

# Search Results

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## Search History

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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. Prevalence of internet addiction and its association with psychological distress and coping strategies among university students in Jordan.

**Citation:** Perspectives in Psychiatric Care, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0031-5990;1744-6163 (Jan 30, 2015)

**Author(s):** Al-Gamal, Ekhlas; Alzayyat, Abdulkarim; Ahmad, Muayyad M

**Abstract:** Purpose The purpose of this study was to measure the prevalence of Internet addiction (IA) and its association with psychological distress and coping strategies among university students in Jordan. Design and Methods A descriptive, cross-sectional, correlational design was used with a random sample of 587 university students in Jordan. The Perceived Stress Scale, Coping Behavior Inventory, and Internet Addiction Test were used. Findings The prevalence of IA was 40%. IA was associated with high mental distress among the students. Students who used problem solving were more likely to experience a lower level of IA. Practice Implications This study should raise awareness in nurses and other healthcare providers that IA is a potential problem for this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc; YEAR: 2015

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Perspectives in Psychiatric Care](#)

### 2. Understanding opioid reward.

**Citation:** Trends in Neurosciences, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0166-2236 (Jan 28, 2015)

**Author(s):** Fields, Howard L; Margolis, Elyssa B

**Abstract:** Opioids are the most potent analgesics in clinical use; however, their powerful rewarding properties can lead to addiction. The scientific challenge is to retain analgesic potency while limiting the development of tolerance, dependence, and addiction. Both rewarding and analgesic actions of opioids depend upon actions at the mu opioid (MOP) receptor. Systemic opioid reward requires MOP receptor function in the midbrain ventral tegmental area (VTA) which contains dopaminergic neurons. VTA dopaminergic neurons are implicated in various aspects of reward including reward prediction error, working memory, and incentive salience. It is now clear that subsets of VTA neurons have different pharmacological properties and participate in separate circuits. The degree to which MOP receptor agonists act on different VTA circuits depends upon the behavioral state of the animal, which can be altered by manipulations such as food deprivation or prior exposure to MOP receptor agonists. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Trends in Neurosciences](#)

### 3. Ecological momentary assessment in the investigation of craving and substance use in daily life: A systematic review.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Jan 3, 2015)

**Author(s):** Serre, Fuschia; Fatseas, Melina; Swendsen, Joel; Auriacombe, Marc

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Craving is viewed as a major determinant of relapse in persons with substance addiction, but this association remains poorly understood due to its time-limited

nature and the biases associated with retrospective reporting. Ecological momentary assessment (EMA) offers new opportunities to examine both craving and substance use with strong ecological validity by collecting real-time data in daily life. This review examined all published studies using EMA to: (1) assess the link between craving and substance use; and (2) identify relevant moderators of craving among substance users. METHODS: We searched PubMed and PsycInfo databases up to October 31, 2013. RESULTS: Ninety-one studies were selected, involving mostly tobacco smokers (73%). A majority of studies (92%) reported a positive relationship between craving and substance use, concurrently and prospectively, and among users with different levels of use for both legal and illegal substances. Results suggest that craving is a stronger predictor of relapse episodes when assessed in close temporal proximity to substance use. EMA data also confirmed the influence of diverse within-person and between-person sources of variation in daily life craving reports. CONCLUSIONS: This review provides strong support for the link between craving and substance use, and underscores the importance of the timing of assessments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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](#)

#### 4. Repeated amphetamine administration and long-term effects on 50-khz ultrasonic vocalizations: Possible relevance to the motivational and dopamine-stimulating properties of the drug.

**Citation:** European Neuropsychopharmacology, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0924-977X (Jan 21, 2015)  
**Author(s):** Simola, Nicola; Morelli, Micaela  
**Abstract:** Ultrasonic vocalizations (USVs) of 50kHz are thought to indicate positive affective states in rats, and are increasingly being used to investigate the motivational properties of drugs of abuse. However, previous studies have observed that only dopaminergic psychostimulants of abuse, but not other addictive drugs, stimulate 50-kHz USVs immediately after their administration. This would suggest that 50-kHz USVs induced by addictive dopaminergic psychostimulants might reflect rewarding dopaminergic effect, rather than motivational effect. To elucidate this issue, our study compared the effects of the psychostimulant of abuse amphetamine and the dopamine receptor agonist apomorphine on 50-kHz USVs. Rats that received five drug administrations on alternate days in a novel test-cage were first re-exposed to the test-cage 7 days after treatment discontinuation to assess drug-conditioning, and then received a drug challenge. USVs were recorded throughout the experiments together with locomotor activity. To further clarify how amphetamine and apomorphine influenced 50-kHz USVs, rats were subdivided into "low" and "high" vocalizers, and time-dependence of drug effects was assessed. Amphetamine and apomorphine stimulated both 50-kHz USVs and locomotor activity, though they elicited dissimilar changes in these behaviors, depending on drug dose, rats' individual predisposition to vocalize, and time. Moreover, only amphetamine-treated rats displayed both sensitized 50-kHz USVs emission and conditioned vocalizations on test-cage re-exposure. These results indicate that the effects of amphetamine on 50-kHz USVs are not mimicked by a dopaminergic agonist with a low abuse potential, and may further support the usefulness of 50-kHz USVs in the study of the motivational properties of psychoactive drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

#### 5. Acute effects of nicotine on alcohol cue-reactivity in nondependent and dependent smokers.

**Citation:** Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, February 2015, vol./is. 23/1(29-36), 1064-1297;1936-2293 (Feb 2015)

**Author(s):** McGrath, Daniel S; Peloquin, Marcel P; Ferdinand, Justin C; Barrett, Sean P

**Correspondence Address:** Barrett, Sean P.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Dalhousie University, P.O. Box 15000, Halifax, NS, Canada, B3H 4R2, sean.barrett@dal.ca

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada; Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada; Department of Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada; Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Evidence from alcohol self-administration studies suggests that nicotine replacement therapy may influence subjective and behavioral responses to alcohol. However, its effect on alcohol cue-reactivity is unknown. The present study examined the impact of acutely administered nicotine on subjective responses to alcohol-focused pictorial stimuli. In a mixed within/between-subjects design, nondependent smokers (n = 51) and dependent smokers (n = 45) who socially drink were assigned to either a nicotine (4 mg) or placebo lozenge condition following overnight tobacco abstinence. Following lozenge absorption, participants viewed neutral images followed by alcohol-focused pictures. Craving measures for alcohol and tobacco were completed at baseline, following lozenge absorption, following neutral cues, and following alcohol cues. The presentation of alcohol cues increased alcohol-related craving relative to neutral cues, especially among men, but the administration of nicotine did not influence the magnitude of these effects. Nicotine lozenges were found to decrease intentions to smoke and withdrawal-related craving in dependent but not in nondependent smokers. Finally, the presentation of alcohol cues was found to increase intentions to smoke relative to neutral cues across participants regardless of lozenge condition. Findings suggest that although the presentation of alcohol cues can increase alcohol- and tobacco-related cravings in smokers, such effects do not appear to be affected by acute nicotine administration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2015

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Cues](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 6. Public discourse on the biology of alcohol addiction: Implications for stigma, self-control, essentialism, and coercive policies in pregnancy.

**Citation:** Neuroethics, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1874-5490;1874-5504 (Jan 28, 2015)

**Author(s):** Racine, Eric; Bell, Emily; Zizzo, Natalie; Green, Courtney

**Correspondence Address:** Racine, Eric: Neuroethics Research Unit, Institut de recherches cliniques de Montreal (IRCM), 110 Avenue des Pins Ouest, Montreal, Canada, H2W 1R7, Eric.Racine@ircm.qc.ca

**Institution:** Neuroethics Research Unit, Institut de recherches cliniques de Montreal (IRCM), Montreal, Canada; Neuroethics Research Unit, Institut de recherches cliniques de Montreal (IRCM), Montreal, Canada; Neuroethics Research Unit, Institut de recherches cliniques de Montreal (IRCM), Montreal, Canada; Department of Biomedical and Molecular Sciences, Centre for Neuroscience Studies, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada

**Abstract:** International media have reported cases of pregnant women who have had their children apprehended by social services, or who were incarcerated or forced into treatment programs based on a history of substance use or lack of adherence to addiction treatment programs. Public discourse on the biology of addiction has been criticized for generating stigma and a diminished perception of self-control in individuals with an addiction, potentially contributing to coercive approaches and criminalization of women who misuse substances during pregnancy. We explored whether this is the case based on literature from social psychology, ethics, addiction research, science communication, and philosophy. The literature shows that the relationship between public discourse on biological aspects of addiction and issues such as stigma and perceptions of diminished self-control are unclear, largely due to the complexity of these phenomena. However, concerns about the biological approach are nevertheless legitimate given the broader social and policy context of women's health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht; YEAR: 2015

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 7. Understanding increases in smoking prevalence: Case study from france in comparison with england 2000-10.

**Citation:** Addiction, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 20, 2015)

**Author(s):** McNeill, Ann; Guignard, Romain; Beck, Francois; Marteau, Rosie; Marteau, Theresa M

**Abstract:** ABSTRACT Aim In France, following a long-term decline in smoking prevalence, an increase in smoking was observed between 2005 and 2010, an unusual occurrence in countries in the 'mature' stage of the smoking epidemic. By contrast, smoking prevalence in England, the neighbouring country, continued its long-term decline. Methods We identified and translated recent reports on smoking and tobacco control in France and using these assessed the main data sources on smoking and compared them with similar sources in England, in order to explore possible explanations. In France, national smoking prevalence data are collected 5-yearly, minimizing opportunities for fine-grained analysis; the comparable study in England is implemented annually. Results We identified several probable causes of the recent increased prevalence of smoking in France, the primary one being the absence of sufficient price rises between 2005 and 2010, due probably to the lack of a robust tobacco control strategy, which also appeared to have empowered tobacco industry influence. Funding to compensate tobaccoists appears to incentivize tobacco sales and is significantly higher than tobacco control funding. Conclusions Mindful of the limitations of a case-study approach, the absence of sufficient price rises in the context of a weak tobacco control strategy seems the most likely explanation for the recent increase in smoking prevalence in France. A new cancer control plan and a national smoking reduction programme have been proposed by the French government in 2014 which, depending on implementation, may reverse the trend. In both countries, the higher levels of smoking among the more disadvantaged groups are of great concern and require greater political leadership for effective action. 2014 Society for the Study of Addiction (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 8. Examining the role of common genetic variants on alcohol, tobacco, cannabis and illicit drug dependence: Genetics of vulnerability to drug dependence.

**Citation:** Addiction, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 20, 2015)

**Author(s):** Palmer, Rohan H. C; Brick, Leslie; Nugent, Nicole R; Bidwell, L. Cinnamon; McGeary, John E; Knopik, Valerie S; Keller, Matthew C

**Abstract:** ABSTRACT Background and Aims Twin and family studies suggest that genetic influences are shared across substances of abuse. However, despite evidence of heritability, genome-wide association and candidate gene studies have indicated numerous markers of limited effects, suggesting that much of the heritability remains missing. We estimated (1) the aggregate effect of common single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) on multiple indicators of comorbid drug problems that are typically employed across community and population-based samples, and (2) the genetic covariance across these measures. Participants A total of 2596 unrelated subjects from the Study of Addiction: Genetics and Environment provided information on alcohol, tobacco, cocaine, cannabis and other illicit substance dependence. Phenotypic measures included: (1) a factor score based on DSM-IV drug dependence diagnoses (DD), (2) a factor score based on problem use (PU; i.e. 1+ DSM-IV symptoms) and (3) dependence vulnerability (DV; a ratio of DSM-IV symptoms to the number of substances used). Findings Univariate and bivariate genome-wide complex trait analyses of this selected sample indicated that common SNPs explained 25-36% of the variance across measures, with DD and DV having the largest effects [ $h^2_{\text{SNP}}$  (standard error) = 0.36 (0.13) and 0.33 (0.13), respectively;  $PU = 0.25$  (0.13)]. Genetic effects were shared across the three phenotypic measures of comorbid drug problems [ $r_{\text{DD-PU}} = 0.92$  (0.08),  $r_{\text{DD-DV}} = 0.97$  (0.08) and  $r_{\text{PU-DV}} = 0.96$  (0.07)]. Conclusion At least 20% of the variance in the generalized vulnerability to substance dependence is attributable to common single nucleotide polymorphisms. The additive effect of common single nucleotide polymorphisms is shared across important indicators of comorbid drug problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 9. Metacognitive interpersonal therapy for co-ocurrent avoidant personality disorder and substance abuse.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychology, February 2015, vol./is. 71/2(157-166), 0021-9762;1097-4679 (Feb 2015)

**Author(s):** Dimaggio, Giancarlo; D'Urzo, Maddalena; Pasinetti, Manuela; Salvatore, Giampaolo; Lysaker, Paul H; Catania, Dario; Popolo, Raffaele

**Correspondence Address:** Dimaggio, Giancarlo: Center for Metacognitive Interpersonal Therapy, Rome, Italy, 00195, [gdimaje@libero.it](mailto:gdimaje@libero.it)

**Institution:** Centro di Terapia Metacognitiva Interpersonale, Piazza dei Martiri di Belfiore, 4, Rome, Italy; Center for Metacognitive Interpersonal Therapy, Rome, Italy; Center for Metacognitive Interpersonal Therapy, Rome, Italy; Center for Metacognitive Interpersonal Therapy, Rome, Italy; Richard L. Roudebush VA Medical Center, IN, US; Center for Metacognitive Interpersonal Therapy, Rome, Italy; Center for Metacognitive Interpersonal Therapy, Rome, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Many patients with substance abuse problems present with co-occurrent cluster C personality disorders. Focusing on both disorders disrupts the maintenance mechanisms and the vicious cycle between the 2 conditions; however, treatment teams often neglect this issue. In this work, we describe the features of metacognitive interpersonal therapy as applied to a man with avoidant and depressive personality disorders and heroin, cocaine, and alcohol abuse. Psychotherapy proceeded through the following steps: (a) conducting drug therapy to deal with symptoms of abstinence from heroin; (b) forming a therapeutic bond to overcome the patient's severe emotional withdrawal; (c) fostering basic metacognitive capacities such as awareness of emotions and their triggers; (d) sharing

formulations of maladaptive interpersonal schemas and descriptions of the associated states of mind; (e) conveying an understanding of the link between interpersonal events (recent ones and traumatic memories) and substance abuse; (f) facilitating the acquisition of critical distance from maladaptive schemas; and (g) promoting the use of adaptive coping skills instead of resorting to substance abuse. Implications for generalizing these procedures to the treatment of other patients with co-occurrent personality disorders and substance abuse are described. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Avoidant Personality Disorder  
 \*Comorbidity  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Metacognition  
 \*Psychotherapy  
 Mentalization  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 10. [3h]ifenprodil binding in post-mortem brains of cloninger type 1 and 2 alcoholics: A whole-hemisphere autoradiography study.

**Citation:** Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging, November 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0925-4927 (Nov 11, 2014)  
**Author(s):** Kupila, Jukka; Karkkainen, Olli; Laukkanen, Virpi; Hakkinen, Merja; Kautiainen, Hannu; Tiihonen, Jari; Storvik, Markus  
**Abstract:** The glutamate N-methyl-d-aspartate (NMDA) receptor NR2B subunits are sensitive to ethanol and are found in brain areas related to ethanol addiction, dependence, development of alcohol tolerance, and alcohol withdrawal syndrome. Previous studies indicate that early-onset Cloninger type 2 alcoholics have an intact, responsive, dopaminergic system in the nucleus accumbens (NAC), whereas type 1 alcoholics have dopaminergic defects. NR2B-containing NMDA receptors in the NAC are involved in both non-opioid and opioid receptor-mediated reward. Our aim was to evaluate the putative [3H]ifenprodil binding alterations of NR2B receptors in limbic, hippocampal, and cortical brain areas of type 1 alcoholics (n=8), type 2 alcoholics (n=8), and control subjects (n=10) by postmortem whole hemisphere autoradiography. We found significantly different binding levels among these three subject groups, and the main difference was localized in the decreased binding in type 2 alcoholics and controls in the nucleus accumbens. Although preliminary and from relatively small diagnostic groups, these results suggest pathological alterations in the NR2B-mediated reward system of type 2 alcoholics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:**  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging](#)

#### 11. Challenges to implementing opioid substitution therapy in ukrainian prisons: Personnel attitudes toward addiction, treatment, and people with hiv/aids.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Dec 22, 2014)  
**Author(s):** Polonsky, Maxim; Azbel, Lyuba; Wickersham, Jeffrey A; Taxman, Faye S; Grishaev, Evgeny; Dvoryak, Sergey; Altice, Frederick L  
**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Ukraine is experiencing one of the most volatile HIV epidemics globally, fueled primarily by people who inject drugs (PWIDs), and a parallel

incarceration epidemic. Opioid substitution therapy (OST) is internationally recognized as one of the most effective forms of treatment for opioid dependence and is among the most effective HIV prevention strategies available, yet efforts to adopt it in Ukraine's Criminal Justice System (CJS) have been thwarted. **METHODS:** To understand the reluctance of the Ukrainian CJS to adopt OST despite the overwhelming evidence pointing to its health benefits and improved criminal justice outcomes, we conducted the first survey of Ukrainian prison administrative, medical and custodial staff (N=243) attitudes towards addiction in general, OST, and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in representative regions of Ukraine. **RESULTS:** Results revealed that Ukrainian CJS workers' attitudes toward OST, PLWHA, and drug addiction were universally negative, but differed substantially along geographic and occupational lines. Whereas geographic and cultural proximity to the European Union drove positive attitudes in the west, in the southern region we observed an identifiability effect, as workers who worked directly with prisoners held the most positive attitudes. We also found that knowledge mediated the effect of drug intolerance on OST attitudes. **CONCLUSION:** In Ukraine, adoption of OST is more influenced by myths, biases and ideological prejudices than by existing scientific evidence. By elucidating existing attitudes among CJS personnel, this study will help to direct subsequent interventions to address the barriers to implementing evidence-based HIV prevention treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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](#)

## 12. Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis activity in patients with pathological gambling and internet use disorder.

**Citation:** Psychiatry Research, December 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0165-1781 (Dec 19, 2014)

**Author(s):** Geisel, Olga; Panneck, Patricia; Hellweg, Rainer; Wiedemann, Klaus; Muller, Christian A

**Abstract:** Alterations in secretion of stress hormones within the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis have repeatedly been found in substance-related addictive disorders. It has been suggested that glucocorticoids might contribute to the development and maintenance of substance use disorders by facilitatory effects on behavioral responses to substances of abuse. The objective of this pilot study was to investigate HPA axis activity in patients with non-substance-related addictive disorders, i.e. pathological gambling and internet use disorder. We measured plasma levels of copeptin, a vasopressin surrogate marker, adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) and cortisol in male patients with pathological gambling (n=14), internet use disorder (n=11) and matched healthy controls for pathological gambling (n=13) and internet use disorder (n=10). Plasma levels of copeptin, ACTH and cortisol in patients with pathological gambling or internet use disorder did not differ among groups. However, cortisol plasma levels correlated negatively with the severity of pathological gambling as measured by the PG-YBOCS. Together with our findings of increased serum levels of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) in pathological gambling but not internet use disorder, these results suggest that the pathophysiology of pathological gambling shares some characteristics with substance-related addictive disorders on a neuroendocrinological level, whereas those similarities could not be observed in internet use disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Psychiatry Research](#)

## 13. Using behavioral economics to predict opioid use during prescription opioid dependence treatment.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Dec 30, 2014)
- Author(s):** Worley, Matthew J; Shoptaw, Steven J; Bickel, Warren K; Ling, Walter
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Research grounded in behavioral economics has previously linked addictive behavior to disrupted decision-making and reward-processing, but these principles have not been examined in prescription opioid addiction, which is currently a major public health problem. This study examined whether pre-treatment drug reinforcement value predicted opioid use during outpatient treatment of prescription opioid addiction. METHODS: Secondary analyses examined participants with prescription opioid dependence who received 12 weeks of buprenorphine-naloxone and counseling in a multi-site clinical trial (N=353). Baseline measures assessed opioid source and indices of drug reinforcement value, including the total amount and proportion of income spent on drugs. Weekly urine drug screens measured opioid use. RESULTS: Obtaining opioids from doctors was associated with lower pre-treatment drug spending, while obtaining opioids from dealers/patients was associated with greater spending. Controlling for demographics, opioid use history, and opioid source frequency, patients who spent a greater total amount (OR=1.30, p<.001) and a greater proportion of their income on drugs (OR=1.31, p<.001) were more likely to use opioids during treatment. CONCLUSIONS: Individual differences in drug reinforcement value, as indicated by pre-treatment allocation of economic resources to drugs, reflects propensity for continued opioid use during treatment among individuals with prescription opioid addiction. Future studies should examine disrupted decision-making and reward-processing in prescription opioid users more directly and test whether reinforcer pathology can be remediated in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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. Co-occurrence of alcohol use disorder and behavioral addictions: Relevance of impulsivity and craving.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Jan 3, 2015)
- Author(s):** Di Nicola, Marco; Tedeschi, Daniela; De Risio, Luisa; Pettorruso, Mauro; Martinotti, Giovanni; Ruggeri, Filippo; Swierkosz-Lenart, Kevin; Guglielmo, Riccardo; Callea, Antonino; Ruggeri, Giuseppe; Pozzi, Gino; Di Giannantonio, Massimo; Janiri, Luigi
- Abstract:** PURPOSE: The aims of the study were to evaluate the occurrence of behavioral addictions (BAs) in alcohol use disorder (AUD) subjects and to investigate the role of impulsivity, personality dimensions and craving. METHODS: 95 AUD outpatients (DSM-5) and 140 homogeneous controls were assessed with diagnostic criteria and specific tests for gambling disorder, compulsive buying, sexual, internet and physical exercise addictions, as well as with the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11) and Temperamental and Character Inventory-Revised (TCI-R). The Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale (OCDS) and Visual Analogue Scale for craving (VASc) were also administered to the AUD sample. RESULTS: 28.4% (n=27) of AUD subjects had at least one BA, as compared to 15% (n=21) of controls (2=6.27; p=.014). In AUD subjects, direct correlations between BIS-11 and Compulsive Buying Scale (CBS), Internet Addiction Disorder test (IAD), Exercise Addiction Inventory-Short Form (EAI-SF) scores (p<.01), between OCDS obsessive and CBS and VASc and CBS, IAD scores (p<.003), were found. BIS-11 (t=-2.36; p=.020), OCDS obsessive (Z=-4.13; p<.001), OCDS compulsive (Z=-2.12; p=.034) and VASc (Z=-4.94; p<.001) scores were higher in AUD subjects with co-occurring BAs. The occurrence of BAs was associated with higher impulsivity traits (BIS-11 scores; OR=1.08; p=.012) and higher craving levels (VASc scores; OR=2.48; p<.001). CONCLUSIONS: Our findings emphasize a significant rate of co-occurrence of BAs in AUD. High levels of impulsivity and craving for alcohol seem to

be associated with other addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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](#)

#### 15. Exploration of the telescoping effect among not-in-treatment, intensive heroin-using research volunteers.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Jan 19, 2015)

**Author(s):** Stoltman, Jonathan J.K; Woodcock, Eric A; Lister, Jamey J; Greenwald, Mark K; Lundahl, Leslie H

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Addiction research literature suggests some demographic groups exhibit a later age of substance use initiation, more rapid escalation to dependence, and worse substance use-related outcomes. This 'telescoping' effect has been observed more often in females but has not yet been examined in not-in-treatment heroin users or racial subgroups. METHODS: Not-in-treatment, intensive heroin-using adults screened for laboratory-based research studies (N=554; range 18-55yr; mean age: 42.5yr; 60.5% African American [AA]; 70.2% male) were included in this secondary analysis. A comprehensive drug history questionnaire assessed heroin-use characteristics and lifetime adverse consequences. We examined telescoping effects by racial and gender groups: Caucasian males and females; AA males and females. RESULTS: Caucasian males initiated heroin use significantly later than AA males but this difference was not observed for age at intensive heroin use (>3 times weekly). Caucasian males reported significantly more lifetime heroin use-related consequences, were more likely to inject heroin, and reported more-frequent past-month heroin use, but did not differ from AA males in lifetime heroin quit attempts or prior heroin treatment. Females, compared to males, reported later onset of initial and intensive use, but there was no gender-telescoping effect from initial to intensive heroin-use. CONCLUSIONS: In this not-in-treatment sample, Caucasian males exhibited more rapid heroin-use progression and adverse consequences than AA males, i.e., within-gender, racial-group telescoping. Despite later-onset heroin use among females, there was no evidence of gender-related telescoping. Given the resurgence of heroin use, differential heroin-use trajectories across demographic groups may be helpful in planning interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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](#)

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

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 25, 2015)

**Author(s):** Harun, Norsyifa; Hassan, Zurina; Navaratnam, Visweswaran; Mansor, Sharif M; Shoaib, Mohammed

**Correspondence Address:** Harun, Norsyifa: Centre for Drug Research, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Gelugor, Malaysia, 11800, norsyifa.harun@gmail.com

**Institution:** Centre for Drug Research, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Gelugor, Malaysia; Centre for Drug Research, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Gelugor, Malaysia; Centre for Drug Research, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Gelugor, Malaysia; Centre for Drug Research, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Gelugor, Malaysia; Institute of Neuroscience, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom

**Abstract:** Rationale: Mitragynine (MG) is the primary active alkaloid extracted from the leaves of *Mitragyna speciosa* or kratom and exhibits pharmacological activities mediated by opioid receptors. The plant has been traditionally used for its opium and psychostimulant-like effects to increase work efficiency or as a substitute in the self-treatment of opiate addiction. Objectives: The present study was performed to investigate the discriminative stimulus effects of MG in rats. The pharmacological mechanism of MG action and its derivative, 7-hydroxymitragynine (7-HMG) with a specific focus on opioid receptor involvement was examined in rats trained to discriminate morphine from vehicle. In order to study the dual actions of MG, the effect of cocaine substitution to the MG discriminative stimulus was also performed in MG-trained rats. Methods: Male Sprague Dawley rats were trained to discriminate MG from vehicle in a two-lever drug discrimination procedure under a tandem variable-interval (VI 60') fixed-ratio (FR 10) schedule of food reinforcement. Results: Rats acquired the MG discrimination (15.0 mg/kg, i.p.) which was similar to the acquisition of morphine discrimination (5.0 mg/kg, i.p.) in another group of rats. MG substituted fully to the morphine discriminative stimulus in a dose-dependent manner, suggesting pharmacological similarities between the two drugs. The administration of 7-HMG derivative in 3.0 mg/kg (i.p.) dose engendered full generalisation to the morphine discriminative stimulus. In addition, the MG stimulus also partially generalised to cocaine (10.0 mg/kg, i.p.) stimulus. Conclusion: The present study demonstrates that the discriminative stimulus effect of MG possesses both opioid- and psychostimulant-like subjective effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2015

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 17. The cerebellum on cocaine: Plasticity and metaplasticity.

