervention was held over a weekend, and youth traveled from their villages to quit tobacco use with other teens. The intervention comprised 8 hr of group-based counseling. Talking circles, personal stories from elders, and recreational activities were included to enhance cultural acceptability and participation. Newsletters were mailed weekly for 5-weeks postprogram. Assessments were conducted at baseline, week 6 (end-of-treatment), and 6 months. Self-reported tobacco abstinence was confirmed with salivary cotinine. Results: Recruitment targets were met in the intervention (41 enrolled) but not in control villages (27 enrolled). All intervention participants attended the weekend program. Retention was high; 98% of intervention and 86% of control participants completed 6-month follow-up. The 7-day point-prevalence self-reported tobacco abstinence rates for intervention and control participants were 10% (4/41) and 0% (0/27) at both week 6 and 6 months (p = .15). Only 1 adolescent in the intervention condition was biochemically confirmed abstinent at week 6 and none at 6 months. Conclusion: The intensive individual-focused intervention used in this study was feasible but not effective for tobacco cessation among AN youth. Alternative approaches are warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Alaska Natives](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

58. Smoking and snus use onset: Exploring the influence of snus debut age on the risk for smoking uptake with cross-sectional survey data.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, June 2014, vol./is. 16/6(815-819), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Jun 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Snus use has become increasingly prevalent among young people in Norway, while smoking has declined. Little is known about the transitions between snus and other tobacco products, particularly among younger users. A major concern involves the association between snus initiation and future smoking uptake. Methods: A total of

409 lifetime snus users who had started with snus before cigarettes or were never-smokers were selected from a national sample of participants in annually repeated cross-sectional surveys (2005-2011) of Norwegian men and women aged 15-74 years. About 30% of them were lifetime smokers, 84% were men, and the mean age was 29.4 years. Logistic regression was applied to investigate the association between age of snus uptake and the risk for becoming a smoker later on. Results: Respondents who started using snus before the age of 16 years had an odds ratio of 3.1 (confidence interval = 1.98-4.76) of being lifetime smokers compared with those who initiated snus later. The prevalence of current smoking among early snus initiators (22.9%) was comparable to that found among never-snus-users (29.6%). Among late snus initiators, current smoking prevalence was 5.9%. Conclusion: In this study, snus debut age was an important factor for the association between snus use and smoking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Smokeless Tobacco](#)
[*Stimulus Onset](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Initiative](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

59. Unplanned quitting in a triethnic sample of U.S. smokers.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, June 2014, vol./is. 16/6(759-765), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Resnicow, Ken; Zhou, Yan; Scheuermann, Taneisha S; Nollen, Nicole L; Ahluwalia, Jasjit S

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Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Smokers who report quitting without prior planning have been shown to report longer abstinence compared with those who planned. Little is known about unplanned quitting (UQ) among U.S. smokers, minorities, or nondaily and light smokers. Methods: Using an online panel, we recruited equal numbers of Black, White, and Latino nondaily, light daily, and moderate/heavy daily smokers. Of the 1,127 who reported a past-year quit attempt, we queried whether it was planned and the maximum number of days abstinent. Results: Overall, 38% reported that their last quit attempt was unplanned. The impact of planned versus unplanned quitting interacted with smoking level and race. Among White moderate/heavy smokers, mean days abstinent was 99 for those who reported an unplanned quit attempt compared with 60 days for those who reported a planned attempt ($p = .02$). Among Black moderate/heavy smokers, the mean days abstinent was higher among those whose last attempt was planned, 92 days, compared with 56 days among those whose last attempt was unplanned ($p = .09$). The pattern among Latinos resembled Whites but was not significant. Results remained after adjusting for

confounds such as age, gender, education, income, time to first cigarette, and menthol use. There were no significant differences in abstinence by quit type for light or nondaily smokers. Conclusions: Future studies are needed to elucidate why UQ appears to have differential effectiveness across racial/ethnic groups and different levels of cigarette use. Research examining the impact of UQ on long-term quitting, which is not addressed here, is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Minority Groups](#)
[Race and Ethnic Discrimination](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

60. Sustained waterpipe use among young adults.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, June 2014, vol./is. 16/6(709-716), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Jun 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Waterpipe smoking is increasingly popular among North American youth. However, the extent to which waterpipe use is sustained over time is not known. The objective of this study was to describe the frequency and the predictors of sustained waterpipe use over 4 years among young adults. Methods: Data were available in a prospective cohort investigation of 1,293 seventh-grade students recruited in a convenience sample of 10 secondary schools in Montreal, Canada, in 1999. Data on past-year waterpipe use were collected from 777 participants when they were age 20 years on average (in 2007-2008) and again when they were age 24 years (in 2011-2012) in mailed self-report questionnaires. Twenty potential predictors of sustained waterpipe use were tested, each in a separate multivariable logistic regression model. Results: About 51% of 182 waterpipe users at age 20 reported waterpipe use 4 years later. Most sustained users (88%) smoked a waterpipe less than once a month. Parental smoking, being currently employed, less frequent cigarette smoking, and more frequent marijuana use were associated with sustained waterpipe use. Conclusions: Half of the young adults who used waterpipe during young adulthood reported use 4 years later. Young adults who sustain waterpipe use appear to do so as an activity undertaken occasionally to socialize with others. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Parents](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

61. Review of Substance abuse treatment and the stages of change.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, June 2014, vol./is. 21/3(261), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Jun 2014)
Author(s): Davidson, Robin
Correspondence Address: Davidson, Robin, robindavidson@hotmail.co.uk
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, Substance Abuse Treatment and the Stages of Change by Gerard J. Connors, Carlo C. DiClemente, Mary Marden Velasquez, and Dennis M. Donovan (see record 2012-23418-000). This book set out to describe and rationalize the optimum treatment intervention for the particular motivational stage of the presenting individual client. This is an interesting and well-written book. However, there are number of recommendation. Firstly, it is beginning to look dated. Despite the putative intent to update the literature, most of the treatments, assessment methods, psychometric instruments, stages, processes and epidemiological considerations are squarely located in the past century. Secondly, it is not clear if it is a critical academic text or a clinician's handbook. It was meant to be a practical guide for a range of clinicians but in reality is basically a text for academic psychologists. However, despite this appearance, it does not offer a proper review of recent literature and, in particular, it does not present a robust appraisal of recent critiques of the model. The book is based around the rather elegant but simple matching thesis, which has long concerned drug clinicians; notably matching stage and process, the latter being essentially a proxy for broad treatment modality. In 300 pages, there is inevitably much repetition often using different words to make the same point. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Treatment Planning](#)
[*Change Strategies](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Psychologists](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

62. Review of Judging addicts: Drug courts and coercion in the justice system.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, June 2014, vol./is. 21/3(259-260), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Jun 2014)
Author(s): Butler, Shane
Correspondence Address: Butler, Shane, sbutler@tcd.ie
Institution: School of Social Work & Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, Judging Addicts: Drug Courts and Coercion in the Justice System by Rebecca Tiger (2013). The book offers a macro-sociological account of the drug court

movement, setting it in the wider historical context of earlier, Progressive Era, attempts to have 'rehabilitation' as a major plank of American criminal justice policy. Readers outside the USA may be somewhat taken aback at the ease with which drug court proponents pronounce that addicts are liars, or at the scope and detail of the surveillance and control exercised by drug court judges over their charges. So they may be surprised by the grand schemes of drug court proponents to expand this model of the judicial function, 'now that we know the medicine works', into a wide range of other problem-solving courts dealing, for instance, with family problems and mental health issues. Rebecca Tiger, however, is unconvinced about all aspects of the American drug court and ultimately views it as yet another unsuccessful attempt to reconcile the conflicting perspectives of healthcare and criminal justice stakeholders within the overall war on drugs ethos of the USA. She could be faulted for not presenting her readers with some detail from the empirical studies which have attempted to evaluate the success or otherwise of this model in the USA, but clearly she is not persuaded that in instrumental terms the results justify the zeal with which it is promoted. Her calls for the USA to adopt a public health or harm reduction approach to problem drug use come, ironically, at a time when harm reduction is under threat internationally from advocates of 'recovery'. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adjudication](#)
[*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[Coercion](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

63. Review of Tough choices: Risk, security and the criminalization of drug policy.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, June 2014, vol./is. 21/3(257-258), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Johansen, Nicolay B

Correspondence Address: Johansen, Nicolay B., n.b.johansen@jus.uio.no

Institution: Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Tough Choices: Risk, Security and the Criminalization of Drug Policy by Toby Seddon, Lisa Williams, and Robert Ralphs (2012). This book argue that contemporary drug policy, instead, should be understood as a risk-filtering 'machine'. Here, offenders suspected of being drug addicts are herded into rehabilitation by a blend of carrot and stick. They base this claim on an impressive bulk of data. The authors carried out 220 interviews and analysed more than 150 documents and almost 80 hours of observations. Seddon and his team do a good job both in framing their study in the risk-tradition; and in doing this, they introduce these writers and their tradition in a comprehensive manner. This book, then, may also serve as an introduction to this body of literature for researchers and practitioners within the fields of penal and drug policies, respectively, who may not already be acquainted with it. The book brims with intimate knowledge of the justice apparatus and drug policies. Departing from the literature on criminal justice as a way of administering risk has obviously enabled these researchers to design their study accurately in the otherwise complex myriad of institutional contexts that together constitute the justice system. This book comes across as a convincing study, theoretically informed, empirically precise and thorough. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

64. Key challenges in providing services to people who use drugs: The perspectives of people working in emergency departments and shelters in Atlantic Canada.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, June 2014, vol./is. 21/3(244-253), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Jackson, Lois A; McWilliam, Susan; Martin, Fiona; Dingwell, Julie; Dykeman, Margaret; Gahagan, Jacqueline; Karabanow, Jeff

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Institution: School of Health and Human Performance, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada; Atlantic Health Promotion Research Centre, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada; Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada; AIDS Saint John, Saint John, NB, Canada; Faculty of Nursing, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB, Canada; School of Health and Human Performance, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada; School of Social Work, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Many people who use drugs (PWUD) have multiple health and social needs, and research suggests that this population is increasingly accessing emergency departments (EDs) and shelters for health care and housing. This qualitative study explored the practices of those working in EDs and shelters when providing services to PWUD, with a particular focus on key challenges in service provision. Methods: EDs and shelters were conceptualized as 'micro environments' with various components (i.e. social, physical and resource). One-on-one interviews were conducted with 57 individuals working in EDs and shelters in Atlantic Canada. Findings: The social, physical and resource environments within some EDs and shelters are key forces in shaping the challenges facing those providing services. For example, the social environments within these settings are focused on acute health care in the case of EDs, and housing in the case of shelters. These mandates do not encompass the complex needs of many PWUD. Resource issues within the wider community (e.g. limited drug treatment spaces) further contribute to the challenges. Conclusions: Structural issues, internal and external to EDs and shelters need to be addressed to reduce the challenges facing many who work in these settings when providing services to PWUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Emergency Services](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Social Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

65. Assessing and responding to hazardous and risky alcohol and other drug use: The practice, knowledge and attitudes of staff working in mental health services.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, June 2014, vol./is. 21/3(234-243), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Wheeler, Amanda; Crozier, Michelle; Robinson, Gail; Pawlow, Natale; Mihala, Gabor

Correspondence Address: Wheeler, Amanda: Griffith Health Institute, Griffith University, Brisbane, QLD, Australia, a.wheeler@griffith.edu.au

Institution: Griffith Health Institute, Griffith University, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Griffith Health Institute, Griffith University, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Metro South Addiction and Mental Health Services, Queensland Health, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Metro South Addiction and Mental Health Services, Queensland Health, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Griffith Health Institute, Griffith University, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Comorbidity of mental illness and alcohol and other drugs (AOD) raises workforce challenges in terms of appropriate knowledge, skills and attitudes required for delivering best care. Aim: (1) To assess the knowledge, skills and attitudes of mental health staff in relation to AOD use and (2) to inform development of training to provide effective screening and interventions for people with both mental health and AOD problems (co-morbidity). Method: Quantitative survey of knowledge, skills and attitudes regarding AOD issues completed by multidisciplinary mental health staff (n = 104/218) working across acute and community settings. Results: A 47.7% response rate was achieved. Generally staff held positive attitudes and motivation towards working with people with comorbidity, but there was an absence of formal training, experience or knowledge. Most staff believed they could deal with AOD issues; however, confidence was higher with assessment over AOD-related interventions (brief interventions, motivational approaches and goal setting) and only 24% of staff correctly identified standard drinks. Most staff recognized that AOD assessment and intervention is part of their role and access to training would facilitate their ability to improve service to mental health consumers. Conclusion: Integrated care for people with comorbidity requires mental health service providers to address identified gaps in clinician's knowledge, skills and attitudes with training in relation to AOD. To ensure effective training uptake and implementation, workforce leaders need to target identified barriers with initiatives such as support, mentoring and appropriate tools in relation to AOD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[*Knowledge Level](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

66. Explaining prescription drug misuse among students from a widening access university: The role of techniques of neutralization.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, June 2014, vol./is. 21/3(189-196), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Bennett, Trevor Hugh; Holloway, Katy Rose; Brookman, Fiona; Parry, Odette; Gorden, Caroline

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Institution: Centre for Criminology, University of South Wales, Pontypridd, United Kingdom; Centre for Criminology, University of South Wales, Pontypridd, United Kingdom; Centre for

Criminology, University of South Wales, Pontypridd, United Kingdom; Social Inclusion Research Unit, Glyndwr University, Wrexham, United Kingdom; Department of Criminal Justice, Glyndwr University, Wrexham, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The aim of the paper is to investigate the extent to which university students misuse prescription drugs, using techniques of neutralization to understand and explain their behaviour. Methods: The study was based on an email survey of students currently registered at a university in north Wales which supports widening access and has one of the highest proportion of mature students in the UK. Just over 11% of students contacted completed the survey (69% were female and 53% were aged 28 or over; n = 558). They were asked about their prescription drug misuse and whether they thought that it was wrong. They were then invited to explain their answers. The responses were analyzed to identify and code the use of techniques of neutralization. Findings: The most common prescription drugs misused were pain relievers (66%), tranquillizers (18%), sedatives (14%), stimulants (6%) and anti-depressants (5%). The most frequently occurring neutralizations were 'claims of biological need', 'claims of legitimacy in view of own prior experience', and 'denial of choice'. Conclusion: The paper concludes by considering the potential role of techniques of neutralization in preventing prescription drug misuse among students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

67. Beyond the "black box" of the therapeutic community for substance abusers: A participant observation study on the treatment process.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, June 2014, vol./is. 22/3(251-262), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Debaere, Virginie; Vanheule, Stijn; Inslegers, Ruth

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Institution: Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium; Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium; Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

Language: English

Abstract: Therapeutic Communities (TCs) for substance abusers are an effective recovery oriented treatment for residents who finish the program. Over the years, the TC approach has been challenged by changes in society and by new perspectives on treatment. Moreover, the therapeutic process that takes place in TCs is barely understood or documented, often referred to as the "black box" of TCs. In order to gain insight into this process, there is a growing demand for qualitative research. This article presents the findings from a participant observation study in a Belgian TC. The first author fully immersed herself amongst the residents of a TC peer group for three weeks. By interpreting naturalistic participant observation data through psychoanalytic theory on addiction and mentalization, the process of change is discussed. It is argued that the TC program challenges former substance abusers in terms of problems they have with affect regulation. This process is understood in terms of a growing ability to manage disturbing affective experiences in a more mentalized way. The frustrating and holding TC environment together with the TC tools provide the condition and techniques to make this

process manifest. Limitations of the study and suggestions for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)
[*Therapeutic Processes](#)
[*Mentalization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

68. Parental warmth and risks of substance use in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.

Citation: *Addiction Research & Theory*, June 2014, vol./is. 22/3(239-250), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Tandon, Mini; Tillman, Rebecca; Spitznagel, Edward; Luby, Joan

