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Search History

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

1. Predicting dyscontrolled drinking with implicit and explicit measures of alcohol attitude.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (May 13, 2014)
- Author(s):** Ostafin, Brian D; Kassman, Kyle T; de Jong, Peter J; van Hemel-Ruiter, Madelon E
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: A defining feature of alcohol addiction is dyscontrol - drinking despite intentions to restrain use. Given that dyscontrolled drinking involves an automatic (nonvolitional) element and that implicit measures are designed to assess automatic processes, it follows that implicit measures may be particularly useful for predicting dyscontrolled alcohol use. Although there is accumulating evidence for the benefit of using implicit measures to predict nonvolitional behaviors, relatively little research has examined such predictive validity for alcohol dyscontrol. The current study was designed to examine whether an implicit measure of alcohol attitude would predict variance of dyscontrol above that explained by typical drinking behavior and an explicit measure of alcohol attitude. METHODS: A sample of 62 undergraduate students completed implicit and explicit measures of alcohol-positive (relative to alcohol-negative) valence associations and retrospective self-report measures of typical drinking behavior and difficulty in controlling alcohol consumption. RESULTS: Both the implicit and explicit measures predicted alcohol dyscontrol. The implicit measure continued to predict dyscontrol when controlling for the explicit measure and typical drinking behavior. CONCLUSIONS: These findings indicate that assessing the automaticity of alcohol-positive associations may be beneficial for predicting clinically relevant behaviors such as post-treatment outcome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

2. Differential sensitivity of ethanol-elicited erk phosphorylation in nucleus accumbens of sardinian alcohol-preferring and -non preferring rats.

- Citation:** Alcohol, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0741-8329 (May 14, 2014)
- Author(s):** Rosas, Michela; Zaru, Alessandro; Sabariego, Marta; Giugliano, Valentina; Carboni, Ezio; Colombo, Giancarlo; Acquas, Elio
- Abstract:** Sardinian alcohol-preferring (sP) and -non preferring (sNP) rats have been selectively bred for opposite ethanol preference and consumption; sP rats represent a validated experimental tool to model several aspects of excessive ethanol drinking in humans. Phosphorylated Extracellular signal-Regulated Kinase (pERK) in dopamine-rich terminal areas plays a critical role in several psychopharmacological effects of addictive drugs, including ethanol. This study was aimed at investigating whether ethanol-elicited ERK activation may differ in key brain areas of ethanol-naive sP and sNP rats. To this end, the effects of ethanol (0, 0.5, 1, and 2 g/kg, administered intra-gastrically [i.g.]) on ERK phosphorylation were assessed by pERK immunohistochemistry in the shell (AcbSh) and core (AcbC) of the nucleus accumbens (Acb) as well as in the prelimbic (PrL) and infralimbic (IL) prefrontal cortex (PFCx), in the bed nucleus of stria terminalis (BSTL) and in the central nucleus of the amygdala (CeA). Ethanol (1 g/kg) significantly increased pERK immunoreactivity in AcbSh and AcbC of sP but not sNP rats. Conversely, ethanol failed to affect pERK expression in PrL and IL PFCx as well as in BSTL and CeA of both sP and sNP rats. These results suggest that selective breeding of these rat lines results in differential effects of acute ethanol on ERK phosphorylation in brain regions critical for the psychopharmacological effects of ethanol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Alcohol](#)

3. Anhedonia and the relative reward value of drug and nondrug reinforcers in cigarette smokers.

Citation: Journal of Abnormal Psychology, May 2014, vol./is. 123/2(375-386), 0021-843X;1939-1846 (May 2014)

Author(s): Leventhal, Adam M; Trujillo, Michael; Ameringer, Katherine J; Tidey, Jennifer W; Sussman, Steve; Kahler, Christopher W

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Institution: Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US; Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University School of Public Health, Providence, RI, US; Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US; Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University School of Public Health, Providence, RI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Anhedonia—a psychopathologic trait indicative of diminished interest, pleasure, and enjoyment—has been linked to use of and addiction to several substances, including tobacco. We hypothesized that anhedonic drug users develop an imbalance in the relative reward value of drug versus nondrug reinforcers, which could maintain drug use behavior. To test this hypothesis, we examined whether anhedonia predicted the tendency to choose an immediate drug reward (i.e., smoking) over a less immediate nondrug reward (i.e., money) in a laboratory study of non-treatment-seeking adult cigarette smokers. Participants (N = 275, >10 cigarettes/day) attended a baseline visit that involved anhedonia assessment followed by 2 counterbalanced experimental visits: (a) after 16-hr smoking abstinence and (b) nonabstinent. At both experimental visits, participants completed self-report measures of mood state followed by a behavioral smoking task, which measured 2 aspects of the relative reward value of smoking versus money: (1) latency to initiate smoking when delaying smoking was monetarily rewarded and (2) willingness to purchase individual cigarettes. Results indicated that higher anhedonia predicted quicker smoking initiation and more cigarettes purchased. These relations were partially mediated by low positive and high negative mood states assessed immediately prior to the smoking task. Abstinence amplified the extent to which anhedonia predicted cigarette consumption among those who responded to the abstinence manipulation, but not the entire sample. Anhedonia may bias motivation toward smoking over alternative reinforcers, perhaps by giving rise to poor acute mood states. An imbalance in the reward value assigned to drug versus nondrug reinforcers may link anhedonia-related psychopathology to drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Anhedonia](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Emotions](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. The role of early childhood ADHD and subsequent CD in the initiation and escalation of adolescent cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana use.

Citation: Journal of Abnormal Psychology, May 2014, vol./is. 123/2(362-374), 0021-843X;1939-1846 (May 2014)

Author(s): Sibley, Margaret H; Pelham, William E Jr.; Molina, Brooke S. G; Coxe, Stefany; Kipp, Heidi; Gnagy, Elizabeth M; Meinzer, Michael; Ross, J. Megan; Lahey, Benjamin B

Correspondence Address: Sibley, Margaret H.: Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Health, Center for Children and Families, Florida International University, 11200 SW 8th Street, AHC1 Room 146, Miami, FL, US, 33199, msibley@fiu.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Health, Florida International University, Miami, FL, US; Department of Psychology, Florida International University, Miami, FL, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychology, Florida International University, Miami, FL, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychology, Florida International University, Miami, FL, US; Department of Psychology, Florida International University, Miami, FL, US; Department of Psychology, Florida International University, Miami, FL, US; Department of Epidemiology, University of Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Adolescents with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) are at an increased risk for substance use but the pathways through which this risk emerges are insufficiently understood. Tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana outcomes were compared between adolescents diagnosed with ADHD in early childhood (N = 113) and demographically similar controls (N = 65). Participants were assessed from age 5 until age 18. A comprehensive history of adolescent substance use was compiled for each participant and growth in ADHD and conduct disorder (CD) were modeled as they related to substance use outcomes. Results indicated that when compared with controls, adolescents with ADHD were more likely to try cigarettes, initiate alcohol use at early ages, and smoke marijuana more frequently. Furthermore, adolescents with ADHD were 4 to 5 times more likely than controls to escalate to heavy cigarette and marijuana use after trying these substances once. Adolescents with ADHD who escalated to heavy use patterns were more likely to display early cigarette use and marked problems with family members, but displayed fewer peer problems. There was evidence of baseline effects (latent intercept, measured at age 5) for both ADHD and CD on substance use outcomes. Furthermore, growth in ADHD symptoms accounted for much of the growth in CD symptoms, and consequently, escalating CD symptoms in childhood (latent slope) were viewed as a mediator of the relationship between ADHD and cigarette and marijuana use. Maternal drinking in early childhood was the strongest predictor of early adolescent alcohol use. These findings are discussed with respect to the role of ADHD in the development of adolescent risk outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Conduct Disorder](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Longitudinal Studies](#)
[Marijuana](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. Reward function: A promising but (still) underexamined dimension in developmental psychopathology.

Citation: Journal of Abnormal Psychology, May 2014, vol./is. 123/2(310-313), 0021-843X;1939-1846 (May 2014)

Author(s): Forbes, Erika E; Goodman, Sherryl H

Correspondence Address: Forbes, Erika E.: University of Pittsburgh, 3811 O'Hara Street, WPIC-Loeffler 319, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15213, forbese@upmc.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The goal of this Special Section is to explore the ways that investigation of reward function can shed light on the development and pathophysiology of psychopathology. Reward function provides a promising starting point for clinical affective neuroscience research because, thanks to the extensive literature on the neural mechanisms of addiction, the functional neuroanatomy, cellular mechanisms, and genetic contributions to reward circuitry have been well delineated (see Russo & Nestler, 2013, for details). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Psychopathology](#)
[*Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

6. Drug Specificity in Drug Versus Food Choice in Male Rats.

Citation: Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1064-1297;1936-2293 (Jun 2, 2014)

Author(s): Tunstall, Brendan J; Riley, Anthony L; Kearns, David N

Abstract: Although different classes of drug differ in their mechanisms of reinforcement and effects on behavior, little research has focused on differences in self-administration behaviors maintained by users of these drugs. Persistent drug choice despite available reinforcement alternatives has been proposed to model behavior relevant to addiction. The present study used a within-subjects procedure, where male rats (Long-Evans, N = 16) were given a choice between cocaine (1.0 mg/kg/infusion) and food (a single 45-mg grain pellet) or between heroin (0.02 mg/kg/infusion) and food in separate phases (drug order counterbalanced). All rats were initially trained to self-administer each drug, and the doses used were based on previous studies showing that small subsets of rats tend to prefer drug over food reinforcement. The goal of the present study was to determine whether rats that prefer cocaine would also prefer heroin. Choice sessions consisted of 2 forced-choice trials with each reinforcer, followed by 14 free-choice trials (all trials separated by 10-min intertrial interval). Replicating previous results, small subsets of rats preferred either cocaine (5 of the 16 rats) or heroin (2 of the 16 rats) to the food alternative. Although 1 of the 16 rats demonstrated a preference for both cocaine and heroin to the food alternative, there was no relationship between degree of cocaine and heroin preference in individual rats. The substance-specific pattern of drug preference observed suggests that at least in this animal model, the tendencies to prefer cocaine or heroin in preference to a nondrug alternative are distinct behavioral phenomena. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

7. Narrative and attachment in the process of recovery from substance misuse.

Citation: Psychology and Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice, June 2014, vol./is. 87/2(222-236), 1476-0835;2044-8341 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Waters, Kathryn; Holttum, Sue; Perrin, Ines

Correspondence Address: Waters, Kathryn: Southlands Assessment Unit, Rook lane, Sittingbourne, United Kingdom, ME9 8DZ, kathryn.waters@kmpt.nhs.uk