**Citation:** Addiction Biology, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 26, 2015)

**Author(s):** Vazquez-Sanroman, Dolores; Leto, Ketty; Cerezo-Garcia, Miguel; Carbo-Gas, Maria; Sanchis-Segura, Carla; Carulli, Daniela; Rossi, Ferdinando; Miquel, Marta

**Abstract:** Abstract Despite the fact that several data have supported the involvement of the cerebellum in the functional alterations observed after prolonged cocaine use, this brain structure has been traditionally ignored and excluded from the circuitry affected by addictive drugs. In the present study, we investigated the effects of a chronic cocaine treatment on molecular and structural plasticity in the cerebellum, including BDNF, D3 dopamine receptors, DELTA FosB, the Glu2 AMPA receptor subunit, structural modifications in Purkinje neurons and, finally, the evaluation of perineuronal nets (PNNs) in the projection neurons of the medial nucleus, the output of the cerebellar vermis. In the current experimental conditions in which repeated cocaine treatment was followed by a 1-week withdrawal period and a new cocaine challenge, our results showed that cocaine induced a large increase in cerebellar proBDNF levels and its expression in Purkinje neurons, with the mature BDNF expression remaining unchanged. Together with this, cocaine-treated mice exhibited a substantial enhancement of D3 receptor levels. Both DELTA FosB and AMPA receptor Glu2 subunit expressions were enhanced in cocaine-treated animals. Significant pruning in Purkinje dendrite arborization and reduction in the size and density of Purkinje boutons contacting deep cerebellar projection neurons accompanied cocaine-dependent increase in proBDNF. Cocaine-associated effects point to the inhibitory Purkinje function impairment, as was evidenced by lower activity in these cells. Moreover, the probability of any remodelling in Purkinje synapses appears to be decreased due to an upregulation of extracellular matrix components in the PNNs surrounding the medial nuclear neurons. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2015

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:****Source:** PsycINFO**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction Biology***18. Substance use in people at clinical high-risk for psychosis.****Citation:** BMC Psychiatry, December 2014, vol./is. 14/, 1471-244X (Dec 24, 2014)**Author(s):** Russo, Debra A; Stochl, Jan; Painter, Michelle; Jones, Peter B; Perez, Jesus**Correspondence Address:** Russo, Debra A: Department of Psychiatry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom, dr335@medschl.cam.ac.uk**Institution:** CAMEO Early Intervention in Psychosis Service, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Health Sciences, University of York, York, United Kingdom; CAMEO Early Intervention in Psychosis Service, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridge, United Kingdom; CAMEO Early Intervention in Psychosis Service, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridge, United Kingdom; CAMEO Early Intervention in Psychosis Service, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridge, United Kingdom**Language:** English**Abstract:** Background: Some high-risk (HR) mental states for psychosis may lack diagnostic specificity and predictive value. Furthermore, psychotic-like experiences found in young populations may act not only as markers for psychosis but also for other non-psychotic psychiatric disorders. A neglected consideration in these populations is the effect of substance misuse and its role in the development of such mental states or its influence in the evolution toward full psychotic presentations. Therefore, the main aim of this study was to thoroughly describe past and current substance use profiles of HR individuals by comparing a consecutive cohort of young people at high risk referred to a population-based early intervention clinical service with a random sample of healthy volunteers (HV) recruited from the same geographical area. Methods: We compared alcohol and substance use profiles of sixty help-seeking HR individuals and 60 healthy volunteers (HV). In addition to identification of abuse/dependence and influence on psychotic-like experiences, differences between HR individuals and HV were assessed for gender, ethnicity, occupational status, age of lifetime first substance use, prevalence and frequency of substance use. Results: There were no cases of substance use disorder or dependence in either groups. HR individuals were significantly younger than HV when they first started to use substances ( $p = 0.014$ ). The prevalence of overall HR substance use was similar to that of HV. Although HR individuals reported less cannabinoid use than HV currently (15% vs. 27%), and more in the past (40% vs. 30%), the differences were not statistically significant ( $p = 0.177$  &  $0.339$  respectively). Current frequency of use was significantly higher for HR individuals than HV for alcohol ( $p = 0.001$ ) and cannabinoids ( $p = 0.03$ ). In this sample, only 5% of HR individuals converted to psychosis over a two-year follow-up. Conclusions: Certain profiles of substance use could potentially play a significant part in the evolution of HR presentations. Therefore, substance use may well represent a clinical domain that requires further emphasis and more detailed consideration in future studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Russo et al.; licensee BioMed Central.; YEAR: 2014**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *BMC Psychiatry*

Available from *BioMedCentral* in *BMC Psychiatry*

Available from *ProQuest* in *BMC Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

### 19. How is acceptance of the brain disease model of addiction related to Australians' attitudes towards addicted individuals and treatments for addiction?

- Citation:** BMC Psychiatry, December 2014, vol./is. 14/, 1471-244X (Dec 24, 2014)
- Author(s):** Meurk, Carla; Carter, Adrian; Partridge, Brad; Lucke, Jayne; Hall, Wayne
- Correspondence Address:** Meurk, Carla: The University of Queensland, UQ Centre for Clinical Research, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital Site, Herston, Australia, 4029, c.meurk@uq.edu.au
- Institution:** The University of Queensland, UQ Centre for Clinical Research, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital Site, Herston, Australia; The University of Queensland, UQ Centre for Clinical Research, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital Site, Herston, Australia; The University of Queensland, UQ Centre for Clinical Research, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital Site, Herston, Australia; The University of Queensland, UQ Centre for Clinical Research, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital Site, Herston, Australia; The University of Queensland, UQ Centre for Clinical Research, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital Site, Herston, Australia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: We investigated whether beliefs about addiction being a 'disease' or 'brain disease', and holding certain beliefs about addiction aetiology, are associated with public views about addicted persons and support for different types of treatment, coerced treatment and punishment for addiction. Methods: Data were collected as part of the 2012 Queensland Social Survey, a computer assisted telephone interview of 1263 residents of Queensland, Australia. Participants were presented with scenarios of two addicted males, one who was addicted to heroin and the other addicted to alcohol. Participants were then asked a series of questions for both characters. Results: There was widespread support for all treatment modalities (alcohol: 80.8-98.0%, heroin: 89.9-97.2%). There was less support for coerced treatment for alcohol than heroin addiction (alcohol: 41%, heroin: 71%,  $z = 273.90$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). Being 35 years of age or older (alcohol: OR = 0.58 (0.37-0.91), heroin: OR = 0.49 (0.28-0.85)) and having 15 or more years of education (alcohol: OR = 0.60 (0.44-0.81), heroin: 0.55 (0.40-0.75)) predicted less support for coerced treatment. 31.7% of respondents agreed heroin use should be punished by imprisonment and being 35 years of age or older (OR = 0.51 (0.33-0.80)) predicted lack of support. The sample agreed that an alcohol or heroin dependent person would suffer career damage (alcohol: 96.2%, heroin: 98.9%), marriage breakdown (alcohol: 92.2%, heroin: 97.3%) and get in trouble with the law (alcohol: 92.3%, heroin: 98.9%). Respondents expressed more comfort with encountering alcohol rather than heroin addicted persons in the workplace or at a dinner party. Beliefs that addiction was a 'brain disease' or a 'disease' did not predict any of these attitudes. Beliefs about addiction aetiology were inconsistent predictors of outcomes measured. Conclusions: Age and educational attainment were the most consistent predictors of stigmatising beliefs and beliefs about coercion and punishment. Beliefs that addiction is a 'disease' or a 'brain disease' were not associated with an overall reduction in beliefs about stigma, coercion or punishment. Beliefs in different causes of addiction were not consistent predictors of beliefs about stigma, coercion or punishment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Meurk et al.; licensee BioMed Central.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[\\*Public Opinion](#)  
[Bioethics](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)

[Punishment](#)  
[Stigma](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [BMC Psychiatry](#)  
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [BMC Psychiatry](#)  
Available from *ProQuest* in [BMC Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

## 20. Simultaneous co-ingestion of prescription stimulants, alcohol and other drugs: A multi-cohort national study of US adolescents.

**Citation:** Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental, January 2015, vol./is. 30/1(42-51), 0885-6222;1099-1077 (Jan 2015)

**Author(s):** McCabe, Sean Esteban; West, Brady T; Schepis, Ty S; Teter, Christian J

**Correspondence Address:** McCabe, Sean Esteban: Institute for Research on Women and Gender, University of Michigan, 204 S. State St., Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109-1290, plus@umich.edu

**Institution:** Institute for Research on Women and Gender, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Center for Statistical Consultation and Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Department of Psychology, Texas State University, San Marcos, TX, US; College of Pharmacy, University of New England, Portland, ME, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To determine the past-year prevalence rates and correlates of simultaneous co-ingestion of prescription stimulants and other substances among US high school seniors. Methods: Nationally representative probability samples of US high school seniors were surveyed as a part of the Monitoring the Future study. The sample consisted of five cohorts including a total of 12 431 high school seniors (modal age: 18 years) and represented a population that was 53% female. Results: Among past-year nonmedical users of prescription stimulants (n = 835), the estimated prevalence of any past-year simultaneous co-ingestion of prescription stimulants and other substances was 64.4%. The substances most commonly co-ingested with prescription stimulants included marijuana (51.1%) and alcohol (48.4%). Nonmedical users who co-ingested prescription stimulants with other substances were more likely to report non-oral routes of administration, recreational motives and greater subjective high when using prescription stimulants than nonmedical users who did not co-ingest prescription stimulants with other substances. Conclusions: The majority of past-year nonmedical users of prescription stimulants reported simultaneous co-ingestion of prescription stimulants and other substances. The findings indicate that co-ingestion of prescription stimulants and other substances is a pervasive behavior among US adolescents who engage in nonmedical use of prescription stimulants and should be carefully considered in future clinical practice and research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*High School Students](#)  
[\\*Ingestion](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Underage Drinking](#)  
[Alcohols](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental](#)

## 21. Path of young offenders after a socio-educational measure deprived of freedom.

**Original Title:** Trajetoria de Adolescentes em Conflito com a Lei Apos Cumprimento de Medida Socioeducativa em Meio Fechado.

**Citation:** PSICO, 2014, vol./is. 45/4(541-550), 0103-5371;1980-8623 (2014)

**Author(s):** Nardi, Fernanda Ludke; Dell' Aglio, Debora Dalbosco

**Correspondence Address:** Nardi, Fernanda Ludke, Rua Dr. Mario Totta, 1301, Tristeza, RS, Porto Alegre, Brazil, CEP 91920-130, fernanda.nardi@yahoo.com.br

**Institution:** Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil

**Language:** Portuguese

**Abstract:** This research investigated trajectories of adolescents after a socio-educational measure through a quantitative and longitudinal study. Participants were 143 young offenders aged between 14 and 20 years old. The instruments used were a data socio-demographic and a risk and protective factors questionnaire, besides conducting telephone contacts for a period of two and half years. Participants were divided into four groups: G1: recidivists (n = 22), G2: socially reintegrated (n = 24), G3: maintaining the status (n = 38) and G4: other situations (n = 59). The results indicated that the contextual variables were not associated with the type of trajectory. As to personal variables, we found significant differences, G2 presented higher levels in relation to self-esteem while G1 had higher levels of drug use. Therefore, proposals for intervention with this population should consider both contextual and personal variables. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Juvenile Delinquency](#)  
[\\*Self Esteem](#)  
[\\*Risk Assessment](#)  
[Conflict](#)  
[Psychosocial Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 22. Co-occurring mood and substance use disorders.

**Original Title:** Troubles affectifs et comorbidites addictives en dehors de l'alcool.

**Citation:** L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, December 2014, vol./is. 40/Suppl 3(S8-S13), 0013-7006 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Adida, M; Kaladjian, A; Fakra, E; Belzeaux, R; Azorin, J.M

**Correspondence Address:** Adida, M.: Pole Universitaire de Psychiatrie, Hopital Sainte Marguerite, Marseille, France, 13274, cedex 9, marc.adida@mail.ap-hm.fr

**Institution:** Pole Universitaire de Psychiatrie, Hopital Sainte Marguerite, Marseille, France; CHU Robert Debre, Reims, France; Pole Universitaire de Psychiatrie, Hopital Sainte Marguerite, Marseille, France; Pole Universitaire de Psychiatrie, Hopital Sainte Marguerite, Marseille, France; Pole Universitaire de Psychiatrie, Hopital Sainte Marguerite, Marseille, France

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Mood and substance use disorders commonly co-occur, yet there is little evidence-based research to guide the pharmacologic management of these comorbid disorders. The authors review the existing empirical findings including current clinical pharmacotherapy practices for treating co-occurring mood and substance use disorders and call into question current clinical practices. The specific mood disorders reviewed are bipolar and major depressive disorders (either one co-occurring with a substance use disorder). The authors also highlight knowledge gaps that may serve as a basis for future research. Findings from the relatively small amount of available data indicate that pharmacotherapy for managing mood symptoms might be effective in patients with substance dependence,

although results have not been consistent across all studies. In most studies, medications for managing mood symptoms did not appear to have an impact on the substance use disorder. Research has only begun to address optimal pharmacologic management of co-occurring disorders. In addition, current clinical treatment for drug dependence often exclude new pharmacotherapies approved by the French Haute Autorite de Sante for treating certain types of addiction. With new data becoming available, it appears that we need to revisit current practice in the pharmacological management of co-occurring mood and substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved; HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Affective Disorders  
 \*Clinical Practice  
 \*Comorbidity  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Drug Therapy  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 23. Comorbidity of affective disorders and alcohol use disorder.

**Original Title:** Troubles affectifs et comorbidites ethyliques.  
**Citation:** L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, December 2014, vol./is. 40/Suppl 3(S3-S7), 0013-7006 (Dec 2014)  
**Author(s):** Pringuey, D; Cherikh, F; Lunacek, S; Giordana, B; Fakra, E; Belzeaux, R; Adida, M; Azorin, J.-M  
**Correspondence Address:** Pringuey, D.: Faculte de Medecine de Nice, UNSA, 28 avenue de Vallombrose, Nice, France, 06107, pringuey@unice.fr  
**Institution:** Faculte de Medecine de Nice, UNSA, Nice, France; Faculte de Medecine de Nice, UNSA, Nice, France; Faculte de Medecine de Nice, UNSA, Nice, France; Faculte de Medecine de Nice, UNSA, Nice, France; SHU Psychiatrie Adultes, Solaris, Hopital Ste Marguerite, Marseille, France; SHU Psychiatrie Adultes, Solaris, Hopital Ste Marguerite, Marseille, France; SHU Psychiatrie Adultes, Solaris, Hopital Ste Marguerite, Marseille, France; SHU Psychiatrie Adultes, Solaris, Hopital Ste Marguerite, Marseille, France  
**Language:** French  
**Abstract:** The comorbidity of affective disorders with alcohol use disorder remains insufficiently taken into account. In spite of the well-known frequency of the addict comorbidity in most psychiatric disorders, the level of association between affective disorders and alcohol is still underestimated and poorly understood. The label of "double diagnosis" relates to a simple addition of two independent pathologies. It is suggested to consider a "dual psychopathology" combining the effects of one disorder on the other. Interactions between the two disorders commit a complex state calling a new clinical reading, an adapted therapeutic strategy through a necessary integration of care. Association of alcohol use disorder and affective disorder, particularly in bipolar disorders, is correlated with severity, unstable course, treatment resistance and a greater risk of suicide. Alcohol aggravates depression and hampers therapeutics. Alcohol and mania remain a dreaded danger. The mechanism of the comorbid association does not only refer to a behavioral strategy of compensation but seems strongly based on a shared and crossed vulnerability, related to the genetics of the 5HT carrier and gene Clock. Therapeutic limitations do suggest the implementation of an "integrated" device which supposes a new organization of care and facilitation of collaborations between Addiction and Psychiatry. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved; HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Affective Disorders  
 \*Alcohol Abuse

\*Comorbidity  
 \*Psychopathology  
 \*Susceptibility (Disorders)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 24. A therapeutic model of self-forgiveness with intervention strategies for counselors.

**Citation:** Journal of Counseling & Development, January 2015, vol./is. 93/1(96-104), 0748-9633;1556-6676 (Jan 2015)

**Author(s):** Cornish, Marilyn A; Wade, Nathaniel G

**Correspondence Address:** Cornish, Marilyn A.: Department of Special Education, Rehabilitation, and Counseling, Auburn University, 2084 Haley Center, Auburn, AL, US, 36849, mcornish@auburn.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Iowa State University, IA, US; Department of Psychology, Iowa State University, IA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Self-forgiveness is associated with psychological and relational well-being and may be a worthwhile treatment goal for clients who have hurt others. The authors utilized theoretical and empirical literature to describe a 4-component therapeutic model of self-forgiveness-responsibility, remorse, restoration, and renewal-and offer suggestions for promoting each component with clients. Finally, the authors explore potential contraindications and the applicability of self-forgiveness for military veterans, clients in substance abuse treatment, and clients convicted of a crime. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Counseling Association. All rights reserved.; YEAR: 2015

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Clients  
 \*Counselors  
 \*Forgiveness  
 \*Intervention  
 Criminals  
 Drug Abuse  
 Military Veterans  
 Responsibility  
 Strategies  
 Regret

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 25. Exploring the relationship between religious coping and spirituality among three types of collegiate substance abuse.

**Citation:** Journal of Counseling & Development, January 2015, vol./is. 93/1(70-79), 0748-9633;1556-6676 (Jan 2015)

**Author(s):** Giordano, Amanda L; Prosek, Elizabeth A; Daly, Cynthia M; Holm, Jessica M; Ramsey, Zachary B; Abernathy, Meagan R; Sender, Kristy M

**Correspondence Address:** Giordano, Amanda L.: Department of Counseling and Higher Education, University of North Texas, 1155 Union Circle #310829, Denton, TX, US, 76203, amanda.giordano@unt.edu

**Institution:** Department of Counseling and Higher Education, University of North Texas, Denton, TX, US; Department of Counseling and Higher Education, University of North Texas, Denton, TX, US; Department of Counseling and Higher Education, University of North Texas, Denton, TX, US; Department of Counseling and Higher Education, University of North Texas, Denton, TX, US; Department of Counseling and Higher Education, University of North Texas, Denton, TX, US; Department of Counseling and Higher Education, University of North Texas, Denton, TX, US; Department of Counseling and Higher Education, University of North Texas, Denton, TX, US; Department of Counseling and Higher Education, University of North Texas, Denton, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Religion and spirituality are protective factors against collegiate substance abuse; however, considering the variance among different types of drug abuse is important. We investigated religious coping and spirituality in relation to hazardous drinking, marijuana use, and psychostimulant use. Results indicated that positive religious coping and several dimensions of spirituality protect against hazardous drinking and marijuana use. Furthermore, differences in religious coping and spirituality may not exist between groups of psychostimulant users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Counseling Association. All rights reserved.; YEAR: 2015

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Coping Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Religion](#)  
[\\*Spirituality](#)  
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[College Students](#)  
[Marijuana Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 26. A theory of social media dependence: Evidence from microblog users.

**Citation:** Decision Support Systems, January 2015, vol./is. 69/(40-49), 0167-9236 (Jan 2015)

**Author(s):** Wang, Chuang; Lee, Matthew K. O; Hua, Zhongsheng

**Correspondence Address:** Wang, Chuang, wchuang2-c@my.cityu.edu.hk

**Institution:** School of Management, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, China; Department of Information Systems, College of Business, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China; School of Management, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Anecdotal evidence suggests that problematic use of social media has become prevalent among a large proportion of users and led to significant behavioral and psychological problems. Nevertheless, theory-driven investigation into this issue is still relatively scarce, and the few existing studies tend to adopt only a conceptual or descriptive approach. This study uses a theory-guided approach and seeks to clarify the development of psychological dependence in the context of social media, with a particular focus on microblogging. Building on the theory of rational addiction, this study hypothesizes that dependence is initially developed from habit. Furthermore, the study draws on the cognitive-affective-behavioral modeling paradigm to hypothesize that maladaptive cognition and affect tend to distort habit into psychological dependence. We conduct a longitudinal empirical test to validate the underlying mechanism of social media dependence as theorized in our study. The study concludes with a discussion of theoretical and practical implications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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:** [\\*Cognitive Processes](#)  
[\\*Technology](#)  
[\\*Social Media](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Habits](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 27. N-acetyl cysteine does not modify the sensitization of the rewarding effect of amphetamine as assessed with frequency-modulated 50-kHz vocalization in the rat.

- Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, March 2015, vol./is. 280/(141-148), 0166-4328 (Mar 1, 2015)
- Author(s):** Taracha, Ewa; Kaniuga, Ewelina; Chrapusta, Stanislaw J; Boguszewski, Pawel M; Lehner, Malgorzata; Krzascik, Pawel; Plaznik, Adam
- Correspondence Address:** Taracha, Ewa: Department of Neurochemistry, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, 9 Sobieskiego St., Warsaw, Poland, 02-957, taracha@ipin.edu.pl
- Institution:** Department of Neurochemistry, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warsaw, Poland; Department of Neurochemistry, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warsaw, Poland; Department of Experimental Pharmacology, Mossakowski Medical Research Centre, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland; Department of Neurophysiology, Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland; Department of Neurochemistry, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warsaw, Poland; Department of Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland; Department of Neurochemistry, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warsaw, Poland
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** A satisfactory pharmacological cure for addictions to psychostimulants has not yet been developed. Because of the well-known role of changes in the corticoaccumbal and corticostriatal glutamatergic system(s) in drug seeking and relapses in psychostimulant addiction, much hope is presently linked to the use of agents that restore glutamate homeostasis. In this regard, one of the most promising agents is N-acetyl cysteine, which has been shown to reverse some changes in neuroplasticity associated with psychostimulant addiction/dependence. In this study, we used the enhancement of locomotor activity and the induction of frequency-modulated 50-kHz ultrasonic vocalization (FM 50-kHz USV) to test the possible stimulant properties of N-acetyl cysteine itself in various experimental settings (acute and subchronic administration in amphetamine-naive and amphetamine-pretreated rats) and the capacity of N-acetyl cysteine to attenuate both the rewarding effects of amphetamine and the behavioral sensitization to this stimulant in rats showing considerable differences in their susceptibility to the FM 50-kHz USV sensitization. Our data showed no stimulant properties of N-acetyl cysteine and no acute effect of the drug on the rewarding properties of amphetamine. Moreover, no effect of N-acetyl cysteine on the pre-existing sensitization of the FM 50-kHz USV and locomotor activity responses to amphetamine were observed, independent of the susceptibility of the rats to the FM 50-kHz USV sensitization. Hence, N-acetyl cysteine seems to be ineffective at reversing the neurobiological changes underlying the sensitization of these responses to amphetamine in rats. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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:** [\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*Cysteine](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[\\*Sensitization](#)  
[\\*Vocalization](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Drug Seeking](#)
- 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

## 28. Multiple faces of BDNF in cocaine addiction.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, February 2015, vol./is. 279/(240-254), 0166-4328 (Feb 15, 2015)

**Author(s):** Li, Xuan; Wolf, Marina E

**Correspondence Address:** Li, Xuan: Behavioral Neuroscience Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, NIDA, Suite 08A505.14, 251 Bayview Blvd, Baltimore, MD, US, 21224, [anna.li@nih.gov](mailto:anna.li@nih.gov)

**Institution:** Behavioral Neuroscience Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, NIDA, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Neuroscience, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, North Chicago, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) has been found to play roles in many types of plasticity including drug addiction. Here, we focus on rodent studies over the past two decades that have demonstrated diverse roles of BDNF in models of cocaine addiction. First, we will provide an overview of studies showing that cocaine exposure alters (and generally increases) BDNF levels in reward-related regions including the ventral tegmental area, nucleus accumbens, prefrontal cortex, and amygdala. Then we will review evidence that BDNF contributes to behavioral changes in animal models of cocaine addiction, focusing on conditioned place preference, behavioral sensitization, maintenance and reinstatement of self-administration, and incubation of cocaine craving. Last, we will review the role of BDNF in synaptic plasticity, particularly as it relates to plasticity of AMPA receptor transmission after cocaine exposure. We conclude that BDNF regulates cocaine-induced behaviors in a highly complex manner that varies depending on the brain region (and even among different cell types within the same brain region), the nature of cocaine exposure, and the "addiction phase" examined (e.g., acquisition vs maintenance; early vs late withdrawal). These complexities make BDNF a daunting therapeutic target for treating cocaine addiction. However, recent clinical evidence suggests that the serum BDNF level may serve as a biomarker in cocaine addicts to predict future relapse, providing an alternative direction for exploring BDNF's potential relevance to treating cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)  
[Amygdala](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[AMPA](#)

**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

### 29. Role of intra-hippocampal orexin 1 and orexin 2 receptors in conditioned place preference induced by chemical stimulation of the lateral hypothalamus.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, February 2015, vol./is. 279/(106-111), 0166-4328 (Feb 15, 2015)

**Author(s):** Rashidy-Pour, Ali; Moradi, Marzieh; Fatahi, Zahra; Haghparast, Amir; Haghparast, Abbas

**Correspondence Address:** Haghparast, Abbas: Neuroscience Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, PO Box 19615-1178, Tehran, Iran, [Haghparast@yahoo.com](mailto:Haghparast@yahoo.com)

**Institution:** Laboratory of Learning and Memory, Research Center, School of Medicine, Semnan University of Medical Sciences, Semnan, Iran; Neuroscience Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Neuroscience Research Center,

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Neuroscience Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Neuroscience Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Evidence from animal models suggests a role for orexinergic system in reward processing and drug addiction. The lateral hypothalamus (LH) orexin neurons send projections to the dorsal hippocampus (CA1 region) which plays a pivotal role in reward processes. Moreover, it has been shown that orexin containing terminals and orexin receptors are distributed in the hippocampal formation. In this study, we assessed the role of orexin 1 (OX1r) and orexin2 (OX2r) receptors in the CA1 on the development of LH stimulation-induced conditioned place preference (CPP). Animals weighing 230-280g were unilaterally implanted by two separate cannulae into the LH and CA1. The CPP paradigm was done; SB334867 and TCSOX229, as selective OX1r and OX2r antagonists (1, 3, 10 and 30nM/0.5micro#32;l DMSO) administrated into the CA1 prior to intra-LH carbachol microinjection (250nM; the most effective dose) during the 3-days conditioning phase, respectively. Conditioning scores and locomotor activities were recorded by Ethovision software on the test day. The results showed that the administration of OX1r and OX2r antagonists into the CA1 attenuated the development of CPP induced by chemical stimulation of the LH. However, this decrease in OX1r antagonist treated groups was more significant than that in OX2r antagonist treated animals. Our findings suggest that OX1 and OX2 receptors in the CA1 region of the hippocampus were involved in the development of CPP induced by chemical stimulation of the LH and the efficiency of OX1 receptors in this phenomenon was more considerable than OX2 receptors in rats. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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:**

\*Drug Usage  
\*Hippocampus  
\*Hypothalamus  
\*Orexin  
\*Chemical Exposure  
Animal Models  
Neural Receptors  
Rewards

**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

### 30. Sources of variation in the design of preclinical studies assessing the effects of amphetamine-type stimulants in pregnancy and lactation.

**Citation:**

Behavioural Brain Research, February 2015, vol./is. 279/(87-99), 0166-4328 (Feb 15, 2015)

**Author(s):**

McDonnell-Dowling, Kate; Kelly, John P

**Correspondence Address:**

McDonnell-Dowling, Kate: Discipline of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, School of Medicine, National University of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland, k.mcdonnell-dowling1@nuigalway.ie

**Institution:**

Discipline of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, School of Medicine, National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland; Discipline of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, School of Medicine, National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

The prevalence of drug use during pregnancy has increased in recent years and the amount of drug-exposed babies has therefore increased. In order to assess the risk associated with this there has been an increase in the amount of preclinical studies investigating the effects of prenatal and postnatal drug exposure on the offspring. There

are many challenges associated with investigating the developmental and behavioural effects of drugs of abuse in animal models and ensuring that such models are appropriate and clinically relevant. The purpose of this review is to illustrate the variation in the design of preclinical studies investigating the effects of the amphetamine-type stimulants taken during pregnancy and/or lactation in animal models. Methamphetamine, methylenedioxymethamphetamine and amphetamine were included in this review. The protocols used for exploring the effects of these drugs when taking during pregnancy and/or lactation were investigated and summarised into maternal experimental variables and offspring experimental variables. Maternal experimental variables include animals used, mating procedures and drug treatment and offspring experimental variables include litter standardisation, cross fostering, weaning and behaviours and parameters assessed. The findings in this paper suggest that there is a large diversity and little consistency among these studies and so the interpretation of these results may not be as clinically relevant as previously thought. For this reason, the importance of steering the preclinical studies in a direction that is most clinically relevant will be an important future recommendation. This will also allow us to be more confident in the results obtained and confident that the human situation is being replicated as closely as possible. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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:** [\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[\\*Prenatal Exposure](#)  
[\\*Risk Taking](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)

**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

### 31. The dopamine D1-D2 receptor heteromer exerts a tonic inhibitory effect on the expression of amphetamine-induced locomotor sensitization.

**Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, January 2015, vol./is. 128/(33-40), 0091-3057 (Jan 2015)

**Author(s):** Shen, Maurice Y. F; Perreault, Melissa L; Fan, Theresa; George, Susan R

**Correspondence Address:** George, Susan R.: Campbell Family Mental Health Research Institute, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada, s.george@utoronto.ca

**Institution:** Campbell Family Mental Health Research Institute, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Campbell Family Mental Health Research Institute, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Campbell Family Mental Health Research Institute, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Campbell Family Mental Health Research Institute, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A role for the dopamine D1-D2 receptor heteromer in the regulation of reward and addiction-related processes has been previously implicated. In the present study, we examined the effects of D1-D2 heteromer stimulation by the agonist SKF 83959 and its disruption by a selective TAT-D1 peptide on amphetamine-induced locomotor sensitization, a behavioral model widely used to study the neuroadaptations associated with psychostimulant addiction. D1-D2 heteromer activation by SKF 83959 did not alter the acute locomotor effects of amphetamine but significantly inhibited amphetamine-induced locomotor responding across the 5day treatment regimen. In

addition, a single injection of SKF 83959 was sufficient to abolish the expression of locomotor sensitization induced by a priming injection of amphetamine after a 72-hour withdrawal. Conversely, inhibition of D1-D2 heteromer activity by the TAT-D1 peptide enhanced subchronic amphetamine-induced locomotion and the expression of amphetamine locomotor sensitization. Treatment solely with the TAT-D1 disrupting peptide during the initial 5 day treatment phase was sufficient to induce a sensitized locomotor phenotype in response to the priming injection of amphetamine. Together these findings demonstrate that the dopamine D1-D2 receptor heteromer exerts a tonic inhibitory control on neurobiological processes involved in sensitization to amphetamine, indicating that the dopamine D1-D2 receptor heteromer may be a novel molecular substrate in addiction processes involving psychostimulants. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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:** [\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*Animal Locomotion](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Neural Receptors](#)  
[\\*Sensitization](#)  
[Pharmacology](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Striatum](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

### 32. Weak etiologic links between control and the externalizing behaviors delinquency and substance abuse in adolescence.

**Citation:** Personality and Individual Differences, March 2015, vol./is. 75/(179-184), 0191-8869 (Mar 2015)

**Author(s):** Seglem, Karoline B; Torgersen, Svenn; Ask, Helga; Waaktaar, Trine

**Correspondence Address:** Seglem, Karoline B.: Centre for Child and Adolescent Mental Health (RBUP), PO Box 4623 Nydalen, Oslo, Norway, 0405, kbs@r-bup.no

**Institution:** Centre for Child and Adolescent Mental Health (RBUP), Oslo, Norway; Centre for Child and Adolescent Mental Health (RBUP), Oslo, Norway; Centre for Child and Adolescent Mental Health (RBUP), Oslo, Norway; Department of Psychology, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Impulsive/disinhibitory personality traits have consistently been associated with externalizing symptomatology such as delinquency and substance use problems, often starting in adolescence. Yet the etiological nature of this co-occurrence is not well understood. Using a classic twin study design with self-report data from 717 male and female twin pairs, aged 15-18years, a hierarchical psychometric model was examined. In this model the shared variance and etiological structure between control, delinquency and substance abuse symptoms, was modeled through a common externalizing factor. Model fitting indicated that the genetic and environmental influences differed in strength between male and female adolescents. The heritability of the externalizing factor was 45% in males and 10% in females, though neither was statistically different from zero. A statistically significant influence of shared environmental factors was seen for both sexes, 21% in males and 54% in females. In both sexes, the externalizing factor accounted for little variance in control, indicating a weak association and little shared etiology with externalizing liability. These results illuminate further that facets of impulsivity are differentially associated with vulnerability for externalizing symptomatology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Psychopathology](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Externalization](#)  
[\\*Juvenile Delinquency](#)  
 Etiology  
 Genetics  
 Twins

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 33. The association between cannabis abuse and subsequent schizophrenia: A Swedish national co-relative control study.

**Citation:** Psychological Medicine, January 2015, vol./is. 45/2(407-414), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Jan 2015)

**Author(s):** Giordano, G. N; Ohlsson, H; Sundquist, K; Sundquist, J; Kendler, K. S

**Correspondence Address:** Kendler, K. S.: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, VCU, Box 980126, Richmond, VA, US, 23298-0126, kendler@vcu.edu

**Institution:** Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden; Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Although cannabis abuse (CA) is known to be associated with schizophrenia, the causal nature of this association is unclear, with prodromal effects complicating its interpretation. Method: From Swedish national registry databases, we used a co-relative case-control design with full-sibling, half-sibling and first-cousin comparisons, alongside a general Swedish population sample. Using ICD codes, 5456 individuals with an initial diagnosis of schizophrenia (2000-2010) were matched with five schizophrenia-free controls. We further identified first-cousin, half-sibling and full-sibling pairs discordant for CA and statistically extrapolated results for discordant monozygotic (MZ) twins. Results: Within the general Swedish population, CA was strongly associated with later schizophrenia [odds ratio (OR) 10.44, 95% confidence interval (CI) 8.99-12.11]. This association was substantially attenuated both by increasing temporal delays between CA exposure and schizophrenia diagnosis and by controlling for increasing degrees of familial confounding. Extrapolated discordant MZ pairs suggested that fully controlling for confounding familial factors reduced the association between CA and later schizophrenia to more modest levels (ORs of approximately 3.3 and 1.6 with 3- and 7-year temporal delays respectively). Opiate, sedative, cocaine/stimulant and hallucinogen abuse were also strongly associated with subsequent schizophrenia in the general population. After controlling for familial confounding, only cocaine/stimulant exposure remained associated. Conclusions: CA has an appreciable causal impact on future risk for schizophrenia. However, population-based estimates of cannabis-schizophrenia co-morbidity substantially overestimate their causal association. Predictions of the cases of schizophrenia that might be prevented by reduced cannabis consumption based on population associations are therefore likely to be considerably overestimated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)

[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[Siblings](#)  
[Morbidity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Psychological Medicine*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

#### 34. Review of Breaking women: Gender, race, and the new politics of imprisonment.

**Citation:** American Journal of Sociology, July 2014, vol./is. 120/1(293-295), 0002-9602 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Nurse, Anne

**Institution:** The College of Wooster, Wooster, OH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Breaking Women: Gender, Race, and the New Politics of Imprisonment* by Jill A. McCorkel (see record 2013-11154-000). In this book, McCorkel examines an intensive drug-addiction treatment program operating as a semi-independent entity in a state prison for women. The book is divided into three sections. In the first, McCorkel explores the large-scale societal forces that were operating upon and within the correctional system during the 1990s. The second section of the book examines the ideology and practices of the drug program. The final section looks at the experience of the program through the eyes of the participants. *Breaking Women* is critical reading for policy makers and prison administrators. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminal Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Politics](#)  
[\\*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)  
[Female Criminals](#)  
[Incarceration](#)  
[Prisoners](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 35. Smokers who seek help in specialized cessation clinics: How special are they compared to smokers in general population?

**Citation:** Journal of Smoking Cessation, December 2014, vol./is. 9/2(76-84), 0965-8424;1834-2612 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Samokhvalov, Andriy V; Selby, Peter; Bondy, Susan J; Chaiton, Michael; Ialomiteanu, Anca; Mann, Robert; Rehm, Jurgen

**Correspondence Address:** Samokhvalov, Andriy V.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 33 Russell St, T519 M5V3R5, Toronto, ON, Canada, andriy.samokhvalov@camh.ca

**Institution:** Social and Epidemiological Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Social and Epidemiological Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Social and Epidemiological Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Social and Epidemiological Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Social and Epidemiological Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Social and Epidemiological Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Patients of specialized nicotine dependence clinics are hypothesized to form a distinct subpopulation of smokers due to the features associated with treatment seeking. The aim of the study was to describe this subpopulation of smokers and compare it to smokers in general population. Material and methods: A chart review of 796 outpatients attending a specialized nicotine dependence clinic, located in Toronto, Ontario, Canada was performed. Client smoking patterns and sociodemographic characteristics were compared to smokers in the general population using two Ontario surveys-the Ontario Tobacco Survey (n = 898) and the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health Monitor (n = 457). Results: Smokers who seek treatment tend to smoke more and be more heavily addicted. They were older, had longer history of smoking and greater number of unsuccessful quit attempts, both assisted and unassisted. They reported lower education and income, had less social support and were likely to live with other smokers. Conclusions: Smokers who seek treatment in specialized centers differ from the smokers in general population on several important characteristics. These same characteristics are associated with lower chances for successful smoking cessation and sustained abstinence and should be taken into consideration during clinical assessment and treatment planning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: published by Cambridge University Press on behalf of Australian Academic Press Pty Ltd; HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking Clinics](#)  
[Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)  
[Treatment Planning](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 36. Outcomes of a tobacco treatment programme for individuals with severe and persistent mental illness attending a community mental health team.

**Citation:** Journal of Smoking Cessation, December 2014, vol./is. 9/2(60-67), 0965-8424;1834-2612 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Masuhara, Joy E; Heah, Tom; Okoli, Chizimuzo T.C

**Correspondence Address:** Okoli, Chizimuzo T.C.: Tobacco Treatment and Prevention Division, Tobacco Policy Research Program, University of Kentucky College of Nursing, 517 College of Nursing Building, Lexington, KY, US, 40536-0232, ctokol1@uky.edu

**Institution:** Vancouver Coastal Health, Mental Health and Addictions Services, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Vancouver Coastal Health, Mental Health and Addictions Services, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Vancouver Coastal Health, Mental Health and Addictions Services, Vancouver, BC, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Individuals with severe and persistent mental illnesses have a greater prevalence of smoking than the general population and are disproportionately affected by tobacco-related morbidity and mortality. Evidence-based tobacco treatment can aid such populations in their efforts at smoking cessation. Few studies have examined the effectiveness of tobacco treatment programmes within Mental Health and Addictions Services in Canada. Aims: This study examines outcomes from an evidence-based tobacco treatment programme provided within community mental health services in Vancouver, Canada. Methods: A retrospective chart review was conducted of 134 participants (from June 2010 to February 2012). Information on demographics, tobacco use and cessation history, substance use history, psychiatric disorder diagnosis, expired carbon monoxide level, and duration of treatment in the programme were obtained. Programme completion and smoking cessation/reduction were examined. Results: Sixty-seven per cent completed the programme. Of those who completed, 26.7% were

abstinent at the end-of-treatment and 50% (of those not achieving abstinence) reduced their consumption to at least 50% of their baseline cigarette consumption. Predictors of smoking cessation included having a social support for smoking cessation and lower nicotine dependence at baseline. Conclusions: Evidence-based tobacco treatment within community mental health services is well received by individuals with severe and persistent mental illness. Such treatment can aid in their efforts towards smoking cessation. Future studies may need to assess factors that can enhance the integration of tobacco treatment within mental health services while providing tailored treatment that addresses the unique needs of smokers who have severe and persistent mental illness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Cambridge University Press on behalf of Australian Academic Press Pty Ltd.; HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Chronic Mental Illness](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[Mental Health Programs](#)  
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**37. Reviews of Inside rehab: The surprising truth about addiction treatment-and how to get help that works and Clean: Overcoming addiction and ending America's greatest tragedy.**

**Citation:** Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, October 2014, vol./is. 9/4(328-332), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Oct 2014)

**Author(s):** Straus, Barney

**Institution:** Private Practice, Chicago, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the books, Inside Rehab: The Surprising Truth about Addiction Treatment - And How to Get Help that Works by Anne M. Fletcher (see record 2013-02003-000) and Clean: Overcoming Addiction and Ending America's Greatest Tragedy by David Sheff (see record 2013-17645-000). Both books address America's addiction epidemic and its treatment. The two books complement each other in several ways. While Sheff presents a sweeping polemic aimed at reforming the way we think about and treat addiction, Fletcher offers a more dispassionate critique of the treatment landscape. The author offers a more dispassionate critique of the treatment landscape. As is so often the case for those interested in addiction, both authors were motivated to write about the subject, at least in part, by personal experience: Sheff through being the parent of an addict and Fletcher through her own struggles with alcohol. Fletcher concurs and maintains that the battle should be fought with consistent use of evidence-based practices and individualized care that is accessible to all. She expresses her frustration with the lack of verifiable success rates of treatment options, a deficit she attributes in part to our not having a universally agreed-upon definition of successful treatment. Both Fletcher and Sheff would like to see a more robust, reliable, and accessible American addiction treatment system. I think that their shared wish is one with which most readers will agree. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Epidemics](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**38. Review of Changing self-destructive habits: Pathways to solutions with couples and families.**

- Citation:** Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, October 2014, vol./is. 9/4(326-327), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Oct 2014)
- Author(s):** Winek, Jon L
- Institution:** Appalachian State University, Boone, NC, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, Changing Self-destructive Habits: Pathways to Solutions with Couples and Families by Matthew D. Selekmán and Mark Beyebach (see record 2013-09037-000). This book is a well-written and insightful guide to a brief family therapy approach to treating self-destructive behaviors. I was so impressed with this book that I was excited to adopt it as one of the main texts for the class. This class is an elective for master's-level marriage and family therapy, community mental health counseling, and social work students. This book would also make an excellent text for an advanced undergraduate or graduate course in substance abuse and family systems. The organization of the book is logical and develops the argument for this approach as it flows through the first three chapters. This book is an important guide to a well-articulated model of treating a wide range of clients with "self-destructive habits." I am drawn to the book's clear description of clinical contexts. I also enjoyed the case examples, which provide clarity to the authors' approach to addictions/self-destructive habits. I think this is a good read for experienced clinicians as well as students in the helping professions who are interested in working with such clients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Counseling](#)  
[\\*Couples](#)  
[\\*Family Therapy](#)  
[\\*Self Destructive Behavior](#)  
[Habits](#)  
[Social Casework](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**39. The impact of therapeutic factors on locus of control of addicts in therapeutic communities.**

- Citation:** Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, October 2014, vol./is. 9/4(313-325), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Oct 2014)
- Author(s):** Amram, Yair; Benbenishty, Rami
- Correspondence Address:** Amram, Yair: School of Social Work, Ashkelon Academic College, 12 Ben Tzvi Street, Ashkelon, Israel, amram-y@zahav.net.il
- Institution:** School of Social Work, Ashkelon Academic College, Ashkelon, Israel; School of Social Work, Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Therapeutic communities (TCs) aim to help people with substance use disorders change their lifestyle and reintegrate into society. Addicts seek therapy when they feel they have lost control over their lives. Therapeutic factors (TFs) are those aspects of the therapeutic process that stimulate the desired change. This article examines TF perceptions among clients in TCs and the impact of those factors on changing the locus of control (LOC) during the therapeutic process. The findings indicate that perceptions of TFs improved as treatment progressed, and LOC steadily increased during the treatment process. In addition, the higher the perceived level of TFs at the beginning of the process, the more the participants experienced a steady growth in their internal LOC for their lives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Internal External Locus of Control](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Community](#)  
[Lifestyle](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 40. Addiction and the mediation of hope on craving, readiness, and coping.