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US; Department of Mathematics, Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The study examined factors in the risk trajectory for substance use disorder (SUD) over a 10-12-year period in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Method: N = 145 children between the ages of 7 and 16 with ADHD and healthy controls (HCs) were assessed every 2 years for 10-12 years as part of a larger, longitudinal investigation. Onset of SUD was examined using Cox proportional hazards modeling, and included child and parent psychopathology, and parental warmth as well as other key factors. Results: Low paternal warmth and maternal SUD were predictors of SUD in n = 59 ADHD participants after adjusting for gender, child oppositional defiant disorder (ODD), paternal SUD, maternal/paternal ADHD, maternal/paternal major depressive disorder, maternal/paternal anxiety and low maternal warmth in the Cox model. Conclusions: Longitudinal study findings suggest that in addition to the established risk of ADHD and maternal SUD in development of child SUD, low paternal warmth is also associated with onset of SUD. This was evident after controlling for pertinent parent and child psychopathology. These findings suggest that paternal warmth warrants further investigation as a key target for novel interventions to prevent SUD in children with ADHD. More focused investigations examining paternal parenting factors in addition to parent and child psychopathology in the risk trajectory from ADHD to SUD are now warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Childhood Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Parent Child Relations](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Psychopathology](#)
[Parenting](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

69. Disengagement beliefs in South Asian immigrant smokeless tobacco users: A qualitative study.

Citation: *Addiction Research & Theory*, June 2014, vol./is. 22/3(229-238), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Banerjee, Smita C; Ostroff, Jamie S; D'Agostino, Thomas A; Bari, Sehrish; Khera, Mitali; Acharya, Sudha; Gany, Francesca

Correspondence Address: Banerjee, Smita C.: Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, 641 Lexington Avenue, 7th Floor, New York, NY, US, 10022, banerjes@mskcc.org

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Gutka and tambaku paan (smokeless tobacco products used by South Asian immigrants) are carcinogenic to humans (and perceived as such), yet, one-fourth of South Asian immigrants report current use. This study examined disengagement beliefs that perpetuate gutka/tambaku paan use among South Asians despite awareness of health risks. Six focus groups were conducted with immigrant South Asian adult gutka/tambaku paan users, in Gujarati, Bengali and Urdu languages in New York, USA. Participants included 39 South Asian adults residing in the New York City Metropolitan area, current (a minimum of weekly gutka or tambaku paan use in the last 12 months) or former (regular use prior to past 12 months) gutka or tambaku paan users and self-reported spoken fluency in Gujarati, Urdu or Bengali languages. Participants identified many health risks associated with gutka/tambaku paan use including locked jaw, high blood pressure and cancer. Five themes of disengagement beliefs emerged: (a) skepticism about the gutka/tambaku paan-cancer link, (b) perceived invulnerability to harm, (c) compensatory beliefs, (d) faith-based rationalization and (e) acknowledgment of addiction. To promote smokeless tobacco cessation among South Asians, interventions to counter disengagement beliefs and heighten the discomfort between the dissonant cognitions represent a promising area warranting further attention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Immigration](#)
[*Smokeless Tobacco](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Asians](#)
[Attitudes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

70. Do I smell pot? A trial of an alternative paradigm of olfactory cue-reactance to marijuana.

- Citation:** Addiction Research & Theory, June 2014, vol./is. 22/3(210-217), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Loflin, Mallory J; Earleywine, Mitch
- Correspondence Address:** Loflin, Mallory J.: Department of Psychology, University at Albany, State University of New York, 1400 Washington Ave, SS 220, Albany, NY, US, 12222, mloflin@albany.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychology, University at Albany, State University of New York, Albany, NY, US; Department of Psychology, University at Albany, State University of New York, Albany, NY, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Marijuana, the most commonly used illicit drug among college students, remains the most cited reason for entering treatment for substance abuse and dependency (Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., & Schulenberg, J.E. (2009). Monitoring the future: National survey results on drug use, 1975-2008. Volume II: College students and adults aged 19-50. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse). Current models now include craving as a potential indicator of drug problems (Goldstein, R.Z., & Volkow, N.D. (2002). Drug addiction and its underlying neurobiological basis: Neuroimaging evidence for the involvement of the frontal cortex. American Journal of Psychiatry, 159, 1642-1652). Memory-expectancy and cue-reactance manipulations are increasingly common in the study of craving. Such manipulations rely on the use of relevant cues to prime thoughts associated with the substance of interest. Nevertheless, manipulations involving marijuana primes remain limited; most only using visual and over-stereotyped cues and are tested using samples that already meet criteria for problematic use. The current experiment tested an olfactory manipulation for priming thoughts of marijuana using a sample of 85 college students that represent an array of past marijuana use. Two 2 x 3 2 tests revealed that participants who smelled cannabis reported a higher proportion of primed words associated with marijuana than those who smelled a control scent. Logistic regression revealed that history of cannabis use did not alter the magnitude of this priming effect. Results support the use of this study's novel olfactory cue as an appropriate manipulation for the study of marijuana priming effects within college-aged samples. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*College Students](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Olfactory Perception](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

71. Development of the Game Addiction Inventory for Adults (GAIA).

- Citation:** Addiction Research & Theory, June 2014, vol./is. 22/3(195-209), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Wong, Ulric; Hodgins, David Carson
- Correspondence Address:** Wong, Ulric: Department of Psychology, University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive NW, Calgary, AB, Canada, T2N 1N4, uwong@ucalgary.ca
- Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada; Department of Psychology, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada
- Language:** English

Abstract: This study describes the development of the Game Addiction Inventory for Adults (GAIA). First, a pool of 147 video game addiction-related items was generated from interviews with 25 people who have had experience with video game addiction and a literature review. Next, an online survey of 456 adult-aged video game players drawn from university students and participants of online video game web sites provided data for reduction of the item pool and examination of the factor structure of the pool using common factor analysis. Finally, a correlational analysis was conducted between the factor solution and associated variables. The GAIA consists of five addiction-related subscales: loss of control and consequences, agitated withdrawal, coping, mournful withdrawal, and shame; and a 26-item overall addiction subscale was produced by summing these five factors. In addition, an engagement subscale was also developed from the factor analytic process and was found to be quantitatively and qualitatively different from the addiction related subscales. The subscales of the GAIA demonstrated good internal consistency, good convergent validity, and concurrent validity with other measures of video game addiction. The GAIA demonstrated mixed discriminant validity with pathological gambling and substance addictions. Future research should continue to investigate the psychometric properties of the GAIA and the utility of its subscales in research and clinical settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Computer Games](#)
[*Inventories](#)
[*Test Construction](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Adult Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

72. Alcohol in the life narratives of women: Commonalities and differences by sexual orientation.

Citation: *Addiction Research & Theory*, June 2014, vol./is. 22/3(186-194), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Drabble, Laurie; Trocki, Karen

Correspondence Address: Drabble, Laurie: School of Social Work, San Jose State University, One Washington Square, San Jose, CA, US, 95192-0124, laurie.drabble@sjsu.edu

Institution: School of Social Work, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA, US; Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: The aim of this study was to explore social representations of alcohol use among women, with a focus on possible differences between sexual minority and heterosexual women. Methods: This qualitative study was part of a larger study examining mediators of heavier drinking among sexual minority women (lesbian identified, bisexual identified, and heterosexual identified with same sex partners) compared to heterosexual women based on the National Alcohol Survey. Qualitative in-depth life history interviews were conducted over the telephone with 48 women who had participated in the 2009-2010 National Alcohol Survey, including respondents representing different sexual orientation groups. Questions explored the lives and experiences of women, and how use of alcohol may connect to those experiences. Findings: Representations about normative and risky use included social use, use in relation to community connection, addictive use and self-medication. Other representations common across groups included articulation of boundaries that were defined by negative exemplars, marked by indicators of loss of control, and maintained through selective engagement of social networks. Although representations across groups were similar, some representations, such as alcohol use in

fostering community connection, appeared to be more salient for sexual minority women. The findings of the study underscore the importance of considering both commonalities and potential differences among women by sexual orientation in meanings and perceived risks associated with alcohol use in future research and intervention efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[*Sexual Orientation](#)
[*Social Behavior](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Minority Groups](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

73. Social responsibility in online videogaming: What should the videogame industry do?

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, June 2014, vol./is. 22/3(181-185), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Jun 2014)
Author(s): Yousafzai, Shumaila; Hussain, Zaheer; Griffiths, Mark
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Institution: Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom; University of Derby, Derby, United Kingdom; Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: This editorial provides an overview of the social responsibility in online videogaming. In recent years, the problematic use of online videogames has received increased attention not only from the media, but also from psychologists, psychiatrists, mental health organizations and gamers themselves. A number of studies from different cultures are providing evidence that somewhere around 7-11% of gamers seem to be having real problems to the point that they are considered pathological gamers. Companies in the online video games sector have started to face criticism around the addictive and problematic nature of the use involved with certain online games and their violent content. Online videogame publishers should make provision for suitable referral services. Presently, they provide neither referral services nor customer care with regard to videogame addiction. Although the time constraints policies applied in China might not be a viable option in Europe, companies can potentially identify from their databases extreme or problematic gamers who are spending an excessive amount of time in the game and offer them contact information for a referral service in their country. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Business](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Criticism](#)
[*Social Responsibility](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Violence](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

74. Treating chronic pain: What is left out of the patient encounter.

Citation: European Journal of Pain, July 2014, vol./is. 18/6(751-752), 1090-3801;1532-2149 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Liebschutz, Jane; Khalid, Laila

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Institution: Section of General Internal Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA, US; Section of General Internal Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by M. S. Matthias et al. (see record 2014-19280-011). These investigators analyzed audio recordings of encounters between five primary care physicians and their 40 patients with chronic musculoskeletal conditions who had rated their pain at a level of 4 or higher in the prior visit. In addition, researchers conducted qualitative interviews with the patients immediately after the visit to assess their impression of the encounter. The most striking finding was the paucity of discussion on pain during the visits. A quarter of the group did not discuss pain at all, and the 30 patients who discussed it had mostly limited conversations, focused on opioid analgesia. As patients being prescribed chronic opioids for musculoskeletal programs invariably have ongoing moderate to severe pain, they are likely to have functional disability and behavioral risk factors for chronic disease. The patient interviews reported by Matthias et al. revealed that patients ascribe attribution to the physician behaviors based on the underlying relationship with the physician. Thus, an attempt to limit opioids was seen as the doctor caring about the patient's health in the context of a caring relationship, but as accusing the patient of being a drug addict when the relationship was not strong. Developing strong and trusting relationships have not been systematically rewarded in the US health care system, but in many studies, the presence of primary care in a patient is associated with better outcomes (Macinko et al., 2007). Treating pain in the context of a long-term relationship is one of the foundations of pain treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: European Pain Federation-EFIC; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Clinics](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)
[*Therapeutic Processes](#)
[Attribution](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [European Journal of Pain](#)
Available from *Elsevier* in [European Journal of Pain](#)

75. Effectiveness of the 'Healthy School and Drugs' prevention programme on adolescents' substance use: A randomized clustered trial.

Citation: Addiction, June 2014, vol./is. 109/6(1031-1040), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Malmberg, Monique; Kleinjan, Marloes; Overbeek, Geertjan; Vermulst, Ad; Monshouwer, Karin; Lammers, Jeroen; Vollebergh, Wilma A. M; Engels, Rutger C. M. E

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Institution: Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Research Institute of Child Development and Education, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Trimbos Institute, Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction, Utrecht, Netherlands; Trimbos Institute, Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction, Utrecht, Netherlands; Department of Interdisciplinary Social

Science, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands; Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands

Language:

English

Abstract:

Aim: To evaluate the effectiveness of the Healthy School and Drugs programme on alcohol, tobacco and marijuana use among Dutch early adolescents. **Design:** Randomized clustered trial with two intervention conditions (i.e. e-learning and integral). **Setting:** General population of 11-15-year-old adolescents in the Netherlands. **Participants:** A total of 3784 students of 23 Dutch secondary schools. **Measurements:** Structured digital questionnaires were administered pre-intervention and at 32 months follow-up. The primary outcome measures were new incidences of alcohol (life-time and 1-month prevalence), tobacco (life-time and 1-month prevalence) and marijuana use (life-time prevalence). **Findings:** Main effect analyses showed no programme effects on incidences of alcohol consumption (life-time prevalence: e-learning condition: $B = 0.102$, $P = 0.549$; integral condition: $B = -0.157$, $P = 0.351$; 1-month prevalence: e-learning condition: $B = 0.191$, $P = 0.288$; integral condition: $B = -0.140$, $P = 0.445$), tobacco consumption (life-time prevalence: e-learning condition: $B = 0.164$, $P = 0.444$; integral condition: $B = 0.160$, $P = 0.119$; 1-month prevalence: e-learning condition: $B = 0.088$, $P = 0.746$; integral condition: $B = 0.261$, $P = 0.093$), or marijuana consumption (life-time prevalence: e-learning condition: $B = 0.070$, $P = 0.732$; integral condition: $B = 0.186$, $P = 0.214$). **Conclusion:** The non-significant impact of the Healthy School and Drugs programme (a Dutch school-based prevention programme for early adolescents) on incidences of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana use indicates that the programme is either ineffective or implemented inadequately. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Drug Abuse
*Drug Abuse Prevention
*Marijuana Usage
*School Based Intervention
*Secondary Education
Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

76. Time to first cigarette predicts 4-(methylnitrosamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-butanol (NNAL) in adolescent regular and intermittent smokers, National Health and Nutrition and Examination Survey (NHANES) 2007-10.