- Institution:** Eastern and Coastal Kent Older Adults Psychological Service, Kent and Medway Health and Social Care Partnership Trust, Sittingbourne, Kent, United Kingdom; Department of Applied Psychology, Canterbury Christchurch University, David Salomons Campus at Tunbridge Wells, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, United Kingdom; Blackfriars Community Drug and Alcohol Team, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives. The aim of this study was to illustrate the individual accounts of a small group of substance misusers who had found psychological therapy helpful in their recovery from substance misuse. The study also aimed to highlight the roles that the psychologists played within these narratives. Design. Narrative analysis, a qualitative design, was used to capture the unique recovery narratives of substance users who had received psychological therapy. Methods. Seven participants (three males and four females, age range 40-54 years, six White British, one White European) were recruited via clinical psychologists from an addictions psychology department and participated in 60-90 min interviews. Results. Analysis of the recovery narratives resulted in an overarching theme; role of the psychologists as a secure attachment figure leading to the development of surrogate internal working models, and the following subthemes which developed and maintained the attachments: closeness and proximity leading to positive expectations about the relationship, safe haven leading to increasing capacities for affect regulation, secure base leading to the experience of being able to mentalize regarding ones mental states and associated actions, and separation distress leading to internalizing the psychologists. Conclusions. The study analysed the personal accounts of seven substance misusers regarding their use of psychological therapy in their recovery. The relationship between the therapists and the clients developed as a result of the psychologists serving as secure attachment figures, and providing closeness and proximity, a safe haven and a secure base to the clients. Clients' separation distress also led to the internalizing of the psychologists. Future studies are needed to tease out which substance user clients would most be suited to the above approach. Measures of newer more adaptive internal working models could then be applied to relationships outside of therapy to see in what way the newer, more flexible, and transferable IWMs were truly internalized and influential in the recovering minds of substance misusers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The British Psychological Society; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Attachment Behavior](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[*Psychologists](#)
[*Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)
[Client Attitudes](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Psychotherapy](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Psychology and Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice*

8. Principles of individual psychology.

- Citation:** Guiding human misfits: A practical application of individual psychology., 1948(13-20) (1948)
- Author(s):** Adler, Alexandra
- Institution:** New York University, College of Medicine, New York, NY, US
- Language:** English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Individual psychology deals with the way in which mentally normal and abnormal people feel and think. The term 'individual psychology' is of significance. It means that the mere observation of psychological phenomena does not help one to understand a person unless one knows what these phenomena denote in that particular individual. The most primitive psychological experiences have different implications for different people. Also more complex psychological phenomena, for instance charitableness, mean a different thing to every person. It is only when we are able to understand psychological manifestations in connection with a particular individual that these observations enrich our understanding of personality. In dealing with mentally abnormal cases, individual psychology particularly concerns itself with difficulties in 'problem children', and with neuroses, including problems of suicide, drunkenness, drug addiction, sexual perversion, and lastly delinquency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Individual Differences](#)
[*Individual Psychology](#)
[*Personality](#)
[Behavior Problems](#)
[Neurosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. What is the role of the D3 receptor in addiction? A mini review of PET studies with [C]-(+)-PHNO.

Citation: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 52/(4-8), 0278-5846 (Jul 3, 2014)

Author(s): Payer, Doris; Balasubramaniam, Gayathiri; Boileau, Isabelle

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Language: English

Abstract: The chronic use of drugs, including psychostimulants such as cocaine and amphetamine, has been associated with low D2/3 dopamine receptor availability, which in turn has been linked to poor clinical outcome. In contrast, recent studies focused on the D3 receptor (a member of the D2-like receptor family) suggest that chronic exposure to stimulant drugs can up-regulate this receptor subtype, which, in preclinical models, is linked to dopamine system sensitization—a process hypothesized to contribute to relapse in addiction. In this mini review we present recent human data suggesting that the D3 receptor may contribute to core features of addiction, and discuss the usefulness of the PET imaging probe [C]-(+)-PHNO in investigating this question. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Psychopharmacology](#)
[*Positron Emission Tomography](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. Drugs of abuse and psychiatric disorders: Neurobiological and clinical aspects.

Citation: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 52/(1-3), 0278-5846 (Jul 3, 2014)

Author(s): Samaha, Anne-Noel; Potvin, Stephane

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Institution: Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial presents the articles featured in this issue of Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry. This special issue presents the proceedings from a special symposium on the issue of addiction and psychiatric disorder co-morbidity. The articles presented here bring forth some of the latest research on the clinical aspects, the neurobiological substrates and the treatment of drug addiction as a disorder and its co-morbidity with other psychiatric disorders. A number of the articles included here review findings derived from studying afflicted individuals. This is complemented by articles reporting on pre-clinical studies where laboratory animals are subjected to environmental, genetic or pharmacological manipulations that model specific aspects of the relationship between drugs and psychiatric disorders. It is hoped that this issue will enhance the knowledge of the readers in the field of neuro-psychopharmacology, psychiatry, addiction and nd psychiatric disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Biological Psychiatry](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Psychopharmacology](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Neurobiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. A comparison of two models of urgency: Urgency predicts both rash action and depression in youth.

Citation: Clinical Psychological Science, July 2013, vol./is. 1/3(266-275), 2167-7026;2167-7034 (Jul 2013)

Author(s): Smith, Gregory T; Guller, Leila; Zapolski, Tamika C. B

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Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: The aim of this study was to test two competing theories concerning the trait of urgency: (a) Urgency reflects the tendency to act rashly/impulsively when emotional, or (b) urgency reflects a general reflexive responsivity to emotions that can lead either to rash action or to ill-advised inaction and thus to either impulsive behavior or depression. Following prior findings that fifth-grade urgency predicted sixth-grade impulsive behavior, we tested whether urgency also predicted sixth-grade depression (n = 1,906). After controlling for sex, early pubertal onset, fifth-grade depression, fifth-grade engagement in addictive behaviors, negative affect, positive affect, and other impulsivity-related traits, fifth-grade urgency level did predict higher levels of depression at the end of sixth grade. This finding is consistent with the view that urgency can lead either to rash action or to ill-advised inaction. Urgency may be of transdiagnostic

importance, contributing to both internalizing and externalizing dysfunction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Clinical Psychological Science](#)

12. Explaining educational differences in adolescent substance use and sexual activity: The role of conceptions and expectations of adulthood.

Citation: Emerging Adulthood, September 2013, vol./is. 1/3(175-184), 2167-6968;2167-6984 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): de Looze, Margaretha; ter Bogt, Tom F. M; Vollebergh, Wilma A. M

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Institution: Department of Child and Adolescent Studies, Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands; Department of Child and Adolescent Studies, Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands; Department of Child and Adolescent Studies, Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Secondary school adolescents attending vocational tracks engage considerably more often in substance use and sexual activity compared to those attending academic tracks. Prior studies have sought explanations for these differences in higher levels of social-emotional problems among vocational students. This study presents a novel approach. Inspired by ethnographic and cultural studies, it examines the role of conceptions and expectations of adulthood in the association between educational track and adolescent substance use and sexual activity. Self-report data were collected among 1,568 Dutch adolescents by means of a web-based questionnaire. First, in a preliminary qualitative analysis, conceptions of adulthood were explored among vocational and academic students. Next, a mediation analysis was employed. Results of the qualitative analysis revealed that vocational and academic students had different conceptions of adulthood, with vocational students perceiving substance use and sexual activity more often as typical adult behaviors. The results of the quantitative analysis confirmed this finding and added that vocational students expect social role transitions earlier in life than academic students. Both factors mediated the association between educational track and adolescent substance use and sexual activity. Implications of the findings and future directions for research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Emerging Adulthood and SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Education](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. The adult psychotherapy progress notes planner (5th ed.).

- Citation:** The adult psychotherapy progress notes planner (5th ed.), 2014 (2014)
- Author(s):** Jongsma, Arthur E Jr.; Berghuis, David J
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the cover) The Adult Psychotherapy Progress Notes Planner, Fifth Edition contains complete prewritten session and patient presentation descriptions for each behavioral problem in The Complete Adult Psychotherapy Treatment Planner, Fifth Edition. The prewritten progress notes can be easily and quickly adapted to fit a particular client need or treatment situation. Saves you hours of time-consuming paperwork, yet offers the freedom to develop customized progress notes; Organized around 43 behaviorally based presenting problems, including depression, intimate relationship conflicts, chronic pain, anxiety, substance abuse, borderline personality, and more; Features over 1,000 prewritten progress notes (summarizing patient presentation, themes of session, and treatment delivered); Provides an array of treatment approaches that correspond with the behavioral problems and DSM-5" diagnostic categories in The Complete Adult Psychotherapy Treatment Planner, Fifth Edition; Offers sample progress notes that conform to the requirements of most third-party payors and accrediting agencies, including CARF, The Joint Commission (TJC), COA, and the NCQA; Identifies the latest evidence-based care treatments with treatment language following specific guidelines set by managed care and accrediting agencies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[*Treatment Planning](#)
[Anxiety](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

14. Toxic couples: The psychology of domestic violence.

- Citation:** Toxic couples: The psychology of domestic violence., 2014 (2014)
- Author(s):** Motz, Anna
- Institution:** International Association for Forensic Psychotherapy, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the cover) Domestic violence is a major public health concern, affecting millions worldwide. It is underreported, often devastating, and sometimes ends in murder. In Toxic Couples: The Psychology of Domestic Violence, Anna Motz integrates psychological and criminological data with clinical illustrations and discussion of current high-profile cases. She examines the complex manifestations and multiple causes of intimate partner violence. Motz disentangles the roles played by those involved and examines the addictive nature of these damaging partnerships. The book describes various forms of abuse, including physical, sexual and emotional, and analyses how intimate partner violence can escalate to murder. She explores important factors, including: the role of addiction; homelessness and vulnerability; the intergenerational transmission of abuse; sadomasochistic relationships; honour-based violence. The book emphasizes the significance of female- as well as male-perpetrated violence and outlines the powerful impact on the children of abusive parents, extending the clinical awareness of professionals working with those affected. Toxic couples: The psychology of domestic violence is ideal for clinicians working with the victims and perpetrators of intimate partner violence, for students of psychology, gender studies and social care courses, and for anyone interested in the psychological forces behind violence in relationships. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Domestic Violence](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[Couples](#)
[Psychology](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Psychopharmacology problem solving: Principles and practices to get it right.