**Citation:** Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, October 2014, vol./is. 9/4(294-312), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Oct 2014)

**Author(s):** Bradshaw, Spencer D; Shumway, Sterling T; Wang, Eugene W; Harris, Kitty S

**Correspondence Address:** Bradshaw, Spencer D.: Department of Community, Family, and Addiction Services, Division of Addictive Disorders and Recovery Studies, Texas Tech University, College of Human Sciences, Box 41162, Lubbock, TX, US, 79409-1162, spencer.bradshaw@ttu.edu

**Institution:** Department of Community, Family, and Addiction Services, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US; Department of Community, Family, and Addiction Services, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US; Department of Educational Psychology and Leadership, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US; Department of Community, Family and Addiction Services, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Craving, a compulsive motivation to use, and conscious readiness to change (RTC) are distinct motivators of human behavior. Recovery requires RTC despite involuntary cravings. A structural equation modeling analysis examining hope as a mediator between these constructs found craving to directly associate with precontemplation, while hope partially mediated the relationship between craving, contemplation, and coping. Craving's indirect effect on action toward change occurred only through hope. While craving appears to be a strong associate of precontemplation, hope appears to be an important associate of contemplation toward change and appears to be required for action. Hope also appears to be an important factor of coping in recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Coping Behavior](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Hope](#)  
[\\*Readiness to Change](#)  
[Mediation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 41. The development of the Hope and Coping in Recovery Measure (HCRM).

**Citation:** Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, October 2014, vol./is. 9/4(280-293), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Oct 2014)

**Author(s):** Shumway, Sterling T; Dakin, John B; Jordan, Sara A. Smock; Kimball, Thomas G; Harris, Kitty S; Bradshaw, Spencer D

**Correspondence Address:** Shumway, Sterling T.: Department of Community, Family, and Addiction Services, College of Human Sciences, Texas Tech University, Center for the Study of Addiction and Recovery, Box 41160, Lubbock, TX, US, 79409-1160, sterling.shumway@ttu.edu

**Institution:** Department of Community, Family, and Addiction Services, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US; Caron Foundation, Princeton, TX, US; Department of Community, Family, and Addiction Services, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US; Department of

Community, Family, and Addiction Services, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US; Department of Community, Family, and Addiction Services, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US; Department of Community, Family, and Addiction Services, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A large body of research exists on the causes, effects/consequences, and treatment of substance use disorder (SUD). However, studies on recovery from SUD, including its definition, factors, and sustainability, are lacking. The purpose of this study is to identify and assess the factors of recovery from SUD by developing and testing the Hope and Coping in Recovery Measure (HCRM). A principal components analysis revealed two distinct factors (hope and coping) to be present in the process of recovery from SUD. Implications for future research on the recovery process and the HCRM are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Coping Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Hope](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Test Reliability](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Measurement](#)  
[Morality](#)  
[Test Validity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 42. Types of depression among Iraqi alcoholics.

**Citation:** Arab Journal of Psychiatry, November 2014, vol./is. 25/2(160-166), 1016-8923 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Alrubayee, Abbas F. M

**Correspondence Address:** Alrubayee, Abbas F. M., abbasalrubayee@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Baghdad Teaching Hospital, Baghdad, Iraq

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Evidence suggests that there is a close association between alcohol dependence and depression. The researcher sought to identify the nature of this association and to demonstrate the clinical variables of such patients that may have therapeutic effects. Method: Samples of 50 alcoholics who met DSM -IV criteria and who were admitted to Ibn Rushd and Al-Rashad psychiatric hospitals in Baghdad during the period from 1st Jan to 1st Sep 2006 were assessed by DSM-IV based clinical interviews on three occasions for the presence of major depression. Results: Sixty percent of patients had concurrent depression on admission, 30% had depression two weeks later, and 10% remained depressed after one month. High statistically significant association was observed between primary depressed alcoholics firstly with family history of depression and secondly with lower duration of alcohol intake in contrast to non-depressed and secondary depressed alcoholics who showed significant association with family history of alcoholism and longer duration of alcohol intake. Conclusions: High association exists between alcohol dependence and depression during the course of illness, during intake (concurrent depression), after detoxification (secondary depression) and during sobriety; after achieving abstinence, primary depression appear in those patients who used alcohol to medicate themselves leading ultimately to secondary alcoholism. These findings suggest variable multiple associations that require a different psychotherapeutic intervention for each. The current study failed to find the prevalence of comorbid depression and alcoholism because of sampling method. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Family History](#)  
[Psychiatric Hospitals](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 43. Suicidal thought and its demographic and psychological correlates in a sample of poly-drug users.

**Citation:** Arab Journal of Psychiatry, November 2014, vol./is. 25/2(138-159), 1016-8923 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Othman, Amany Ahmed; Youssef, Ismail Mohammed; Fahmy, Magda Taha; Haggag, Wafaa El-lethy; abd El-moez, Khaled

**Correspondence Address:** abd El-moez, Khaled: Faculty of Medicine, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt, naomsal2012@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Al-Baha Psychiatric Hospital, Saudi Arabia; Faculty of Medicine, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt; Faculty of Medicine, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt; Faculty of Medicine, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt; Faculty of Medicine, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Uncovering and understanding the risk factors and predictors of suicidal thoughts will help in developing suitable prevention and treatment strategies. Methods: A cross-sectional case control descriptive study was carried out to describe socio-demographic and other factors in participants in Al-Baha psychiatric hospital, Saudi Arabia. Participants were in two groups: patients (poly-substance abusers) group (n = 122) and control group (n = 117). Participants were given psychiatric interview, full physical and neurological examination, routine laboratory test, modified semi-structured questionnaire for the detection of drug intake and an assessment of socio-demographic data. The Arabic version of the Suicidal Probability Scale (SPS) was prepared and standardized for assessment of suicidal probability. Objective: The main objective of the current study was to determine the link between substance abuse and associative factors for suicidal thoughts. Results: Suicidality was highly presented among substance abusers (64.75%) with 22.13% of cases having at least one suicide attempt. The mean difference in age between control, non-suicidal abuser, and suicidal abuser was significantly high ( $P > 0.01$ ). Most suicidal abusers were single (41.77%) and there was a highly significant difference between groups ( $P > 0.01$ ). A statistically significant difference was found between groups in relation to deterioration of academic or occupational functioning. Family history of suicidal attempt found was greater among suicidal abusers than non-suicidal abusers and control group (30.4%, 23.3%, and 8.5% respectively). The SPS and its four factors: hopelessness, hostility, negative self-concept, and suicidal ideation, were significantly present among substance abusers as compared to the control group. A highly significant difference was also found for the same items in relation to suicide among the three groups. Conclusion: Statistically positive significant correlation was found in relation to age, high altitude residence, academic or occupational deterioration, presence of co-morbid psychiatric diagnosis, positive family history of suicidal attempt, suicidal probability scale and sub-scales of hopelessness and hostility. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Psychodynamics](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Suicide](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**44. Reflections on the evolution of psychiatry.**

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- Citation:** Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, December 2014, vol./is. 62/6(1133-1139), 0003-0651;1941-2460 (Dec 2014)
- Author(s):** Carlson, David A
- Correspondence Address:** Carlson, David A., 255 Bradley Street, New Haven, CT, US, 06510, david.carlson@yale.edu
- Institution:** Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Our necessary shadow: The nature and meaning of psychiatry* by Tom Burns (See Record 2013-23600-000). This remarkable book by Tom Burns, a British psychiatrist and professor of social psychiatry at Oxford, conveys much of the history of psychiatry, its triumphs and follies, its uses and abuses, its current strengths and weaknesses, and its prospects—all in 350 very readable, deeply informative pages. It seems at first to address the general intelligent reader, but then opens into brief thoughtful accounts that will interest, inform, and at times provoke anyone in the field of psychiatry. No one today can plausibly claim a scholarly knowledge of every part of the subject, and Burns relies heavily on secondary sources for psychoanalysis. The result is a timely and forceful reminder of how deeply misunderstood psychoanalysis and its development are, not only by the general public but even by a broadly informed, apparently well-disposed and humane academic psychiatrist. Burns describes his adolescent and young adult experience of psychiatry, beginning with what would be his mother's twenty-year struggle with depression, and then smoothly shifts to what a new patient might experience in a first interview. While the book demonstrates of the breadth and relevance of psychiatry, Burns is clear about wanting to focus psychiatry on what he considers to be mental illness, rather than on mental disorder in general. Psychopathy, he argues, is not a mental illness; and neither in his view are the addictions". (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*History](#)  
[\\*Mental Illness \(Attitudes Toward\)](#)  
[\\*Psychiatry](#)  
[\\*Psychoanalysis](#)  
[\\*Psychoanalytic Theory](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Psychodiagnosis](#)  
[Psychopathy](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*

**45. Emerging roles for glial pathology in addiction.**

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- Citation:** Pathological potential of neuroglia: Possible new targets for medical intervention., 2014(397-418) (2014)
- Author(s):** Reissner, Kathryn J; Kalivas, Peter W
- Correspondence Address:** Reissner, Kathryn J.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 235 E Cameron Avenue, Chapel Hill, NC, US, 27599, reissner@unc.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychology and Neuroscience Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Department of Neuroscience (Research), Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US
- Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Addiction to drugs of abuse is a debilitating chronic disease, for which long-term treatment success rates are low. Because of the human and financial cost of addiction, considerable effort is dedicated toward understanding the processes that initiate and sustain substance abuse disorders. Among these processes, growing evidence indicates an integral contribution of glial cells, including astrocytes, oligodendrocytes, and microglia. For example, decreased white matter content and integrity in the prefrontal cortex is correlated with impaired prefrontal cognitive control, a cardinal feature of addiction pathology. In addition, decreased astroglial plasma membrane glutamate transport in the nucleus accumbens is a critical mediator of seeking for multiple classes of drugs of abuse. The following chapter introduces addiction neurocircuitry, and goes on to describe drug-dependent changes in glial cells that have been identified within this circuitry. Special emphasis is given to drug-induced impairments in the physiological relationships between neurons and glia. Lastly, evidence for the therapeutic potential of glial-specific targets is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Control](#)  
[\\*Microglia](#)  
[\\*Oligodendrocytes](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Treatment Duration](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 46. Physical training for neurological and mental diseases.

**Original Title:** Körperliches training bei neurologischen und psychischen erkrankungen.

**Citation:** Der Nervenarzt, December 2014, vol./is. 85/12(1521-1528), 0028-2804;1433-0407 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Henkel, K; Reimers, C. D; Knapp, G; Schneider, F

**Correspondence Address:** Henkel, K.: Klinik für Psychiatrie, Psychotherapie und Psychosomatik, Uniklinik RWTH Aachen, Pauwelsstr. 30, Aachen, Germany, 52072, khenkel@ukaachen.de

**Institution:** Klinik für Psychiatrie, Psychotherapie und Psychosomatik, Uniklinik RWTH Aachen, Aachen, Germany; Neurologie Neuer Wall, Hamburg, Germany; Fakultät Statistik, Statistik in den Ingenieurwissenschaften, TU Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany; Klinik für Psychiatrie, Psychotherapie und Psychosomatik, Uniklinik RWTH Aachen, Aachen, Germany

**Language:** German

**Abstract:** Background: Physical activity has beneficial effects on somatic and mental health factors; therefore, regular exercise has preventive and therapeutic capabilities to improve neurological and mental dysfunction. Objectives: In this overview of the current literature, the evidence of the effects of exercise on such disorders is summarized. Physical exercise interventions for stroke, Parkinson's disease, dementia, depression, psychoses, anxiety disorders, and chronic pain syndromes are considered in detail. Results: Physical activity reduces the risk of suffering from stroke, dementia and Parkinson's disease. Furthermore, it is negatively correlated with dysthymia and other depressive symptoms and various anxiety and pain disorders as well as headache syndromes. A therapeutic effect of systematic physical exercise was revealed for depression, some symptoms of psychosis and multiple sclerosis, addiction, eating disorders, the fibromyalgia syndrome as well as short-term interventions for anxiety disorders. Conclusion: The concerted integration of physical exercise into prophylactic and therapeutic interventions can lower the burden of neurological and mental diseases; however, scientific evidence is still lacking concerning the optimal duration, type, and intensity as well as potential risks of physical exercise. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Cerebrovascular Accidents  
 \*Dementia  
 \*Exercise  
 \*Major Depression  
 \*Prevention  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 47. Posttraumatic stress symptoms, aggression, and substance use coping among young adults.

**Citation:** Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, November 2014, vol./is. 23/10(1020-1037), 1092-6771;1545-083X (Nov 2014)  
**Author(s):** Mazer, David; Haden, Sara C  
**Correspondence Address:** Haden, Sara C.: Department of Psychology, Long Island University, 1 University Plaza, Brooklyn, NY, US, 11201, sara.haden@liu.edu  
**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Long Island University, Brooklyn, NY, US; Department of Psychology, Long Island University, Brooklyn, NY, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** This study examined how the symptom clusters of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) were related to substance use and self-reported aggression in a college sample. There were 358 participants (ages 18-24) who completed surveys to assess PTSD symptoms, substance use as coping, and aggression. Hierarchical regressions tested for the effects of PTSD symptoms (total symptoms as well as cluster symptoms) on self-reported aggression, along with the main and interaction effects of substance use coping on these relationships. The hyperarousal cluster of PTSD was the only group of symptoms significantly related to aggression. There was an interaction between avoidance symptoms and substance use coping on aggression such that under conditions of high substance use coping, aggression increased regardless of avoidance symptoms; however, the relationship between avoidance and aggression was stronger under conditions of low substance use coping, with greater aggression as avoidance symptoms and low substance use coping increased. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Aggressive Behavior  
 \*Coping Behavior  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder  
 \*Stress  
 Adult Development  
 College Students  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 48. Psychopathological symptoms of patients with heroin addiction entering opioid agonist or therapeutic community treatment.

**Citation:** Annals of General Psychiatry, November 2014, vol./is. 13/, 1744-859X (Nov 18, 2014)  
**Author(s):** Pani, Pier Paolo; Trogu, Emanuela; Vigna-Taglianti, Federica; Mathis, Federica; Diecidue, Roberto; Kirchmayer, Ursula; Amato, Laura; Davoli, Marina; Ghibaudi, Joli; Camposeragna, Antonella; Saponaro, Alessio; Faggiano, Fabrizio; Maremmani, Angelo Giovanni Icro; Maremmani, Icro  
**Correspondence Address:** Maremmani, Icro: G. De Lisis Institute of Behavioural Sciences, Pisa, Italy, maremman@med.unipi.it

**Institution:** Social and Health Services, Cagliari Health Public Trust (ASL Cagliari), Cagliari, Italy; Department of Psychiatry, Cagliari Health Public Trust (ASL Cagliari), Cagliari, Italy; Piedmont Centre for Drug Addiction Epidemiology, ASLTO3 Grugliasco, Turin, Italy; Piedmont Centre for Drug Addiction Epidemiology, ASLTO3 Grugliasco, Turin, Italy; Piedmont Centre for Drug Addiction Epidemiology, ASLTO3 Grugliasco, Turin, Italy; Department of Epidemiology, Lazio Regional Health Service, Rome, Italy; Department of Epidemiology, Lazio Regional Health Service, Rome, Italy; Department of Epidemiology, Lazio Regional Health Service, Rome, Italy; National Coordination Hospitality Communities (CNCA), Rome, Italy; National Coordination Hospitality Communities (CNCA), Rome, Italy; Regional Epidemiologic Observatory, Emilia Romagna Regional Health Service, Bologna, Italy; Department of Translational Medicine, Avogadro University, Novara, Italy; Department of Neurosciences, Vincent P. Dole Dual Diagnosis Unit, Santa Chiara University Hospital, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy; Department of Neurosciences, Vincent P. Dole Dual Diagnosis Unit, Santa Chiara University Hospital, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The relationship between substance use disorders and psychiatric pathology is still an open question. The main aim of the present study was to verify whether the five psychopathological dimensions identified through the SCL-90 tool in a previous study carried out on patients with heroin addiction entering an outpatient opioid agonist treatment (OAT) were also observable in those entering a residential treatment community (TC). Further aims were to look at differences in the psychopathological profiles of patients entering a TC versus an OAT treatment and at the correlation between gender and the observed psychopathology. Methods: A confirmatory factor analysis was performed on the results of SCL-90 filled by 1,195 patients with heroin dependence entering TC treatment. It replicates the extraction method previously used on 1,055 OAT patients with heroin addiction by using a principal component factor analysis (PCA). The association between the kind of treatment received (TC or OAT), gender, and the psychopathological dimensions was assessed through logistic regression and general linear model (GLM) analysis. Results: The PCA carried out on the SCL-90 results of patients entering a TC yielded a five-factor solution, confirming the same dimensions observed in patients entering an OAT: 'worthlessness and being trapped', 'somatization', 'sensitivity-psychoticism', 'panic anxiety', and 'violence-suicide'. The logistic regression analysis showed a statistically significant association between 'somatization' and 'violence-suicide' severity score and OAT. GLM analysis showed that psychopathological factorial scores for 'worthlessness-being trapped', 'somatic symptoms', and 'panic anxiety' dimensions were more severe in OAT vs TC male patients and in TC vs OAT female ones. 'Violence suicide' followed the same severity pattern for males, but did not differ in TC vs OAT females, while 'sensitivity-psychoticism' did not differ in OAT vs TC patients. The five dimensions did not differ in OAT males vs females. Conclusions: Our research appears to confirm the existence of a specific aggregation of psychological/psychiatric features within the category of individuals with heroin addiction. It also shows a correlation between the dominant psychopathological subgroup and the assignment to TC versus OAT. Further research is needed to clarify the differences between the five psychopathological subgroups and their determinants. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Pani et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Outpatient Treatment](#)  
[\\*Psychopathology](#)  
[\\*Symptoms](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Community](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Annals of General Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Annals of General Psychiatry*  
Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Annals of General Psychiatry*

#### 49. Benefits in reducing alcohol consumption: How nalmefene can help.

**Original Title:** Benefices de la reduction de la consommation d'alcool : Comment le faire avec nalmefene.

**Citation:** L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, December 2014, vol./is. 40/6(495-500), 0013-7006 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Bendimerad, P; Blecha, L

**Correspondence Address:** Bendimerad, P.: Groupe Hospitalier La Rochelle Re Aunis, 208, rue Marius-Lacroix, La Rochelle, France, 17000, patrick.bendimerad@ch-larochelle.fr

**Institution:** Groupe Hospitalier La Rochelle Re Aunis, La Rochelle, France; Centre Enseignement Recherche Traitement des Addictions, Pole Neurosciences, Ete et Cou, Hopitaux Universitaires Paris-Sud, AP-HP, Villejuif, France

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Alcohol consumption represents a significant factor for mortality in the world: 6.3% in men and 1.1% in women. Alcohol use disorder is also very common: 5.4% in men, 1.5% in women. Despite its high frequency and the seriousness of this disorder, only 8% of all alcohol-dependants are ever treated. Recent meta-analyses have shown that if we can increase current figures by 40%, we could decrease alcohol-related mortality rates by 13% in men and 9% in women. Thus, it is important to motivate both physicians and patients to participate in treatment in alcohol use disorder. Recent epidemiological data from the National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC) are currently challenging the notion of alcohol use disorder as a fixed entity. Among a cohort of 4422 subjects initially diagnosed as having alcohol dependency, only 25% of these could still be diagnosed as alcohol-dependant one year later. Among the others, 27% were in partial remission, 12% had risk use, 18% low risk use and 18% were abstinent. Stable remission rates were observed in 30% of these subjects at 5 years. This study also argues in favour of the newer dimensional approach elaborated in the DSM 5. One potentially interesting treatment option is oriented toward reducing alcohol intake. In a study by Rehm and Roerecke (2013), they modelled the impact of reduced consumption in a typical alcoholic patient who drinks 8 glasses of alcohol per day (92g of pure alcohol). If he decreases his alcohol intake by just one glass per day (12g of alcohol per day), his one-year mortality risk falls from 180/100,000 to 120/100,000; if he decreases his intake by two glasses per day (24g), this risk falls to 95/100,000, roughly half his baseline risk. These observations have resulted in integrating reduced consumption as an option into the treatment guidelines of several national institutions such as the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE, UK), European Medicines Agency, as well as the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). Decreasing stigmatisation of alcohol use disorder through public service announcements, in addition to more flexible physician attitudes concerning personal alcohol intake objectives may be key in getting increased numbers of patients into treatment programmes. In one study in Great Britain, 50% of patients in treatment for alcohol use disorder would prefer an initial objective of reduced consumption. A recent addition to the pharmacotherapy arsenal is nalmefene, which has been recently released as a medication to aid in reducing alcohol consumption. It is a strong  $\mu$  and  $\delta$  opioid receptor antagonist and a partial kappa opioid receptor agonist. Opioid receptor antagonism is associated with reduced reward in relation to alcohol use, thus helping patients in reducing their consumption. Patients are instructed to take one nalmefene tablet two hours prior to each drinking occasion. Nalmefene therapy is to be accompanied by a specific psychosocial programme called BRENDA. BRENDA consists of a biopsychosocial evaluation, restitution of the evaluation to the patient, an empathetic approach that responds to patient needs, offering direct advice and adjusting goals and treatment programmes as the patient makes

progress. Nalmefene has been associated with decreased heavy drinking days in two clinical trials. Overall, the treatment is well tolerated; adverse effects are fairly mild and short-lived. In conclusion, an approach that integrates reduced alcohol consumption makes sense from both a public and personal standpoint. Medications such as nalmefene have shown efficacy in association with a biopsychosocial approach to help patients attain their personal objectives with respect to alcohol use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Narcotic Antagonists](#)  
[\\*Pharmacology](#)  
[Alcohols](#)  
[Death and Dying](#)  
[Psychotherapy](#)  
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 50. Place of the opioid system in biology and treatment of alcohol use disorder.

**Original Title:** Systeme opioide endogene et strategies therapeutiques dans la dependance a l'alcool.

**Citation:** L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, December 2014, vol./is. 40/6(457-467), 0013-7006 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Nubukpo, P

**Correspondence Address:** Nubukpo, P.: Pole d'addictologie en Limousin, Centre Hospitalier Esquirol, 15, rue du Dr-Marcland, Limoges, France, 87025, philippe.nubukpo@9online.fr

**Institution:** Pole d'addictologie en Limousin, Centre Hospitalier Esquirol, Limoges, France

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** While the DSM 5 has formalized the terminology "Alcohol Use Disorders" (AUD) or "disorders of the use of alcohol" (UAW French translation in progress), the term "alcohol dependence" still used in ICD-10, apriority in the future ICD-11 and above in clinical practice. Addiction to alcohol is the cause of mortality and major morbidity. In terms of therapeutic strategies for its management, alongside the maintenance of abstinence after withdrawal (with a high rate of relapse), the reduction of alcohol consumption below certain thresholds of intake is emerging in order to reduce risk, improve health and regain control of consumption even be an intermediate step towards abstinence. The role of the endogenous opioid system in the modulation of the activity of dopaminergic neurons from the circuit of reward and motivation is well established. An unsteadiness of this system has been described in the alcohol dependence. Indeed, a hypofunction of the endorphin pathway and its mu receptor and a hyperactivity of the dynorphin pathway and its kappa receptor participate in the alcohol reinforcing effects (especially positive and negative). The development of active molecules in this system allows better management of alcohol dependence. Besides naltrexone (mu antagonist) allowed in the maintenance of abstinence after withdrawal, another molecule (nalmefene) with modulating properties of micro&#32; and kappa opioid receptors is the first drug having obtained an MA in reducing consumption in adult patients with alcohol dependence. Its modulating original pharmacological properties by targeting both the positive but also the negative reinforcing effects of alcohol, are responsible for its development in reducing consumption in the alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)

[\\*Endogenous Opiates](#)  
[\\*Narcotic Antagonists](#)  
[\\*Pharmacology](#)  
[\\*Sobriety](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[Biology](#)  
[Morbidity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 51. Response inhibition and its relation to multidimensional impulsivity.