Citation:

Addiction, June 2014, vol./is. 109/6(1005-1012), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jun 2014)

Author(s):

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Background and Aims: The time to first cigarette (TTFC) of the day is an indicator of nicotine intake in adults and adolescents. However, the relation between TTFC and biological markers of nicotine addiction and health risk in youths has not been well described. The current study examined whether an earlier TTFC predicts higher levels of a tobacco-specific carcinogen, 4-(methylnitrosamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1 (NNAL), in regular and intermittent adolescent smokers and if this relation is mediated by nicotine intake (measured by cotinine) or cigarettes per day (CPD). **Design:** A cross-sectional analysis of a nationally representative subsample of adolescents. **Setting:** A general community sample from the 2007-08 and 2009-10 National Health and Nutrition and Examination

Survey. Participants: A total of 215 adolescents in the United States between the ages of 12 and 19 years who reported smoking at least once in the 5 days prior to data collection. Measurements: The primary outcome measure was urinary levels of NNAL. Findings: In both regular and intermittent smokers, earlier TTFC was associated dose-dependently with higher levels of NNAL ($P < 0.03$ in both cases). TTFC had an indirect effect on NNAL, mediated by nicotine intake (cotinine) in both regular [$= -0.08$, standard error (SE) = 0.03, 95% confidence interval (CI) = -0.15, -0.03] and intermittent ($= -0.02$, SE = 0.01, 95% CI = -0.05, -0.002) smokers. CPD was not found to be an important mediator of the relation between TTFC and NNAL. Conclusions: Time between waking and the first cigarette of the day is correlated in daily and non-daily adolescent smokers with overall nicotine and therefore carcinogen intake. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Nicotine
*Risk Factors
*Tobacco Smoking

Source: PsycINFO

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

77. Increasing public support for supervised injection facilities in Ontario, Canada.

Citation: *Addiction*, June 2014, vol./is. 109/6(946-953), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Strike, Carol; Jairam, Jennifer A; Kolla, Gillian; Millson, Peggy; Shepherd, Susan; Fischer, Benedikt; Watson, Tara Marie; Bayoumi, Ahmed M

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Language: English

Abstract: Aim: To determine the level and changes in public opinion between 2003 and 2009 among adult Canadians about implementation of supervised injection facilities (SIFs) in Canada. Design: Population-based, telephone survey data collected in 2003 and 2009 were analysed to identify strong, weak, and intermediate support for SIFs. Setting: Ontario, Canada Participants: Representative samples of adults aged 18 years and over. Measurements: Analyses of the agreement with implementation of SIFs in relation to four individual SIF goals and a composite measure. Findings: The final sample sizes for 2003 and 2009 were 1212 and 968, respectively. Between 2003 and 2009, there were increases in the proportion of participants who strongly agreed with implementing SIFs to: reduce neighbourhood problems (0.309 versus 0.556, respectively); increase contact of people who use drugs with health and social workers (0.257 versus 0.479, respectively); reduce overdose deaths or infectious disease among people who use drugs (0.269 versus 0.482, respectively); and encourage safer drug injection (0.213 versus 0.310, respectively). Analyses using a composite measure of agreement across goals showed that 0.776 of participants had mixed opinions about SIFs in 2003, compared with only 0.616 in 2009. There was little change among those who strongly disagreed with all SIF goals (0.091 versus 0.113 in 2003 and 2009, respectively). Conclusions: Support for implementation of supervised injection facilities in Ontario, Canada increased between 2003 and 2009, but at

both time-points a majority still held mixed opinions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Community Services](#)
[*Facilities](#)
[*Injections](#)
[*Professional Supervision](#)
[*Public Opinion](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

78. Patterns of cannabis use and prospective associations with health issues among young males.

Citation: *Addiction*, June 2014, vol./is. 109/6(937-945), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Baggio, Stephanie; N'Goran, Alexandra A; Deline, Stephane; Studer, Joseph; Dupuis, Marc; Henchoz, Yves; Mohler-Kuo, Meichun; Daepfen, Jean-Bernard; Gmel, Gerhard

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Institution: Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland; Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland; Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland; Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland; Institute of Psychology, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland; Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland; Institute of Social- and Preventive Medicine, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland; Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: Background and Aims: To test prospective associations between cannabis disorder symptoms/frequency of cannabis use and health issues and to investigate stability versus transience in cannabis use trajectories. Design: Two waves of data collection from the longitudinal Cohort Study on Substance Use Risk Factors (C-SURF). Setting A representative sample of young Swiss men in their early 20s from the general population. Participants: A total of 5084 young men (mean age 19.98 + 1.19 years at time 1). Measurements: Cannabis use (life-time use, frequency of use, cannabis disorder symptoms) and self-reported measures of health issues (depression, mental/physical health, health consequences) were assessed. Significant changes in cannabis use were tested using t-test/Wilcoxon's rank test for paired data. Cross-lagged panel models provided evidence regarding longitudinal associations between cannabis use and health issues. Findings: Most of the participants (84.5%) remained in the same use category and cannabis use kept to similar levels at times 1 and 2 ($P = 0.114$ and $P = 0.755$; average of 15 + 2.8 months between times 1 and 2). Cross-lagged panel models showed that cannabis disorder symptoms predicted later health issues (e.g. depression, $\beta = 0.087$, $P < 0.001$; health consequences, $\beta = 0.045$, $P < 0.05$). The reverse paths from health issues to cannabis disorder symptoms and the cross-lagged panel model between frequency of cannabis use and health issues were non-significant. Conclusions: Patterns of cannabis use showed substantial continuity among young Swiss men in their early 20s. The number of symptoms of cannabis use disorder, rather than the frequency of cannabis use, is a clinically important measure of cannabis use among young Swiss men. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cannabis
*Drug Abuse
*Drug Usage
*Symptoms
Risk Factors
Self Report

Source: PsycINFO

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

79. A 0.05 BAC limit in the United States: An important challenge for policy, health and safety.

Citation: *Addiction*, June 2014, vol./is. 109/6(875), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Sheehan, Mary

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Institution: Centre for Accident Research and Road Safety-Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by James C. Fell & Robert B. Voas (see record 2014-16888-002). Both authors have established careers in the area of alcohol, drugs and traffic safety and have made important research contributions leading to major policy changes. The increased risk of driving with the higher (0.08) blood alcohol concentration (BAC) has been established through numerous epidemiological studies over many decades and research has moved on, as can be deduced from the dates of the core papers provided. A key issue they note may be the resistance by the US alcohol industry to such a change. It is the case that the WHO recommendation relates not only to the associated reduction in road crash injuries and fatalities, but also to its role in reducing high levels of alcohol consumption. Overall, this is an important paper and relevant to *Addiction*. The pressures and resistance discussed have meant that in this key safety issue the United States is behind most comparable countries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcohol Intoxication
*Blood Alcohol Concentration
*Driving Behavior
*Transportation Safety

Source: PsycINFO

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

80. Psychometric characteristics of the Drug Use Disorders Identification Test (DUDIT) and the Drug Use Disorders Identification Test-Extended (DUDIT-E) among young drug users in Hungary.

Citation: *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, June 2014, vol./is. 21/3(547-555), 1070-5503;1532-7558 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Matuszka, Balazs; Bacskai, Erika; Berman, Anne H; Czobor, Pal; Sinadinovic, Kristina; Gerevich, Jozsef

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: The Drug Use Disorders Identification Test (DUDIT) was developed for problematic substance use screening, and for a more detailed assessment of problematic use, the Drug Use Disorders Identification Test-Extended (DUDIT-E) was additionally developed. Purpose: Examining the psychometric properties of DUDIT and DUIT-E across diverse settings in populations of young drug users. Methods: We examined the psychometric characteristics of these instruments across various settings in populations of young substance users differing in substance use severity and treatment status. Data were collected from three clinically relevant groups (n = 259) as well as a control sample of college students (n = 109). Results: Reliability analyses indicated good internal consistency for both instruments; high intraclass correlations further indicated good test-retest reliability. Differences among study groups were significant on the DUDIT scale and all DUDIT-E subscales ($p < 0.01$), with the target groups exhibiting higher scores compared to controls. A two-factor solution was identified for the factor structure of DUDIT. Conclusion: The Hungarian version of DUDIT and DUDIT-E can effectively identify substance use problems among young users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Society of Behavioral Medicine; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Self Report](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Factor Structure](#)
[Screening](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [International Journal of Behavioral Medicine](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.
 Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [International Journal of Behavioral Medicine](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

81. Evidence for genetic susceptibility to the alcohol dependence syndrome from the thiamine transporter 2 gene solute carrier SLC19A3.

Citation: Psychiatric Genetics, June 2014, vol./is. 24/3(122-123), 0955-8829;1473-5873 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Quadri, Giorgia; McQuillin, Andrew; Guerrini, Irene; Thomson, Allan D; Cherian, Raquin; Saini, Jit; Ruparelia, Kush; Lydall, Greg J; Ball, David; Smith, Iain; Way, Michael; Kasiakogia-Worley, Katherine; Patel, Shamir; Kottalgi, Girija; Gunawardena, Priyanthi; Rao, Harish; Hillman, Audrey; Douglas, Ewen; Qureshi, Sherzhad Y; Reynolds, Gerry; Jauhar, Sameer; O'Kane, Aideen; Sharp, Sally; Kandaswamy, Radhika; Dar, Karim; Curtis, David; Morgan, Marsha Y; Gurling, Hugh M. D

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Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, Faculty of Brain Sciences, University College London, London, United Kingdom; National Addiction Centre and Social Genetic, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Gartnavel Royal Hospital, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, Glasgow, Scotland; Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, Faculty of Brain Sciences, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, Faculty of Brain Sciences, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Gatehouse Alcohol Clinic, Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust, St Bernards Hospital, London, MDX, United Kingdom; Gatehouse Alcohol Clinic, Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust, St Bernards Hospital, London, MDX, United Kingdom; Gatehouse Alcohol Clinic, Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust, St Bernards Hospital, London, MDX, United Kingdom; City and Hackney Centre for Mental Health, East London NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom; Newcastle and North Tyneside Addictions Service, Plummer Court, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom; Gartnavel Royal Hospital, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, Glasgow, Scotland; Gartnavel Royal Hospital, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, Glasgow, Scotland; Homeless Addictions Team, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, Glasgow, Scotland; Gartnavel Royal Hospital, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, Glasgow, Scotland; Newcastle and North Tyneside Addictions Service, Plummer Court, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK; Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, Faculty of Brain Sciences, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, Faculty of Brain Sciences, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Gatehouse Alcohol Clinic, Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust, St Bernards Hospital, London, MDX, United Kingdom; Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, Faculty of Brain Sciences, University College London, London, United Kingdom; UCL Institute for Liver & Digestive Health, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, Faculty of Brain Sciences, University College London, London, United Kingdom

Language:

English

Abstract:

Presents a study that examines the evidence for genetic susceptibility to the alcohol dependence syndrome from the thiamine transporter 2 gene solute carrier SLC19A3. In the present study, the entire SLC19A3 gene was screened for DNA variation in a WKS subset (n=120) of a UK. Alcohol dependence syndrome (ADS) case-control sample comprised of 1032 alcohol dependent cases and 1022 controls. High resolution melting curve analysis, which is based on the melting characteristic of double-stranded DNA, was carried out using a Light Cycler 480 Real-Time PCR System. The minor allele of rs148144444 was detected in five alcohol dependence syndrome (ADS) cases and in four controls and was not associated with ADS. Neither of these variants was present in the 120 Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome (WKS) cases in our alcohol dependence syndrome (ADS) sample. Our data suggest that genetic variation in the SLC19A3 thiamine transporter at 2:228563818T/C may make a modest contribution towards the genetic susceptibility to ADS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcoholism
 *DNA
 *Drug Dependency
 *Genetics
 Genes

Source:

PsycINFO

82. Alcohol and other psychoactive substances in Africa and the Americas: Results from the WHO Global School-based Student Health Survey.
Citation:

Journal of Substance Use, June 2014, vol./is. 19/3(274-282), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Fuhr, Daniela Christina; Fleischmann, Alexandra; Riley, Leanne; Kann, Laura; Poznyak, Vladimir

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Language: English

Abstract: Abstract. Objective: The objective of this study was to estimate the prevalence of current alcohol use and its association with cigarette and drug use among 13-15-year-olds in Africa and the Americas. Method: Cross-sectional data of the WHO Global School-based Student Health Survey from nine countries in the WHO African Region and seven countries/territories in the WHO Region of the Americas were analysed. Single and joint prevalence rates, and prevalence odds ratios were computed. Results: In the majority of countries, alcohol was the most often consumed psychoactive substance, with the prevalence of current alcohol use outweighing the prevalence of current cigarette and lifetime drug use. Gender differences for alcohol were not marked. The use of alcohol was strongly associated with cigarette or drug use, indicating clustering. Conclusions: For the bulk of countries in the Americas and for single countries in Africa, current alcohol use is as high as prevalence rates occurring in other parts of the world. It is imperative to monitor psychoactive substance use among adolescents in these countries to be able to prevent future health and social harm with the information gained. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Students](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Adolescent Psychology](#)
[Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[Global Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Journal of Substance Use](#)

83. Correlates of interpersonal problems among current and former drug users in Slovakia.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, June 2014, vol./is. 19/3(268-273), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Klimas, Jan

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Institution: Department of Psychology, Trnava University, Trnava, Slovakia

Language: English

Abstract: Abstract. Introduction: This cross-sectional study examined correlates of interpersonal problems in a sample of 139 current and former drug users from three types of settings in Slovakia (1 needle-exchange program, 1 twelve-week inpatient treatment and 14 long-term therapeutic communities). Methods: The Inventory of Interpersonal Problems (IIP-32) was correlated with selected psychological constructs, for example, social

support, impulsivity, anxiety and the drug abuse screening test. Results: Contrary to expectations, there were no differences between current and former drug users with respect to their interpersonal problems. Certain interpersonal problems (intrusiveness) tended to be lower, while social resources (affectionate support) were higher in current versus former users. Social support was negatively correlated with risky injecting practices among injectors. Conclusion: Interpersonal problems among drug users and drug-free populations seem to be of enduring nature and their measurement remains a complex issue. As the findings suggest, addiction can be best understood by studying psychosocial along with biomedical factors, including interpersonal problems, of current drug users as they may differ from treated users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Interpersonal Relationships](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Needle Exchange Programs](#)
[Therapeutic Community](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

84. The dimensional structure of SCL-90-R in a sample of patients with substance use disorder.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, June 2014, vol./is. 19/3(257-261), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Bergly, Tone H; Nordfjaern, Trond; Hagen, Roger

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Institution: Department of Research and Development, Drug and Alcohol Treatment Health Trust in Central Norway, Trondheim, Norway; Department of Psychology, Gediz University, Izmir, Turkey; Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway

Language: English

Abstract: Abstract. Aim: To test the dimensional structure of the Symptom Check List-90-Revised (SCL-90-R) among inpatients with substance use disorders (SUD), and to examine whether the Global Severity Index (GSI) scores discriminated between SUD patients and a general Norwegian population sample. The concurrent validity of the SCL-90-R was also examined. Methods: The sample included 85 patients from inpatient SUD treatment clinics in Norway. The patients responded to a survey in the week before they were discharged from treatment. Results: The SCL-90-R is a feasible instrument for measuring general distress among patients with SUD. The patients reported higher scores on the GSI than the general population. This is coherent with the high prevalence of co-occurring psychiatric symptoms in the SUD population. The concurrent validity of SCL-90-R was satisfactory. Conclusion: The SCL-90-R is unidimensional, and the use of the earlier established factor structure is discussable. The GSI score may be a feasible alternative. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Symptom Checklists](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Distress](#)

[Factor Structure](#)
[Psychiatric Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

85. The importance of cannabis culture in young adult cannabis use.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, June 2014, vol./is. 19/3(251-256), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Holm, Soren; Sandberg, Sveinung; Kolind, Torsten; Hesse, Morten

Correspondence Address: Kolind, Torsten: Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Aarhus University, Bartholins Alle 10, bygn. 1322, Aarhus, Aarhus C, Denmark, tk@crf.au.dk

Institution: Municipality of Skive, Skive, Denmark; Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark; Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark

Language: English

Abstract: Abstract. Background: Research into drug use initiation has focussed on drug use as risky behaviour. Qualitative research suggests that a culturally derived set of beliefs about the positive effects of cannabis play an important role in the production and maintenance of cannabis use. Methods: An online survey questionnaire was designed to measure both perceived positive and negative effects of cannabis. The questionnaire was submitted to a factor analysis, and two factors were extracted: a positive and a negative effect scale. Using regression analyses, associations with cannabis use, perception of general use and perception of general acceptance of use were assessed. Results: After removing respondents based on age and responses to questions, 1416 valid survey questionnaires were collected. In bivariate analyses, both positive effects and negative effects were associated with use ($p < 0.001$), perceived normative use ($p < 0.001$) and acceptance of use ($p < 0.001$). In multivariate analyses, only glorification remained consistently associated with perceived use, acceptance and all categories of use ($p < 0.001$). Conclusions: Positive beliefs about the effects of cannabis use are important and form part of a cannabis culture, which are essential for understanding initiation and maintenance of cannabis use. These findings have important ramifications for cannabis preventive work and also call on further investigation into the relation between cannabis culture and individual use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[Risk Assessment](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

86. Psychiatric co-morbidity among subjects with heroin and cocaine use disorders and its association with HCV infection.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, June 2014, vol./is. 19/3(245-250), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Wang, Mei; Finch, Emily; Wolff, Kim

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Institution: Addiction Department, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; South London & Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, Addiction Clinical Academic Group, London, United Kingdom; Institute of Pharmaceutical Institute, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Abstract. Aim: This study aims to determine whether psychiatric co-morbidity is associated with HCV infection in a substance misuse population. Methods: We identified all subjects in the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) during the period January 2007-December 2010 for whom information was recorded which identified their psychiatric co-morbidity status and their HCV status. Multivariate analysis was used to identify risk factors that could predict HCV infection. Results and conclusions: The HCV prevalence rate was 32%. HCV infected subjects were younger (21.4% versus 23.1%) when they first started to use drugs, they were more likely to be white (85.1% versus 13.1%) and male (74% versus 72.6%), to have urgent housing problems (13.0% versus 9.7%), to inject (42.8% versus 18.8%), and to share injecting paraphernalia (35.4% versus 9.2%). After adjusting for demographics and drug and alcohol use behaviours, the Odds Ratio of psychiatric co-morbidity for HCV infection was 1.33 (95% CI 1.01-1.75). The results suggest that psychiatric co-morbidity is associated of HCV infection. Clinical implications: It is important to take psychiatric co-morbidity into account when treating these patients and designing intervention strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Psychiatry](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Journal of Substance Use](#)