Citation: Psychopharmacology problem solving: Principles and practices to get it right., 2014 (2014)

Author(s): Kraly, F. Scott

Institution: Colgate University, Hamilton, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the jacket) Psychotropic medications prescribed to treat mental disorders have become increasingly commonplace over the past half-century, but the decision-making process for prescribing continues to lack real clarity. Clinicians and patients alike face new challenges and questions thanks to the increasing availability of these drugs: 'When is the right time to prescribe something?' 'Can I predict which drug will help this individual?' 'When do I consider changing a medication?' 'How do I assess whether or not a drug's side effects are worthwhile?' The response to these challenging questions is not to stop medicating altogether. Psychotropic medications are useful clinical tools. But now more than ever we must consider what it means to medicate judiciously. It is time to slow down, pause, maybe even back up a bit, and reconsider how and why various drugs should be prescribed and monitored for success. The goal of this book is to encourage prudent, informed, and appropriate use of psychotropic medications—use that is respectful and aware of the strengths and limitations of these drugs. By presenting some fundamental principles of pharmacology as they apply to the clinical treatment of patients, and by offering practical, big-picture prescribing recommendations, Psychopharmacology Problem Solving helps to unravel an increasingly complex decision-making process. The first part of the book offers guidelines to keep in mind when working toward making informed choices regarding drug therapy. The second part of the book offers select examples of behavioral problems and psychological disorders—including addiction, obesity, schizophrenia, depression, anxiety, and ADHD—to illustrate how the principles and recommendations presented in Part I actually play out. The book concludes by considering the persistent problems and challenges that we face in our current and future use of psychotropic medications. Taking a hard look at the extraordinary and increasing trust clinicians, patients, and families of patients place in drug therapy for mental illness, this book gives readers an evidence-based anchor to help them make the right decisions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Psychopharmacology](#)
[Behavior Problems](#)
[Problem Solving](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Chronic ethanol feeding increases the severity of Staphylococcus aureus skin infections by altering local host defenses.

Citation: Alcohol, November 2013, vol./is. 47/7(573), 0741-8329 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Parlet, C; Coleman, R. A; Schlueter, A. J

Correspondence Address: Parlet, C.: Department of Pathology, Carver College of Medicine, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, US, 52242

Institution: Department of Pathology, Carver College of Medicine, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, US; Department of Pathology, Carver College of Medicine, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, US; Department of Pathology, Carver College of Medicine, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The goal of the present study is to establish an experimental system that is well suited to study the impact of chronic EtOH feeding upon both *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*) skin infection outcome and important parameters of anti-*S. aureus* host defense. For this purpose, mice were maintained on the Meadows-Cook model of alcoholism for 12-16 weeks. Flow cytometric analysis of cell suspensions from infected whole skin revealed that EtOH significantly reduced the number of neutrophils (PMNs) accumulating in this location 3 days post infection. Taken together, this study show in a novel model system that the EtOH induced increase in *S. aureus* related injury/illness (i.e., weight loss, bacterial burden, lesion size) corresponds with defects in the IL-23/IL-17 inflammatory axis and poor PMN accumulation at the site of infection. These findings offer new information about the impact of EtOH on important cutaneous host defense pathways and may facilitate a better understanding of why alcoholics are predisposed to *S. aureus* skin infection. Experiments are underway to investigate the effect of EtOH on additional aspects of PMN function within the context of *S. aureus* skin infection. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Infectious Disorders](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Skin Disorders](#)
[Defense Mechanisms](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

17. Acute alcohol induces TLR4-MyD88 tolerance via crosstalk mechanisms involving stress proteins HSF1 and hsp70.

Citation: Alcohol, November 2013, vol./is. 47/7(573), 0741-8329 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Muralidharan, S; Ambade, A; Fulham, M; Deshpande, J; Catalano, D; Mandrekar, P

Correspondence Address: Muralidharan, S.: Department of Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US, 01605

Institution: Department of Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US; Department of Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US; Department of Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US; Department of Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US; Department of Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US; Department of Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article presents a study that aims to hypothesize that stress proteins heat shock factor 1 (HSF1) and heat shock protein 70 (hsp70) play an important role in acute alcohol (EtOH) mediated TLR4 tolerance. To test this hypothesis, The study employed an acute EtOH pre-exposure model. Primary human monocytes or murine RAW macrophages were preexposed to 1-24 h of acute EtOH followed by stimulation with TLR4 ligand,

LPS. Hsp70 overexpression in macrophages caused suppression of LPS-stimulated NFB luciferase activity similar to EtOH-mediated NFB inhibition. HSF1 or hsp70 knockdown (85%) by siRNA rescued LPS-induced TNF production in EtOH-treated macrophages, implying HSF1 and hsp70 crosstalk with TLR4-MyD88 signaling during acute EtOH pre-exposure. Future studies delineating the interactions between stress proteins and immune signaling molecules during EtOH exposure will provide a better understanding of acute EtOH-mediated immunosuppression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Tolerance](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Stress](#)
[*Chemical Exposure](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Proteins](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

18. Role of ATP synthase and mitochondrial dysfunction in alcohol-induced brain damage.

Citation: Alcohol, November 2013, vol./is. 47/7(573), 0741-8329 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Moon, K. H.; Tajuddin, N.; Collins, M. A

Correspondence Address: Moon, K. H.: Department of Molecular Pharmacology & Therapeutics, Loyola University Chicago Health Sciences Campus, Maywood, IL, US, 60153

Institution: Department of Molecular Pharmacology & Therapeutics, Loyola University Chicago Health Sciences Campus, Maywood, IL, US; Department of Molecular Pharmacology & Therapeutics, Loyola University Chicago Health Sciences Campus, Maywood, IL, US; Department of Molecular Pharmacology & Therapeutics, Loyola University Chicago Health Sciences Campus, Maywood, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article presents a study that aims to hypothesize that brain ATP synthase inhibition, resultant ATP depletion and increased oxidative stress are critical events in neurodegeneration due to chronic binge alcohol. The hypothesis has been investigated with adult rats binged with high alcohol that incur selective neuronal damage, and a recently-developed binge alcohol-exposed "adult-age" rat organotypic hippocampal/entorhinal cortical (HEC) slice culture model. In adult rats subjected to alcohol binges over 4 days, brain ATP synthase was inhibited in association with nitration of tyrosine residue(s). Also, the binges promoted c-jun N-terminal protein kinase translocation from cytosol to mitochondria, suggesting the activation of mitochondria-dependent apoptotic signaling pathways. Taken together, the data show that mitochondrial proteins, and notably ATP synthase, are post-translationally modified by alcohol-dependent oxidative stress, potentially leading to mitochondrial dysfunction and neurodegeneration. The results may facilitate translational research evaluating the neuroprotective effects of antioxidants in binge alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Brain Damage](#)
[*Neurodegeneration](#)
[*Oxidative Stress](#)
[*Mitochondria](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Alcohol](#)
 Available from *ProQuest* in [Alcohol](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

19. Alcoholic cardiomyopathy: The heart got NRF.

Citation: Alcohol, November 2013, vol./is. 47/7(570), 0741-8329 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): Haddad, G
Institution: Howard University, Washington, DC, US
Language: English
Abstract: The objective of this study was to assess the role of the PI3K/Akt pathway in mediating the inotropic effects of chronic alcohol consumption. Littermate adult rats were put on a 3-months isocaloric Lieber-Decarli liquid diet with either low alcohol or high alcohol levels. The alterations in contractility were independent of the afterload as in vitro cellular and sarcomeric inotropic measurements (Ionoptix) showed similar profiles to the LV in vivo data. In addition, the study observed dampening of caspase-3/7 activity with HA which was not affected with LA. This study concludes that the improved low alcohol-induced cardiac inotropic function may be mediated through reduction of oxidative stress via Akt/NRF2 activation, which showed opposite expressions with the detrimental high alcohol effects. It also notes that cell death occurrences may turn to necrotic pathways as alcohol exposure increases beyond LA levels. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cardiovascular System](#)
[*Diets](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[Rats](#)
[Oxidative Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Alcohol](#)
 Available from *ProQuest* in [Alcohol](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

20. Chronic plus binge ethanol feeding synergistically induces neutrophil infiltration and liver injury: A critical role for E-selectin.

Citation: Alcohol, November 2013, vol./is. 47/7(568), 0741-8329 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): Bertola, A; Park, O; Gao, B
Institution: Laboratory of Liver Diseases, NIAAA, NIH, Bethesda, MD, US; Laboratory of Liver Diseases, NIAAA, NIH, Bethesda, MD, US; Laboratory of Liver Diseases, NIAAA, NIH, Bethesda, MD, US
Language: English
Abstract: This article presents a study that aims to investigate the mechanisms underlying the synergistic effect of chronic plus binge ethanol feeding on liver injury. The improved mouse model of alcoholic liver disease incorporates both chronic and binge ethanol feeding which closely resembles the drinking pattern and acute-on-chronic liver injury of many alcoholic hepatitis patients. It found that chronic plus binge ethanol feeding synergistically upregulated the hepatic expression of proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines and induced significant neutrophil accumulation in the liver compared to chronic or binge feeding alone. Real-time PCR analyses revealed that the hepatic expression of E-selectin was 10-fold upregulated, whereas the expression of other neutrophil infiltration-related adhesion molecules was slightly up- or down-regulated in this chronic-binge ethanol feeding model. E-selectin-deficient mice showed reduced

hepatic expression of several proinflammatory cytokines, chemokines, and adhesion molecules compared to wild-type mice after chronic binge ethanol feeding. Elevated E-selectin plays an important role in neutrophil recruitment, inflammation, and injury in the alcoholic liver injury induced by chronic plus binge ethanol feeding in mice and may also contribute to the pathogenesis of early stages of human alcoholic liver disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Liver Disorders](#)
[Binge Drinking](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

21. Role of microRNA-155 in alcoholic liver disease.

Citation: Alcohol, November 2013, vol./is. 47/7(568), 0741-8329 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Bala, S; Csak, T; Zatsiorsky, J; Catalano, D; Kodys, K; Szabo, G

Correspondence Address: Bala, S.: Department of Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School, 364 Plantation Street, Worcester, MA, US, 01605

Institution: Department of Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US; Department of Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US; Department of Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US; Department of Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US; Department of Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US; Department of Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US; Department of Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article presents a study that aims to elucidate microRNAs (miRNAs) biological role in alcoholic liver disease (ALD), miR-155 deficient mice was employed. Female wild type mice were fed the Lieber-DeCarli diet containing either ethanol or control diet for 5 weeks. The results indicate that miR-155 mice are protective from alcohol-induced liver inflammation and gut permeability. Alcohol feeding resulted in a significant induction of oxidative stress in wild type mice and this increase was prevented in miR-155 mice. Interestingly, alcohol-induced decrease in hepatic miR-122 levels observed in wild type mice was prevented in miR-155 mice, suggesting miR-155 plays a causal role in alcoholic liver injury. The results also indicate that alcohol induces miR-155 via TLR4 pathway as TLR4 mice in contrast to wild type mice showed no increase in miR-155 after alcohol feeding. In summary, these results suggest that miR-155 plays an essential role in the pathogenesis of ALD and therapeutic inhibition of this miRNA might be an attractive strategy to ameliorate ALD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Liver Disorders](#)
[*Oxidative Stress](#)
[Diets](#)
[Mice](#)
[Ribonucleic Acid](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