**Citation:** NeuroImage, December 2014, vol./is. 103/(241-248), 1053-8119 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Wilbertz, Tilmann; Deserno, Lorenz; Horstmann, Annette; Neumann, Jane; Villringer, Arno; Heinze, Hans-Jochen; Boehler, Carsten N; Schlagenhaut, Florian

**Correspondence Address:** Wilbertz, Tilmann: Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Stephanstrasse 1a, Leipzig, Germany, 04103, wilbertz@cbs.mpg.de

**Institution:** Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Leipzig, Germany; Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Leipzig, Germany; Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Leipzig, Germany; Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Leipzig, Germany; Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Leipzig, Germany; Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Leipzig, Germany; Department of Experimental Psychology, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium; Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Leipzig, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Impulsivity is a multidimensional construct that has been suggested as a vulnerability factor for several psychiatric disorders, especially addiction disorders. Poor response inhibition may constitute one facet of impulsivity. Trait impulsivity can be assessed by self-report questionnaires such as the widely used Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11). However, regarding the multidimensionality of impulsivity different concepts have been proposed, in particular the UPPS self-report questionnaire ('Urgency', 'Lack of Premeditation', 'Lack of Perseverance', 'Sensation Seeking') that is based on a factor analytic approach. The question as to which aspects of trait impulsivity map on individual differences of the behavioral and neural correlates of response inhibition so far remains unclear. In the present study, we investigated 52 healthy individuals that scored either very high or low on the BIS-11 and underwent a reward-modulated Stop-signal task during fMRI. Neither behavioral nor neural differences were observed with respect to high- and low-BIS groups. In contrast, UPPS subdomain Urgency best explained inter-individual variability in SSRT scores and was further negatively correlated to right IFG/aI activation in 'Stop>Go' trials-a key region for response inhibition. Successful response inhibition in rewarded compared to nonrewarded stop trials yielded ventral striatal (VS) activation which might represent a feedback signal. Interestingly, only participants with low Urgency scores were able to use this VS feedback signal for better response inhibition. Our findings indicate that the relationship of impulsivity and response inhibition has to be treated carefully. We propose Urgency as an important subdomain that might be linked to response inhibition as well as to the use of reward-based neural signals. Based on the present results, further studies examining the influence of impulsivity on psychiatric disorders should take into account Urgency as an important modulator of behavioral adaptation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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:**
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Individual Differences](#)  
[\\*Response Inhibition](#)  
[\\*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)



Womans University, Seodaemoon-Gu, South Korea; Laboratory Animal Center, Korea Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology, Daejeon, South Korea; Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, Ewha Womans University, Seodaemoon-Gu, South Korea

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

**Background:** Behavioral choices in habits and innate behaviors occur automatically in the absence of conscious selection. These behaviors are not easily modified by learning. Similar types of behaviors also occur in various mental illnesses including drug addiction, obsessive-compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, and autism. However, underlying mechanisms are not clearly understood. In the present study, we investigated the molecular mechanisms regulating unconditioned preferred behaviors in food-choices. **Results:** Mice lacking adenylyl cyclase-5 (AC5 KO mice), which is preferentially expressed in the dorsal striatum, consumed food pellets nearly one after another in cages. AC5 KO mice showed aversive behaviors to bitter tasting quinine, but they compulsively chose quinine-containing AC5 KO-pellets over fresh pellets. The unusual food-choice behaviors in AC5 KO mice were due to the gain of behavioral preferences for food pellets containing an olfactory cue, which wild-type mice normally ignored. Such food-choice behaviors in AC5 KO mice disappeared when whiskers were trimmed. Conversely, whisker trimming in wildtype mice induced behavioral preferences for AC5 KO food pellets, indicating that preferred food-choices were not learned through prior experience. Both AC5 KO mice and wildtype mice with trimmed whiskers had increased glutamatergic input from the barrel cortex into the dorsal striatum, resulting in an increase in the mGluR1-dependent signaling cascade. The siRNA-mediated inhibition of mGluR1 in the dorsal striatum in AC5 KO mice and wildtype mice with trimmed whiskers abolished preferred choices for AC5 KO food pellets, whereas siRNA-mediated inhibition of mGluR3 glutamate receptors in the dorsal striatum in wildtype mice induced behavioral preferences for AC5 KO food pellets, thus mimicking AC5 KO phenotypes. **Conclusions:** Our results show that the gain and loss of behavioral preferences for a specific cue-directed option were regulated by specific cellular factors in the dorsal striatum, such that the preferred food choices were switched on when either the mGluR3-AC5 pathway was inactive or the mGluR1 pathway was active, whereas the preferred food-choices were switched off when mGluR1 or its downstream pathway was suppressed. These results identify the AC5 and mGluR system in the dorsal striatum as molecular on/off switches to direct decisions on behavioral preferences for cue-oriented options. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

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**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*[Animal Ethology](#)  
 \*[Cues](#)  
 \*[Striatum](#)  
 \*[Adenylyl Cyclase](#)  
[Food](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Sensory Integration](#)  
[Visual Cortex](#)

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Molecular Brain](#)Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Molecular Brain](#)Available from *ProQuest* in [Molecular Brain](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

**54. Codependency: New clinical tool or ill-defined concept? A literary review.**

**Original Title:** La codependance: Nouvel outil clinique ou flou conceptuel ? Une revue de la litterature.

**Citation:** Pratiques Psychologiques, December 2014, vol./is. 20/4(265-286), 1269-1763 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Ribeyre, L

**Correspondence Address:** Ribeyre, L., 241, rue de la Croix-Nivert, 15e, Paris, France, 75015, lribeyre@yahoo.com

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** The goal of this literature review is to introduce, present and analyze the clinical phenomenon that is codependency. It will present explanatory models, measurement tools and therapeutic strategies, before introducing a critical analysis of this concept and its use. Codependency is an entity defined by several major symptoms such as denial, hyper-control, emotional repression, compulsions, self-neglect and a difficulty setting healthy boundaries. It is evaluated with a valid and reliable tool, called the Codependency Assessment Tool (CODAT). On a therapeutic level, specialists underline the importance of a pre-therapeutic diagnosis and the development of targeted therapeutic strategies. They also emphasize the benefits of combined individual and group therapy. On a collective level, 12 step programs, such as AI-Anon and Codependents Anonymous, offer support groups adapted to these symptoms although they insist on certain limits that must be understood. Despite an interest for this concept because of its clinical usefulness and its resonance with certain patients that suffer from it, certain authors mention conceptual flaws and insufficient empirical data. Thus, exploratory research concerning this phenomenon and its effects must continue. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Masson SAS. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Societe Francaise de Psychologie; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Codependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Support Groups](#)  
[\\*Twelve Step Programs](#)  
[Measurement](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**55. Awareness of Gambling Addiction related Problems among Professionals of the social Services.**

**Original Title:** Sensibilisierung der Fachpersonen des externen Versorgungssystems fur glucksspielsuchtspezifische Probleme.

**Citation:** Sucht: Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaft und Praxis, October 2014, vol./is. 60/5(289-296), 0939-5911 (Oct 2014)

**Author(s):** Lischer, Suzanne; Hafeli, Jorg; Villiger, Simone

**Correspondence Address:** Lischer, Suzanne, Werftstrasse 1, Luzern, Switzerland, 6002, suzanne.lischer@hslu.ch

**Institution:** Hochschule Luzern, Luzern, Switzerland; Hochschule Luzern, Luzern, Switzerland; Hochschule Luzern, Luzern, Switzerland

**Language:** German

**Abstract:** Aims: It is well known that only a small proportion of people with problematic gambling behavior actually turns to specialized counseling centers. It can be assumed, however, that some of these people do have contact with professional institutions because of their game-addiction-related problems. These professionals could assist in diagnosing gambling addictions. A precondition is that these professionals have sufficient knowledge on gambling addiction. We were interested in knowing whether professionals in the social services have been sensitized to this issue. Methods: We conducted an online survey

among professionals in the social services. Results: Problems related to gambling addiction play a small role in the worklife of professionals in the social services. There is, however, a demand for measures to sensitize them to this issue. Conclusions: Professionals in the social services can be seen as an important resource for people with gambling-addiction-related problems. To tap the full potential, courses of instruction with a focus on detecting symptoms of gambling-addiction-related problems and managing the interface to the addiction counseling centers are necessary. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Counseling  
 \*Social Services  
 \*Social Workers  
 Addiction  
 Gambling  
 Prevention  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 56. Treatment predictors according to Section 64 of the German penal code (StGB)-Results of a survey among forensic therapists.

**Original Title:** Prädiktoren der Behandelbarkeit nach 64 StGB aus Therapeutensicht.  
**Citation:** Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, October 2014, vol./is. 60/5(261-268), 0939-5911 (Oct 2014)  
**Author(s):** Querengasser, Jan; Hoffmann, Klaus; Ross, Thomas  
**Correspondence Address:** Querengasser, Jan: Zentrum für Psychiatrie Reichenau, Haus 8, Feursteinstrasse 55, Reichenau, Germany, 78479, j.querengaesser@zfp-reichenau.de  
**Institution:** Zentrum für Psychiatrie Reichenau, Reichenau, Germany; Zentrum für Psychiatrie Reichenau, Reichenau, Germany; Zentrum für Psychiatrie Reichenau, Reichenau, Germany  
**Language:** German  
**Abstract:** Introduction: German forensic psychiatric hospitals working according to Section 64 of the German penal code are struggling with increasing patient numbers and high dropout rates. Previous research sought to identify treatment predictors as required by the law. A synopsis of this work reveals an inconsistent pattern of mostly weak factors. Aim: This study (1) describes the extent to which empirical data are recognized by clinical practitioners and (2) discusses further predictors emerging from clinical practice. Methods: 35 German forensic therapists rated the prognostic value of 30 predictor variables and added further possible predictors. Results: The results mirror the empirical findings. For example, intrinsic motivation is considered a predictor of therapeutic success, and psychopathic traits are seen as a risk factor. However, therapists disagree on the predictive value of many other variables. Some variables may not have yet been fully recognized by empirical research in the forensic field, i. e., female sex, general intelligence, verbal skills, and the capacity to establish meaningful relationships. Conclusions: In psychotherapeutic practice, statistical predictors of therapeutic success are weighed against individual treatment experience. Further research is needed to clarify the role of the critical variables. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Clinical Practice  
 \*Forensic Psychiatry  
 \*Prognosis  
 \*Psychotherapy  
 \*Therapists

[Criminals](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**57. Reward pathway dysfunction in gambling disorder: A meta-analysis of functional magnetic resonance imaging studies.**

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, December 2014, vol./is. 275/(243-251), 0166-4328 (Dec 15, 2014)

**Author(s):** Meng, Ya-jing; Deng, Wei; Wang, Hui-yao; Guo, Wan-jun; Li, Tao; Lam, Chaw; Lin, Xia

**Correspondence Address:** Guo, Wan-jun: Mental Health Center, Psychiatric Laboratory, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China, guowjcn@163.com

**Institution:** Mental Health Center, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China; Mental Health Center, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China; Mental Health Center, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China; Mental Health Center, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China; Mental Health Center, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China; Department of Psychology, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, IL, US; Institute of Post-Disaster Reconstruction, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Recent emerging functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies have identified many brain regions in which gambling cues or rewards elicit activation and may shed light upon the ongoing disputes regarding the diagnostic and neuroscientific issues of gambling disorder (GD). However, no studies to date have systemically reviewed fMRI studies of GD to analyze the brain areas activated by gambling-related cues and examine whether these areas were differentially activated between cases and healthy controls (HC). This study reviewed 62 candidate articles and ultimately selected 13 qualified voxel-wise whole brain analysis studies to perform a comprehensive series of meta-analyses using the effect size-signed differential mapping approach. Compared with HC, GD patients showed significant activation in right lentiform nucleus and left middle occipital gyrus. The increased activities in the lentiform nucleus compared to HC were also found in both GD subgroups, regardless of excluding or not excluding any kind of substance use disorder. In addition, the South Oaks Gambling Screen scores were associated with hyperactivity in right lentiform nucleus and bilateral parahippocampus, but negatively related to right middle frontal gyrus. These results suggest dysfunction within the frontostriatal cortical pathway in GD, which could contribute to our understanding of the categories and definition of GD and provide evidence for the reclassification of GD as a behavioral addiction in the DSM-5. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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:** [\\*Functional Analysis](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[\\*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging Cues](#)

**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

**58. Peripheral DISC1 protein levels as a trait marker for schizophrenia and modulating effects of nicotine.**

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, December 2014, vol./is. 275/(176-182), 0166-4328 (Dec 15, 2014)

- Author(s):** Trossbach, Svenja V; Fehsel, Karin; Henning, Uwe; Winterer, Georg; Luckhaus, Christian; Schable, Sandra; de Souza Silva, M. Angelica; Korth, Carsten
- Correspondence Address:** Korth, Carsten: Neurodegeneration Unit, Department Neuropathology, University of Dusseldorf Medical School, Moorenstrasse 5, Dusseldorf, Germany, 40225, ckorth@hhu.de
- Institution:** Department Neuropathology, Medical Faculty, Heinrich Heine University Dusseldorf, Dusseldorf, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical Faculty, Heinrich Heine University Dusseldorf, Dusseldorf, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical Faculty, Heinrich Heine University Dusseldorf, Dusseldorf, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical Faculty, Heinrich Heine University Dusseldorf, Dusseldorf, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical Faculty, Heinrich Heine University Dusseldorf, Dusseldorf, Germany; Center for Behavioral Neuroscience, Heinrich Heine University Dusseldorf, Dusseldorf, Germany; Center for Behavioral Neuroscience, Heinrich Heine University Dusseldorf, Dusseldorf, Germany; Department Neuropathology, Medical Faculty, Heinrich Heine University Dusseldorf, Dusseldorf, Germany
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The Disrupted-in-Schizophrenia 1 (DISC1) protein plays a key role in behavioral control and vulnerability for mental illnesses, including schizophrenia. In this study we asked whether peripheral DISC1 protein levels in lymphocytes of patients diagnosed with schizophrenia can serve as a trait marker for the disease. Since a prominent comorbidity of schizophrenia patients is nicotine abuse or addiction, we also examined modulation of lymphocyte DISC1 protein levels in smokers, as well as the relationship between nicotine and DISC1 solubility status. We show decreased DISC1 levels in patients diagnosed with schizophrenia independent of smoking, indicating its potential use as a trait marker of this disease. In addition, lymphocytic DISC1 protein levels were decreased in smoking, mentally healthy individuals but not to the degree of overriding the trait level. Since DISC1 protein has been reported to exist in different solubility states in the brain, we also investigated DISC1 protein solubility in brains of rats treated with nicotine. Sub-chronic treatment with progressively increasing doses of nicotine from 0.25 mg/kg to 1 mg/kg for 15 days led to a decrease of insoluble DISC1 in the medial prefrontal cortex. Our results demonstrate that DISC1 protein levels in human lymphocytes are correlated with the diagnosis of schizophrenia independent of smoking and thus present a potential biomarker. Reduced DISC1 protein levels in lymphocytes of healthy individuals exposed to nicotine suggest that peripheral DISC1 could have potential for monitoring the effects of psychoactive substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Lymphocytes](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Proteins](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[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
- 59. A new proposal for drug conditioning with implications for drug addiction: The Pavlovian two-step from delay to trace conditioning.**
- Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, December 2014, vol./is. 275/(150-156), 0166-4328 (Dec 15, 2014)
- Author(s):** Carey, Robert J; Carrera, Marinette Pinheiro; Damianopoulos, Ernest N

**Correspondence Address:** Carey, Robert J.: VA Medical Center, 151, 800 Irving Avenue, Syracuse, NY, US, 13210, careyr@cnyrc.org

**Institution:** VA Medical Center, Syracuse, NY, US; Behavioral Pharmacology Group, Laboratory of Animal Morphology and Pathology, State University of North Fluminense, Campos dos Goytacazes, Brazil; VA Medical Center, Syracuse, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Pavlovian conditioning of drug effects is generally acknowledged to be a critical factor in the development and persistence of drug addiction. In drug conditioning the focus has essentially been on one type of Pavlovian conditioning, namely, delay conditioning in which the CS and drug UCS overlap and are temporally contiguous. Another type of Pavlovian conditioning is trace-conditioning in which the CS terminates before the onset of the UCS. While trace conditioning has been extensively studied in conditioning studies using a punctual CS and a non-drug UCS, trace conditioning has not been considered as having a role in drug conditioning. In several recent reports we have conducted experiments in which we first established a contextual drug CS using a delay conditioning protocol and subsequently used this same CS in a trace drug conditioning protocol with the same or different drug treatment and showed that the CS could be strongly modified by trace conditioning. These observations take on importance in that it has been well established that delay and trace conditioning are mediated by different CNS systems. Delay conditioning is mediated by cerebellar mechanisms, conforming to the general idea of Pavlovian conditioning as a reflexive type of learning whereas trace conditioning involves the hippocampus and frontal cortex brain structures more commonly associated with voluntary behavior. In this proposal we suggest that the emergence of potent drug associations that motivate drug-seeking behavior and addiction are initiated by delay conditioning and subsequently amplified and linked to higher brain functions by trace conditioning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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:** [\\*Classical Conditioning](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[Animals](#)  
[Drugs](#)  
[Persistence](#)

**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

#### 60. Place conditioning to apomorphine in rat models of Parkinson's disease: Differences by dose and side-effect expression.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, December 2014, vol./is. 275/(114-119), 0166-4328 (Dec 15, 2014)

**Author(s):** Campbell, Joannalee C; Jeyamohan, Shiveindra B; De La Cruz, Priscilla; Chen, Nita; Shin, Damian; Pilitsis, Julie G

**Correspondence Address:** Pilitsis, Julie G.: Department of Neurosurgery, MC 10 47 New Scotland Avenue, Albany, NY, US, 12208, pilitsj@mail.amc.edu

**Institution:** Center for Neuropharmacology and Neuroscience, Albany Medical College, Albany, NY, US; Department of Neurosurgery, Albany Medical College, Albany, NY, US; Department of Neurosurgery, Albany Medical College, Albany, NY, US; Department of Neurosurgery, Albany Medical College, Albany, NY, US; Center for Neuropharmacology and Neuroscience, Albany Medical College, Albany, NY, US; Center for Neuropharmacology and Neuroscience, Albany Medical College, Albany, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** One potential complication of treating Parkinson's Disease (PD) with dopaminergic drugs is dopamine dysregulation syndrome, an addiction-like response to the drug therapy. Here, we assessed whether rats given parkinsonian-like symptoms with a unilateral injection of 6-hydroxydopamine into the medial forebrain bundle (6-OHDA-MFB), exhibit similar behavior. To examine this, we injected these rats or sham-lesioned rats subcutaneously (sc) with apomorphine (APO) at low (0.05 mg/kg) and high (1mg/kg) dosage and monitored their conditioned place preference. Saline was administered on alternating days. After 4 and 8 conditioned pairings, both rat groups underwent post-conditioning tests in a drug-free state. 6-OHDA rats exhibited positive place conditioning to the low dose of APO after 4 and 8 pairings whereas sham-lesioned rats did not ( $p < 0.01$ ). At the high APO dose, sham-lesioned rats showed consistent positive place conditioning, but preferences in 6-OHDA rats were more variable although they all exhibited rotation behavior. Upon further inspection, we noted that contraversive rotation increased over time and this negatively correlated with place conditioning scores. While the absolute number of rotations did not negatively affect preference for the APO-paired chamber, an increase in rotation numbers between pairings did ( $r = -0.634$ ,  $p = 0.027$ ). Taken together, 6-OHDA rats were more sensitive to the rewarding aspects of APO, but the adverse consequence of rotation diminished this response. This model may be ideal to study addiction-like responses in PD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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:** [\\*Apomorphine](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Parkinson's Disease](#)  
[\\*Place Conditioning](#)  
[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

#### 61. Differences between patients with schizophrenia with and without co-occurring methamphetamine use disorders in a Taiwanese public psychiatric hospital.

**Citation:** Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, November 2014, vol./is. 202/11(802-806), 0022-3018;1539-736X (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Lin, Ching-Hua; Huang, Yu-Hui; Wu, Hung-Chi; Chen, Cheng-Chung

**Correspondence Address:** Chen, Cheng-Chung: Kaohsiung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital, 130, Kai-Syuan 2nd Rd, Ling-Ya District, Kaohsiung, Taiwan, 802, ccchen@kcg.gov.tw

**Institution:** Kaohsiung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Kaohsiung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Kaohsiung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Kaohsiung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Abstract: This study aimed to examine the factors related to and the outcomes of schizophrenic patients with co-occurring methamphetamine use disorders (MUDs). All schizophrenic patients discharged from a psychiatric hospital between January 1, 2006, and December 31, 2006, were monitored. This study compared the important demographic and clinical variables between patients with co-occurring MUDs and those without, and postdischarge measured time to rehospitalization during a 1-year period. Seven hundred fifty-six patients were included in this study. Of these patients, 88 (11.6%) reported the use of methamphetamine. Univariate analyses indicated that male sex, low educational level, discharge against medical advice, missed first appointment after discharge, cooccurring other illicit substance use disorder, age (younger), diazepam equivalents prescribed at discharge (higher), number of previous admissions within the

past 5 years (higher), and length of hospital stay (longer) were predictive of patients with co-occurring MUDs. There were also significant differences in time to rehospitalization between these two groups during the follow-up periods. Many factors can be identified in schizophrenic patients with co-occurring MUDs. Furthermore, schizophrenic patients with co-occurring MUDs were more likely to be rehospitalized. Future studies in many different mental health systems are needed before these findings can be generalized. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited; HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Comorbidity  
\*Drug Abuse  
\*Methamphetamine  
\*Schizophrenia

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Ovid* in *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*

## 62. Ketamine: An update on its abuse.

**Citation:** Journal of Pharmacy Practice, December 2014, vol./is. 27/6(582-586), 0897-1900;1531-1937 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Bokor, Gyula; Anderson, Peter D

**Correspondence Address:** Anderson, Peter D., 5083 Avalon Drive, Randolph, MA, US, 02368, pander7291@aol.com

**Institution:** Taunton State Hospital, Taunton, MA, US; Private Consulting Practice, Randolph, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Ketamine is a dissociative anesthetic and substance of abuse. Numerous effects can result from the abuse of ketamine. Death from acute direct toxicity is rare. Ketamine can alter numerous functions in the brain including color perception, memory, attention, cognition, reaction time, and sense of time and can produce psychological addiction. Chronic ketamine abuse can produce toxicity to the gastrointestinal and urinary tract. Gastrointestinal changes include epigastric pain, hepatic dysfunction, and impaired gallbladder activity. The most common urological condition from ketamine is cystitis but renal failure has been reported. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
\*Ketamine  
\*Psychopharmacology  
\*Side Effects (Drug)  
\*Toxicity  
Anesthetic Drugs

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Pharmacy Practice*

## 63. Co-occurrence of psychotic experiences and common mental health conditions across four racially and ethnically diverse population samples.