87. Nonfatal overdose from alcohol and/or drugs among a sample of recreational drug users.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, June 2014, vol./is. 19/3(239-244), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Martin, Gina; Vallance, Kate; Macdonald, Scott; Stockwell, Tim; Ivsins, Andrew; Chow, Clifton; Michelow, Warren; Duff, Cameron

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Institution: Centre for Addictions Research of BC, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; Centre for Addictions Research of BC, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; Centre for Addictions Research of BC, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; Centre for Addictions Research of BC, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; Centre for Addictions Research of BC, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; Centre for Addictions Research of BC, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; School of Population and Public Health, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Social Sciences and Health Research Unit, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Abstract. The purpose of this study was to examine nonfatal overdose events experienced among a sample of recreational drug users. We sought to determine predictors of nonfatal

overdose from alcohol and/or drugs among a sample of recreational drug users. In addition, we examined the substance(s) used at the last overdose event. Methods: Participants were 637 recreational illicit drug users (had used illicit drugs other than marijuana, in a club or party setting), aged 19 or older, from Victoria or Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Data were obtained in structured interviews conducted from 2008 to 2012 as part of the Canadian Recreation Drug Use Survey (CRDUS). Results: In the 12 months prior to interview, 19.3% (n = 123) of the participants had experienced an overdose. In multivariate analysis, younger age, unstable housing, and usually consuming eight or more drinks containing alcohol, when drinking, significantly increased overdose risk. In addition, polysubstance use was reported by 67.5% (n = 83) participants at their last overdose event. Conclusions: Intervention and prevention measures seeking to reduce overdoses among recreational drug users should not only address illicit drug use but also alcohol and polysubstance use. In addition, measures may target those who usually consume high amounts of alcohol when drinking are younger and who experience housing instability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Drug Overdoses
 *Drug Usage
 Housing
 Prevention
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

88. The potential utility of drinking motive questions to screen at-risk drinking in socially anxious patients.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, June 2014, vol./is. 19/3(225-228), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Jun 2014)
Author(s): Miller, Peter M; Book, Sarah; Thomas, Suzanne; Smith, Joshua; Randall, Patrick; Randall, Carrie
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Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US
Language: English
Abstract: Abstract. Background: Drinking motives are thought to be important mediators of the relationship between social anxiety and alcohol use. This project evaluates whether specific drinking motives accurately reflect alcohol dependence. If so, brief questions about drinking motives could serve as valuable alcohol screening tools with socially anxious patients. Methods: This investigation was a secondary analysis of an existing data set of 83 subjects with social anxiety disorder and at-risk alcohol use. The relationship between Drinking Motives Questionnaire (DMQ-R-5) subscales and alcohol dependence was evaluated. Results: Coping-Depression was the only subscale that contributed to the unique prediction of a diagnosis of alcohol dependence. Additionally, two items (i.e. "to cheer up when you're in a bad mood" and "to forget painful memories") predicted a diagnosis of alcohol dependence above and beyond their association with each other. Conclusions: Among patients with social anxiety, two specific questions on the DMQ-R-5 could provide a useful screen for health professionals to predict alcohol dependence. It

may be fruitful to specifically target the motives of "to cheer up when you're in a bad mood" and "to forget painful memories" when providing advice during brief interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Social Anxiety](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

89. Does psychostimulant treatment in children with ADHD increase later risk of substance use disorder?

Citation: Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences, June 2014, vol./is. 23/2(133-135), 2045-7960;2045-7979 (Jun 2014)
Author(s): Purgato, M; Cortese, S
Correspondence Address: Purgato, M.: Department of Public Health and Community Medicine, Section of Psychiatry, University of Verona, Piazzale L.A. Scuro 10, Verona, Italy, 37134, marianna.purgato@univr.it
Institution: Department of Public Health and Community Medicine, Section of Psychiatry, University of Verona, Verona, Italy; Cambridge University, Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridge, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: Psychostimulants are the first choice medication in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Despite the proven high efficacy of psychostimulants, at least in the short term, for ADHD core symptoms, concerns continue to be raised on their adverse effects, including putative increased risk of substance use disorders (SUDs). A recent multicentre, case-control, longitudinal, prospective, European study by Groenman and colleagues found that treatment with psychostimulants in children with ADHD lowered the risk of SUDs in adolescence. However, this finding is at odds with other recent evidence concluding that ADHD children with and without medication treatment history did not significantly differ on any subsequent SUDs rates. In the present paper, we discuss the study by Groenman and colleagues in view of its methodological strengths and limitations, and we suggest possible implications for day-to-day clinical practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
Source: PsycINFO

90. Prefrontal correlates of approach preferences for alcohol stimuli in alcohol dependence.

Citation: Addiction Biology, May 2014, vol./is. 19/3(497-508), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 2014)
Author(s): Ernst, Lena H; Plichta, Michael M; Dresler, Thomas; Zesewitz, Anna K; Tupak, Sara V; Haeussinger, Florian B; Fischer, Matthias; Polak, Thomas; Fallgatter, Andreas J; Ehlis, Ann-Christine

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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Abstract An approach bias for alcohol stimuli (i.e. faster approach than avoidance reactions) might facilitate relapses in alcohol dependence. Neurobiological models suggest hypersensitivity in the reward system [inter alia nucleus accumbens and orbitofrontal cortex (OFC)] to cause pathologically enhanced approach impulses towards alcohol stimuli. At the same time, in alcohol dependence, these structures are only insufficiently controlled by a hypoactive dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC). The present study investigated the cortical aspects of this model with functional near-infrared spectroscopy in 21 alcohol-dependent in-patients and 21 healthy controls (HC; comparable in age, gender and education) during performance of the Approach-Avoidance Task (AAT) for the first time. Complementing previous findings, in reaction times (RTs), patients showed stronger approach preferences for alcohol than non-alcohol stimuli. For non-alcohol stimuli, patients even displayed avoidance preferences. The reversed pattern was found in HC. Group differences in activity of the OFC were identical to those in RTs, revealing patients to assign higher subjective value to approaching alcohol stimuli. In both groups, regulatory activity in the right DLPFC was stronger during avoiding than approaching alcohol pictures. Probable awareness of the behavioural hypotheses due to explicit task instructions and patients' deficient prefrontal function might account for this equally aligned pattern. Results are discussed with regard to recent findings revealing a reduced behavioural approach bias and risk for relapse by applying a retraining version of the AAT. Functional measurements might serve as a method for monitoring the corresponding neurobiological changes and-possibly-predicting the success of such a training. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Spectroscopy](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)
- 91. Serum brain-derived neurotrophic factor levels were reduced during methamphetamine early withdrawal.**
- Citation:** Addiction Biology, May 2014, vol./is. 19/3(482-485), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Chen, Pao-Huan; Huang, Ming-Chi; Lai, Ying-Ching; Chen, Po-Yu; Liu, Hsing-Cheng

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Taipei Medical University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan; Department of Addiction Science, Taipei City Psychiatric Center, Taipei City Hospital, Taipei City, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Cathay General Hospital, Taiwan; Department of General Psychiatry, Taipei City Psychiatric Center, Taipei City Hospital, Taipei City, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan

Language: English

Abstract: ABSTRACT Methamphetamine (METH) abuse is an increasing public health problem worldwide. Many of the METH-induced physical and mental problems are associated with the neurotoxic effects of METH. Animal studies have shown that brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) decreased after repeated amphetamine administration and increased at 30 and 90 days from psychostimulant withdrawal, suggesting that there might be a psychostimulant-induced neuroprotective dysfunction followed by a neuroadaptive process in the brain. However, current research on the role of BDNF in human METH addiction is limited, particularly during early withdrawal. The aim of this study was to assess the serum BDNF levels in METH abusers during the early withdrawal stage. Two groups of subjects were enrolled: (1) 59 DSM-IV METH abusers confirmed by board-certified psychiatrists during the first 3 weeks of withdrawal; (2) 59 age- and sex-matched healthy controls. We found that serum BDNF levels were significantly and constantly lower in the METH abusers during early withdrawal than those of the healthy controls. This indicates that METH abusers might have severe BDNF dysfunction and an impaired neuroprotective function after repetitive METH misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Neurotoxicity](#)
[*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)
[Brain](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Physical Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

92. Functional imaging of an Alcohol-Implicit Association Test (IAT).

Citation: Addiction Biology, May 2014, vol./is. 19/3(467-481), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 2014)

Author(s): Ames, Susan L; Grenard, Jerry L; He, Qinghua; Stacy, Alan W; Wong, Savio W; Xiao, Lin; Xue, Gui; Bechara, Antoine

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Language: English

Abstract: Abstract This research assessed activation in neural substrates involved in implicit associative processes through functional magnetic resonance imaging of an alcohol-Implicit Association Test (IAT) focused on positive outcomes of alcohol use. Comparisons involved 17 heavy and 19 light drinkers, ranging in age from 18 to 22, during compatible and incompatible association task trials. Behaviorally, a significant IAT effect was found with heavy drinkers showing stronger positive implicit associations toward alcohol use than light drinkers. Imaging data revealed heavy drinkers showed greater activity during compatible trials relative to incompatible trials in the left putamen and insula while no significant difference in activity between conditions was found in the light drinkers. Light drinkers showed significantly more activity in the left orbital frontal cortex during both compatible and incompatible trials than heavy drinkers, and the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex was engaged more in both light and heavy drinkers during incompatible trials relative to compatible trials. Further, within-group analyses showed significant amygdala activity along with the putamen and insula among heavy drinkers during compatible trials relative to incompatible trials. These results are consistent with a dual process framework of appetitive behaviors proposing that (1) implicit associations underlying habit are mediated through neural circuitry dependent on the striatum, and (2) controlled behaviors are mediated through neural circuitry more dependent on the prefrontal cortex. This is the first study to evaluate the neural mechanisms elicited by an alcohol-IAT, providing an additional step toward increasing understanding of associative habit processes and their regulatory influence over addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

93. Neural activation during processing of aversive faces predicts treatment outcome in alcoholism.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, May 2014, vol./is. 19/3(439-451), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 2014)

Author(s): Charlet, Katrin; Schlagenhaut, Florian; Richter, Anne; Naundorf, Karina; Dornhof, Lina; Weinfurter, Christopher E. J; Konig, Friederike; Walaszek, Bernadeta; Schubert, Florian; Muller, Christian A; Gutwinski, Stefan; Seissinger, Annette; Schmitz, Lioba; Walter, Henrik; Beck, Anne; Gallinat, Jurgen; Kiefer, Falk; Heinz, Andreas

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Psychology, Zentrum für Nervenheilkunde, Universitätsklinikum Bonn, Bonn, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany; Charité Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, St Hedwig Krankenhaus, Germany; Central Institute of Mental Health, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Language:

English

Abstract:

Abstract Neuropsychological studies reported decoding deficits of emotional facial expressions in alcohol-dependent patients, and imaging studies revealed reduced prefrontal and limbic activation during emotional face processing. However, it remains unclear whether this reduced neural activation is mediated by alcohol-associated volume reductions and whether it interacts with treatment outcome. We combined analyses of neural activation during an aversive face-cue-comparison task and local gray matter volumes (GM) using Biological Parametric Mapping in 33 detoxified alcohol-dependent patients and 33 matched healthy controls. Alcoholics displayed reduced activation toward aversive faces-neutral shapes in bilateral fusiform gyrus [FG; Brodmann areas (BA) 18/19], right middle frontal gyrus (BA46/47), right inferior parietal gyrus (BA7) and left cerebellum compared with controls, which were explained by GM differences (except for cerebellum). Enhanced functional activation in patients versus controls was found in left rostral anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) and medial frontal gyrus (BA10/11), even after GM reduction control. Increased ACC activation correlated significantly with less (previous) lifetime alcohol intake [Lifetime Drinking History (LDH)], longer abstinence and less subsequent binge drinking in patients. High LDH appear to impair treatment outcome via its neurotoxicity on ACC integrity. Thus, high activation of the rostral ACC elicited by affective faces appears to be a resilience factor predicting better treatment outcome. Although no group differences were found, increased FG activation correlated with patients' higher LDH. Because high LDH correlated with worse task performance for facial stimuli in patients, elevated activation in the fusiform 'face' area may reflect inefficient compensatory activation. Therapeutic interventions (e.g. emotion evaluation training) may enable patients to cope with social stress and to decrease relapses after detoxification. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcoholism
 *Emotions
 *Facial Expressions
 *Treatment Outcomes
 Neurotoxicity
 Prefrontal Cortex
 Social Stress
 Gray Matter

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)**94. Neural network activation during a stop-signal task discriminates cocaine-dependent from non-drug-abusing men.****Citation:**

Addiction Biology, May 2014, vol./is. 19/3(427-438), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 2014)

Author(s):

Elton, Amanda; Young, Jonathan; Smitherman, Sonet; Gross, Robin E; Mletzko, Tanja; Kilts, Clinton D

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Abstract Cocaine dependence is defined by a loss of inhibitory control over drug-use behaviors, mirrored by measurable impairments in laboratory tasks of inhibitory control. The current study tested the hypothesis that deficits in multiple subprocesses of behavioral control are associated with reliable neural-processing alterations that define cocaine addiction. While undergoing functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), 38 cocaine-dependent men and 27 healthy control men performed a stop-signal task of motor inhibition. An independent component analysis on fMRI time courses identified task-related neural networks attributed to motor, visual, cognitive and affective processes. The statistical associations of these components with five different stop-signal task conditions were selected for use in a linear discriminant analysis to define a classifier for cocaine addiction from a subsample of 26 cocaine-dependent men and 18 controls. Leave-one-out cross-validation accurately classified 89.5% (39/44; chance accuracy = 26/44 = 59.1%) of subjects with 84.6% (22/26) sensitivity and 94.4% (17/18) specificity. The remaining 12 cocaine-dependent and 9 control men formed an independent test sample, for which accuracy of the classifier was 81.9% (17/21; chance accuracy = 12/21 = 57.1%) with 75% (9/12) sensitivity and 88.9% (8/9) specificity. The cocaine addiction classification score was significantly correlated with a measure of impulsiveness as well as the duration of cocaine use for cocaine-dependent men. The results of this study support the ability of a pattern of multiple neural network alterations associated with inhibitory motor control to define a binary classifier for cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Addiction
 *Cocaine
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Dependency
 *Neural Networks
 Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction Biology***95. Increased neural activity during high working memory load predicts low relapse risk in alcohol dependence.****Citation:**

Addiction Biology, May 2014, vol./is. 19/3(402-414), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 2014)

Author(s):

Charlet, Katrin; Beck, Anne; Jorde, Anne; Wimmer, Lioba; Vollstadt-Klein, Sabine; Gallinat, Jurgen; Walter, Henrik; Kiefer, Falk; Heinz, Andreas

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Psychotherapy, St Hedwig Krankenhaus, Germany; Department of Medical Psychology, Zentrum für Nervenheilkunde, Universitätsklinikum Bonn, Bonn, Germany; Department of Addictive Behavior and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Language:

English

Abstract:

Abstract Working memory (WM) impairments are often observed in alcohol-dependent individuals, especially in early abstinence, which may contribute to an increased relapse risk after detoxification. Brain imaging studies on visuospatial WM in alcohol-dependent patients compared to controls indicate that information processing requires compensatory increased neural activation to perform at a normal level. However, to date, no study tested whether such increased neural WM activation patterns or the lack thereof predict relapse behavior in alcohol-dependent individuals, and whether such differences persist when adequately correcting for individual grey matter differences. We combined analyses of neural activation during an n-back task and local grey matter volumes using Biological Parametric Mapping in 40 detoxified alcohol-dependent patients and 40 matched healthy controls (HC), and assessed prospective relapse risk during a 7-month follow-up period. Despite equal task performance, we found increased functional activation during high versus low cognitive WM load (2-back-0-back) in bilateral rostral prefrontal cortex (BA10) and bilateral ventrolateral prefrontal cortex (BA45,47) in prospective abstainers versus relapsers, and further in left/right lateral/medial premotor cortex (BA6,8) in abstainers versus HC. In prospective abstainers, but not relapsers, subtle cognitive impairment was associated with increased neural task activity in the premotor cortex. These findings suggest that in prospective abstainers, higher functional engagement of presumably less impaired neural resources in executive behavioral control brain areas (BA10, 45, 47, 6, 8) may constitute a resilience factor associated with good treatment outcome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcoholism
 *Detoxification
 *Relapse Prevention
 *Short Term Memory
 Prefrontal Cortex

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction Biology***96. Long-lasting, experience-dependent alcohol preference in *Drosophila*.****Citation:**

Addiction Biology, May 2014, vol./is. 19/3(392-401), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 2014)

Author(s):

de Portugal, Raniero L. Peru y Colon; Ojelade, Shamsideen A; Penninti, Pranav S; Dove, Rachel J; Nye, Matthew J; Acevedo, Summer F; Lopez, Antonio; Rodan, Aylin R; Rothenfluh, Adrian

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Language: English

Abstract: Abstract To understand the molecular and neural mechanisms underlying alcohol addiction, many models ranging from vertebrates to invertebrates have been developed. In *Drosophila melanogaster*, behavioral paradigms from assaying acute responses to alcohol and to behaviors more closely modeling addiction have emerged in recent years. However, both the CAFE assay, similar to a two-bottle choice consumption assay, as well as conditioned odor preference, where ethanol is used as the reinforcer, are labor intensive and have low throughput. To address this limitation, we have established a novel ethanol consumption preference assay, called FRAPPE, which allows for fast, high throughput measurement of consumption in individual flies, using a fluorescence plate reader. We show that naive flies do not prefer to consume ethanol, but various pre-exposures, such as ethanol vapor or voluntary ethanol consumption, induce ethanol preference. This ethanol-primed preference is long lasting and is not driven by calories contained in ethanol during the consumption choice. Our novel experience-dependent model of ethanol preference in *Drosophila*-a highly genetically tractable organism-therefore recapitulates salient features of human alcohol abuse and will facilitate the molecular understanding of the development of alcohol preference. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drosophila](#)
[*Molecular Neuroscience](#)
[Invertebrates](#)
[Vertebrates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

97. NMDA receptors in the midbrain play a critical role in dopamine-mediated hippocampal synaptic potentiation caused by morphine.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, May 2014, vol./is. 19/3(380-391), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 2014)

Author(s): Hu, Ling; Jing, Xiang-Hong; Cui, Cai-Lian; Xing, Guo-Gang; Zhu, Bing

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Institution: Institute of Acupuncture and Moxibustion, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, Beijing, China; Institute of Acupuncture and Moxibustion, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, Beijing, China; Department of Neurobiology, Peking University, China; Department of Neurobiology, Peking University, China; Institute of Acupuncture and Moxibustion, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, Beijing, China

Language: English

Abstract: Abstract A single exposure to drugs of abuse produces an NMDAR (N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor)-dependent synaptic potentiation at excitatory synapses of dopamine (DA) neurons in the ventral tegmental area (VTA) of the midbrain. All addictive drugs can increase DA concentrations in projection areas of the midbrain, including the hippocampus. Hippocampal DA release subsequently modulates hippocampal plasticity and drug-associated memories. Using in vivo electrophysiological recording techniques in anesthetized rats, we show that systemic injection of morphine induced hippocampal synaptic potentiation in a dose-dependent manner. Intra-VTA but not intra-hippocampus injection of morphine evoked this potentiation. Local hippocampal dopamine D1 receptors (D1R) are required in the morphine-induced synaptic potentiation and conditioned place preference (CPP). Moreover, both NMDAR activation in the VTA and VTA/hippocampus dopaminergic connections are essential for the morphine-evoked potentiation and CPP. These findings suggest that NMDAR signaling in the midbrain

play a key role in regulating dopamine-mediated hippocampal synaptic plasticity underlying drug-induced associative memory. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Dopamine
*Hippocampus
*Mesencephalon
*Morphine
*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate
Rats
Synapses

Source: PsycINFO

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

98. Inhibitory effects of SA4503 on the rewarding effects of abused drugs.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, May 2014, vol./is. 19/3(362-369), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 2014)

Author(s): Mori, Tomohisa; Rahmadi, Mahardian; Yoshizawa, Kazumi; Itoh, Toshimasa; Shibasaki, Masahiro; Suzuki, Tsutomu

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Language: English

Abstract: Abstract Previous findings have shown that sigma-1 receptors (Sig-1Rs) are upregulated by the self-administration of methamphetamine, whereas Sig-1R antisense can attenuate the behavioral effects of psychostimulants in rodents. Sig-1R is an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone protein. However, the effects of Sig-1R agonist on the rewarding effects of abused drugs are not fully understood. Therefore, we examined the effects of selective Sig-1R agonists, such as SA4503 and (+)-pentazocine, on the rewarding effects of abused drugs such as methamphetamine, cocaine and morphine in rats, as measured by the conditioned place preference. Methamphetamine, cocaine and morphine induced a significant place preference. SA4503, but not (+)-pentazocine, significantly attenuated the abused drug-induced place preference. We recently showed that (+)-pentazocine exerts U50,488H-like discriminative stimulus effects, which are related to its psychotomimetic/aversive effects. However, SA4503 did not generalize to the discriminative stimulus effects of U50,488H. These results suggest that SA4503 inhibits the rewarding effects of abused drugs, and that psychotomimetic/aversive effects may not play a role in the attenuating effects of SA4503 on the rewarding effects of abused drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Methamphetamine
Proteins

[Rats](#)
[Endoplasmic Reticulum](#)

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

99. Brain region- and sex-specific alterations in DAMGO-stimulated [5S]GTPs binding in mice with Oprm1 A112G.

Citation: Addiction Biology, May 2014, vol./is. 19/3(354-361), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 2014)
Author(s): Wang, Yu-Jun; Huang, Peng; Blendy, Julie A; Liu-Chen, Lee-Yuan
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Language: English
Abstract: Abstract The A118G single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of the human -opioid receptor (MOPR) gene (OPRM1) was associated with heightened dopamine release by alcohol intake, better treatment outcome for nicotine and alcohol addiction, and reduced analgesic responses to morphine. A mouse model that possesses the equivalent substitution (A112G) in the mouse MOPR gene (OPRM1) was generated to delineate the mechanisms of the impact of the SNP. Mice homozygous for the G112 allele (G/G) displayed lower morphine-induced antinociception than mice homozygous for the A112 allele (A/A), similar to the results in humans. In this study, we examined whether A112G SNP affected MOPR-mediated G protein activation in the mouse model. We compared A/A and G/G mice in the MOPR-selective agonist [D-Ala², N-MePhe⁴, Gly-ol]-enkephalin (DAMGO)-stimulated [35S]GTPS binding in brain regions by autoradiography. When the data of males and females were combined, G/G mice exhibited lower DAMGO-stimulated [35S]GTPS binding in the ventral tegmental area than A/A mice, in accord with the previously reported reduced morphine-induced hyperactivity and locomotor sensitization in G/G mice. In the nucleus accumbens (NAc) core, female G/G mice displayed lower DAMGO-stimulated [35S]GTPS binding than female A/A mice, which is consistent with the previously reported deficiency in morphine-induced conditioned place preference in female G/G mice. In G/G mice, males showed higher DAMGO-stimulated [35S]GTPS binding than females in the cingulate cortex, caudate putamen, NAc core, thalamus and amygdala. Thus, A112G SNP affects DAMGO-stimulated [35S]GTPS binding in region- and sex-specific manners. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Nucleotides](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[Acute Alcoholic Intoxication](#)
[Mice](#)
[Sex](#)

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

100. NrCAM-regulating neural systems and addiction-related behaviors.

Citation: Addiction Biology, May 2014, vol./is. 19/3(343-353), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 2014)

- Author(s):** Ishiguro, Hiroki; Hall, Frank S; Horiuchi, Yasue; Sakurai, Takeshi; Hishimoto, Akitoyo; Grumet, Martin; Uhl, George R; Onaivi, Emmanuel S; Arinami, Tadao
- Correspondence Address:** Ishiguro, Hiroki: Department of Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Ethics, Graduate School of Medical Science, University of Yamanashi, 1110 Shimokato, Yamanashi, Chuo, Japan, 409-3898, hishiguro@yamanashi.ac.jp
- Institution:** Department of Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Ethics, Graduate School of Medical Science, University of Yamanashi, Chuo, Japan; Molecular Neurobiology Branch, NIDA, IRP, NIH, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Medical Genetics, Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan; Department of Psychiatry, Seaver Autism Center, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Department of Neuropsychiatry, Graduate School of Medical Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan; W.M. Keck Center for Collaborative Neuroscience, Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ, US; Molecular Neurobiology Branch, NIDA, IRP, NIH, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Pharmacology, William Paterson University, Wayne, NJ, US; Department of Medical Genetics, Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Abstract We have previously shown that a haplotype associated with decreased NrCAM expression in brain is protective against addiction vulnerability for polysubstance abuse in humans and that Nrcam knockout mice do not develop conditioned place preferences for morphine, cocaine or amphetamine. In order to gain insight into NrCAM involvement in addiction vulnerability, which may involve specific neural circuits underlying behavioral characteristics relevant to addiction, we evaluated several behavioral phenotypes in Nrcam knockout mice. Consistent with a potential general reduction in motivational function, Nrcam knockout mice demonstrated less curiosity for novel objects and for an unfamiliar conspecific, showed also less anxiety in the zero maze. Nrcam heterozygote knockout mice reduced alcohol preference and buried fewer marbles in home cage. These observations provide further support for a role of NrCAM in substance abuse including alcoholism vulnerability, possibly through its effects on behavioral traits that may affect addiction vulnerability, including novelty seeking, obsessive compulsion and responses to aversive or anxiety-provoking stimuli. Additionally, in order to prove glutamate homeostasis hypothesis of addiction, we analyzed glutamatergic molecules regulated by NRCAM expression. Glutaminase appears to be involved in NrCAM-related molecular pathway in two different tissues from human and mouse. An inhibitor of the enzyme, prolyl-leucyl-glycinamide, treatment produced, at least, some of the phenotypes of mice shown in alcohol preference and in anxiety-like behavior. Thus, NrCAM could affect addiction-related behaviors via at least partially modulation of some glutamatergic pathways and neural function in brain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Neural Development](#)
[Behavior](#)
[Glutamine](#)
[Insight](#)
[Mice](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)
- 101. Susceptibility to ethanol withdrawal seizures is produced by BK channel gene expression.**
- Citation:** Addiction Biology, May 2014, vol./is. 19/3(332-337), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Ghezzi, Alfredo; Krishnan, Harish R; Atkinson, Nigel S

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Institution: Section of Neurobiology, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; Section of Neurobiology, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; Section of Neurobiology, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Abstract Alcohol withdrawal seizures are part of the symptomatology of severe alcohol dependence and are believed to originate from long-term neural adaptations that counter the central nervous system depressant effects of alcohol. Upon alcohol withdrawal, however, the increased neural excitability that was adaptive in the presence of alcohol becomes counter-adaptive and produces an imbalanced hyperactive nervous system. For some individuals, the uncovering of this imbalance by alcohol abstinence can be sufficient to generate a seizure. Using the *Drosophila* model organism, we demonstrate a central role for the BK-type Ca²⁺-activated K⁺ channel gene *slo* in the production of alcohol withdrawal seizures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Central Nervous System](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Gene Expression](#)
[*Seizures](#)
[Adaptation](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

102. The cerebellum and addiction: Insights gained from neuroimaging research.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, May 2014, vol./is. 19/3(317-331), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 2014)

Author(s): Moulton, Eric A; Elman, Igor; Becerra, Lino R; Goldstein, Rita Z; Borsook, David

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Language: English

Abstract: Abstract Although cerebellar alterations have been consistently noted in the addiction literature, the pathophysiology of this link remains unclear. The cerebellum is commonly classified as a motor structure, but human functional neuroimaging along with clinical observations in cerebellar stroke patients and anatomical tract tracing in non-human primates suggests its involvement in cognitive and affective processing. A comprehensive literature search on the role of the cerebellum in addiction was performed. This review article (1) considers the potential role of the cerebellum in addiction; (2) summarizes the cerebellar structural alterations linked to addiction; (3) presents the functional neuroimaging evidence linking the cerebellum with addiction; and (4) proposes a model for addiction that underscores the role of the cerebellum. The data implicate the

cerebellum as an intermediary between motor and reward, motivation and cognitive control systems, as all are relevant etiologic factors in addiction. Furthermore, consideration of these findings could contribute to deeper and more sophisticated insights into normal reward and motivational function. The goal of this review is to spread awareness of cerebellar involvement in addictive processes, and to suggest a preliminary model for its potential role. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Cerebellum](#)
[*Neuroimaging](#)
[*Cognitive Control](#)
[Insight](#)
[Pathophysiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

103. Negative cognitions as a moderator in the relationship between PTSD and substance use in a psychiatrically hospitalized adolescent sample.

Citation: Journal of Traumatic Stress, April 2014, vol./is. 27/2(208-216), 0894-9867;1573-6598 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Allwood, Maureen A; Esposito-Smythers, Christianne; Swenson, Lance P; Spirito, Anthony

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Language: English

Abstract: Adolescents exposed to trauma are more likely to engage in alcohol and marijuana use compared to their nontrauma-exposed counterparts; however, little is known about factors that may moderate these associations. This study examined the potential moderating effect of cognitions relevant to exposure to trauma (i.e., negative view of self, world, and future) in the association between posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) diagnosis and substance use among a psychiatric inpatient sample of 188 adolescents. Findings were that PTSD diagnosis was not significantly associated with substance-use diagnoses, but was associated with substance-use symptoms, accounting for 2.9% and 9.6% of the variance in alcohol and marijuana symptoms, respectively. The association between PTSD diagnosis and substance use symptoms, however, was moderated by negative cognitions, with PTSD and high negative cognitions (but not low negative cognitions) being significantly positively associated with substance use symptoms. The relevant cognitions differed for alcohol symptoms and marijuana symptoms. Children and adolescents who experience trauma and PTSD may benefit from early interventions that focus on cognitive processes as one potential moderator in the development of posttrauma substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychopathology](#)
[*Cognitions](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)

*Negativism
 *Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
 Adolescent Psychiatry
 Psychiatric Hospitalization

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Traumatic Stress*

104. Posttraumatic stress disorder and substance use disorder comorbidity among individuals with physical disabilities: Findings from the National Comorbidity Study Replication.