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

22. Oxidative damage in young alcohol drinkers: A preliminary study.

- Citation:** Alcohol, November 2013, vol./is. 47/7(501-504), 0741-8329 (Nov 2013)
- Author(s):** Rendon-Ramirez, Adela; Cortes-Couto, Miriam; Martinez-Rizo, Abril Bernardette; Muniz-Hernandez, Sae; Velazquez-Fernandez, Jesus Bernardino
- Correspondence Address:** Rendon-Ramirez, Adela: CEMIC03, Secretaria de Investigacion y Posgrado, Cd. De la Cultura Amado Nervo, Nayarit, Tepic, Mexico, CP 63190, aderendon@gmail.com
- Institution:** Unidad de Biofisica, Centro Mixto CSIC-UPV, EHU, Universidad del Pais Vasco, Leioa, Spain; Departamento de Biologia UPIBI-IPN, Mexico; Laboratorio de Fisiologia, Laboratorios del Area de la Salud, Universidad Autonoma de Nayarit, Tepic, Mexico; Subdireccion de Investigacion Basica, Instituto Nacional de Cancerologia, Secretaria de Salud Mexico (SS), Mexico City, Mexico; Laboratorio de Bioquimica Toxicologica, Posgrado en Ciencias Biologico Agropecuarias y Pesqueras, Universidad Autonoma de Nayarit, Tepic, Mexico
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Oxidative damage (OD) biomarkers have been used to evaluate metabolic stress undergone by alcoholic individuals. In alcoholic patients, these biomarkers are usually measured at late stages, i.e., when the alcoholic patients are showing clear signs of impaired hepatic function. OD biomarkers are sensitive indicators of impaired metabolic function, and might be useful in early stages of alcohol consumption to identify individuals who are at greater risk of damage in later stages of alcohol consumption. The aim of the present work was to evaluate some OD biomarkers in young people at early stages of alcohol consumption. Methods: The study was carried out in a group of young people (18-23 years old) who drank alcohol, Youngsters Exposed to Alcohol (YEA) with an average intake of 118 g of ethanol/week, and a control group (CG) of non-drinkers. Blood counts, alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) activity, glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) activity, oxidative damage to DNA, and lipid peroxidation were determined in both groups. Results: The anthropometric and blood parameters of both groups were similar and no clinical symptoms of hepatic damage were observed. Nevertheless, ADH activity, lipid peroxidation, and percentage of damaged DNA cells were higher in the YEA group than in the control group. In contrast, GSH-Px activity was lower in the YEA group than in the control group. Conclusion: Alteration in OD biomarkers can be found in individuals with 4-5 years of alcohol drinking history. To our knowledge, this is the first study giving evidence of OD in individuals at early stages of alcohol abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Metabolism](#)
[Biological Markers](#)
[Oxidative Stress](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Alcohol*
Available from *ProQuest* in *Alcohol*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

23. Clinical fetishism and primary identification.

- Original Title:** Cliniques du fetichisme et identification primaire.
- Citation:** Canadian Journal of Psychoanalysis / Revue Canadienne de Psychanalyse, 2013, vol./is. 21/1(123-144), 1195-3330 (Spr, 2013)

Author(s): Brun, Anne

Correspondence Address: Brun, Anne, 43 Rue de Brest, Lyon, France, 69002, annebrun@orange.fr

Institution: Centre de Recherche en Psychopathologie, France

Language: French

Abstract: In this paper, the author explores the clinical presentation of two patients who have recourse to fetishistic solutions. In one case, that of addictive sexuality, the patient is a foot fetishist; in the other, the fetishism takes the form of cross-dressing. In her discussion of the clinical material, the author develops issues raised by contemporary psychoanalysts concerning the Freudian metapsychology of perversion, the paradigm for which is fetishism. Contemporary ideas on fetishism have much less to do with sexual issues as such and more to do with the vicissitudes of primary narcissism: the fetishistic solution involves, above all, a primitive sense of identity that goes beyond sexual identification and object choice. The author then shows how some forms of so-called perverse sexual behaviour may in fact be an attempt to rebuild earlier deficiencies in the self's relationship with the primary object. With non-neurotic patients, the therapeutic process consists in bringing to the fore what was missed out in the primary organization of self-identity and in restoring the dimension of affect-failures that evoke the absence, in the primary environment, of any sharing of affect or mirroring potentiality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Fetishism](#)
[*Identification \(Defense Mechanism\)](#)
[*Paraphilias](#)
[*Psychoanalysis](#)
[*Sexuality](#)
[Freudian Psychoanalytic School](#)
[Metapsychology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. Chronic administration of nicotine enhances NMDA-activated currents in the prefrontal cortex and core part of the nucleus accumbens of rats.

Citation: Synapse, June 2014, vol./is. 68/6(248-256), 0887-4476;1098-2396 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Avila-Ruiz, Tania; Carranza, Vladimir; Gustavo, Lopez-Lopez; Limon, Daniel I; Martinez, Isabel; Flores, Gonzalo; Flores-Hernandez, Jorge

Correspondence Address: Flores-Hernandez, Jorge: Instituto de Fisiologia, Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, 14 Sur 6301, Puebla, Mexico, CP 72570, jorge.flores@correo.buap.mx

Institution: Instituto de Fisiologia, Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico; Facultad de Ciencias Quimicas, Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico; Facultad de Ciencias Quimicas, Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico; Facultad de Ciencias Quimicas, Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico; Facultad de Ciencias Quimicas, Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico; Instituto de Fisiologia, Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico; Instituto de Fisiologia, Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico

Language: English

Abstract: Nicotine is an addictive substance of tobacco. It has been suggested that nicotine acts on glutamatergic (N-methyl-D-aspartate, NMDA) neurotransmission affecting dopamine release in the mesocorticolimbic system. This effect is reflected in neuroadaptive changes that can modulate neurotransmission in the prefrontal cortex (PFC) and nucleus accumbens (NAcc) core (cNAcc) and shell (sNAcc) regions. We evaluated the effect of chronic administration of nicotine (4.23 mg/kg/day for 14 days) on NMDA activated currents in dissociated neurons from the PFC, and NAcc (from core and shell regions). We assessed nicotine blood levels by mass spectrophotometry and we confirmed that nicotine increases locomotor activity. An electrophysiological study showed an increase

in NMDA currents in neurons from the PFC and core part of the NAcc in animals treated with nicotine compared to those of control rats. No change was observed in neurons from the shell part of the NAcc. The enhanced glutamatergic activity observed in the neurons of rats with chronic administration of nicotine may explain the increased locomotive activity also observed in such rats. To assess one of the possible causes of increased NMDA currents, we used magnesium, to block NMDA receptor that contains the NR2B subunit. If there is a change in percent block of NMDA currents, it means that there is a possible change in expression of NMDA receptor subunits. Our results showed that there is no difference in the blocking effect of magnesium on the NMDA currents. The magnesium lacks of effect after nicotinic treatment suggests that there is no change in expression of NR2B subunit of NMDA receptors, then, the effect of nicotine treatment on amplitude of NMDA currents may be due to an increase in the quantity of receptors or to a change in the unitary conductance, rather than a change in the expression of the subunits that constitute it. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Rats](#)
Source: PsycINFO

25. Advances in the management of multiple sclerosis spasticity: Experiences from recent studies and everyday clinical practice.

Citation: Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics, December 2013, vol./is. 13/12, Suppl(49-54), 1473-7175;1744-8360 (Dec 2013)
Author(s): Pozzilli, Carlo
Correspondence Address: Pozzilli, Carlo: Department of Neurology and Psychiatry, Sapienza University, Viale dell'Universita, Rome, Italy, 30-00185, carlo.pozzilli@uniroma1.it
Institution: Department of Neurology and Psychiatry, Sapienza University, Rome, Italy
Language: English
Abstract: Although spasticity of varying severity affects up to 80% of patients with multiple sclerosis (MS) during the course of their disease, the symptom is often overlooked and undertreated. Despite the availability of oral antispasticity treatments (baclofen, tizanidine and others), approximately one-third of MS patients in Europe and the USA experience moderate or severe nonfocalized spasticity. At present, a thorough clinical evaluation of MS-related spasticity that takes into account the patient's own perception of spasms, spasticity-related pain and other associated symptoms is not common in daily neurological practice. Some of the usual spasticity scales, such as the Ashworth and modified Ashworth scales, reflect the observer's measurement of spasticity at a particular point in time. Herbal (smoked) cannabis has long been recognized as a possible option for relief of spasticity and neuropathic pain, but pertinent concerns about psychoactive effects and addiction risk have prevented its common use. An innovative method of benefiting from the mode of action of cannabinoids while limiting their drawbacks is to reduce peak plasma levels of 9-delta-tetrahydrocannabinol and counteract psychoactivity with higher than naturally occurring proportions of a second cannabinoid, cannabidiol. Sativex oromucosal spray (1:1 ratio of 9-delta-tetrahydrocannabinol/cannabidiol) has recently been approved in a number of EU countries and elsewhere for use in patients with MS-related spasticity who are resistant to treatment with other antispasticity medications. In clinical trials, Sativex provided initial relief of spasticity symptoms within the first 4 weeks of treatment (trial period) in up to about half of patients resistant to other available oral antispasticity medications and demonstrated clinically significant improvement in spasticity (30% or higher reduction from baseline) in three-quarters of the initial

responders. Adverse events were limited mainly to mild or moderate cases of somnolence and dizziness. Under everyday clinical practice conditions, Sativex at a mean daily dose of < 7 sprays/day, was shown to relieve spasticity in about 70% of patients previously resistant to treatment. Clear improvements were also noted in associated symptoms such as sleep disturbances, bladder problems, loss of mobility and cramps. In large observational studies, > 80% of patients reported no adverse events with the use of Sativex and interim data from safety registries in the UK and Spain indicate a low risk for serious adverse drug reactions. Follow-up studies in Sativex responders support continued benefit without the need to increase doses for at least 1 year. Sativex appears to be a promising solution for a meaningful proportion of patients with MS-related spasticity who have inadequate response to current antispasticity medications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK, Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Clinical Trials](#)
[*Disease Management](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Multiple Sclerosis](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Expert Reviews* in *Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics*

26. Alcohol dependence syndrome in Chernobyl NPP accident clean-up workers.

Citation: Clinical Neuropsychiatry: Journal of Treatment Evaluation, December 2013, vol./is. 10/6(245-252), 1724-4935 (Dec 2013)
Author(s): Postrelko, Valentin M; Loganovsky, Konstantin N; Chorny, Alexander I
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Institution: State Institution National Research Center for Radiation Medicine, National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev, Ukraine; State Institution National Research Center for Radiation Medicine, National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev, Ukraine; State Institution National Research Center for Radiation Medicine, National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev, Ukraine
Language: English
Abstract: The theoretical systematization and new solution of the current scientific problem of mental and behavioral disorders related to alcohol abuse in Chernobyl accident clean-up workers have been realized in the study. This involved the clinical and epidemiological pattern of the alcohol dependence syndrome (ADS) development following the Chernobyl accident. The secondariness of alcohol abuse and ADS among clean-up workers following to external exposure to ionizing radiation in doses of 0.0003-2.87 Gy on the background of mental, somatic and neurological abnormalities was shown. ADS was diagnosed in 26.8% of the clean-up workers while the ADS group risk includes 17.2% of them. Thus 44% of the clean-up workers faced with mental and behavioral disorders because of alcohol consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Giovanni Fioriti Editore s.r.l.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Industrial Accidents](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Radiation](#)
[*Syndromes](#)
 Personnel