**Citation:** Psychological Medicine, December 2014, vol./is. 44/16(3503-3513), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** DeVlyder, J. E; Burnette, D; Yang, L. H

- Correspondence Address:** DeVlyder, J. E.: Columbia University School of Social Work, 1255 Amsterdam Avenue, 9th floor, New York, NY, US, 10027, jed2147@columbia.edu
- Institution:** Columbia University School of Social Work, New York, NY, US; Columbia University School of Social Work, New York, NY, US; Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Prior research with racially/ethnically homogeneous samples has demonstrated widespread co-occurrence of psychotic experiences (PEs) and common mental health conditions, particularly multi-morbidity, suggesting that psychosis may be related to the overall severity of psychiatric disorder rather than any specific subtype. In this study we aimed to examine whether PEs are associated with the presence of specific disorders or multi-morbidity of co-occurring disorders across four large racially/ethnically diverse samples of adults in the USA. Method: Data were drawn from the National Comorbidity Survey Replication (NCS-R), the National Survey of American Life (NSAL) and separately from the Asian and Latino subsamples of the National Latino and Asian American Study (NLAAS). Logistic regression models were used to examine the relationship between PEs and individual subtypes of DSM-IV disorder, and to test for a linear dose-response relationship between the number of subtypes and PEs. Results: Prevalence of PEs was moderately greater among individuals with each subtype of disorder in each data set [odds ratios (ORs) 1.8-3.8], although associations were only variably significant when controlling for clinical and demographic variables. However, the sum of disorder subtypes was related to odds for PEs in a linear dose-response fashion across all four samples. Conclusions: PEs are related primarily to the extent or severity of psychiatric illness, as indicated by the presence of multiple psychiatric disorders, rather than to any particular subtype of disorder in these data. This relationship applies to the general population and across diverse racial/ethnic groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)  
[\\*Gray Matter](#)  
[Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Ethnic Identity](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Psychological Medicine*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

#### 64. Prenatal cocaine exposure and adolescent neural responses to appetitive and stressful stimuli.

- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, November 2014, vol./is. 39/12(2824-2834), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Nov 2014)
- Author(s):** Yip, Sarah W; Potenza, Elise B; Balodis, Iris M; Lacadie, Cheryl M; Sinha, Rajita; Mayes, Linda C; Potenza, Marc N
- Correspondence Address:** Potenza, Marc N.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, Room S-104, 34 Park Street, New Haven, CT, US, 06510, marc.potenza@yale.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Child Study Center, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven,

CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Child Study Center, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Preclinical research has demonstrated the effects of prenatal cocaine exposure (PCE) on brain regions involved in emotional regulation, motivational control, and addiction vulnerability-eg, the ventral striatum (VS), anterior cingulate (ACC), and prefrontal cortex (PFC). However, little is known about the function of these regions in human adolescents with PCE. Twenty-two adolescents with PCE and 22 age-, gender-, and IQ-matched non-cocaine exposed (NCE) adolescents underwent functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) during exposure to individually personalized neutral/relaxing, stressful, and favorite-food cues. fMRI data were compared using group-level two-tailed t-tests in the BioImage Suite. In comparison with NCE adolescents, PCE adolescents had reduced activity within cortical and subcortical brain regions, including the VS, ACC, and medial and dorsolateral PFC during exposure to favorite-food cues but did not differ in neural responses to stress cues. Subjective food craving was inversely related to dorsolateral PFC activation among PCE adolescents. Among PCE adolescents, subjective anxiety ratings correlated inversely with activations in the orbitofrontal cortex and brainstem during the stress condition and with ACC, dorsolateral PFC, and hippocampus activity during the neutral-relaxing condition. Thus adolescents with PCE display hypoactivation of brain regions involved in appetitive processing, with subjective intensities of craving and anxiety correlating inversely with extent of activation. These findings suggest possible mechanisms by which PCE might predispose to the development of addictions and related disorders, eg, substance-use disorders and binge-eating. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

STATEMENT: All Rights Reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Appetite  
\*Cocaine  
\*Neural Receptors  
\*Prefrontal Cortex  
\*Prenatal Exposure  
Adolescent Development  
Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**

Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Neuropsychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

**65. A cocaine context renews drug seeking preferentially in a subset of individuals.****Citation:**

Neuropsychopharmacology, November 2014, vol./is. 39/12(2816-2823), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):**

Saunders, Benjamin T; O'Donnell, Elizabeth G; Aurbach, Elyse L; Robinson, Terry E

**Correspondence Address:**

Robinson, Terry E.: Department of Psychology, Biopsychology Program, University of Michigan, 530 Church Street, East Hall, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109, ter@umich.edu

**Institution:**

Department of Psychology, Biopsychology Program, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Department of Psychology, Biopsychology Program, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Neuroscience Graduate Program, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Department of Psychology, Biopsychology Program, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Addiction is characterized by a high propensity for relapse, in part because cues associated with drugs can acquire Pavlovian incentive motivational properties, and acting

as incentive stimuli, such cues can instigate and invigorate drug-seeking behavior. There is, however, considerable individual variation in the propensity to attribute incentive salience to reward cues. Discrete and localizable reward cues act as much more effective incentive stimuli in some rats ('sign-trackers', STs), than others ('goal-trackers', GTs). We asked whether similar individual variation exists for contextual cues associated with cocaine. Cocaine context conditioned motivation was quantified in two ways: (1) the ability of a cocaine context to evoke conditioned hyperactivity and (2) the ability of a context in which cocaine was previously self-administered to renew cocaine-seeking behavior. Finally, we assessed the effects of intra-accumbens core flupenthixol, a nonselective dopamine receptor antagonist, on context renewal. In contrast to studies using discrete cues, a cocaine context spurred greater conditioned hyperactivity, and more robustly renewed extinguished cocaine seeking in GTs than STs. In addition, cocaine context renewal was blocked by antagonism of dopamine receptors in the accumbens core. Thus, contextual cues associated with cocaine preferentially acquire motivational control over behavior in different individuals than do discrete cues, and in these individuals the ability of a cocaine context to create conditioned motivation for cocaine requires dopamine in the core of the nucleus accumbens. We speculate that different individuals may be preferentially sensitive to different 'triggers' of relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All Rights Reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Cues](#)  
[\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[\\*Drug Seeking](#)  
[Incentives](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Neuropsychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

#### 66. Development of anxiety-like behavior via hippocampal IGF-2 signaling in the offspring of parental morphine exposure: Effect of enriched environment.

**Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, November 2014, vol./is. 39/12(2777-2787), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Li, Chang-Qi; Luo, Yan-Wei; Bi, Fang-Fang; Cui, Tao-Tao; Song, Ling; Cao, Wen-Yu; Zhang, Jian-Yi; Li, Fang; Xu, Jun-Mei; Hao, Wei; Xing, Xiao-Wei; Zhou, Fiona H; Zhou, Xin-Fu; Dai, Ru-Ping

**Correspondence Address:** Dai, Ru-Ping: Department of Anesthesiology, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Ren-Min Road No 86, Hunan Province, Changsha, China, 41001, xyeyrupingdai@gmail.com

**Institution:** Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, Xiangya School of Medicine, Central South University, Changsha, China; Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, Xiangya School of Medicine, Central South University, Changsha, China; Department of Neurology, Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, China; Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, Xiangya School of Medicine, Central South University, Changsha, China; Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, Xiangya School of Medicine, Central South University, Changsha, China; Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, Xiangya School of Medicine, Central South University, Changsha, China; Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, Xiangya School of Medicine, Central South University, Changsha, China; Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, Xiangya School of Medicine, Central South University, Changsha, China; Department of Anesthesiology, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, China; Institute of Mental Health, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University,

Changsha, China; Center for Medical Experiments, Third Xiang-Ya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, China; School of Pharmacy and Medical Sciences, Division of Health Sciences, University of South Australia, Adelaide, SA, Australia; School of Pharmacy and Medical Sciences, Division of Health Sciences, University of South Australia, Adelaide, SA, Australia; Department of Anesthesiology, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, China

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Opioid addiction is a major social, economic, and medical problem worldwide. Long-term adverse consequences of chronic opiate exposure not only involve the individuals themselves but also their offspring. Adolescent maternal morphine exposure results in behavior and morphologic changes in the brain of their adult offspring. However, few studies investigate the effect of adult opiate exposure on their offspring. Furthermore, the underlying molecular signals regulating the intergenerational effects of morphine exposure are still elusive. We report here that morphine exposure of adult male and female rats resulted in anxiety-like behavior and dendritic retraction in the dentate gyrus (DG) region of the hippocampus in their adult offspring. The behavior and morphologic changes were concomitant with the downregulation of insulin-like growth factor (IGF)-2 signaling in the granular zone of DG. Overexpression of hippocampal IGF-2 by bilateral intra-DG injection of lentivirus encoding the IGF-2 gene prevented anxiety-like behaviors in the offspring. Furthermore, exposure to an enriched environment during adolescence corrected the reduction of hippocampal IGF-2 expression, normalized anxiety-like behavior and reversed dendritic retraction in the adult offspring. Thus, parental morphine exposure can lead to the downregulation of hippocampal IGF-2, which contributed to the anxiety and hippocampal dendritic retraction in their offspring. An adolescent-enriched environment experience prevented the behavior and morphologic changes in their offspring through hippocampal IGF-2 signaling. IGF-2 and an enriched environment may be a potential intervention to prevention of anxiety and brain atrophy in the offspring of parental opioid exposure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

STATEMENT: All Rights Reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Anxiety  
 \*Hippocampus  
 \*Morphine  
 \*Prenatal Exposure  
 \*Insulin-like Growth Factor  
 Offspring  
 Opiates  
 Rats

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**

Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Neuropsychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

### 67. Motives for eating tasty foods associated with binge-eating. Results from a student and a weight-loss seeking population.

**Citation:**

*Appetite*, December 2014, vol./is. 83/(160-166), 0195-6663 (Dec 1, 2014)

**Author(s):**

Boggiano, M. M.; Burgess, E. E.; Turan, B.; Soleymani, T.; Daniel, S.; Vinson, L. D.; Lokken, K. L.; Wingo, B. C.; Morse, A

**Correspondence Address:**

Boggiano, M. M., boggiano@uab.edu

**Institution:**

Department of Psychology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US;  
 Department of Psychology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US;  
 Department of Psychology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US;  
 Department of Nutrition Sciences, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US;  
 Department of Nutrition Sciences, University of Alabama at Birmingham,

Birmingham, AL, US; Department of Nutrition Sciences, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurobiology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US; Department of Nutrition Sciences, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US; Department of Psychology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

The aim of this study was to use the Palatable Eating Motives Scale (PEMS) to determine if and what motives for eating tasty foods (e.g., junk food, fast food, and desserts) are associated with binge-eating in two diverse populations. BMI and scores on the PEMS, Yale Food Addiction Scale (YFAS), and Binge-eating Scale (BES) were obtained from 247 undergraduates at the University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB) and 249 weight-loss seeking patients at the UAB EatRight program. Regression analyses revealed that eating tasty foods to forget worries and problems and help alleviate negative feelings (i.e., the 4-item Coping motive) was associated with binge-eating independently of any variance in BES scores due to sex, age, ethnicity, BMI, other PEMS motives, and YFAS scores in both students ( $R^2 = .57$ ) and patients ( $R^2 = .55$ ). Coping also was associated with higher BMI in students ( $p < 0.01$ ), and in patients despite their truncated BMI range ( $p < 0.05$ ). Among students, the motives Conformity and Reward Enhancement were also independently associated with binge-eating. For this younger sample with a greater range of BES scores, eating for these motives, but not for Social ones, may indicate early maladaptive eating habits that could later develop into disorders characterized by binge-eating if predisposing factors are present. Thus, identifying one's tasty food motive or motives can potentially be used to thwart the development of BED and obesity, especially if the motive is Coping. Identifying one's PEMS motives should also help personalize conventional treatments for binge-eating and obesity toward improved outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Binge Eating  
 \*Food  
 \*Ingestion  
 \*Motivation  
 Emotions  
 Obesity  
 Stress

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**

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

**68. Duration of Internet use and adverse psychosocial effects among European adolescents.****Citation:**

Adicciones, 2014, vol./is. 26/3(247-253), 0214-4840 (2014)

**Author(s):**

Secades-Villa, Roberto; Calafat, Amador; Fernandez-Hermida, Jose Ramon; Juan, Montse; Duch, Mariangels; Skarstrand, Eva; Becona, Elisardo; Talic, Sanela

**Correspondence Address:**

Secades-Villa, Roberto: Department of Psychology. University of Oviedo, Plaza Feijoo s/n, Oviedo, Spain, 33003, secades@uniovi.es

**Institution:**

Department of Psychology, University of Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain; European Institute of Studies on Prevention (Irefrea), Spain; Department of Psychology, University of Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain; European Institute of Studies on Prevention (Irefrea), Spain; European Institute of Studies on Prevention (Irefrea), Spain; Stockholm Centre for Psychiatric Research and Education, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychobiology, University of Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, Spain; Institute for Research and Development (UTRIP), Slovenia

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:** Despite the significant contributions from previous studies about the prevalence of problematic Internet use (PIU) among adolescents in Europe, important questions remain regarding adverse consequences of PIU. This study aims to assess the relation between duration of Internet use and adverse psychosocial effects among adolescents from six European countries. The final sample included 7,351 adolescents (50.8% male and 49.2% female; mean age: 14.6 +/- 1.90) recruited from randomly selected schools within the six study sites. Results showed that 12.9% of adolescents used Internet more than 20 hours per week. There was a significant relationship between duration of Internet use and frequency of alcohol, tobacco, cannabis and other illegal drug use. Duration of Internet use is also significantly associated with school problems, with use of slot machines and with other psychosocial problems. These findings highlight the need to strengthen preventive efforts for reducing PIU and related consequences among adolescents. Key Words: Internet, adolescents, psychosocial problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Prevention](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 69. Neuropsychological performance and demographic characteristics in alcoholic patients in treatment.

**Original Title:** Desempeno neuropsicologico y características sociodemográficas en pacientes alcohólicos en tratamiento.

**Citation:** Adicciones, 2014, vol./is. 26/3(221-229), 0214-4840 (2014)

**Author(s):** Dos Santos Rigoni, Maisa; Irigaray, Tatiana Quarti; De Moraes, Joao Feliz Duarte; Ferrao, Ygor; Da Silva Oliveira, Margareth

**Correspondence Address:** Da Silva Oliveira, Margareth: Programa de Pos-Graduacao em Psicologia, PUCRS, Av. Ipiranga, 6681, predio 11, 9 andar, sala 932, Porto Alegre, Brazil, CEP: 90.619.900, marga@puers.br

**Institution:** Facultad de Psicologia, Programa de Posgrado de la Pontificia Universidad Católica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS), Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; Facultad de Psicologia, Programa de Posgrado, Pontificia Universidad Católica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS), Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; Departamento de Estadística, PUCRS, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; Programa de Posgrado, Universidade Federal de Ciências da Saúde de Porto Alegre (UFCSA), Porto Alegre, Brazil; Facultad de Psicologia, Programa de Posgrado, Pontificia Universidad Católica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS), Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** This study compared the cognitive performance of alcoholics (AG) and participants from the general population (CG) without alcohol dependence. The sample consisted of 141 men, aged 18 and 59. Divided into two groups, 101 alcoholic patients without comorbidities, hospitalized for drug abuse treatment, and 40 healthy individuals from the general population, matched for age and socioeconomic status. The instruments assessed the sociodemographics data and economic classification, alcohol dependence, psychiatric comorbidities, cognitive performance, executive functions, memory and perception. The results showed that the AG group presented severe dependence on alcohol and 92.1% indicated having a family with problems associated with alcohol for only 41.5 % of the CG. At the moment of the evaluation, 59.4 % of the participants of the AG group were abstinent between 8 and 15 days, and the in CG, 43.9%, were more than 60 days alcohol free. The neuropsychological performance verified that there was a decline in cognitive functions in alcoholics' participants, whereas the AG suggests psychomotor retardation. Thus, it can be inferred that alcohol greatly affects cognitive functions of people who depend on this substance. In addition, there was a greater number of family stories with prevalence of symptoms of anxiety and depression and nicotine addiction in alcoholic

patients compared with the general population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 70. The ketamine analog methoxetamine: A new designer drug to threaten military readiness.

**Citation:** Military Medicine, October 2014, vol./is. 179/10(1149-1157), 0026-4075 (Oct 2014)

**Author(s):** Craig, Capt Cassandra L; Loeffler, George H

**Correspondence Address:** Craig, Capt Cassandra L.: 81st Medical Operations Squadron, 81st Medical Group, 301 Fisher Street, Keesler AFB, MS, US, 39531

**Institution:** 81st Medical Operations Squadron, 81st Medical Group, Keesler AFB, MS, US; Department of Mental Health, Naval Medical Center San Diego, San Diego, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Recent years have seen the emergence and proliferation of "legal highs" or "designer drugs," compounds purposefully designed as legal alternatives to controlled substances of abuse. This article describes methoxetamine, a dissociative drug belonging to the arylcyclohexylamine class including phencyclidine and ketamine. Methoxetamine acts principally on the glutamatergic N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor and the serotonin receptor. It is sold as a white or off-white powder. Marketed as a "bladder friendly" alternative to ketamine, preliminary research suggests renal and cystic toxicity similar to ketamine. Methoxetamine is primarily ingested nasally, though also orally, intramuscularly, intravenously, and rectally. Users report dissociative features and, at higher doses, an "m-hole" experience akin to ketamine's "k-hole" described as extreme depersonalization and derealization. The 13 cases of acute methoxetamine toxicity described in the literature are summarized. The toxidrome consists of dissociation/delirium, sympathetic activation, and cerebellar symptoms. Methoxetamine is not detected in standard urine drug tests and there are no reliable laboratory findings. Management of acute methoxetamine toxicity is supportive, consisting of benzodiazepines, antiemetics, intravenous fluids, and respiratory support as indicated. Should methoxetamine conform to the observed 2-year lag of designer drugs migrating from Europe to the United States usage may increase in early 2014. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Association of Military Surgeons of the U.S.

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Ketamine](#)  
[\\*Military Personnel](#)  
[\\*Toxicity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Military Medicine*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

#### 71. Use and abuse of prescribed opioids, central nervous system depressants, and stimulants among U.S. active duty military personnel in FY 2010.

**Citation:** Military Medicine, October 2014, vol./is. 179/10(1141-1148), 0026-4075 (Oct 2014)

**Author(s):** Jeffery, Diana D; May, Laurie; Luckey, Bill; Balison, Barbara M; Klette, Kevin L

**Correspondence Address:** Jeffery, Diana D.: Department of Defense, Defense Health Agency, 7700 Arlington Boulevard, Suite 5101, Falls Church, VA, US, 22042-5101

**Institution:** Department of Defense, Defense Health Agency, Falls Church, VA, US; Westat, Inc., Rockville, MD, US; Defense Manpower Data Center, DoD Center, Seaside, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: This study establishes rates of use/abuse of Schedule II-IV prescription medications in U.S. active duty military personnel, and characterizes correlates of such use/abuse. Methods: All active duty personnel serving for 12 months during fiscal year 2010 were included. Data were obtained from medical and pharmacy claims and drug screening results. Logistic regression models were used to examine predictors of drug use, along with bivariate analyses to compare abuse of prescribed and illegal drugs. Results: Nearly one-third of active duty service members received at least one prescription for opioids, central nervous system depressants, or stimulants, with 26.4% having received at least one prescription for opioids. About 0.7%, 1.4%, and 0.6% of the total force received > 90-day prescriptions for opioids, central nervous system depressants, or stimulants, respectively. Battlefield injury, receipt of psychotropic medications, and substance abuse adverse events were predictive of > 90-day supply of opioids. About 0.7% of the total force had documented known drug abuse for prescribed drugs compared to 0.4% for illegal drug abuse. Conclusions: We recommend systematic monitoring of prescriptions for controlled substances which may carry serious consequences, evaluation of the impact of controlled substances on military readiness, and examination of the rationale for prescribing controlled drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Annual Medical-Scientific Conference of the American Society of Addiction Medicine. 43rd. Apr, 2012. Atlanta. GA, US. The preliminary data were presented at the aforementioned conference and The preliminary data were presented in poster format at the 120th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, titled "Active duty military personnel known to abuse drugs in FY2010" Orlando, FL, August 2012.

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Association of Military Surgeons of the U.S.

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Central Nervous System](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Military Personnel](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[Antidepressant Drugs](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Military Duty Status](#)  
[Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Military Medicine*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

## 72. Drug addiction and adolescence: The "body of overflowing".

**Original Title:** Drogadiccao e adolescencia: O "corpo do transbordamento".

**Citation:** Revista Latinoamericana de Psicopatologia Fundamental, September 2014, vol./is. 17/3(544-556), 1415-4714 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Adesse, Diana Borschiver; dos Santos, Vera Lucia Alves; Cardoso, Marta Rezende

**Correspondence Address:** Adesse, Diana Borschiver, Rua Professor Gastao Bahiana 111/302 - Copacabana, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 22071-030, dianaborschiver@gmail.com

**Institution:** Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

**Language:** Portuguese

**Abstract:** Drug addiction has become a major problem in adolescence today. In such addictions, primary modes of defense lead the body to act, a process that implies the expulsion of disruptive internal traumatic excitation. The aim of this paper is to examine the causes of this phenomenon that frequently arises in the transition from childhood to adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an open-access article, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.; HOLDER: University Association for Research in Fundamental Psychopathology; YEAR: 2009

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Body Image](#)  
[\\*Carbon Dioxide](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicopatologia Fundamental*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

### 73. Using spiritually modified cognitive-behavioral therapy in substance dependence treatment: Therapists' and clients' perceptions of the presumed benefits and limitations.

**Citation:** Health & Social Work, November 2014, vol./is. 39/4(200-210), 0360-7283 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Hodge, David R; Lietz, Cynthia A

**Correspondence Address:** Hodge, David R., Mail Code 3920, 411 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ, US, 85004, davidhodge@asu.edu

**Institution:** School of Social Work, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, US; School of Social Work, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) that has been modified to incorporate clients' spiritual beliefs and practices has been used to treat a variety of problems. This study examines the utility of this modality with the treatment of alcohol dependence and other forms of substance abuse. Toward this end, six focus groups (three therapist groups and three client groups) were conducted to identify the presumed benefits and limitations of using spiritually modified CBT in substance dependence treatment. In terms of benefits, spiritually modified CBT was perceived to enhance outcomes through operationalizing horizontal and vertical sources of social support, divine coping resources, and spiritual motivation. Potential challenges include the risk of therapists inadvertently imposing their own beliefs during the modification process and the possibility of offending clients when conflicts in belief systems emerge, particularly in group setting. The article concludes by providing suggestions for incorporating spiritually modified CBT into treatment and develops a number of illustrative examples of spiritually modified CBT self-statements. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: National Association of Social Workers; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Client Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)

\*Spirituality  
\*Therapist Attitudes

Source: PsycINFO

**74. Biological markers for alcoholism. Consensus paper of the World Federation of Societies of Biological Psychiatry Biological task force on biological markers.**

**Original Title:** Marqueurs biologiques de l'alcoolisme. Consensus emis par le groupe de travail "Marqueurs biologiques" (traduction).