Citation: Journal of Traumatic Stress, April 2014, vol./is. 27/2(182-191), 0894-9867;1573-6598 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Anderson, Melissa L; Ziedonis, Douglas M; Najavits, Lisa M

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Institution: Treatment Innovations, Newton Centre, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US; Treatment Innovations, Newton Centre, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Co-occurring posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance use disorder (SUD) affects multiple domains of functioning and presents complex challenges to recovery. Using data from the National Comorbidity Study Replication, a national epidemiological study of mental disorders (weighted N = 4,883), the current study sought to determine the prevalence of PTSD and SUD, the symptom presentation of these disorders, and help-seeking behaviors in relation to PTSD and SUD among individuals with physical disabilities (weighted n = 491; nondisabled weighted n = 4,392). Results indicated that individuals with physical disabilities exhibited higher rates of PTSD, SUD, and comorbid PTSD/SUD than nondisabled individuals. For example, they were 2.6 times more likely to meet criteria for lifetime PTSD, 1.5 times more likely for lifetime SUD, and 3.6 times more likely for lifetime PTSD/SUD compared to their nondisabled peers. Additionally, individuals with physical disabilities endorsed more recent/severe PTSD symptoms and more lifetime trauma events than nondisabled individuals with an average of 5 different trauma events compared to 3 in the nondisabled group. No significant pattern of differences was noted for SUD symptom presentation, or for receipt of lifetime or past-year PTSD or SUD treatment. Implications of these findings and recommendations for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Comorbidity
 *Drug Abuse
 *Physical Disorders
 *Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Traumatic Stress*

105. Mental health and substance use among self-employed lawyers and pharmacists.

Citation: Occupational Medicine, April 2014, vol./is. 64/3(166-171), 0962-7480;1471-8405 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Leignel, S; Schuster, J. -P; Hoertel, N; Poulain, X; Limosin, F

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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Self-employed workers experience occupational stress and may suffer from various mental health disorders. Aims: To assess the mental health, substance use and risk factors for psychological distress in a sample of self-employed lawyers and pharmacists. Methods: A cross-sectional study, using self-completion postal questionnaires, of lawyers and pharmacists. The General Health Questionnaire-28 (GHQ-28) was used as a measure of current mental health, and some additional questions evaluated alcohol, tobacco and psychotropic drug use and somatic morbidity. A multiple regression model was used to analyse the respective impact of the different risk factors on psychological suffering. Results: A total of 1282 lawyers and 1153 pharmacists participated representing response rates of 36 and 35%, respectively. According to the GHQ-28 score, the rate of psychological distress was high in the sample overall, especially in lawyers (52 versus 47% in pharmacists, $P < 0.05$). According to the mean number of drinks per day, 16% of the lawyers and 13% of the pharmacists reported alcohol misuse, and lawyers were twice as likely as pharmacists to smoke (26 versus 13%, $P < 0.001$). Higher GHQ-28 scores were associated in lawyers with female gender, being widowed or divorced, smoking and using anxiolytic medication and in pharmacists with being younger, smoking, alcohol abuse and anxiolytic and hypnotic use. Conclusions: In our sample of these self-employed groups, both pharmacists and lawyers reported a high rate of psychological distress. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society of Occupational Medicine. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Attorneys](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Occupational Stress](#)
[*Pharmacists](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Occupational Medicine](#)

106. A sex-and region-specific role of Akt1 in the modulation of methamphetamine-induced hyperlocomotion and striatal neuronal activity: Implications in schizophrenia and methamphetamine-induced psychosis.

- Citation:** Schizophrenia Bulletin, March 2014, vol./is. 40/2(388-398), 0586-7614;1745-1701 (Mar 2014)
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Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan; Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

Language: English

Abstract: AKT1 (also known as protein kinase B,), a serine/threonine kinase of AKT family, has been implicated in both schizophrenia and methamphetamine (Meth) use disorders. AKT1 or its protein also has epistatic effects on the regulation of dopamine-dependent behaviors or drug effects, especially in the striatum. The aim of this study is to investigate the sex-specific role of Akt1 in the regulation of Meth-induced behavioral sensitization and the alterations of striatal neurons using Akt1^{-/-} mice and wild-type littermates as a model. A series of 4 Experiments were conducted. Meth-induced hyperlocomotion and Meth-related alterations of brain activity were measured. The neural properties of striatal medium spiny neurons (MSNs) were also characterized. Further, 17-estradiol was applied to examine its protective effect in Meth-sensitized male mice. Our findings indicate that (1) Akt1^{-/-} males were less sensitive to Meth-induced hyperlocomotion during Meth challenge compared with wild-type controls and Akt1^{-/-} females, (2) further sex differences were revealed by coinjection of Meth with raclopride but not SCH23390 in Meth-sensitized Akt1^{-/-} males, (3) Meth-induced alterations of striatal activity were confirmed in Akt1^{-/-} males using microPET scan with 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose, (4) Akt1 deficiency had a significant impact on the electrophysiological and neuromorphological properties of striatal MSNs in male mice, and (5) subchronic injections of 17-estradiol prevented the reduction of Meth-induced hyperactivity in Meth-sensitized Akt1^{-/-} male mice. This study highlights a sex- and region-specific effect of Akt1 in the regulation of dopamine-dependent behaviors and implies the importance of AKT1 in the modulation of sex differences in Meth sensitivity and schizophrenia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Maryland Psychiatric Research Center. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Kinases](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Proteins](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Animal Locomotion](#)
[Animal Sex Differences](#)
[Dopamine Antagonists](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Hyperkinesis](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Schizophrenia Bulletin](#)

107. Group counseling for at-risk African American youth: A collaboration between therapists and artists.

Citation: Journal of Creativity in Mental Health, January 2014, vol./is. 9/1(69-82), 1540-1383;1540-1391 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Goicoechea, Jessie; Wagner, Kathryn; Yahalom, Jonathan; Medina, Teanna

Correspondence Address: Goicoechea, Jessie: Department of Psychology, Duquesne University, 907 Rockwell Hall, 600 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15282, goicoecheaj@duq.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Education and Youth Development, Urban League of Greater Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article includes a description of a culturally sensitive group counseling model and curriculum for African American children (ages 7-12 years old) of families with drug and

alcohol addiction. Therapists-in-training, artists of color, and community agency staff collaborated to deliver expressive art activities that facilitate self-expression, self-confidence, emotion regulation, and coping and communication skills, and that enhance personal resilience and a sense of connection with one's community. This model aims at creativity not only in the service of the children's development as individuals, but also in the service of community building. The collaboration between partners at the levels of program planning and implementation ensures cultural relevance for the participants as it promotes diversity and growth-fostering relationships. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Blacks](#)
[*Creativity](#)
[*Group Counseling](#)
[*Multicultural Counseling](#)
[Art](#)
[Art Therapy](#)
[Artists](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Collaboration](#)
[Therapists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

108. Optogenetic and chemogenetic insights into the food addiction hypothesis.

Citation: Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, February 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5153 (Feb 28, 2014)

Author(s): Krashes, Michael J; Kravitz, Alexxai V

Correspondence Address: Kravitz, Alexxai V.: Diabetes, Endocrinology, and Obesity Branch, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Building 10-CRC, Room 5-5932, 10 Center Drive, Bethesda, MD, US, 20814, lex.kravitz@nih.gov

Institution: Diabetes, Endocrinology, and Obesity Branch, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Diabetes, Endocrinology, and Obesity Branch, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Obesity is clinically diagnosed by a simple formula based on the weight and height of a person (body mass index), but is associated with a host of other behavioral symptoms that are likely neurological in origin. In recent years, many scientists have asked whether similar behavioral and cognitive changes occur in drug addiction and obesity, lending many to discuss the potential for "food addiction". Advances in understanding the circuitry underlying both feeding behaviors and drug addiction may allow us to consider this question from the viewpoint of neural circuits, to complement behavioral perspectives. Here, we review advances in understanding of these circuits and use them to consider whether drawing comparisons to drug addiction is helpful for understanding certain forms of obesity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: Krashes and Kravitz; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)

*Eating Behavior
 *Food
 *Genetics
 *Neurology
 Hypothalamus
 Obesity
 Striatum

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience*

109. Chronic alcohol disrupts dopamine receptor activity and the cognitive function of the medial prefrontal cortex.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, March 2014, vol./is. 34/10(3706-3718), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Mar 5, 2014)

Author(s): Trantham-Davidson, Heather; Burnett, Elizabeth J; Gass, Justin T; Lopez, Marcelo F; Mulholland, Patrick J; Centanni, Samuel W; Floresco, Stan B; Chandler, L. Judson

Correspondence Address: Trantham-Davidson, Heather: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US, 29425, tranthah@musc.edu

Institution: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US;
 Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US;
 Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US;
 Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US;
 Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US;
 Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US;
 Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US;
 Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada;
 Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: [Correction Notice: An Erratum for this article was reported in Vol 34(18) of The Journal of Neuroscience (see record 2014-19012-031). In the original article, the sign of one connection in the summary in Figure 8 was incorrect. A corrected version of the figure and corresponding figure legend is given in the erratum.] Dopamine (DA) receptors in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) exert powerful effects on cognition by modulating the balance between excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmission. The present study examined the impact of chronic intermittent ethanol (CIE) exposure on cognitive function and DA receptor-mediated neurotransmission in the rat mPFC. Consistent with alterations in executive function in alcoholics, CIE-exposed rats exhibited deficits in behavioral flexibility in an operant set-shifting task. Since alterations in dopaminergic neurotransmission in the mPFC have been implicated in a number of behavioral disorders including addiction, studies were then performed in the adult acute slice preparation to examine changes in DA receptor function in the mPFC following CIE exposure. In slices obtained from control rats, DA receptor stimulation was observed to exert complex actions on neuronal firing and synaptic neurotransmission that were not only dependent upon the particular receptor subtype but also whether it was a pyramidal cell or a fast-spiking interneuron. In contrast to slices from control rats, there was a near complete loss of the modulatory actions of D2/D4 receptors on cell firing and neurotransmission in slices obtained immediately, 1 and 4 weeks after the last day of CIE exposure. This loss did not appear to be associated with changes in receptor expression. In contrast, CIE exposure did not alter D1 receptor function or mGluR1 modulation of firing. These studies are consistent with the suggestion that chronic alcohol exposure disrupts cognitive function at least in part through disruption of D2 and D4 receptor signaling in mPFC. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The authors; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Neurotransmission
 *Prefrontal Cortex
 *Executive Function

[*Chemical Exposure](#)
[Dopamine](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Neuroscience*

110. Poster abstracts for alcoholism and stress: A framework for future treatment strategies.

Citation: Alcohol, March 2014, vol./is. 48/2(179-194), 0741-8329 (Mar 2014)
Author(s): No authorship indicated
Language: English
Abstract: Presents a collection of poster abstracts for alcoholism and stress and creating a framework for future treatment strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[*Anxiety](#)
[*Stress](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Mice](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Alcohol*
 Available from *ProQuest* in *Alcohol*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

111. Alcoholism and stress: A framework for future treatment strategies: Meeting abstracts.

Citation: Alcohol, March 2014, vol./is. 48/2(159-178), 0741-8329 (Mar 2014)
Author(s): No authorship indicated
Language: English
Abstract: Presents a collection of abstracts. The main theme of the abstracts is about alcoholism and stress and creating a framework for future treatment strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Anxiety](#)
[*Scientific Communication](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Mice](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Alcohol*
 Available from *ProQuest* in *Alcohol*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

112. Influence of fat/carbohydrate ratio on progression of fatty liver disease and on development of osteopenia in male rats fed alcohol via total enteral nutrition (TEN).

Citation: Alcohol, March 2014, vol./is. 48/2(133-144), 0741-8329 (Mar 2014)

- Author(s):** Ronis, Martin J. J; Mercer, Kelly; Suva, Larry J; Vantrease, Jamie; Ferguson, Matthew; Hogue, William R; Sharma, Neha; Cleves, Mario A; Blackburn, Michael L; Badger, Thomas M
- Correspondence Address:** Ronis, Martin J. J.: Arkansas Children's Nutrition Center, 15 Children's Way, Little Rock, AR, US, 72202, RonisMartinJ@uams.edu
- Institution:** Arkansas Children's Nutrition Center, Little Rock, AR, US; Arkansas Children's Nutrition Center, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Arkansas Children's Nutrition Center, Little Rock, AR, US; Arkansas Children's Nutrition Center, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Arkansas Children's Nutrition Center, Little Rock, AR, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Alcohol abuse is associated with the development of fatty liver disease and also with significant osteopenia in both genders. In this study, we examined ethanol-induced pathology in response to diets with differing fat/carbohydrate ratios. Male Sprague-Dawley rats were fed intragastrically with isocaloric liquid diets. Dietary fat content was either 5% (high carbohydrate, HC) or 45% (high fat, HF), with or without ethanol (12-13 g/kg/day). After 14, 28, or 65 days, livers were harvested and analyzed. In addition, bone morphology was analyzed after 65 days. HC rats gained more weight and had larger fat pads than HF rats with or without ethanol. Steatosis developed in HC + ethanol (HC + EtOH) compared to HF + ethanol (HF + EtOH) rats, accompanied by increased fatty acid (FA) synthesis and increased nuclear carbohydrate response element binding protein (ChREBP) ($p < 0.05$), but in the absence of effects on hepatic silent mating type information regulation 2 homolog (SIRT-1) or nuclear sterol regulatory binding element protein (SREBP-1c). Ethanol reduced serum leptin ($p < 0.05$) but not adiponectin. Over time, HC rats developed fatty liver independent of ethanol. FA degradation was significantly elevated by ethanol in both HC and HF groups ($p < 0.05$). HF + EtOH rats had increased oxidative stress from 28 days, increased necrosis compared to HF controls and higher expression of cytochromes P450, CYP2E1, and CYP4A1 compared to HC + EtOH rats ($p < 0.05$). In contrast, HC + EtOH rats had no significant increase in oxidative stress until day 65 with no observed increase in necrosis. Unlike liver pathology, no dietary differences were observed on ethanol-induced osteopenia in HC compared to HF groups. These data demonstrate that interactions between diet composition and alcohol are complex, dependent on the length of exposure, and are an important influence in development of fatty liver injury. Importantly, it appears that diet composition does not affect alcohol-associated skeletal toxicity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Carbohydrates](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Liver](#)
[*Necrosis](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Diets](#)
[Nutrition](#)
[Rats](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Alcohol](#)
Available from *ProQuest* in [Alcohol](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

113. CrossTalk proposal: The preBotzinger complex is essential for the respiratory depression following systemic administration of opioid analgesics.

- Citation:** The Journal of Physiology, March 2014, vol./is. 592/6(1159-1162), 0022-3751;1469-7793 (Mar 15, 2014)
- Author(s):** Montandon, Gaspard; Horner, Richard
- Correspondence Address:** Montandon, Gaspard, gaspard.montandon@utoronto.ca
- Institution:** Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This article discusses the significance of the preBotzinger complex (preBotC) for the respiratory depression following systemic administration of opioid analgesics. Drugs acting on μ -opioid receptors (MOR) are widely used as analgesics but present serious side-effects such as addiction and respiratory depression. The latter is critical considering its potential lethality and the current absence of treatments to prevent it. MOR are expressed in various brain structures regulating breathing including, but not limited to, the medullary raphe, pontine nuclei, rostral ventromedial medulla, peripheral chemoreceptors and the preBotC. Among all the opioid-sensitive neural sites, the preBotC is unique as it constitutes a cluster of neurons that has the property to generate rhythm by itself. In the intact and mature organism, however, the capacity of preBotC MOR to affect respiratory rhythm has been controversial. To determine whether preBotC MOR activation can substantially decrease respiratory rate in intact animals, a number of criteria need consideration. There is compelling *in vitro* and *in vivo* evidence showing that the preBotC is highly sensitive to MOR agonists and that it mediates respiratory rate depression by opioids. However, despite the clear role of preBotC in mediating rate depression, it cannot be excluded that the underlying mechanisms may differ between mammals, at various concentrations of opioids and with opioids of different affinities for MOR. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. The Journal of Physiology-The Physiological Society; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Analgesic Drugs](#)
[*Brain Stem](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Respiratory System](#)
[*Interneurons](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Physiology, The*

114. The anterior temporal lobes support residual comprehension in Wernicke's aphasia.

- Citation:** Brain: A Journal of Neurology, March 2014, vol./is. 137/3(931-943), 0006-8950;1460-2156 (Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** Robson, Holly; Zahn, Roland; Keidel, James L; Binney, Richard J; Sage, Karen; Ralph, Matthew A. Lambon
- Institution:** Neuroscience and Aphasia Research Unit, School Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom; Neuroscience and Aphasia Research Unit, School Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom; School of Psychology, Bangor University, Bangor, United Kingdom; Neuroscience and Aphasia Research Unit, School Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom; Neuroscience and Aphasia Research Unit, School Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom; Neuroscience and Aphasia Research Unit, School Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom; Neuroscience and Aphasia Research Unit, School Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom

Language:	English
Abstract:	Wernicke's aphasia occurs after a stroke to classical language comprehension regions in the left temporoparietal cortex. Consequently, auditory-verbal comprehension is significantly impaired in Wernicke's aphasia but the capacity to comprehend visually presented materials (written words and pictures) is partially spared. This study used functional magnetic resonance imaging to investigate the neural basis of written word and picture semantic processing in Wernicke's aphasia, with the wider aim of examining how the semantic system is altered after damage to the classical comprehension regions. Twelve participants with chronic Wernicke's aphasia and 12 control participants performed semantic animate-inanimate judgements and a visual height judgement baseline task. Whole brain and region of interest analysis in Wernicke's aphasia and control participants found that semantic judgements were underpinned by activation in the ventral and anterior temporal lobes bilaterally. The Wernicke's aphasia group displayed an 'over-activation' in comparison with control participants, indicating that anterior temporal lobe regions become increasingly influential following reduction in posterior semantic resources. Semantic processing of written words in Wernicke's aphasia was additionally supported by recruitment of the right anterior superior temporal lobe, a region previously associated with recovery from auditory-verbal comprehension impairments. Overall, the results provide support for models in which the anterior temporal lobes are crucial for multimodal semantic processing and that these regions may be accessed without support from classic posterior comprehension regions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication:	STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Guarantors of Brain. All rights reserved. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/), which permits unrestricted reuse, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*Aphasia *Semantics *Verbal Comprehension *Wernicke's Syndrome Temporal Lobe
Source:	PsycINFO
Full Text:	Available from <i>Oxford University Press</i> in Brain

115. Long-term outcomes of acceptance and commitment therapy in drug-dependent female inmates: A randomized controlled trial.