Source: PsycINFO

27. Genetics of substance use disorders.

Citation: Behavior genetics of psychopathology., 2014(185-230) (2014)

Author(s): Agrawal, Arpana; Lynskey, Michael T

Correspondence Address: Agrawal, Arpana: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO, US, agrawala@psychiatry.wustl.edu

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

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter has largely focused on heritability studies and gene-finding efforts that rely on self-reported or clinically ascertained measures of substance involvement and reviewed standard generic epidemiologic and genomic methods. While beyond the scope of this chapter, there are numerous novel methods that can be used to further uncover the role of genetic influences on substance use disorders (SUDs). The first of these involves the dimensional conceptualization SUDs. Numerous studies have begun to reveal that quantitative indices of substance use disorder, created by factor and cluster analysis and related methods, can yield highly heritable phenotypes that may be more genetically informative. Second, moving outside the perimeter of self-report data, use of alternate phenotypic assessments including laboratory-based drug challenge studies, human brain oscillations, and even biochemical levels of metabolites can provide exciting inroads into the biological mechanisms that underlie the behavioral and physiological manifestations of addiction. Fourth, better measurement of the environment and further emphasis on gene-environment interplay is necessary-as the power of the "GxE" term is low in most studies, such experiments have been subjected to intense scrutiny. Fifth, these GxE hypotheses can lead to exciting revelations about the epigenome whether chronic drug use leads to modification of gene expression or whether childhood exposure to stressors produces epigenetic modification is an area of intense interest. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Genome](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[*Epigenetics](#)
[Cluster Analysis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. Stroke modifies drug consumption in opium addicts: Role of the insula.

Citation: Basic and Clinical Neuroscience, 2013, vol./is. 4/4(29-36), 2008-126X;2228-7442 (2013)

Author(s): Yousefzadeh-fard, Yashar; Gharedaghi, Mohammad Hadi; Esmaeili, Sara; Pourbakhtyaran, Elham; Sadaghiani, Mohammad Salehi; Ghorbani, Askar; Sahraian, Mohammad-Ali

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University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Department of Neurology, Sina Hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Language:

English

Abstract:

Introduction: Addiction imposes a large medical, social and economic burden on societies. Currently, there is no effective treatment for addiction. Our struggle to decipher the different mechanisms involved in addiction requires a proper understanding of the brain regions which promote this devastating behavior. Previous studies have shown a pivotal role for insula in cigarette smoking. In this study we investigated the change in opium consumption after CVA. **Methods:** This study took place in three referral academic hospitals affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences. Patients who suffered a CVA and were addicted to opium were recruited during their hospitalization or visit to the neurology clinic in this study. Age, sex and the route and mean amount of opium use of each patient before CVA and 1, 3 and 6 months post-CVA was asked using a questionnaire. The patients were divided into three groups based on the location of brain ischemia (insula, basal ganglia and non-insula non-basal ganglia group). **Results:** Seventy five percent of the patients with ischemia of the insula changed the route or amount of opium use after CVA and 37.5% of them stopped opium use after CVA. These values were significantly higher than patients with non-insula nonbasal ganglia ischemia (p values 0.005 and 0.03 for change in route or amount and stopping opium use, respectively). This was not true in patients with ischemia of the basal ganglia. Younger patients were more likely to change the route or amount of opium use and stop opium use after CVA (p values 0.002 and 0.026, respectively). **Discussion:** The results of the present study indicate a possible role for the insula in opium addiction, especially in younger individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Cerebrovascular Accidents
*Drug Abuse
*Opiates
*Insula

Source:

PsycINFO

29. Intimate partner violence: Predictors, etiology and psychological consequences.**Citation:**

Emotional relationships: Types, challenges and physical/mental health impacts., 2013(59-75) (2013)

Author(s):

Jaconis, Maryanne; Gray, Matt J

Institution:

Psychology Department, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY, US; Psychology Department, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

(from the chapter) This chapter reviews and integrates the empirical and theoretical literature bearing on intimate partner violence (IPV). Types of IPV and corresponding economic and physical health impacts are presented. Victims and survivors of IPV, though often resilient, are at heightened risk for a number of psychological disorders and emotional difficulties. These difficulties include, but are not limited to posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), major depressive disorder (MDD), and substance use disorders (SUD). Prevalence rates and studies attesting to these problems and other associated difficulties are presented in order to highlight the emotional impact of IPV. Etiological models and corresponding research findings are delineated as these have implications for intervention. Accordingly, this chapter concludes with a review of interventions designed to address and terminate violent relationships as well as a discussion of fruitful intervention possibilities to address IPV in the future. Though this review includes a description and evaluation of perpetrator-focused interventions, it emphasizes stay-leave decision making interventions for victims. Although perpetrators are responsible for violent relationships, interventions targeting this population have met with decidedly mixed success. Accordingly, although such interventions are reviewed in brief the primary intervention emphasis is related to facilitating victims' stay-leave decision

making. Not only have such interventions garnered increasing support, this is the population with whom clinicians and providers are more likely to intersect. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Epidemiology](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[Decision Making](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Psychodynamics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Substance use and child health outcomes among mothers experiencing homelessness.

Citation: Break the cycle of environmental health disparities: Maternal and child health aspects., 2013(173-182) (2013)

Author(s): Hung, Peiyin; Gaydos, Laura M

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Institution: Division of Health Administration and Policy, School of Public Health, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Division of Health Administration and Policy, School of Public Health, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Although it is well recognized that substance abuse during pregnancy is detrimental to maternal and fetal health, limited research to date has addressed the relationship between substance use and birth outcomes among women experiencing homelessness. In this chapter we investigate the association between women experiencing homelessness and a history of substance use and reported child health outcomes in one Southeastern city. 73 clients from a shelter and rehabilitation facility in Atlanta, GA, were surveyed including data for the children of 56 participants. The prevalence of multiple child health outcomes among women with and without substance use during the prenatal period were compared to national or state normative levels. Exposure to substance or tobacco use during pregnancy was significantly higher among mothers who were single, less educated, unemployed, or widowed. Children of substance-using mothers in the sample had greater than 1.5-fold increased prevalence of functional problems than children experiencing homelessness alone. Comparatively, no children of mothers without prenatal substance exposure reported physical, cognitive, development and/or speaking problems. Prenatal substance abuse compounded by other aspects of homelessness results in greater health problems for children than previously reported. An increased focus on preventing prenatal exposure among pregnant women experiencing homelessness may be warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Offspring](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[Health](#)
[Mothers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. A public health problem: Co-occurrence of depression and addiction.

Citation: Break the cycle of environmental health disparities: Maternal and child health aspects., 2013(163-171) (2013)

Author(s): Zarreen, Faresa

Correspondence Address: Zarreen, Faresa, 390 17th st NW unit 4005, Atlanta, GA, US, 30363, faresa@gmail.com

Institution: Morehouse School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The co-occurrence of mental illness and drug addiction (dual diagnosis) is a real and challenging clinical and public health problem. Despite evidence of growing numbers of people with dual-diagnosis, funding for mental health services in substance abuse programs continues to be cut. In this paper we evaluated the mental health characteristics of a group of women in a substance abuse rehabilitation program. After identifying a high prevalence of depression, we conducted a brief intervention module on depression for the women in the program as well as the staff. Our aim was to impact knowledge, attitudes, and behavior regarding mental health and mental health treatment. Also we aimed to develop an intervention that was both efficient and effective despite limited funding and resources to address mental health needs of individuals with dual diagnosis. The results revealed an increase in knowledge in all areas measured; however, because of the small numbers involved, it did not reach statistical significance. Conclusion: It is likely that depression and substance abuse are common co-occurring conditions; results indicated that access to mental health care for women with these co-occurring diagnoses was likely to be limited, and simple interventions may well be of benefit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. Cocaine self-administration punished by I.V. Histamine in rat models of high and low drug abuse vulnerability: Effects of saccharin preference, impulsivity, and sex.

Citation: Physiology & Behavior, October 2013, vol./is. 122/(32-38), 0031-9384 (Oct 2, 2013)

Author(s): Holtz, Nathan A; Anker, Justin J; Regier, Paul S; Claxton, Alex; Carroll, Marilyn E

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Language: English

Abstract: A key feature of substance use disorders is continued drug consumption despite aversive consequences. This has been modeled in the animal laboratory by pairing drug self-administration with electric shock, thereby punishing drug intake (Deroche-Gamonet et al. 2004). In the present experiments, we examined the effects of punishment on i.v. cocaine self-administration by adding histamine to the cocaine solution with three different animal models of high and low vulnerability to drug abuse: rats selectively bred for high (HiS) and low (LoS) saccharin consumption, rats selected for high (HiI) and low (LoI) impulsivity, and sex differences. Animals were allowed to self-administer cocaine (0.4 mg/kg/infusion) to establish a baseline of operant responding. Histamine (4.0

mg/kg/infusion) was then added directly into the cocaine solution and its consequent effects on self-administration were compared to baseline. The histamine + cocaine solution was then replaced with a cocaine-only solution, and the rats' operant responding was again compared to baseline. Concurrent histamine exposure was effective in reducing cocaine consumption in all groups of rats; however, LoS and female rats took longer to return to baseline levels of cocaine consumption after histamine was removed compared to HiS and male rats. These data suggest that the reduction of drug self-administration by aversive consequences may differ in groups that vary in drug use vulnerability. Such results may inform pharmacological strategies that enhance the negative aspects of drug consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Histamine
*Impulsiveness
*Saccharin
Drug Abuse
Rats
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Physiology and Behavior*

33. Transdermal delivery of cannabidiol attenuates binge alcohol-induced neurodegeneration in a rodent model of an alcohol use disorder.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, October 2013, vol./is. 111/(120-127), 0091-3057 (Oct 2013)
Author(s): Liput, Daniel J; Hammell, Dana C; Stinchcomb, Audra L; Nixon, Kimberly
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Language: English
Abstract: Excessive alcohol consumption, characteristic of alcohol use disorders, results in neurodegeneration and behavioral and cognitive impairments that are hypothesized to contribute to the chronic and relapsing nature of alcoholism. Therefore, the current study aimed to advance the preclinical development of transdermal delivery of cannabidiol (CBD) for the treatment of alcohol-induced neurodegeneration. In Experiment 1, 1.0%, 2.5% and 5.0% CBD gels were evaluated for neuroprotection. The 5.0% CBD gel resulted in a 48.8% reduction in neurodegeneration in the entorhinal cortex assessed by Fluoro-Jade B (FJB), which trended to statistical significance ($p = 0.069$). Treatment with the 5.0% CBD gel resulted in day 3 CBD plasma concentrations of ~ 100.0 ng/mL so this level was used as a target concentration for development of an optimized gel formulation. Experiment 2 tested a next generation 2.5% CBD gel formulation, which was compared to CBD administration by intraperitoneal injection (IP; 40.0 mg/kg/day). This experiment found similar magnitudes of neuroprotection following both routes of administration; transdermal CBD decreased FJB+ cells in the entorhinal cortex by 56.1% ($p < 0.05$), while IP CBD resulted in a 50.6% ($p < 0.05$) reduction in FJB+ cells. These results demonstrate the feasibility of using CBD transdermal delivery systems for the treatment of alcohol-induced neurodegeneration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism

*Ethanol
 *Neurotoxicity
 *Neurodegeneration
 *Neuroprotection
 Animal Models
 Rodents

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License
 Available from *Elsevier* in *Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

34. 96-hour methamphetamine self-administration in male and female rats: A novel model of human methamphetamine addiction.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, October 2013, vol./is. 111/(51-57), 0091-3057 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Cornett, Elyse M; Goeders, Nicholas E

Correspondence Address: Cornett, Elyse M.: Department of Pharmacology, Toxicology & Neuroscience, Louisiana State University, Shreveport Health Sciences Center, 1501 Kings Highway, Shreveport, LA, US, 71103, ecome@lsuhsc.edu

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Language: English

Abstract: Methamphetamine (MA) is a highly addictive psychostimulant drug of abuse for which no FDA-approved treatment exists. While high on MA, both male and female MA users report engaging in risky behaviors and are more likely to be involved in violent criminal activities and to engage in domestic and sexual violence. A unique aspect of MA is that it is typically used in binges. However, there is no animal model of MA self-administration that appears to represent a human MA self-administration binge. We recently developed a 96-hour MA selfadministration paradigm in rats that more closely resembles how human MA users take the drug. Male and female rats were trained to self-administer MA for 96 consecutive hours for 5 weeks. Responding by female and male rats tended to escalate to binge-like behavior, as the animals responded continuously during their normal periods of activity as well as during their inactive periods for up to 72 h, followed by a crash of 6 or more hours. Thus, this 96-hour model of MA self-administration is a novel way to study MA addition in rats that may contribute to the development of improved treatments for recovering human MA users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Self Administration
 *Methamphetamine
 Animal Ethology
 Animal Models
 Rats

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License
 Available from *Elsevier* in *Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

35. The prevalence and correlates of alcohol use disorder amongst bipolar patients in a hospital setting, Malaysia.

- Citation:** International Journal of Psychiatry in Clinical Practice, October 2013, vol./is. 17/4(292-297), 1365-1501;1471-1788 (Oct 2013)
- Author(s):** Yee, Hway Ann; Loh, Huai Seng; Ng, Chong Guan
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: To determine the prevalence of alcohol-use disorder and associated correlates amongst bipolar patients in a university hospital in Malaysia. Methods: In this cross-sectional study, a total of 121 bipolar disorder patients were included. Their alcohol use disorders were assessed with the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (plus version) and the Addiction Severity Index-Lite-Clinical Factors version. The number of lifetime hospitalizations and the survival days (the number of days between the last discharge and the most current readmission) were calculated. Results: The prevalence of alcohol-use disorder amongst bipolar patients was 18.2%. Indian ethnicity was the only demographic factor that was statistically associated with alcohol-use disorder ($p < 0.03$). Those with alcohol-use disorder had a significantly higher rate of suicidal attempt ($p < 0.01$) and more psychiatric hospitalizations than those without after adjusting for gender, race, employment status, education level and duration of illness ($p < 0.01$). Conclusions: The prevalence of alcohol-use disorder was low in bipolar patients but high in the general population of Malaysia. Since alcohol-use disorder, as well as the potential interactions with the course of the disorder, is highly prevalent amongst bipolar patients, alcohol use should be addressed in these patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[Hospitals](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [International Journal of Psychiatry in Clinical Practice](#)

36. Ceiling and floor effects on the Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test in patients with alcohol-related memory disorders and healthy participants.

- Citation:** International Journal of Psychiatry in Clinical Practice, October 2013, vol./is. 17/4(286-291), 1365-1501;1471-1788 (Oct 2013)
- Author(s):** Wester, Arie J; Leenders, Patrick; Egger, Jos I. M; Kessels, Roy P. C
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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test (RBMT) is a widely used measure of everyday memory performance. In the most recent revision of this test (RBMT-3) some important changes have been made compared with the RBMT. This study examines whether this revision has improved the quality of the clinical classifications using this test, as well as the frequency of floor and ceiling performances that were prominent on some subtests of the RBMT, using a heterogeneous study sample. Methods: Twenty-five healthy adults and 25 patients with alcohol-related memory impairment (including 15 Korsakoff patients) were examined using both the RBMT and the RBMT-3. The number of perfect scores and floor performances, as well as the percentage of individuals classified as impaired (< 5th percentile), were scored and compared. Results: Administration of the RBMT-3 results in less participants performing at or near individual subtest's ceiling, and resulted in less floor performances. Moreover, the RBMT-3 misclassifies less healthy participants as impaired than the RBMT. Conclusions: The RBMT-3 is a substantial improvement over the original RBMT, as it reduces the problem of ceiling and floor performances and the number of misclassifications. However, more research is needed on the ecological validity of the RBMT-3. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Korsakoffs Psychosis](#)
[*Measurement](#)
[*Memory Disorders](#)
[*Test Validity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [International Journal of Psychiatry in Clinical Practice](#)

37. Formerly homeless, older women's experiences with health, housing, and aging.

Citation: Journal of Women & Aging, October 2013, vol./is. 25/4(337-357), 0895-2841;1540-7322 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Waldbrook, Natalie

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Institution: Department of Geography, Queen's University, Kingston, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: The perspectives of formerly homeless, older women are absent in the academic literature on aging and homelessness. In this study, a group of formerly homeless women, aged 45 years and older were surveyed (N = 15) and interviewed (n = 11) about their experiences with health, housing, and aging. The qualitative themes to be explored include the women's perceptions of their current health, coping with low incomes, dealing with addictions to alcohol and drugs, and the importance of supportive housing and other community services. The female participants' views on adapting to home, planning for their elderly years, and views on growing older are also explored. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Health](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Housing](#)
[*Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. The Cedar Project: Understanding barriers to consistent condom use over time in a cohort of young indigenous people who use drugs.

Citation: International Journal of Sexual Health, October 2013, vol./is. 25/4(249-259), 1931-7611;1931-762X (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Chavoshi, Negar; Christian, Wayne; Moniruzzaman, Akm; Richardson, Chris; Schechter, Martin; Spittal, Patricia

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Language: English

Abstract: Little information exists on the use of condoms as protective barriers to sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among indigenous people in Canada. This study explores risk factors of inconsistent condom use (during consensual sex) over time among participants in the Cedar Project, a prospective cohort study of indigenous young people living in Vancouver and Prince George, British Columbia, who use drugs. Due to the serial measurements for each study subject, generalized estimating equations modeling with logit link was used to accommodate the temporal correlation within subjects. For young women, inconsistent condom use over time was predicted by having a recent STI (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 1.76, 95% confidence interval [CI] [1.12, 2.79]), smoking crack daily (AOR = 1.63, 95%CI [1.02, 2.61]), and having experienced recent sexual abuse (AOR = 2.07, 95%CI [1.20, 3.56]). Among young men, living in Prince George (AOR = 1.63, 95%CI [1.14, 2.39]) and daily crack smoking (AOR = 1.56, 95%CI [1.02, 2.40]) were associated with inconsistent condom use over time. Among participants who used injection drugs, inconsistent condom use was associated with smoking crack daily (AOR = 1.59, 95%CI [1.04, 2.43]) and sharing needles (AOR = 1.78, 95%CI [1.26, 2.51]). The availability and effectiveness of sexual health services must be prioritized for indigenous people, and the design of culturally safe sexual health programs requires the meaningful involvement of young indigenous people. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Condoms](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Indigenous Populations](#)
[*Safe Sex](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Health Promotion](#)
[Sexually Transmitted Diseases](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. Striatal dopamine transmission is reduced after chronic nicotine with a decrease in 6-nicotinic receptor control in nucleus accumbens.

Citation: European Journal of Neuroscience, October 2013, vol./is. 38/7(3036-3043), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Exley, Richard; Clements, Michael A; Hartung, Henrike; McIntosh, J. Michael; Franklin, Michael; Bermudez, Isabel; Cragg, Stephanie J

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- Institution:** Department of Physiology Anatomy and Genetics, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; Department of Physiology Anatomy and Genetics, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; University Department of Pharmacology, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; Department of Biology, University of Utah, Salt Lake, UT, US; School of Life Sciences, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford, United Kingdom; School of Life Sciences, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford, United Kingdom; Department of Physiology Anatomy and Genetics, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Nicotine directly regulates striatal dopamine (DA) neurotransmission via presynaptic nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) that are 62 and/or 42 subunit-containing, depending on region. Chronic nicotine exposure in smokers upregulates striatal nAChR density, with some reports suggesting differential impact on 6- or 4-containing nAChRs. Here, we explored whether chronic nicotine exposure modifies striatal DA transmission, whether the effects of acute nicotine on DA release probability persist and whether there are modifications to the regulation of DA release by 6-subunit-containing (*) relative to non-6* nAChRs in nucleus accumbens (NAc) and in caudate-putamen (CPu). We detected electrically evoked DA release at carbon-fiber microelectrodes in striatal slices from mice exposed for 4-8 weeks to nicotine (200 g/mL in saccharin-sweetened drinking water) or a control saccharin solution. Chronic nicotine exposure subtly reduced striatal DA release evoked by single electrical pulses, and in NAc enhanced the range of DA release evoked by different frequencies. Effects of acute nicotine (500 nm) on DA release probability and its sensitivity to activity were apparent. However, in NAc there was downregulation of the functional dominance of 6-nAChRs (6423), and an emergence in function of non-6* nAChRs. In CPu, there was no change in the control of DA release by its 6 nAChRs (623) relative to non-6. These data suggest that chronic nicotine subtly modifies the regulation of DA transmission, which, in NAc, is through downregulation of function of a susceptible population of 6423 nAChRs. This imbalance in function of 6:non-6 nAChRs might contribute to DA dysregulation in nicotine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Federation of European Neuroscience Societies and John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Cholinergic Receptors](#)
[*Neurotransmission](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Mice](#)
[Nicotine](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [European Journal of Neuroscience](#)
- 40. Cocaine exposure enhances excitatory synaptic drive to cholinergic neurons in the laterodorsal tegmental nucleus.**
- Citation:** European Journal of Neuroscience, October 2013, vol./is. 38/7(3027-3035), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (Oct 2013)
- Author(s):** Kurosawa, Ryo; Taoka, Naofumi; Shinohara, Fumiya; Minami, Masabumi; Kaneda, Katsuyuki
- Correspondence Address:** Kaneda, Katsuyuki: Department of Pharmacology, Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan, 060-0812, kkaneda@pharm.hokudai.ac.jp
- Institution:** Department of Pharmacology, Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan; Department of Pharmacology, Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan; Department of