**Citation:** Alcoolologie et Addictologie, September 2014, vol./is. 36/3(207-224), 1620-4522 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Sauvanaud, Florence; Lamy, Sandrine; Hashimoto, Eri; Riedere, Peter Franz; Hesselbrock, Victor M; Hesselbrock, Michie N; Mann, Karl; Ukai, Wataru; Sohma, Hitoshi; Schuckit, Marc A; Saito, Toshikazu; Thibaut, Florence

**Correspondence Address:** Thibaut, Florence: Department de Psychiatrie et Addictologie, Hopital Tarnier, 89, rue d'Assas, Paris, France, F-75006, florence.thibaut@cch.aphp.fr

**Institution:** Universite Paris XI, Faculte de Medecine Kremlin-Bicetre, Paris, France; Service de Psychiatrie et Addictologie, INSERM U 669 IPOM, CHU de Martinique, Fort-de-France, France; Department of Neuropsychiatry, Sapporo Medical University, School of Medicine, Sapporo, Japan; Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, University of Wurzburg, Wurzburg, Germany; Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US; CIMH Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany; Department of Neuropsychiatry, Sapporo Medical University, School of Medicine, Sapporo, Japan; Department of Educational Development, Sapporo Medical University, Center for Medical Education, Sapporo, Japan; Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, CA, US; Department of Neuropsychiatry, Sapporo Medical University, School of Medicine, Sapporo, Japan; Department de Psychiatrie et Addictologie, Hopital Tarnier, Paris, France

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Objectives: This article presents an overview of the current literature on biological markers for alcoholism, including markers associated with the pharmacological effects of alcohol and markers related to the clinical course and treatment of alcohol-related problems. Many of these studies are well known, while other studies cited are new and still being evaluated. Methods: In this paper we first describe known biomarkers of alcohol-related disorders, review their features and the problems involved in their use. We then consider future developments on biomarkers and their possible impact on the field. Results: More recent findings cited include the work on type 7 adenylyclase (AC) polymorphism and its lower expression levels in female alcoholics. Neuroimaging studies involving biomarkers have also reported brain volume reductions of gray and white matter, including amygdala and subcortical regions in alcoholic patients, while a high association between the copy number variations (CNVs) in 6q14.1/5q13.2 and alcohol dependence has more recently been identified in genetic studies. Conclusions: In addition to their possible importance for diagnosis, biomarkers may have utility for predicting prognosis, progression of the disorder, the development of new treatments, and monitoring treatment effects. Although such findings should be verified in independent studies, the search for new biomarkers is continuing. Several potential-candidate biomarkers have been found recently in blood, imaging, and genetic studies with encouraging results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcohol Abuse  
\*Alcoholism  
\*Biological Markers  
\*Biological Psychiatry  
Disease Course

[Drug Therapy Society](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**75. Somatic complications of alcohol.**

**Original Title:** Complications somatiques de l'alcool.

**Citation:** Alcoolologie et Addictologie, September 2014, vol./is. 36/3(189-205), 1620-4522 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Dematteis, Maurice; Perney, Pascal

**Correspondence Address:** Dematteis, Maurice: INSERM U1042, Clinique d'Addictologie, Hopital Michallon, CHU de Grenoble, CS 10217, Grenoble, France, F-38043, Cedex 9, MDematteis@chu-grenoble.fr

**Institution:** Universite Grenoble Alpes, Faculte de Medecine, Grenoble, France; Universite de Montpellier 1, Hopital Caremeau, Nimes, France

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Alcohol consumption is directly or indirectly responsible for about sixty somatic and mental illnesses, although these diseases are not systematically associated with drunkenness or alcohol dependence. These complications occur with a dose-effect relationship in a context of acute or chronic consumption and are determined by the total volume of alcohol consumed and the mode of consumption. Even low alcohol consumption is not devoid of risk, as the mortality attributable to alcohol increases from a daily intake of 13 g of alcohol. Thus alcohol represents the fourth leading cause of young onset dementia, the third leading cause of mortality, the second leading cause of avoidable mortality after smoking and the first leading cause of premature mortality, with an estimated mortality of 49,000 deaths in 2009, mainly due to cancers and cardiovascular diseases. Some of these complications are at least partly reversible. Consequently, any reduction or cessation of alcohol consumption can reduce or eliminate these complications. The detection of at-risk and problem drinking is therefore essential, and should systematically target at least certain populations such as adolescents and young adults, pregnant women, and subjects presenting clinical or laboratory signs suggestive of alcohol-related complications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Somatization](#)  
[\\*Complications \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Death and Dying](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Morbidity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**76. Psychotropic medication use among children with autism spectrum disorders within the Simons Simplex Collection: Are core features of autism spectrum disorder related?**

**Citation:** Autism, November 2014, vol./is. 18/8(933-942), 1362-3613;1461-7005 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Mire, Sarah S; Nowell, Kerri P; Kubiszyn, Thomas; Goin-Kochel, Robin P

**Correspondence Address:** Mire, Sarah S.: Department of Educational Psychology, University of Houston, 491 Farish Hall, Houston, TX, US, 77044, ssmire@uh.edu

**Institution:** University of Houston, Houston, TX, US; University of Houston, Houston, TX, US; University of Houston, Houston, TX, US; Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Psychotropic medication use and its relationship to autism spectrum core features were examined in a well-characterized but nonstratified North American sample (N = 1605) of children/adolescents diagnosed with autism spectrum disorders utilizing the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule and the Autism Diagnostic Interview-Revised, from the multisite Simons Simplex Collection. Analyses included (a) prevalence of psychotropic use (overall, and by classes), (b) correlations between prevalence of use and autism spectrum core features, age, and cognitive functioning, and (c) logistic regression to identify whether these factors were predictive of psychotropic use. Results indicated 41.7% ever used one or more classes of psychotropic medications, with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder medications used most. Small but significant correlations between psychotropic medication use and (a) social impairment ( $p < .001$ ) and (b) repetitive behaviors ( $p < .001$ ) were found. Overall, however, autism spectrum disorder core features are weakly related to medication use. Older children used more psychotropics ( $p < .001$ ), and higher cognitive functioning was associated with less overall psychotropic use ( $p < .001$ ). Logistic regression indicated that use of psychotropics was predicted by repetitive behaviors (both clinician-observed and parent-reported), age, and cognitive ability level. Limitations inherent to the Simons Simplex Collection sample, methodology, and the correlational analyses are discussed. Directions for future research include investigation of factors more influential than core symptoms on psychotropic treatment (e.g. parent perceptions, comorbid symptoms). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Pervasive Developmental Disorders](#)  
[Cognitive Ability](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Autism: The International Journal of Research and Practice*

#### 77. Playing and pathology: Considering social media as 'secondary transitional objects'

**Citation:** Media and the inner world: Psycho-cultural approaches to emotion, media and popular culture., 2014(185-200) (2014)

**Author(s):** Hills, Matt

**Institution:** Aberystwyth University, Aberystwyth, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) In this chapter I want to focus on social networking sites (SNSs), which have become emblematic of 'Web 2.0'. The likes of Facebook and Twitter have already become objects of academic study, not to mention the focus of media news stories. As such, Facebook and Twitter are both services used by 'producers' as well as 'discursive objects' circulating through pop-cultural representations. Social media has been made to carry familiar cultural fantasies and anxieties: it allegedly captivates 'users', dragging irrational selves into addiction and compulsion while commodifying the 'free labour' of online activities, enmeshing subjects in powerful webs of corporate control. Alternatively, in a more celebratory mode, 'citizen journalists' and 'citizen consumers' are empowered as media systems become newly democratized, and as 'ordinary creativity' challenges professional producers' stranglehold over media texts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*News Media](#)  
[\\*Transitional Objects](#)  
[\\*Online Social Networks](#)

[\\*Social Media Creativity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**78. Improving pregnancy outcomes among high-risk mothers who abuse alcohol and drugs: Factors associated with subsequent exposed births.**

**Citation:** Children and Youth Services Review, November 2014, vol./is. 46/(11-18), 0190-7409 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Grant, Therese; Graham, J. Christopher; Ernst, Cara C; Peavy, K. Michelle; Brown, Natalie Novick

**Correspondence Address:** Grant, Therese: University of Washington, 180 Nickerson St., Suite 309, Seattle, WA, US, 98109, granttm@u.washington.edu

**Institution:** University of Washington School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Seattle, WA, US; University of Washington Health Sciences Administration, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute, Seattle, WA, US; University of Washington Health Sciences Administration, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute, Seattle, WA, US; University of Washington Health Sciences Administration, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute, Seattle, WA, US; University of Washington School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Seattle, WA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Parental alcohol and drug abuse is a factor in approximately 15% of the cases investigated by the child welfare system and in approximately one quarter of cases with substantiated maltreatment. While substance abuse treatment is generally an essential component of child welfare family plans, a relatively low proportion of substance abusing mothers involved in the child welfare system complete treatment, which typically results in placement of their children in substitute care and the beginning of a new generation of adaptive problems. This longitudinal study explores whether loss of an index child due to substance abuse is associated with risk of a subsequent alcohol/drug-exposed birth in a sample of 795 substance-abusing mothers enrolled in the Washington State Parent-Child Assistance Program (PCAP). Results indicate that at program exit, over one-fifth of these women had a subsequent birth (SB) after the birth of their index child. Among these women, over half (i.e., 56.3% or 12.3% of the entire sample) used alcohol and/or drugs during the subsequent pregnancy. Consistent with our main hypothesis, the adjusted odds of having a SB were increased nearly two-fold for women who had the index child removed from their care. Furthermore, among mothers with subsequent births, the adjusted odds of having an exposed SB were increased three-fold if the index child had been removed from the mother's care. We discuss implications of our findings for child welfare policy and practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Child Welfare](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[\\*Chemical Exposure](#)  
[Birth](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Mothers](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**79. The effect of a yoga intervention on alcohol and drug abuse risk in veteran and civilian women with posttraumatic stress disorder.**

**Citation:** The Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine, October 2014, vol./is. 20/10(750-756), 1075-5535;1557-7708 (Oct 2014)

**Author(s):** Reddy, Shivani; Dick, Alexandra M; Gerber, Megan R; Mitchell, Karen

**Correspondence Address:** Reddy, Shivani: Department of General Internal Medicine, Boston University School of Medicine, 150 S. Huntington Avenue, 116B-3, Boston, MA, US, 02130, shivani.reddy@bmc.org

**Institution:** Department of General Internal Medicine, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US; Department of Psychology, Suffolk University, Boston, MA, US; Department of General Internal Medicine, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US; Women's Health Sciences Division, National Center for PTSD, VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Individuals with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) often exhibit high-risk substance use behaviors. Complementary and alternative therapies are increasingly used for mental health disorders, although evidence is sparse. Objectives: Investigate the effect of a yoga intervention on alcohol and drug abuse behaviors in women with PTSD. Secondary outcomes include changes in PTSD symptom perception and management and initiation of evidence-based therapies. Materials and Methods: The current investigation analyzed data from a pilot randomized controlled trial comparing a 12-session yoga intervention with an assessment control for women age 18 to 65 years with PTSD. The Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT) and Drug Use Disorder Identification Test (DUDIT) were administered at baseline, after the intervention, and a 1-month follow-up. Linear mixed models were used to test the significance of the change in AUDIT and DUDIT scores over time. Treatment-seeking questions were compared by using Fisher exact tests. Results: The mean AUDIT and DUDIT scores decreased in the yoga group; in the control group, mean AUDIT score increased while mean DUDIT score remained stable. In the linear mixed models, the change in AUDIT and DUDIT scores over time did not differ significantly by group. Most yoga group participants reported a reduction in symptoms and improved symptom management. All participants expressed interest in psychotherapy for PTSD, although only two participants, both in the yoga group, initiated therapy. Conclusions: Results from this pilot study suggest that a specialized yoga therapy may play a role in attenuating the symptoms of PTSD, reducing risk of alcohol and drug use, and promoting interest in evidence-based psychotherapy. Further research is needed to confirm and evaluate the strength of these effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[\\*Yoga](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Intervention](#)  
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 80. Internet addicted adolescents whose parents work abroad.

**Original Title:** Dimensiuni ale abuzului de internet in randul adolescentilor cu parinti plecati la munca in strainatate.

**Citation:** Revista de Psihologie, 2014, vol./is. 60/3(219-230), 0034-8759 (2014)

**Author(s):** Sandovici, Anisoara

**Correspondence Address:** Sandovici, Anisoara: Universitatea "Petre Andrei" din Iasi, Facultatea de Psihologie si Stiintele Educatiei, Centrul de Consiliere Educationala si Formare Creativa "Ion Holban", Strada Grigore Ghica Voda, nr 13, Iasi, Romania, 700400, anasandovici@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Universitatea "Petre Andrei" din Iasi, Centrul de Consiliere Educationala si Formare Creativa "Ion Holban", Iasi, Romania

**Language:** Romanian

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between unpleasant experience of separation from parents, intent abuse, dysfunctional cognitions, and negative emotional reactions in adolescents. Twenty-eight adolescents whose parents were working abroad were compared with 85 adolescents living in intact families with no problems. Participants completed a set of standardized instruments, which included the Questionnaire for Risk of Intent Abuse (K. S. Young), short form of Beck Depression Inventory, the Profile of Emotional Distress (D. Opri? and B. Macavei), and the Questionnaire for Dysfunctional Cognitive Schemas (J. Young). Adolescents whose parents were working abroad scored significantly higher on risk for intent abuse, depression, and the feeling of social isolation. In both groups of adolescents, the level of risk for intent abuse correlated positively with scores on depression and emotional distress. Results are discussed in terms of intervention on adolescents who are at risk due to their separation from parents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Cognitions](#)  
[\\*Emotional Responses](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Parents](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 81. The opioid system and brain development: Effects of methadone on the oligodendrocyte lineage and the early stages of myelination.

**Citation:** Developmental Neuroscience, September 2014, vol./is. 36/5(409-421), 0378-5866;1421-9859 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Vestal-Laborde, Allison A; Eschenroeder, Andrew C; Bigbee, John W; Robinson, Susan E; Sato-Bigbee, Carmen

**Correspondence Address:** Sato-Bigbee, Carmen: Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine, 1101 East Marshall Street, Richmond, VA, US, 23298-0614, csatobig@vcu.edu

**Institution:** Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine, Richmond, VA, US; Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine, Richmond, VA, US; Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine, Richmond, VA, US; Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine, Richmond, VA, US; Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine, Richmond, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Oligodendrocytes express opioid receptors throughout development, but the role of the opioid system in myelination remains poorly understood. This is a significant problem as opioid use and abuse continue to increase in two particular populations: pregnant addicts (in whom drug effects could target early myelination in the fetus and newborn) and adolescents and young adults (in whom late myelination of 'higher-order' regions takes place). Maintenance treatments for opioid addicts include the long-lasting opioids methadone and buprenorphine. Similar to our previous findings on the effects of buprenorphine, we have now found that early myelination in the developing rat brain is also altered by perinatal exposure to therapeutic doses of methadone. Pups exposed to this drug exhibited elevated brain levels of the 4 major splicing variants of myelin basic protein, myelin proteolipid protein, and myelin-oligodendrocyte glycoprotein. Consistent with the enrichment and function of these proteins in mature myelin, analysis of the

corpus callosum in these young animals also indicated an elevated number of axons with already highly compacted myelin sheaths. Moreover, studies in cultured cells showed that methadone exerts direct effects at specific stages of the oligodendrocyte lineage, stimulating the proliferation of progenitor cells while on the other hand accelerating the maturation of the more differentiated but still immature preoligodendrocytes. While the long-term effects of these observations remain unknown, accelerated or increased oligodendrocyte maturation and myelination could both disrupt the complex sequence of synchronized events leading to normal connectivity in the developing brain. Together with our previous observations on the effects of buprenorphine, the present findings further underscore a crucial function of the endogenous opioid system in the control of oligodendrocyte development and the timing of myelination. Interference with these regulatory systems by opioid use or maintenance treatments could disrupt the normal process of brain maturation at critical stages of myelin formation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Brain Development](#)  
[\\*Myelin Sheath](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Oligodendrocytes](#)  
[\\*Progenitor Cells](#)  
[Methadone](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Karger Medical and Scientific Publishers* in [Developmental Neuroscience](#) ; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License: Only available from an NHS networked computer

## 82. Setting the table for change.

**Citation:** The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research, October 2014, vol./is. 41/4(406-407), 1094-3412 (Oct 2014)

**Author(s):** Rosenberg, Linda

**Correspondence Address:** Rosenberg, Linda: National Council for Behavioral Health, Washington, DC, US, [lindar@thenationalcouncil.org](mailto:lindar@thenationalcouncil.org)

**Institution:** National Council for Behavioral Health, Washington, DC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This special section of the JBHS&R on the Affordable Care Act, it is clear that behavioral health is critical to the emerging health delivery systems. The articles in this special section of the journal highlight areas and special populations affected by the ACA and other policy changes. Like Manderschied's call to action, Goldman and Karakus outline the populations we will still need to serve throughout public mental health systems. Andrews highlights the disparities faced by addiction treatment providers in which states cover their services under Medicaid,<sup>6</sup> and Cuellar discusses the need and opportunity for new models of behavioral health care for the criminal justice population under the ACA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: National Council for Behavioral Health; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Laws](#)  
[\\*Legislative Processes](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)  
[\\*Social Change](#)  
[\\*Health Care Policy](#)  
[Health Insurance](#)  
[Information Technology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 83. Addressing adolescent substance use in a paediatric health-care setting.

**Citation:** Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, September 2014, vol./is. 50/9(726-731), 1034-4810;1440-1754 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Phillips, Natalie Lynette; Milne, Bronwyn; Silsbury, Catherine; Zappia, Popi; Zehetner, Anthony; Klineberg, Emily; Towns, Susan; Steinbeck, Katharine

**Correspondence Address:** Steinbeck, Katharine: Academic Department of Adolescent Medicine, Children's Hospital at Westmead, Locked Bag 4001, Westmead, NSW, Australia, 2145, kate.steinbeck@health.nsw.gov.au

**Institution:** Department of Adolescent Medicine, Children's Hospital at Westmead, Westmead, NSW, Australia; Department of Adolescent Medicine, Children's Hospital at Westmead, Westmead, NSW, Australia; Department of Adolescent Medicine, Children's Hospital at Westmead, Westmead, NSW, Australia; Department of Adolescent Medicine, Children's Hospital at Westmead, Westmead, NSW, Australia; Department of Adolescent Medicine, Children's Hospital at Westmead, Westmead, NSW, Australia; Academic Department of Adolescent Medicine, Children's Hospital at Westmead, Westmead, NSW, Australia; Department of Adolescent Medicine, Children's Hospital at Westmead, Westmead, NSW, Australia; Academic Department of Adolescent Medicine, Children's Hospital at Westmead, Westmead, NSW, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: The aim of this study is to review the operation of a specialist adolescent drug and alcohol consultation liaison service in a tertiary paediatric hospital. Method: A retrospective review of patient records was conducted to identify patient characteristics and assess service utilisation. Results: Two hundred adolescents were referred over 4 years. Most presented during mid-adolescence (14-16 years). Alcohol, cannabis and nicotine were the most frequently reported substances, and almost half of referrals involved polysubstance use. Mental health diagnoses and behavioural problems were commonly reported. Almost two-thirds (63.5%) attended an appointment for drug and alcohol assessment and intervention (n = 92) or were referred to appropriate services (n = 35). Adolescents more likely to engage and attend an appointment with the specialist adolescent addiction medicine service included those with amphetamine use, polysubstance use, chronic illness, any mental health diagnosis and mood disorder. Indigenous Australians and those with a history of aggression were more difficult to engage. Conclusions: Adolescents present to paediatric health settings with drug- and alcohol-related issues, including associated harms. These comprise, but are not limited to, physical and sexual assault, family conflict, mood and behavioural concerns (including psychosis), and forensic issues. Early intervention aims to reduce long-term risks such as dependence in adulthood. Specialist adolescent drug and alcohol services may assist in identifying and engaging these high-risk and often complex young people in developmentally appropriate treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health-Paediatrics and Child Health Division (Royal Australasian College of Physicians); YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Early Intervention](#)  
[\\*Health Care Services](#)  
[\\*Pediatrics](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health](#)

**84. A heroin addiction severity-associated intronic single nucleotide polymorphism modulates alternative pre-mRNA splicing of the micro opioid receptor gene OPRM1 via hnRNPH interactions.**

- Citation:** The Journal of Neuroscience, August 2014, vol./is. 34/33(11048-11066), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Aug 13, 2014)
- Author(s):** Xu, Jin; Lu, Zhigang; Xu, Mingming; Pan, Ling; Deng, Yi; Xie, Xiaohu; Liu, Huifen; Ding, Shixiong; Hurd, Yasmin L; Pasternak, Gavril W; Klein, Robert J; Cartegni, Luca; Zhou, Wenhua; Pan, Ying-Xian
- Correspondence Address:** Pan, Ying-Xian: Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, 1275 York Avenue, New York, NY, US, 10065, pany@mskcc.org
- Institution:** Department of Neurology, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, US; Department of Neurology, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, US; Department of Neurology, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, US; Department of Neurology, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, US; Department of Neurology, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, US; Laboratory of Behavioral Neuroscience, Ningbo Addiction Research and Treatment Center, School of Medicine, Ningbo University, Ningbo, China; Laboratory of Behavioral Neuroscience, Ningbo Addiction Research and Treatment Center, School of Medicine, Ningbo University, Ningbo, China; Laboratory of Clinical Biochemistry, Ningbo No. 2 Hospital, Ningbo, China; Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, US; Department of Neurology, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, US; Department of Medicine, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, US; Susan Lehman Cullman Laboratory for Cancer Research, Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy, Rutgers, State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, NJ, US; Laboratory of Behavioral Neuroscience, Ningbo Addiction Research and Treatment Center, School of Medicine, Ningbo University, Ningbo, China; Department of Neurology, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the OPRM1 gene have been associated with vulnerability to opioid dependence. The current study identifies an association of an intronic SNP (rs9479757) with the severity of heroin addiction among Han-Chinese male heroin addicts. Individual SNP analysis and haplotype-based analysis with additional SNPs in the OPRM1 locus showed that mild heroin addiction was associated with the AG genotype, whereas severe heroin addiction was associated with the GG genotype. In vitro studies such as electrophoretic mobility shift assay, minigene, siRNA, and antisense morpholino oligonucleotide studies have identified heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein H (hnRNPH) as the major binding partner for the G-containing SNP site. The G-to-A transition weakens hnRNPH binding and facilitates exon 2 skipping, leading to altered expressions of OPRM1 splice-variant mRNAs and hMOR-1 proteins. Similar changes in splicing and hMOR-1 proteins were observed in human postmortem prefrontal cortex with the AG genotype of this SNP when compared with the GG genotype. Interestingly, the altered splicing led to an increase in hMOR-1 protein levels despite decreased hMOR-1 mRNA levels, which is likely contributed by a concurrent increase in single transmembrane domain variants that have a chaperone-like function on MOR-1 protein stability. Our studies delineate the role of this SNP as a modifier of OPRM1 alternative splicing via hnRNPH interactions, and suggest a functional link between an SNP-containing splicing modifier and the severity of heroin addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Genotypes](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Polymorphism](#)  
[\\*Receptor Binding](#)  
[\\*Haplotype](#)  
[Genes](#)

[Opiates](#)  
[Proteins](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**85. Correlates of non-adherence to antiretroviral therapy in a cohort of HIV-positive drug users receiving antiretroviral therapy in Hanoi, Vietnam.**

**Citation:** International Journal of STD & AIDS, August 2014, vol./is. 25/9(662-668), 0956-4624;1758-1052 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Jordan, M. R; Obeng-Aduasare, Y; Sheehan, H; Hong, S. Y; Terrin, N; Duong, D. V; Trung, N. V; Wanke, C; Kinh, N. V; Tang, A. M

**Correspondence Address:** Jordan, M. R.: Tufts Medical Center, 800 Washington St, Box 041, Boston, MA, US, 02111, mjordan@tuftsmedicalcenter.org

**Institution:** Tufts Medical Center, Boston, MA, US; Tufts Medical Center, Boston, MA, US; Tufts Medical Center, Boston, MA, US; Tufts Medical Center, Boston, MA, US; Tufts University, School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US; National Hospital of Tropical Diseases, Hanoi, Vietnam; National Hospital of Tropical Diseases, Hanoi, Vietnam; Tufts Medical Center, Boston, MA, US; National Hospital of Tropical Diseases, Hanoi, Vietnam; Tufts Medical Center, Boston, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The HIV epidemic in Vietnam is concentrated, with high prevalence estimates among injection drug users and commercial sex workers. Socio-demographics, substance use and clinical correlates of antiretroviral therapy non-adherence were studied in 100 HIV-1 infected drug users receiving antiretroviral therapy for at least 6 months in Hanoi, Vietnam. All study participants were men with a mean age of 29.9 +/- 4.9 years. The median duration on antiretroviral therapy was 16.2 +/- 12.7 months; 83% reported 'very good' or 'perfect' adherence in the past 30 days on a subjective one-item Likert scale at time of study enrollment; 48% of participants reported drug use within the previous 6 months, with 22% reporting current drug use. Injection drug use with or without non-injection drug use in the past 6 months (95% C.I. 2.19, 1.30-3.69) and years on antiretroviral therapy (95% C.I. 1.43, 1.14-1.78) were correlated with suboptimal adherence. These findings support Vietnam's ongoing scale-up of harm reduction programmes for injection drug users and their integration with antiretroviral therapy delivery. Moreover, results highlight the need to identify and implement new ways to support high levels of antiretroviral therapy adherence as duration on antiretroviral therapy increases. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Treatment Compliance](#)  
[Demographic Characteristics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *International Journal of STD and AIDS: Clinical practice in sexual health*