Citation:	International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology, January 2014, vol./is. 14/1(18-27), 1697-2600 (Jan 2014)
Author(s):	Gonzalez-Menendez, Ana; Fernandez, Paula; Rodriguez, Filomena; Villagra, Patricia
Correspondence Address:	Gonzalez-Menendez, Ana: Department of Psychology, University of Oviedo, Plaza Feijoo, s/n, Oviedo, Spain, CP 33003, anagon@uniovi.es
Institution:	University of Oviedo, Oveido, Spain; University of Oviedo, Oveido, Spain; University of Oviedo, Oveido, Spain
Language:	English
Abstract:	The general aim of this randomized controlled trial was to test the Long-term efficacy of acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT) compared to a cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) condition in the treatment of drug abuse. Participants were 37 polydrug incarcerated females assessed with Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview, Addiction Severity Index-6, Anxiety Sensitivity Index (ASI) and Acceptance and Action Questionnaire II at pre, post, and at 6-, 12- and 18-months follow-ups. The mixed lineal model analyses showed reductions in drug abuse, ASI levels and avoidance repertoire in both conditions, without any differences between groups. However, the percentages of

mental disorders were reduced only in ACT participants. At the 18-month follow-up, ACT was better than CBT in the maintaining of abstinence rates. This data support the incubation pattern showed in previous ACT studies. To conclude, the ACT intervention seems to be an adequate treatment option for addictive behaviours and cooccurring disorders in incarcerated women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Espana, S.L. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Asociacion Espanola de Psicologia Conductual; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Acceptance and Commitment Therapy](#)
[Prisoners](#)

Source: PsycINFO

116. Psychological profile of sex offenders using weapons in their crimes.

Citation: Journal of Sexual Aggression, January 2014, vol./is. 20/1(55-68), 1355-2600;1742-6545 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Langevin, Ronald; Curnoe, Suzanne

Correspondence Address: Langevin, Ronald: Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, 4283 Village Centre Court, Main Level, Mississauga, ON, Canada, L4Z 1S2

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Mississauga, ON, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Mississauga, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: A sample of 1533 sex offenders was examined for clinical characteristics associated with weapon use in their crimes. A total of 24.9% used weapons, most often knives (50.1%), with 13.6% using multiple weapons. Weapon-users were a very disturbed group, who showed a significantly higher prevalence than non-users of psychoses, suicide attempts, alcoholism, drug addiction and abuse, personality disorders, psychopathy, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, cognitive impairment and violent criminal histories. The weapon-users recidivated more often than non-users and appeared in court on 8.7 separate occasions compared to 2.9 for non-users in an average follow-up of 21.5 years. The best predictors of weapon use were total violent offence convictions, sadism diagnoses and adult versus child victims. The importance of examining weapon use in assessing sex offenders is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: National Organisation for the Treatment of Abusers; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Characteristics](#)
[*Psychological Assessment](#)
[*Sex Offenses](#)
[*Violent Crime](#)
[*Weapons](#)
[Psychodynamics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

117. Extinction of opiate reward reduces dendritic arborization and c-Fos expression in the nucleus accumbens core.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, April 2014, vol./is. 263/(51-59), 0166-4328 (Apr 15, 2014)

Author(s): Leite-Morris, Kimberly A; Kobrin, Kendra L; Guy, Marsha D; Young, Angela J; Heinrichs, Stephen C; Kaplan, Gary B

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Institution: Research Service, VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA, US; Research Service, VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA, US; Research Service, VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA, US; Research Service, VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA, US; Research Service, VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA, US; Research Service, VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Recurrent opiate use combined with environmental cues, in which the drug was administered, provokes cue-induced drug craving and conditioned drug reward. Drug abuse craving is frequently linked with stimuli from a prior drug-taking environment via classical conditioning and associative learning. We modeled the conditioned morphine reward process by using acquisition and extinction of conditioned place preference (CPP) in C57BL/6 mice. Mice were trained to associate a morphine injection with a drug context using a classical conditioning paradigm. In morphine conditioning (0, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 5, or 10mg/kg) experimental mice acquired a morphine CPP dose response with 10mg/kg as most effective. During morphine CPP extinction experiments, mice were divided into three test groups: morphine CPP followed by extinction training, morphine CPP followed by sham extinction, and saline controls. Extinction of morphine CPP developed within one extinction experiment (4 days) that lasted over two more trials (another 8 days). However, the morphine CPP/sham extinction group retained a place preference that endured through all three extinction trials. Brains were harvested following CPP extinction and processed using Golgi-Cox impregnation. Changes in dendritic morphology and spine quantity were examined in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) Core and Shell neurons. In the NAcCore only, morphine CPP/extinguished mice produced less dendritic arborization, and a decrease in neuronal activity marker c-Fos compared to the morphine CPP/sham extinction group. Extinction of morphine CPP is associated with decreased structural complexity of dendrites in the NAcCore and may represent a substrate for learning induced structural plasticity relevant to addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dendrites](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[Craving](#)
[Cues](#)
[Mice](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Behavioural Brain Research](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date
Available from *Elsevier* in [Behavioural Brain Research](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

118. Effects of amphetamine exposure in adolescence or young adulthood on inhibitory control in adult male and female rats.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, April 2014, vol./is. 263/(22-33), 0166-4328 (Apr 15, 2014)

Author(s): Hammerslag, Lindsey R; Waldman, Alex J; Gulley, Joshua M

Correspondence Address: Gulley, Joshua M.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 731 Psychology Bldg MC-716, 603 E Daniel St, Champaign, IL, US, 61820, jgulley@illinois.edu

Institution: Neuroscience Program, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, US; Department of Psychology, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL,

US; Neuroscience Program, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Heightened impulsivity is a feature of some psychiatric disorders, including addiction, that also have sex-specific patterns of expression. The relationship between addiction and impulsivity may be driven by drug-induced changes in behavior caused by long term adaptations in signaling within the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC). Here, we used a response inhibition task that is sensitive to changes in mPFC function to examine the effects of sex and exposure to amphetamine (AMPH) on impulsive action and vigilance. We also examined drug-induced alterations in glutamatergic and dopaminergic signaling through challenge injections with the NMDA receptor antagonist MK-801 (dizocilpine) and AMPH. Male and female Sprague Dawley rats were injected (i.p.) with saline or 3mg/kg AMPH every other day during adolescence (postnatal day (P) 27-45) or adulthood (P85-103). Starting on P125-135, rats were tested for their ability to lever press for a food reward during periods of signaled availability and withhold responding during a "premature response" phase. In experiment 1, rats received challenge injections (i.p.) of MK-801 and AMPH followed by tests of task performance and locomotor activity. In experiment 2, rats received intra-mPFC infusion of MK-801. We found that females had better inhibitory control and poorer vigilance than males and that AMPH exposure had both sex- and age-of-exposure dependent effects on impulsivity. Systemic drug challenges disrupted task performance, particularly in females, and increased impulsivity while intra-mPFC infusions had modest effects. AMPH exposure did not affect responses to drug challenges. Together, these results suggest that sex mediates both trait and drug-induced impulsivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Addiction
*Amphetamine
*Animal Sex Differences
*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate
*Response Inhibition
Impulsiveness
Rats

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *Elsevier* in *Behavioural Brain Research*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date
Available from *Elsevier* in *Behavioural Brain Research*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

119. Subtle cognitive deficits in severe alcohol addicts-Do they show a specific profile?**Citation:**

Journal of Neuropsychology, March 2014, vol./is. 8/1(147-153), 1748-6645;1748-6653 (Mar 2014)

Author(s):

Wollenweber, Frank A; Halfter, Sarah; Brugmann, Elisabeth; Weinberg, Christina; Cieslik, Edna C; Muller, Veronika I; Hardwick, Robert M; Eickhoff, Simon B

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Institution:

Institute for Stroke and Dementia Research, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich, Germany; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, University Hospital Aachen, Aachen, Germany; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, University Hospital Aachen, Aachen, Germany; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, University Hospital Aachen, Aachen, Germany; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, University Hospital Aachen, Aachen, Germany; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, University Hospital Aachen, Aachen, Germany; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, University Hospital Aachen, Aachen, Germany; University of

Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, University Hospital Aachen, Aachen, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Although alcohol dependency is a burden to society, data on cognitive performance in therapy-resistant patients after multiple withdrawals are poor. In this study, 22 patients without reported cognitive deficits and 20 control subjects performed extensive cognitive testing and a motor task assessing short-term memory. Patients displayed subtle deficits (mainly in executive function), while memory functions were relatively unimpaired. Our results suggest that subtle frontal-executive deficits may contribute to a poor prognosis, but could be missed by routine clinical tests. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The British Psychological Society; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Treatment Resistant Disorders](#)
[*Executive Function](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)
[Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Neuropsychology*

120. Psychosocial interventions for people with both severe mental illness and substance misuse.

Citation: Schizophrenia Bulletin, January 2014, vol./is. 40/1(18-20), 0586-7614;1745-1701 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Hunt, Glenn E; Siegfried, Nandi; Morley, Kirsten; Sitharthan, Thiagarajan; Cleary, Michelle

Correspondence Address: Hunt, Glenn E.: Discipline of Psychiatry, University of Sydney, Concord Centre for Mental Health Hospital Road, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2139, glenn.hunt@sydney.edu.au

Institution: Discipline of Psychiatry, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa; University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Discipline of Psychiatry, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Studies, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, Singapore City, Singapore

Language: English

Abstract: Over 50% of people with a severe mental illness also use illicit drugs and/or alcohol at hazardous levels. This review is based on the findings of 32 randomized controlled trials which assessed the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions, offered either as one-off treatments or as an integrated or nonintegrated program, to reduce substance use by people with a severe mental illness. The findings showed that there was no consistent evidence to support any one psychosocial treatment over another. Differences across trials with regard to outcome measures, sample characteristics, type of mental illness and substance used, settings, levels of adherence to treatment guidelines, and standard care all made pooling results difficult. More quality trials are required that adhere to proper randomization methods; use clinically valuable, reliable, and validated measurement scales; and clearly report data, including retention in treatment, relapse, and abstinence rates. Future trials of this quality will allow a more thorough assessment of the efficacy of psychosocial interventions for reducing substance use in this challenging population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Maryland Psychiatric Research Center. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Psychosocial Rehabilitation](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[*Treatment Guidelines](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Schizophrenia Bulletin](#)

121. Repeated nicotine exposure during adolescence alters reward-related learning in male and female rats.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, March 2014, vol./is. 261/(171-176), 0166-4328 (Mar 15, 2014)

Author(s): Quick, Stacey L; Olausson, Peter; Addy, Nii A; Taylor, Jane R

Correspondence Address: Taylor, Jane R.: Department of Psychiatry, Laboratory of Molecular Psychiatry, Yale University, Ribicoff Research Facilities, CMHC, 34 Park St, New Haven, CT, US, 06519, staceylquick@gmail.com

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Laboratory of Molecular Psychiatry, Yale University, Ribicoff Research Facilities, CMHC, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Laboratory of Molecular Psychiatry, Yale University, Ribicoff Research Facilities, CMHC, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Laboratory of Molecular Psychiatry, Yale University, Ribicoff Research Facilities, CMHC, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Laboratory of Molecular Psychiatry, Yale University, Ribicoff Research Facilities, CMHC, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Repeated nicotine exposure causes neuroadaptations in limbic cortico-striatal circuits involved in learning and motivation. Such alterations are relevant to addiction because they are suggested to mediate the ability of smoking-associated stimuli to control behavior and to enhance nicotine-seeking and -taking behaviors. Female smokers report higher cue reactivity relative to their male counter parts, yet little is known about putative gender-specific effects of adolescent nicotine exposure on reward-related learning. Prior repeated nicotine exposure in adult male rats enhances Pavlovian approach behavior and conditioned reinforcement. Objective: Given that smoking is typically initiated during adolescence, here we assessed the extent to which adolescent nicotine exposure impacts Pavlovian approach and conditioned reinforcement in male and female rats. Methods: Rats were injected with nicotine on postnatal days 31-45 prior to training on Pavlovian approach behavior starting on day 51. They were trained to associate a conditioned stimulus (CS), illumination of a magazine light, and tone, with an unconditioned stimulus (US), the delivery of water, for 10-daily sessions, and then were tested on the acquisition of responding with conditioned reinforcement. Results: Adolescent nicotine exposure selectively increased approach to the magazine during the CS in males but decreased approach to the magazine during the CS in female rats. Vehicle-exposed female rats, however, showed greater magazine approach during the CS than did male control rats. Prior nicotine exposure also enhanced conditioned reinforcement in both male and female rats. Conclusions: Repeated exposure to nicotine during adolescence had opposite effects on Pavlovian approach behavior in male and female rats but enhanced acquisition of a new response with conditioned reinforcement. Novel information on how nicotine exposure influences reward-related learning during adolescence may increase our understanding of neurobiological mechanisms involved in the initiation of smoking behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Learning](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Rewards](#)

[*Approach Behavior](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Behavioural Brain Research](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date
 Available from *Elsevier* in [Behavioural Brain Research](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

122. Chronic wheel running affects cocaine-induced c-Fos expression in brain reward areas in rats.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, March 2014, vol./is. 261/(71-78), 0166-4328 (Mar 15, 2014)

Author(s): Zlebnik, Natalie E; Hedges, Valerie L; Carroll, Marilyn E; Meisel, Robert L

Correspondence Address: Zlebnik, Natalie E.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota Medical School, MMC 392 505 Essex Street SE, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55455, zleb0002@umn.edu