Pharmacology, Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan; Department of Pharmacology, Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan; Department of Pharmacology, Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan

Language: English

Abstract: Accumulating evidence indicates that the laterodorsal tegmental nucleus (LDT) is associated with reward processing and addiction. The cholinergic projection from the LDT to the ventral tegmental area is essential for a large dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens, which is critically involved in the reinforcing effects of addictive drugs, including cocaine. In contrast to the large number of studies on plasticity induced after cocaine exposure in the mesocorticolimbic dopaminergic system, it remains unknown whether LDT cholinergic neurons exhibit plastic changes following cocaine administration. To address this issue, we performed *ex vivo* whole-cell recordings in LDT cholinergic neurons obtained from rats following cocaine administration. Neurons obtained from 1 day after 5-day cocaine-treated rats showed significantly smaller paired-pulse ratios of evoked EPSCs and higher miniature EPSC frequencies than those from saline-treated rats, indicating an induction of presynaptic plasticity of increased glutamate release. This plasticity seemed to recover after a 5-day withdrawal from repeated cocaine exposure, and required NMDA receptor stimulation and nitric oxide production. Additionally, pharmacological suppression of activity of the medial prefrontal cortex inhibited the presynaptic plasticity in the LDT. On the other hand, AMPA/NMDA ratios were not different between saline- and cocaine-treated groups, revealing an absence of postsynaptic plasticity. These findings provide the first direct evidence of cocaine-induced synaptic plasticity in LDT cholinergic neurons and suggest that the presynaptic plasticity enhances the activity of LDT cholinergic neurons, contributing to the expression of cocaine-induced addictive behaviors through the dysregulation of the mesocorticolimbic system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Federation of European Neuroscience Societies and John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cholinergic Nerves](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Evoked Potentials](#)
[*Synaptic Plasticity](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

41. Differential roles of the prefrontal cortical subregions and basolateral amygdala in compulsive cocaine seeking and relapse after voluntary abstinence in rats.

Citation: European Journal of Neuroscience, October 2013, vol./is. 38/7(3018-3026), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Pelloux, Yann; Murray, Jennifer E; Everitt, Barry J

Correspondence Address: Pelloux, Yann: Institut de Neurosciences de la Timone, UMR 7289 CNRS, Université d'Aix-Marseille, 27, Bld Jean Moulin, Marseille, France, 13385, yann.pelloux@univ-amu.fr

Institution: Institut de Neurosciences de la Timone, UMR 7289 CNRS, Université d'Aix-Marseille, Marseille, France; Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Compulsive drug use and a persistent vulnerability to relapse are key features of addiction. Imaging studies have suggested that these features may result from deficits in prefrontal cortical structure and function, and thereby impaired top-down inhibitory control over limbic-striatal mechanisms of drug-seeking behaviour. We tested the hypothesis that selective damage to distinct subregions of the prefrontal cortex, or to the amygdala, after a short history of cocaine taking would: (i) result in compulsive cocaine seeking at a time when it would not usually be displayed; or (ii) facilitate relapse to drug seeking after abstinence. Rats with selective, bilateral excitotoxic lesions of the basolateral amygdala or anterior cingulate, prelimbic, infralimbic, orbitofrontal or anterior insular cortices were trained to self-administer cocaine under a seeking-taking chained schedule. Intermittent mild footshock punishment of the cocaine-seeking response was then introduced. No prefrontal cortical lesion affected the ability of rats to withhold their seeking responses. However, rats with lesions to the basolateral amygdala increased their cocaine-seeking responses under punishment and were impaired in their acquisition of conditioned fear. Following a 7-day abstinence period, rats were re-exposed to the drug-seeking environment for assessment of relapse in the absence of punishment or cocaine. Rats with prelimbic cortex lesions showed decreased seeking responses during relapse, whereas those with anterior insular cortex lesions showed an increase. Combined, these results show that acute impairment of prefrontal cortical function does not result in compulsive cocaine seeking after a short history of self-administering cocaine, but further implicates subregions of the prefrontal cortex in relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: European Journal of Neuroscience published by Federation of European Neuroscience Societies and John Wiley & Sons Ltd. 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: Crown copyright; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amygdala](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

42. Reducing stigma and out-group distinctions through perspective-taking in narratives.

Citation: Journal of Communication, October 2013, vol./is. 63/5(894-911), 0021-9916;1460-2466 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Chung, Adrienne H; Slater, Michael D

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Institution: Department of Communication, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US; Department of Communication, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: We examine how viewers' narrative involvement is impacted by a character's membership in a highly stigmatized group. In particular, we explore how perspective-taking with a character, a dimension of the identification construct (J. Cohen, 2001), influences in-group/out-group perception. Participants viewed 1 of 2 edited versions of the film *Sherrybaby*, where the main character was manipulated to be relatively more stigmatized (recovering drug addict) or less stigmatized (single mother). As predicted, participants differed with respect to perspective-taking-the highly stigmatized character corresponded to less perspective-taking. Furthermore, the mediation and moderation results lend support to the argument that perspective-taking increases perceptions of in-group

belonging and is of particular importance in determining whether a narrative influences in-group/out-group perspectives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Communication Association; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Ingroup Outgroup](#)
[*Role Taking](#)
[*Social Perception](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[Films](#)
[Narratives](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Chronic cocaine dampens dopamine signaling during cocaine intoxication and unbalances D1 over D2 receptor signaling.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, October 2013, vol./is. 33/40(15827-15836), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Oct 2, 2013)

Author(s): Park, Kicheon; Volkow, Nora D; Pan, Yingtian; Du, Congwu

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Institution: Department of Biomedical Engineering, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY, US; National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Department of Biomedical Engineering, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY, US; Department of Biomedical Engineering, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Dopamine increases triggered by cocaine and consequent stimulation of dopamine receptors (including D1 and D2) are associated with its rewarding effects. However, while facilitation of D1 receptor (D1R) signaling enhances the rewarding effects of cocaine, facilitation of D2R signaling decreases it, which indicates that for cocaine to be rewarding it must result in a predominance of D1R over D2R signaling. Moreover, the transition to compulsive cocaine intake might result from an imbalance between D1R and D2R signaling. To test the hypothesis that chronic cocaine use unbalances D1R over D2R signaling during cocaine intoxication, we used microprobe optical imaging to compare dynamic changes in intracellular calcium ($[Ca^{2+}]_i$, marker of neuronal activation) to acute cocaine in striatal D1R-EGFP and D2R-EGFP-expressing neurons between control and chronically treated mice. Chronic cocaine attenuated responses to acute cocaine in D1R (blunting Ca^{2+} increases by $67 \pm 16\%$) and D2R (blunting Ca^{2+} decrease by $72 \pm 17\%$) neurons in most D1R and D2R neurons ($\sim 75\%$). However, the dynamics of this attenuation during cocaine intoxication was longer lasting for D2R than for D1R. Thus, whereas control mice showed a fast but short-lasting predominance of D1R over D2R signaling (peaking at ~ 8 min) during acute cocaine intoxication, in chronically treated mice D1R predominance was sustained for > 30 min (throughout the measurement period). Thus, chronic cocaine use dramatically reduced cocaine-induced DA signaling, shifting the balance between D1R and D2R signaling during intoxication to a predominance of D1R (stimulatory) over D2R (inhibitory) signaling, which might facilitate compulsive intake in addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The authors; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Toxic Disorders](#)

[*Cell Signaling Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

44. When quality indicators undermine quality: Bias in a quality indicator of follow-up for alcohol misuse.

Citation: Psychiatric Services, October 2013, vol./is. 64/10(1018-1025), 1075-2730 (Oct 1, 2013)

Author(s): Bradley, Katharine A; Chavez, Laura J; Lapham, Gwendolyn T; Williams, Emily C; Achtmeyer, Carol E; Rubinsky, Anna D; Hawkins, Eric J; Saitz, Richard; Kivlahan, Daniel R

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Institution: Group Health Research Institute, Seattle, WA, US; Northwest Center of Excellence, Veterans Affairs (VA) Health Services Research and Development, Seattle, WA, US; Group Health Research Institute, Seattle, WA, US; Northwest Center of Excellence, Veterans Affairs (VA) Health Services Research and Development, Seattle, WA, US; Northwest Center of Excellence, Veterans Affairs (VA) Health Services Research and Development, Seattle, WA, US; Northwest Center of Excellence, Veterans Affairs (VA) Health Services Research and Development, Seattle, WA, US; Center of Excellence in Substance Abuse Treatment and Education, VA Puget Sound Health Care System, Seattle, WA, US; Department of General Internal Medicine, Boston University, Boston, MA, US; Northwest Center of Excellence, Veterans Affairs (VA) Health Services Research and Development, Seattle, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Valid quality indicators are needed to monitor and encourage identification and management of mental health and substance use conditions (behavioral conditions). Because behavioral conditions are frequently underidentified, quality indicators often evaluate the proportion of patients who screen positive for a condition who also have appropriate follow-up care documented. However, these "positive-screen-based" quality indicators of follow-up for behavioral conditions could be biased by differences in the denominator due to differential screening quality ("denominator bias") and could reward identification of fewer patients with the behavioral conditions of interest. This study evaluated denominator bias in the performance of Veterans Health Administration (VHA) networks on a quality indicator of follow-up for alcohol misuse that used the number of patients with positive alcohol screens as the denominator. Methods: Two quality indicators of follow-up for alcohol misuse—a positive-screen-based quality indicator and a population-based quality indicator—were compared among 21 VHA networks by review of 219,119 medical records. Results: Results for the two quality indicators were inconsistent. For example, two networks performed similarly on the quality indicators (64.7% and 65.4% follow-up) even though one network identified and documented follow-up for almost twice as many patients (5,411 and 2,899 per 100,000 eligible, respectively). Networks that performed better on the positive-screen-based quality indicator identified fewer patients with alcohol misuse than networks that performed better on the population-based quality indicator (mean 4.1% versus 7.4%, respectively). Conclusions: A positive-screen-based quality indicator of follow-up for alcohol misuse preferentially rewarded networks that identified fewer patients with alcohol misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Health Screening](#)
[*Quality of Care](#)
[Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Impact of comprehensive insurance parity on follow-up care after psychiatric inpatient treatment in Oregon.