**86. Systematic review of cognitive behavioural interventions for HIV risk reduction in substance-using men who have sex with men.**

**Citation:** International Journal of STD & AIDS, August 2014, vol./is. 25/9(627-635), 0956-4624;1758-1052 (Aug 2014)

- Author(s):** Melendez-Torres, G. J; Bonell, Chris
- Correspondence Address:** Melendez-Torres, G. J.: Department of Social Policy and Intervention, Barnett House, 32 Wellington Square, Oxford, United Kingdom, OX1 2ER, gerardo.melendez-torres@spi.ox.ac.uk
- Institution:** Centre for Evidence-Based Intervention, Department of Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; Social Science Research Unit, Institute of Education, University of London, London, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Men who have sex with men (MSM) experience disproportionately high rates of HIV and substance use. Though interventions based on cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) are effective for many psychiatric disorders, systematic reviews of CBT for substance use present mixed results and CBT has not been systematically reviewed for HIV risk reduction in MSM. Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) of non-pharmacological CBT for substance-using MSM were systematically reviewed to assess the evidence for these interventions' impact on unprotected anal intercourse (UAI). We searched 20 databases on 22 September 2012. Of the 2801 records identified, both authors separately assessed 70 full-text articles for inclusion. In three included RCTs, one RCT compared CBT against non-treatment control and two RCTs compared CBT against CBT variants. Across studies, CBT led to UAI reductions, though at one-year follow-up, these reductions were generally not greater than in other trial arms. This evidence of moderate quality indicates that while CBT may reduce UAI in substance-using MSM, it is unclear if CBT is more effective than mere assessment. All RCTs tested intensive, clinic-based interventions requiring sustained participant commitment, indicating a need for research into briefer interventions, with particular focus on episodic substance use and effectiveness trials. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*AIDS Prevention](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Same Sex Intercourse](#)  
[AIDS](#)  
[Intervention](#)  
[Male Homosexuality](#)  
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *International Journal of STD and AIDS: Clinical practice in sexual health*

### 87. Induction of depressive-like effects by subchronic exposure to cocaine or heroin in laboratory rats.

- Citation:** Journal of Neurochemistry, August 2014, vol./is. 130/4(575-582), 0022-3042;1471-4159 (Aug 2014)
- Author(s):** Zilkha, Noga; Feigin, Eugene; Barnea-Ygael, Noam; Zangen, Abraham
- Correspondence Address:** Zangen, Abraham: Department of Life Sciences, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel, 8410501, azangen@bgu.ac.il
- Institution:** Department of Neurobiology, Weizmann institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel; Department of Life Sciences, Ben-Gurion University, Beer-Sheva, Israel; Department of Life Sciences, Ben-Gurion University, Beer-Sheva, Israel; Department of Life Sciences, Ben-Gurion University, Beer-Sheva, Israel
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The effect of psychoactive drugs on depression has usually been studied in cases of prolonged drug addiction and/or withdrawal, without much emphasis on the effects of subchronic or recreational drug use. To address this issue, we exposed laboratory rats to

subchronic regimens of heroin or cocaine and tested long-term effects on (i) depressive-like behaviors, (ii) brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) levels in reward-related brain regions, and (iii) depressive-like behavior following an additional chronic mild stress procedure. The long-term effect of subchronic cocaine exposure was a general reduction in locomotor activity whereas heroin exposure induced a more specific increase in immobility during the forced swim test. Both cocaine and heroin exposure induced alterations in BDNF levels that are similar to those observed in several animal models of depression. Finally, both cocaine and heroin exposure significantly enhanced the anhedonic effect of chronic mild stress. These results suggest that subchronic drug exposure induces depressive-like behavior which is accompanied by modifications in BDNF expression and increases the vulnerability to develop depressive-like behavior following chronic stress. Implications for recreational and small-scale drug users are discussed. In the present study, we examined the long-term effects of limited subchronic drug exposure on depressive-like symptoms. Our results demonstrate that short-term, subchronic administration of either cocaine or heroin promotes some depressive-like behaviors, while inducing alterations in BDNF protein levels similar to alterations observed in several animal models of depression. In addition, subchronic cocaine or heroin enhanced the anhedonic effect of chronic stress. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Society for Neurochemistry; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Journal of Neurochemistry](#)

#### 88. CRF-R2 and the heterosynaptic regulation of VTA glutamate during reinstatement of cocaine seeking.

**Citation:** The Journal of Neuroscience, July 2014, vol./is. 34/31(10402-10414), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Jul 30, 2014)

**Author(s):** Williams, Courtney L; Buchta, William C; Riegel, Arthur C

**Correspondence Address:** Riegel, Arthur C.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, 410C Basic Science Building, 173 Ashley Avenue, Charleston, SC, US, 29425-5100, Riegel@musc.edu

**Institution:** Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Stress can reinstate cocaine seeking through an interaction between the stress hormone corticotropin releasing factor (CRF) and glutamate release onto dopamine neurons in the ventral tegmental area (VTA). To better understand the underlying causes, synaptic mechanisms were investigated in brain slices from rats. In control tissue, EPSCs displayed concentration-dependent, bimodal responses to CRF potentiation at low concentrations (3-100 nM) and attenuation at higher concentrations (300 nm). EPSC potentiation and attenuation were mediated by CRF-R1 and CRF-R2 receptor subtypes, respectively, localized to presynaptic terminals. The CRF-R2 attenuation was blocked by the GABA-B receptor antagonist CGP55843. Additional recordings of GABA-A IPSCs showed CRF-R2 activation-facilitated presynaptic release of GABA, suggesting that CRF-R2 may regulate glutamate release via heterosynaptic facilitation of GABA synapses. After chronic cocaine self-administration and extinction training, the sensitivity of glutamate and GABA receptors was unchanged. However, the ability of CRF-R2 agonists to depress EPSCs and potentiate IPSCs was diminished. After yohimbine plus cue reinstatement, the actions of CRF-R2 on GABA and glutamate release were reversed. CRF-R2 activation increased EPSCs as a result of a reduction of tonic GABA-dependent

inhibition. After reinstatement, application of the A1 adenosine antagonist 1,3-dipropyl-8-cyclopentylxanthine increased GABA tone to inhibit the CRF-R2 action. Blockade of GABA-B receptors prevented both the CRF-R2 increase in EPSCs and the attenuation produced by 1,3-dipropyl-8-cyclopentylxanthine. These studies demonstrate that presynaptic CRF-R1/R2 tightly regulate glutamate transmission in the VTA via a concerted, heterosynaptic manner that may become altered by stress-related pathologies, such as addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Corticotropin](#)  
[\\*Corticotropin Releasing Factor](#)  
[\\*Reinstatement](#)  
[Dopamine](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Tegmentum](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Neuroscience*

#### 89. Psychological assessment of veterans with substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Psychological assessment of veterans., 2014(177-214) (2014)  
**Author(s):** DePhilippis, Dominick; Goodman, Jessica D; McKay, James R  
**Institution:** Center of Excellence in Substance Abuse Treatment and Education (CESATE), Philadelphia VA Medical Center, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Center of Excellence in Substance Abuse Treatment and Education (CESATE), Philadelphia VA Medical Center, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Center of Excellence in Substance Abuse Treatment and Education (CESATE), Philadelphia VA Medical Center, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (create) This chapter discusses the psychological assessment of veterans with substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[\\*Military Veterans](#)  
[\\*Psychological Assessment](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 90. Psychological assessment of veterans.

**Citation:** Psychological assessment of veterans., 2014 (2014)  
**Author(s):** Bush, Shane S [Ed]  
**Institution:** VA New York Harbor Healthcare System, New York, NY, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the jacket) Psychological assessment is practiced in wide-ranging settings to address the varied clinical and administrative needs of veteran populations. Such assessment blends record review, clinical interviews of veterans and collateral sources of information, behavioral observations, and psychological testing. This book promotes the care and well-being of veterans by bringing together knowledgeable and experienced psychologists to discuss a range of psychological assessment methods and procedures. It aims to help patients and their families, healthcare providers, and concerned citizens gain

an improved understanding of veterans' cognitive functioning, emotional states, personality traits, behavioral patterns, and daily functioning. The book begins with a history of the psychological assessment of veterans and investigates its efficacy in different settings including outpatient mental health, long-term care, primary care, home-based primary care, and telemental health. Later chapters address the assessment of a variety of disorders or presenting problems including substance use disorders, psychotic disorders, mood disorders and suicidal thoughts and behavior, PTSD and other anxiety disorders, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, dementia, pain and pain-related disorders, and polytrauma. The book concludes with important special considerations such as assessment of symptom and performance validity, assessment of homeless veterans and health-related quality of life, and ethical, legal, and professional issues. Psychological Assessment of Veterans offers an essential reference and guide for clinical psychologists, including those working in the subspecialties, and psychology trainees who are just beginning to work with veterans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Military Veterans](#)  
[\\*Psychodiagnosis](#)  
[\\*Psychological Assessment](#)  
[\\*Quality of Life](#)  
[\\*Well Being](#)  
[Affective Disorders](#)  
[Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Homeless](#)  
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[Professional Ethics](#)  
[Schizophrenia](#)  
[Somatoform Pain Disorder](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 91. Orexin/hypocretin based pharmacotherapies for the treatment of addiction: DORA or SORA?

**Citation:** CNS Drugs, August 2014, vol./is. 28/8(713-730), 1172-7047;1179-1934 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Khoo, Shaun Yon-Seng; Brown, Robyn Mary

**Correspondence Address:** Brown, Robyn Mary: Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia, 3052, [robyn.brown@florey.edu.au](mailto:robyn.brown@florey.edu.au)

**Institution:** School of Psychology, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Addiction is a chronic relapsing disorder which presents a significant global health burden and unmet medical need. The orexin/hypocretin system is an attractive potential therapeutic target as demonstrated by the successful clinical trials of antagonist medications like Suvorexant for insomnia. It is composed of two neuropeptides, orexin-A and orexin-B and two excitatory and promiscuous G-protein coupled receptors, OX1 and OX2. Orexins are known to have a variety of functions, most notably in regulating arousal, appetite and reward. The orexins have been shown to have a role in mediating the effects of several drugs of abuse, such as cocaine, morphine and alcohol via projections to key brain regions such as the ventral tegmental area, nucleus accumbens and prefrontal cortex. However, it has not yet been demonstrated whether the dual orexin receptor antagonists (DORAs) under development for insomnia are ideal drugs for the treatment of addiction. The question of whether to use a DORA or single orexin receptor antagonist (SORA) for the treatment of addiction is a key question that will need to be answered in order to maximize the clinical utility of orexin receptor antagonists. This review will examine the role of the orexin/hypocretin system in addiction, orexin-based

pharmacotherapies under development and factors affecting the selection of one or both orexin receptors as drug targets for the treatment of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer International Publishing Switzerland; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Orexin](#)  
[Pathophysiology](#)  
[Safety](#)  
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *CNS Drugs*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

### 92. Resting is rusting: A critical view on rodent wheel-running behavior.

**Citation:** The Neuroscientist, August 2014, vol./is. 20/4(313-325), 1073-8584;1089-4098 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Richter, Sophie Helene; Gass, Peter; Fuss, Johannes

**Correspondence Address:** Gass, Peter, J5, Mannheim, Germany, 68159, peter.gass@zi-mannheim.de

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Physical exercise is known to exert various beneficial effects on brain function and bodily health throughout life. In biomedical research, these effects are widely studied by introducing running wheels into the cages of laboratory rodents. Yet, although rodents start to run in the wheels immediately, and perform wheel-running excessively on a voluntary basis, the biological significance of wheel-running is still not clear. Here, we review the current literature on wheel-running and discuss potentially negative side-effects that may give cause for concern. We particularly emphasize on analogies of wheel-running with stereotypic and addictive behavior to stimulate further research on this topic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Exercise](#)  
[\\*Physical Activity](#)  
[\\*Rodents](#)  
[\\*Stereotyped Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Neuroscientist: Reviews at the Interface of Basic and Clinical Neurosciences, The*

### 93. Mutual encounter.

**Citation:** American Journal of Hospice & Palliative Medicine, August 2014, vol./is. 31/5(583-584), 1049-9091;1938-2715 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Weir, Alva B

**Correspondence Address:** Weir, Alva B.: Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 1030 Jefferson Avenue, Memphis, TN, US, 38104, alva.weir@va.org

**Institution:** University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article discusses the experiences of the author regarding end of life care provided to his patient, Geoffrey, who was addicted to pain killers and cocaine. He was marginally schizophrenic, economically challenged, and had hepatocellular carcinoma. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Life Experiences](#)  
[\\*Palliative Care](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Schizophrenia](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [American Journal of Hospice and Palliative Medicine®](#)

#### 94. Early childhood consequences of polydrug use during pregnancy.

**Citation:** Journal of Neonatal Nursing, August 2014, vol./is. 20/4(189-196), 1355-1841 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Simmat-Durand, Laurence; Genest, Louise; Lejeune, Claude

**Correspondence Address:** Simmat-Durand, Laurence: CERMES3, 45 rue des Saints-Peres, Paris, France, 75270, Cedex 06, laurence.simmat-durand@parisdescartes.fr

**Institution:** CERMES3, Universite Paris Descartes, PRES Sorbonne Paris Cite, INSERM U988, CNRS 8211, Paris, France; CERMES3, Universite Paris Descartes, PRES Sorbonne Paris Cite, INSERM U988, CNRS 8211, Paris, France; Hopital Louis Mourier, APHP, Colombes, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: Polydrug use in pregnancy exposes children to perinatal consequences, but also to long lasting effects resulting both from their mothers' abuses and lifestyles or socioeconomic deprivation. Study design: The 167 children born alive from 1999 to 2008 whose mothers used at least two substances at the beginning of their pregnancies were either followed up medically or their locations were traced at the end of 2010. One had died from sudden infant death syndrome. 20 could not be found, their mothers having moved. Results: The intrauterine growth restriction varied considerably according to the number of abused products, and even more so when the mothers used four products or more including alcohol. Prematurity concerned 22.4% of the children but 31.3% when the mothers used four substances or more. If 25 children were separated from their mothers at discharge, at the end of the follow-up 41 had been separated, out of whom 12 were adopted and the others fostered. Six mothers died during this period. Birth defects were assessed, mainly 8 FAS, 1 microcephaly and 1 down's syndrome. One girl was shaken to blindness. 22.8% of the children were described as having behavioral problems and 13.8% learning difficulties but only 4% benefited from special need education. Conclusions: Compared to the results published in the last two decades, the data from this cohort show a clear decrease in severe birth adverse events, and maternal deaths. The long term prognoses seem influenced mainly by the number of products used during pregnancy, especially alcohol, the mothers' lifestyles and social deprivation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Neonatal Nurses Association; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Mothers](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[Drug Abstinence](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Sudden Infant Death](#)  
[Neonatal Intensive Care](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier ScienceDirect Journals* in *Journal of neonatal nursing JNN*.

#### 95. Cognitive strategies regulate fictive, but not reward prediction error signals in a sequential investment task.

**Citation:** Human Brain Mapping, August 2014, vol./is. 35/8(3738-3749), 1065-9471;1097-0193 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Gu, Xiaosi; Kirk, Ulrich; Lohrenz, Terry M; Montague, P. Read

**Correspondence Address:** Montague, P. Read: Wellcome Trust Centre for Neuroimaging, 12 Queen Square, London, United Kingdom, WC1N 3BG, read@vt.edu

**Institution:** Wellcome Trust Centre for Neuroimaging, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Institute of Psychology, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark; Human Neuroimaging Laboratory, Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute, Roanoke, VA, US; Wellcome Trust Centre for Neuroimaging, University College London, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Computational models of reward processing suggest that foregone or fictive outcomes serve as important information sources for learning and augment those generated by experienced rewards (e.g. reward prediction errors). An outstanding question is how these learning signals interact with top-down cognitive influences, such as cognitive reappraisal strategies. Using a sequential investment task and functional magnetic resonance imaging, we show that the reappraisal strategy selectively attenuates the influence of fictive, but not reward prediction error signals on investment behavior; such behavioral effect is accompanied by changes in neural activity and connectivity in the anterior insular cortex, a brain region thought to integrate subjective feelings with high-order cognition. Furthermore, individuals differ in the extent to which their behaviors are driven by fictive errors versus reward prediction errors, and the reappraisal strategy interacts with such individual differences; a finding also accompanied by distinct underlying neural mechanisms. These findings suggest that the variable interaction of cognitive strategies with two important classes of computational learning signals (fictive, reward prediction error) represent one contributing substrate for the variable capacity of individuals to control their behavior based on foregone rewards. These findings also expose important possibilities for understanding the lack of control in addiction based on possibly foregone rewarding outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Human Brain Mapping Published by Wiley Periodicals, Inc. This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cerebral Cortex](#)  
[\\*Prediction Errors](#)  
[\\*Insula](#)  
[Decision Making](#)  
[Emotional Regulation](#)  
[Learning](#)  
[Rewards](#)  
[Strategies](#)

[Task Analysis](#)  
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**96. Effects of ginsenosides on opioid-induced hyperalgesia in mice.**

**Citation:** NeuroReport: For Rapid Communication of Neuroscience Research, July 2014, vol./is. 25/10(749-752), 0959-4965;1473-558X (Jul 9, 2014)

**Author(s):** Li, Peng; Tang, Minke; Li, Hui; Huang, Xinjie; Chen, Lei; Zhai, Haifeng

**Correspondence Address:** Zhai, Haifeng: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, 38Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, China, 100191, zhaih@hsc.pku.edu.cn

**Institution:** School of Chinese Materia Medica, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing, China; School of Chinese Materia Medica, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing, China; National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China; National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China; National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China; National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Opioid-induced hyperalgesia (OIH) is characterized by nociceptive sensitization caused by the cessation of chronic opioid use. OIH can limit the clinical use of opioid analgesics and complicate withdrawal from opioid addiction. In this study, we investigated the effects of Re, Rg1, and Rb1 ginsenosides, the bioactive components of ginseng, on OIH. OIH was achieved in mice after subcutaneous administration of morphine for 7 consecutive days three times per day. During withdrawal (days 8 and 9), these mice were administered Re, Rg1, or Rb1 intragastrically two times per day. On the test day (day 10), mice were subjected to the thermal sensitivity test and the acetic acid-induced writhing test. Re (300 mg/kg) inhibited OIH in both the thermal sensitivity test and the acetic acid-induced writhing test. However, the Rg1 and Rb1 ginsenosides failed to prevent OIH in either test. Furthermore, Rg1 showed a tendency to aggravate OIH in the acetic acid-induced writhing test. Our data suggested that the ginsenoside Re, but not Rg1 or Rb1, may contribute toward reversal of OIH. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Morphine](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Somatosensory Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**97. Addictive personalities.**

**Citation:** The Lancet Neurology, June 2014, vol./is. 13/6(543), 1474-4422 (Jun 2014)

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

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article provides an overview of Brainwaves, a 13-part series on BBC Radio Scotland, with a confession, accompanied by the sound of a hangover pain relief tablet dissolving in a glass of water. Brainwaves is one of four series that make up BBC Radio Scotland's Changing Minds season, a collection of programs looking at mental health. The first half-hour of the program discusses the notion of addictive personality. The program also focuses on reward pathways in the brain and the role that the neurotransmitter dopamine has in creating a physiological effect. The program ends by highlighting ongoing attempts to create a drink that looks and tastes like alcohol that are being undertaken by various researchers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Neural Pathways](#)  
[\\*Personality](#)  
[\\*Radio](#)  
[Brain](#)  
[Rewards](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Lancet Neurology, The*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
 Available from *Elsevier* in *Lancet Neurology, The*

#### 98. What you find depends on where you look: Using emergency medical services call data to target illicit drug use hot spots.

**Citation:** Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, May 2014, vol./is. 30/2(169-185), 1043-9862;1552-5406 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Hibdon, Julie; Groff, Elizabeth R

**Correspondence Address:** Hibdon, Julie: Southern Illinois University, Faner Hall, MC 4504, Carbondale, IL, US, 62901, jhibdon@siu.edu

**Institution:** Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Carbondale, IL, US; Criminal Justice Department, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Geographically targeting law enforcement at drug hot spots is a common response to drug problems, but because they are generated with police data, they only reflect what the police already know about narcotics crime. In this study, we illustrate the importance of using multiple data sets to characterize the micro-spatial distribution of illicit drug events in Seattle, Washington, by examining and comparing the Seattle Fire Department's Emergency Medical Services (EMS) calls and Seattle Police Department's crime incidents in 2004. We find that both EMS calls and police incidents indicate illicit drug use is concentrated at a small number of street segments, yet their spatial patterning is different. Together, the two data sources identify new street segments as "hot places" of drug use suggesting that law enforcement agencies should incorporate EMS data to more accurately locate drug hot spots. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Crime](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Emergency Services](#)  
[\\*Narcotic Drugs](#)  
[Police Personnel](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 99. Recovery, spirituality and psychotherapy.

**Citation:** Journal of Religion and Health, June 2014, vol./is. 53/3(789-795), 0022-4197;1573-6571 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Drobin, Frederick

**Correspondence Address:** Drobin, Frederick: Diocese of New York, Nyack, NY, US, drdrobin9@aol.com

**Institution:** Diocese of New York, Nyack, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article concerns the relationship between addiction recovery, spirituality and psychotherapy. Since its founding, members of AA have been encouraged to pursue a spiritual life. They have also sought psychotherapy. A paradox obtains, because 51 % of therapists are atheists. Others have little awareness of the dynamics of the spiritual life. The developmental process of the spiritual life is discussed, and suggestions are made regarding how a therapist might be helpful in this process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Religion](#)  
[\\*Spirituality](#)  
[God Concepts](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Journal of Religion and Health*; 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.

#### 100. Religiosity and exposure to users in explaining illicit drug use among emerging adults.

**Citation:** Journal of Religion and Health, June 2014, vol./is. 53/3(658-674), 0022-4197;1573-6571 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Palamar, Joseph J; Kiang, Mathew V; Halkitis, Perry N

**Correspondence Address:** Palamar, Joseph J., One Park Avenue, 7th Floor, New York, NY, US, 10016, joseph.palamar@nyu.edu

**Institution:** Center for Health, Identity, Behavior and Prevention Studies, Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development, New York University, New York, NY, US; Center for Health, Identity, Behavior and Prevention Studies, Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development, New York University, New York, NY, US; Center for Health, Identity, Behavior and Prevention Studies, Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development, New York University, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Religiosity is a protective factor against illicit drug use, but further investigation is needed to delineate which components of religiosity are protective against use. A racially diverse sample (N = 962) was surveyed about religiosity, exposure to users, and recent use of marijuana, powder cocaine, ecstasy, and nonmedical use of opioids and amphetamine. Results suggest that identifying as Agnostic increased odds of use for each of the five drugs; however, this effect disappeared when controlling for religious importance and attendance. High levels of religious attendance were protective against recent use of marijuana and cocaine, but protective effects diminished when controlling for exposure to users, which was a robust predictor of use of every drug. Religion is a protective mechanism against drug use, but this effect may diminish in light of exposure to users. Alternative preventative methods need to be directed toward individuals who are not religious or are highly exposed to users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Religiosity](#)  
[\\*Chemical Exposure](#)  
[Drug Abuse Prevention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Journal of Religion and Health*; 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.