Institution: Graduate Program in Neuroscience, University of MN, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Neuroscience, University of MN, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of MN, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Neuroscience, University of MN, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Emerging evidence from human and animal studies suggests that exercise is a highly effective treatment for drug addiction. However, most work has been done in behavioral models, and the effects of exercise on the neurobiological substrates of addiction have not been identified. Specifically, it is unknown whether prior exercise exposure alters neuronal activation of brain reward circuitry in response to drugs of abuse. To investigate this hypothesis, rats were given 21 days of daily access to voluntary wheel running in a locked or unlocked running wheel. Subsequently, they were challenged with a saline or cocaine (15mg/kg, i.p.) injection and sacrificed for c-Fos immunohistochemistry. The c-Fos transcription factor is a measure of cellular activity and was used to quantify cocaine-induced activation of reward-processing areas of the brain: nucleus accumbens (NAc), caudate putamen (CPu), medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), and orbitofrontal cortex (OFC). The mean fold change in cocaine-induced c-Fos cell counts relative to saline-induced c-Fos cell counts was significantly higher in exercising compared to control rats in the NAc core, dorsomedial and dorsolateral CPu, the prelimbic area, and the OFC, indicating differential cocaine-specific cellular activation of brain reward circuitry between exercising and control animals. These results suggest neurobiological mechanisms by which voluntary wheel running attenuates cocaine-motivated behaviors and provide support for exercise as a novel treatment for drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Exercise](#)
[Rats](#)
[Running](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Behavioural Brain Research](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date
 Available from *Elsevier* in [Behavioural Brain Research](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

123. Hitting the wall: Youth perspectives on boredom, trouble, and drug use dynamics in rural New Mexico.

Citation: Youth & Society, January 2014, vol./is. 46/1(3-29), 0044-118X;1552-8499 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Willging, Cathleen E; Quintero, Gilbert A; Lilliott, Elizabeth A

Correspondence Address: Willging, Cathleen E.: Behavioral Health Research Center of the Southwest, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, 612 Encino Place NE, Albuquerque, NM, US, 87102, cwillging@pire.org

Institution: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Albuquerque, NM, US; University of Montana, Missoula, MT, US; Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Albuquerque, NM, US

Language: English

Abstract: We examine the experience of boredom and its relationship to troublemaking and drug use among rural youth in southwestern New Mexico. We draw on qualitative research with area youth to describe what they think about drug use and how they situate it within their social circumstances. We then locate youth drug use within globalized processes affecting this setting, including a local economic environment with limited educational and employment opportunities for youth. Drug use emerges as a common social practice that enables youth to ameliorate boredom, yet only some youth become known as troublemakers. Study findings offer insight into how dominant social institutions-schools and juvenile justice authorities-shape the construction of trouble from the perspectives of youth. We contend that boredom and troublemaking among rural youth are not simply age-appropriate forms of self-expression but instead represent manifestations of social position, political economic realities, and assessments of possible futures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Boredom](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)
[*Self Expression](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Juvenile Justice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

124. Substance use disorders in association with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, co-morbid mental disorders, and medication in a nationwide sample.

Citation: European Neuropsychopharmacology, February 2014, vol./is. 24/2(232-241), 0924-977X (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Steinhausen, Hans-Christoph; Bisgaard, Charlotte

Correspondence Address: Steinhausen, Hans-Christoph: Research Unit for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Aalborg Psychiatric Hospital, Aalborg University Hospital, Molleparkvej 10, Aalborg, Denmark, DK 9000, hc.steinhausen@kjpd.uzh.ch

Institution: Research Unit for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Aalborg Psychiatric Hospital, Aalborg University Hospital, Aalborg, Denmark; Research Unit for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Aalborg Psychiatric Hospital, Aalborg University Hospital, Aalborg, Denmark

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The association of substance use disorders (SUD) with attention-deficit disorder (ADHD), co-morbid mental disorders, and medication has only been studied in isolation and in rather small samples. Procedure: Data were based on four Danish national registers covering a total of 20,742 patients with ADHD, their dispensed medications, co-morbid mental disorders, and associated SUD between 1994 and 2010. The analyses considered the risk of various medications (methylphenidate only, antidepressants only, antipsychotic only, mixed medication) in comparison to a control group of non-medicated patients with ADHD, various co-morbid disorders, duration of medication, age at diagnosis, year of birth, and sex for developing SUD. Results: The observation period of

the cohort ranged between 2.25 and 66.21 years and the prevalence for SUD was 9.51%. The SUD rates were significantly higher prior to, compared to following the onset of medication in the methylphenidate and the mixed medication subgroup, whereas they were significantly higher following onset of medication in the antidepressants and the antipsychotics subgroups. However, the SUD rates were significantly higher in all drug conditions except for methylphenidate after onset of medication compared to the non-medicated subgroup. Risk factors obtained by regression analysis did not include methylphenidate but did include antidepressants, antipsychotics, and mixed medications, in combination with co-morbid mood, anxiety, personality, and conduct disorders, and older age at diagnosis. Longer duration of medication and female sex were protective factors. Conclusions: This representative study based on a large nationwide psychiatric sample provides solid evidence into the patterns of SUD in patients with ADHD based on medication use and co-morbidities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V. and ECNP; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Hyperkinesia](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [European Neuropsychopharmacology](#)

125. Pharmacological management of alcohol dependence: From mono-therapy to pharmacogenetics and beyond.

Citation: European Neuropsychopharmacology, February 2014, vol./is. 24/2(181-191), 0924-977X (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Caputo, Fabio; Vignoli, Teo; Grignaschi, Alice; Cibir, Mauro; Addolorato, Giovanni; Bernardi, Mauro

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Institution: Department of Internal Medicine, SS Annunziata Hospital, Cento, Italy; Unit for Addiction Treatment, Department of Mental Health, Ravenna, Italy; "G. Fontana" Centre for the Study and Multidisciplinary Treatment of Alcohol Addiction, Department of Clinical Medicine, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy; Department of Addictive Behaviours, Venice, Italy; Institute of Internal Medicine, Catholic University of Rome, Rome, Italy; "G. Fontana" Centre for the Study and Multidisciplinary Treatment of Alcohol Addiction, Department of Clinical Medicine, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: Almost 10% of the world's population is affected by alcohol use disorders, and the treatment of alcohol dependence (AD) still remains a challenge. Patients with AD can differ in many traits. Three drugs (disulfiram, naltrexone, and acamprosate) have been approved by the FDA for the treatment of AD, and in some European countries sodium oxybate is also approved for this purpose. Combined pharmacological therapy has not provided such convincing results. Considering the fact that the "ideal" and effective drug for all types of alcoholic patients does not exist, the future challenge will be to identify a personalized approach. Recent data has shown that this objective can be achieved by investigating the genetic variability of the patient. Moreover, the use of replacement molecules can probably be considered an advantageous therapeutic opportunity (i.e. sodium oxybate). In addition, reduction of alcohol consumption is increasingly accepted as a viable treatment goal, and the use of nalmefene "as-needed" (a pharmacological approach similar to naltrexone, but, possibly, with lower hepatotoxicity) may help in the treatment of AD. Thus, it is important to stress that a pharmacological approach to treat

AD should be preceded by the definition of patient characteristics; this may help in the choice of the most appropriate drug and it can be done more easily when more pharmacological options approved for the treatment of AD are also available. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V. and ECNP; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Acamprosate](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Pharmacology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [European Neuropsychopharmacology](#)

126. Diagnosis and management of Marchiafava-Bignami disease: A review of CT/MRI confirmed cases.

Citation: Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry, February 2014, vol./is. 85/2(168-173), 0022-3050 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Hillbom, Matti; Saloheimo, Pertti; Fujioka, Shinsuke; Wszolek, Zbigniew K; Juvela, Seppo; Leone, Maurizio A

Correspondence Address: Hillbom, Matti: Department of Neurology, Oulu University Hospital, Kajaanintie 50, Oulu, Finland, 90220, matti.hillbom@oulu.fi

Institution: Department of Neurology, Oulu University Hospital, Oulu, Finland; Department of Neurology, Oulu University Hospital, Oulu, Finland; Department of Neurology, Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville, FL, US; Department of Neurology, Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville, FL, US; Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; SCU Neurologia, Head and Neck Department, AOU Maggiore della Carita, Piedmont, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Marchiafava-Bignami disease (MBD) is a rare condition mainly associated with alcoholism, although it may be mimicked by several other disorders that cause corpus callosum lesions. Our objective was to identify helpful features for differential diagnosis and assess whether any treatment can be recommended. Methods: We reviewed 122 reports containing data on 153 subjects with confirmed MBD that was associated with either alcoholism or malnutrition, and 20 reports with data on 53 subjects with conditions mimicking MBD. All the cases had been verified antemortem by brain imaging. Unconditional logistic regression was used to demonstrate factors that were associated with the outcome of MBD. Results: The mimicking conditions were differentiated from MBD by the occurrence of solitary and rapidly disappearing splenial lesions; fewer signs and symptoms with exception of seizures, hemiparesis and tetraparesis; nystagmus; and rapid and complete recovery. MBD occurred most frequently among alcoholics, but it was also reported in 11 non-alcoholics (7.2% of all the MBD cases). A better outcome was observed among those who were treated within 2 weeks after onset of symptoms with parenteral thiamine ($p = 0.033$). Conclusions: As thiamine deficiency is frequently associated with alcoholism, malnutrition and prolonged vomiting; we recommend prompt treatment of MBD with parenteral thiamine in such subjects. Recovery should be followed by repeated neuropsychological and MRI examinations, preferably using diffusion tensor imaging. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Diagnosis](#)
[*Lesions](#)
[*Wernicke's Syndrome](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of neurology, neurosurgery, and psychiatry*

127. Substance use and misuse in persons with intellectual disabilities (ID): Results of a survey in ID and addiction services in Flanders.

Citation: Research in Developmental Disabilities, January 2014, vol./is. 35/1(1-9), 0891-4222 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): To, Wing Ting; Neiryneck, Soetkin; Vanderplasschen, Wouter; Vanheule, Stijn; Vandeveld, Stijn

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Institution: University College Ghent, Faculty of Education, Health and Social Work, Ghent, Belgium; Regional Welfare Council Roeselare-Tielt, Roeselare, Belgium; Ghent University, Department of Orthopedagogics, Ghent, Belgium; Ghent University, Department of Psychoanalysis and Clinical Consulting, Ghent, Belgium; University College Ghent, Faculty of Education, Health and Social Work, Ghent, Belgium

Language: English

Abstract: Little is known about the characteristics of substance users with intellectual disabilities (ID). Nevertheless, this group is assumed to be at greater risk of developing substance misuse problems. This study focuses on substance users and misusers with ID, and investigates whether the two groups differ significantly in terms of the nature and consequences of their substance (mis)use. Information regarding the characteristics of the substance (mis)users, the substances used, the negative consequences of substance (mis)use, and the service use was collected through a questionnaire forwarded to ID and addiction services in Flanders. Caregivers identified 104 substance users and misusers with ID. Overall, few differences were observed between users and misusers. This finding underscores that substance use in persons with ID can have important consequences. Substance misusers, however, were found to have more mood changes, more suicidal ideation/thoughts, and more negative long-term consequences on their health, daily activity, and relationships due to substance misuse. Substance use and misuse were associated with mental health problems and were suggested to be a risk factor for offending behavior. To provide appropriate support for this specific population, an individualized approach is suggested that supports better intersectoral collaboration between services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Intellectual Development Disorder Comorbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

128. Comorbidity of obsessive-compulsive disorder and substance use disorder: A new heuristic.

Citation: Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental, January 2014, vol./is. 29/1(89-93), 0885-6222;1099-1077 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Cuzen, Natalie L; Stein, Dan J; Lochner, Christine; Fineberg, Naomi A

Correspondence Address: Cuzen, Natalie L.: Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa, natalie.cuzen@uct.ac.za

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa; Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa; MRC Unit on Anxiety and Stress Disorders, Department of Psychiatry, University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch, South Africa; National Obsessive

Compulsive Disorders Specialist Service, Hertfordshire Partnership NHS, University Foundation Trust, Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Welwyn Garden City, HRT, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and substance use disorder share several aspects of phenomenology and may be underpinned by a common mechanism with compulsivity at the core. Despite this overlap, the two disorders show a variable pattern of comorbidity. Here, we review the current evidence for comorbidity across clinical and epidemiological studies, and propose a new heuristic for substance use comorbidity in OCD, based on a hypothetical threshold of OCD severity. Copyright 2013 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Obsessive Compulsive Disorder](#)
[Compulsions](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental*

129. Treating addiction disorders.

Citation: Clinical neurotherapy: Application of techniques for treatment., 2014(265-299) (2014)

Author(s): Sokhadze, Estate M; Trudeau, David L; Cannon, Rex L

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, US; ISNR Research Foundation, CA, US; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter focuses on the history and future potential of neurofeedback applications in substance use disorder (SUD). Neurofeedback has been used for more than 40 years in the treatment of alcoholism and other addictions but is still a less than mainstream intervention. The treatment of addictive disorders employs various individual- and group-based psychotherapeutic interventions, case management, residential structure, values-based programs, incentive-based (contingency management) therapy, cognitive-behavioral therapies (CBTs), pharmacological interventions, motivational techniques and other methods. Addictive disorders are complex and associated with other comorbid mental conditions, and it seems unlikely that a single approach will satisfy the needs of patients with SUD. It is important to emphasize that neurofeedback is currently used mostly as an add-on treatment to other established addiction treatment therapies, namely 12-step programs and/or CBTs, or other types of psychotherapies or residential programs. Neurotherapy is not validated as a stand-alone therapy for addictive disorders. As noted, many addicted individuals have comorbid mental conditions, and these need to be considered when designing a treatment plan that incorporates neurotherapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Adjunctive Treatment](#)
[*Neurotherapy](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

130. Clinical neurotherapy: Application of techniques for treatment.

- Citation:** Clinical neurotherapy: Application of techniques for treatment., 2014 (2014)
- Author(s):** Cantor, David S [Ed]; Evans, James R [Ed]
- Institution:** Mind & Motion Developmental Centers of Georgia, Johns Creek City, GA, US; Sterlingworth Center, Greenville, SC, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the cover) Clinical Neurotherapy: Application of Techniques for Treatment is targeted to a wide range of health care clinicians with interests in using various neurotherapy techniques with the goal of modulating brain function and bringing commensurate change in human behavior and performance. This volume serves as a review of neurotherapy techniques applied to various childhood and adult neurobehavioral disorders including ADHD, mood regulation, addiction, pain, sleep disorders, and traumatic brain injury. It also provides a review of much scientific literature relevant to these techniques. As such, this text provides a unique desk reference book for the clinician to rapidly assess the viability of various neurotherapy approaches for the treatment of specific patient conditions. Users of this volume will: (1) Find many of the latest scientific references supporting the use of certain techniques to be used in treatment; (2) Develop a sense of preferred modalities and procedures from recognized experts in the field; (3) Discover how such techniques can be integrated with a variety of clinical approaches from other complementary health methods being used for treatment; and (4) Be introduced to symptom-based neurofeedback, quantitative electroencephalography (qEEG) based training, LORETA (low-resolution electromagnetic tomography) training, deep brain stimulation, infra-low frequency training, audio-visual stimulation training approaches, low-energy neurofeedback system (LENS) and cranial electrotherapy stimulation (CES) modes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Brain](#)
[*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Traumatic Brain Injury](#)
[*Neurotherapy](#)
[Clinicians](#)
[Psychotherapeutic Techniques](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

131. Substance use disorders.

- Citation:** Couple-based interventions for military and veteran families: A practitioner's guide., 2012(201-227) (2012)
- Author(s):** Schumm, Jeremiah A; O'Farrell, Timothy J
- Institution:** Cincinnati VA Medical Center, Cincinnati, OH, US; Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter describes behavioral couples therapy for substance use disorders (BCT-SUD), which has been well-studied among various populations, including individuals who have served in the military. BCT-SUD is a manualized, 12-session treatment that concurrently targets promoting alcohol and drug sobriety, while improving the couple relationship. We describe the application of this model in the treatment of substance use disorders, along with a case example. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Abuse](#)

*Behavior Therapy
*Couples Therapy
*Drug Abuse
*Sobriety
Military Personnel
Military Veterans

Source:

PsycINFO