Citation: Psychiatric Services, October 2013, vol./is. 64/10(961-966), 1075-2730 (Oct 1, 2013)

Author(s): Wallace, Neal T; McConnell, K. John

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Institution: Mark O. Hatfield School of Government, Portland State University, Portland, OR, US; Center for Health Systems Effectiveness, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study assessed the impact of Oregon's 2007 parity law, which required behavioral health insurance parity, on rates of followup care provided within 30 days of psychiatric inpatient care. Methods: Data sources were claims (2005-2008) for 737 individuals with inpatient stays for a mental disorder who were continuously enrolled in insurance plans affected by the parity law (intervention group) or in commercial, self-insured plans that were not affected by the law (control group). A difference-in-difference analysis was used to compare rates of follow-up care before and after the parity law between discharges of individuals in the intervention group and the control group and between discharges of individuals in the intervention group who had or had not met preparity quantitative coverage limits during a coverage year. Estimates of the marginal effects of the parity law were adjusted for gender, discharge diagnosis, relationship to policy holder, and calendar quarter of discharge. Results: The study included 353 discharges in the intervention group and 535 discharges in the control group. After the parity law, follow-up rates increased by 11% ($p = .042$) overall and by 20% for discharges of individuals who had met coverage limits ($p = .028$). Conclusions: The Oregon parity law was associated with a large increase in the rate of follow-up care, predominantly for discharges of individuals who had met preparity quantitative coverage limits. Given similarities between the law and the 2008 Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act, the results may portend a national effect of more comprehensive parity laws. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Care Psychology](#)
[*Health Insurance](#)
[*Psychiatric Hospitalization](#)
[*Quality of Care](#)
[Hospitals](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. Placebo group improvement in trials of pharmacotherapies for alcohol use disorders: A multivariate meta-analysis examining change over time.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, October 2013, vol./is. 33/5(649-657), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Del Re, A. C; Maisel, Natalya; Blodgett, Janet C; Wilbourne, Paula; Finney, John W

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Placebo group improvement in pharmacotherapy trials has been increasing over time across several pharmacological treatment areas. However, it is unknown to what degree increasing improvement has occurred in pharmacotherapy trials for alcohol

use disorders or what factors may account for placebo group improvement. This meta-analysis of 47 alcohol pharmacotherapy trials evaluated (1) the magnitude of placebo group improvement, (2) the extent to which placebo group improvement has been increasing over time, and (3) several potential moderators that might account for variation in placebo group improvement. Method: Random-effects univariate and multivariate analyses were conducted that examined the magnitude of placebo group improvement in the 47 studies and several potential moderators of improvement: (a) publication year, (b) country in which the study was conducted, (c) outcome data source/type, (d) number of placebo administrations, (e) overall severity of study participants, and (f) additional psychosocial treatment. Results: Substantial placebo group improvement was found overall and improvement was larger in more recent studies. Greater improvement was found on moderately subjective outcomes, with more frequent administrations of the placebo, and in studies with greater participant severity of illness. However, even after controlling for these moderators, placebo group improvement remained significant, as did placebo group improvement over time. Conclusions: Similar to previous pharmacotherapy placebo research, substantial pretest to posttest placebo group improvement has occurred in alcohol pharmacotherapy trials, an effect that has been increasing over time. However, several plausible moderator variables were not able to explain why placebo group improvement has been increasing over time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Placebo](#)
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology*

47. Integrating mental health and addictions services to improve client outcomes.

Citation: Issues in Mental Health Nursing, October 2013, vol./is. 34/10(752-756), 0161-2840;1096-4673 (Oct 2013)
Author(s): Peterson, Ashley L
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Institution: Vancouver Coastal Health, Strathcona Mental Health Team, Vancouver, BC, Canada
Language: English
Abstract: Substance use disorders are highly prevalent among adults with mental health disorders. In many health service delivery areas, mental health and addictions services are delivered separately. However, current best practices indicate that integration of mental health and addictions services can lead to better outcomes for clients with co-occurring disorders, including fewer hospitalizations. Service integration in the community can occur in many ways, including full or partial program integration. While the delivery of mental health and addictions services must be responsive to the needs of the local community, fully integrated programs have the strongest evidence base for positive client outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Integrated Services](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)

[*Mental Health Services](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Issues in Mental Health Nursing](#)

48. Dual epidemics of syphilis and methamphetamine use among drug users in Shandong Province of China.

Citation: AIDS Care, October 2013, vol./is. 25/10(1236-1244), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Liao, Meizhen; Kang, Dianmin; Tao, Xiaorun; Li, Jie; Qian, Yuesheng; Wang, Guoyong; Jiang, Baofa; Bi, Zhenqiang; Jia, Yujiang

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Language: English

Abstract: We assessed the types of drugs, the prevalence of HIV, syphilis, and its correlates among Shandong's drug users in China. Two consecutive cross-sectional surveys in 2009 and 2010 provided demographics, types of drugs, sexual and drug-use behaviors, and HIV-related services. Of the 1320 unique, eligible participants, 81.1% were male, two-thirds < 35 years of age, 13.0% non-Shandong residents; in the past year, majority (96.4%) reported ever using methamphetamine, 3.4% using heroin, 8.6% using > 2 types of these drugs and 8.0% injecting drugs, 63.8% having commercial sex. HIV and syphilis prevalence were 0.2% and 8.3%, respectively. In multivariable logistic regression analysis, syphilis was independently associated with female, non-Shandong residents, higher levels of education, and 2010. Synthetic drugs, especially methamphetamine, have become the predominant sources of drug addiction. The emerging epidemic of syphilis potentially driven by methamphetamine use underscored the urgency to implement an effective sex and substance use-related intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Epidemics](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Syphilis](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[HIV](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Posttraumatic stress disorder symptom severity and HIV-risk behaviors among substance-dependent inpatients.

Citation: AIDS Care, October 2013, vol./is. 25/10(1219-1226), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Weiss, Nicole H; Tull, Matthew T; Borne, Meghan E. R; Gratz, Kim L

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Language: English

Abstract: Despite findings that the co-occurrence of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance use disorders (SUD) is associated with heightened risk for a variety of risky behaviors, few studies have examined behaviors linked to heightened risk for HIV infection and transmission in particular, or explored the unique associations between specific PTSD symptom clusters and these HIV-risk behaviors. Therefore, the goal of this study was to examine the associations between PTSD symptom severity and HIV-risk behaviors (i.e., risky sexual behavior [RSB] and injection drug use [INJ]) within an ethnically diverse sample of 85 SUD patients in residential SUD treatment. Participants completed a battery of questionnaires assessing PTSD symptom severity and HIV-risk behaviors, including RSB and INJ. Results demonstrated significant positive associations between PTSD symptom severity and RSB; however, no significant relationship between PTSD symptom severity and INJ was found. Furthermore, the severity of hyperarousal symptoms in particular was found to significantly predict RSB above and beyond age and all other PTSD symptom clusters. Results of this study suggest that PTSD symptoms (and, more specifically, the hyperarousal symptoms of PTSD) may heighten the risk for some forms of HIV-risk behaviors (RSB) but not others (INJ). Results highlight the importance of identifying and targeting hyperarousal symptoms in the treatment of SUD patients experiencing symptoms of PTSD in order to reduce HIV infection or transmission risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Hospitalization](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Post-traumatic stress disorder symptomatology and alcohol use among HIV-seropositive adults in Haiti.

Citation: AIDS Care, October 2013, vol./is. 25/10(1210-1218), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Devieux, Jessie G; Malow, Robert M; Attonito, Jennifer M; Jean-Gilles, Michele; Rosenberg, Rhonda; Gaston, Stephanie; Saint-Jean, Gilbert; Deschamps, Marie-Marcelle

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Department of Health Promotion & Disease Prevention, Robert Stempel College of Public Health & Social Work, Florida International University, North Miami, FL, US; Les Centres GHESKIO, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Miami, FL, US; Les Centres GHESKIO, Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Language:

English

Abstract:

Psychological trauma resulting from natural disasters can negatively affect the health of persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH). This study examined relationships of alcohol use and exposure to the 2010 Haiti earthquake on symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among HIV-positive adults enrolled in an intervention study. Baseline data were collected from male and female PLWH, 19-56 years old on: alcohol consumption and related harms; anxiety; and coping strategies used to deal with HIV. Two to three months postearthquake, data were collected from 104 of the study participants on PTSD and earthquake-related impacts. Most participants had less than a secondary education (66%) and very low income (92% < H\$10,000 or < US\$1250/year). Over two-thirds of participants felt at some point that they should cut down on drinking. Fifty-two (50.5%) met criteria for PTSD. More than 83% lost their belongings and 64% had someone close to them hurt or killed during the earthquake. Bivariate analysis showed that women, younger participants, those who lost all belongings, and those with greater overall alcohol impact were more likely to report PTSD symptoms. In the multivariate model, participants more likely to meet PTSD criteria ($p < 0.05$) were those who reported feeling a need to cut down on drinking (OR = 3.14, [CI = 1.16, 8.49]) and participants who used behavioral disengagement as a coping mechanism (OR = 1.49, [CI = 1.15, 1.92]). Following a natural disaster, it is important to address trauma-related mental health needs of PLWH-particularly women and individuals who abuse alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Coping Behavior
 *HIV
 *Natural Disasters
 *Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
 *Trauma
 Adult Development
 Alcoholism
 Anxiety
 Psychology

Source:

PsycINFO

51. The risk of adolescent suicide across patterns of drug use: A nationally representative study of high school students in the United States from 1999 to 2009.
Citation:

Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, October 2013, vol./is. 48/10(1611-1620), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Oct 2013)

Author(s):

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Objective: Substance use is associated with suicidal ideation, planning and attempts among adolescents, but it is unclear how this association varies across different types and number of substances. This study examined the association between patterns of substance use and suicidality among a nationally representative sample of high school students in

the United States during the last decade. Method: Data from the 2001 to 2009 Youth Risk Behavior Survey including 73,183 high school students were analyzed. Logistic regression analyses examined the association between lifetime use of ten common substances of abuse (alcohol, cocaine, ecstasy, hallucinogens, heroin, inhalants, marijuana, methamphetamines, steroids, and tobacco) and four measures of suicidality over the last year (suicidal ideation, suicide plan, suicide attempt, and severe suicide attempt requiring medical attention), controlling for potential confounders (sociodemographic variables, interpersonal violence, sexual intercourse, and symptoms of depression and eating disorder). Results: Among the ten substances, univariate analysis demonstrates that adolescents reporting a history of heroin use have the strongest association with suicidal ideation, suicide plan, suicide attempts and severe suicide attempts in the last year (odds ratio = 5.0, 5.9, 12.0, and 23.6 compared to non-users), followed by users of methamphetamines (OR = 4.3-13.1) and steroids (OR = 3.7-11.8). Cocaine, ecstasy, hallucinogens and inhalants had a moderate association with suicidality (OR = 3.1-10.8). Users of marijuana, alcohol and tobacco also had an increased odds ratio of suicidality (OR = 1.9-5.2). The association between each of ten substances and the four measures of suicidality remained significant with multivariate analysis controlling for multiple confounders ($p < 0.05$), except for the association between alcohol use and severe suicide attempts. The seven illicit substances had a stronger association with severe suicide attempts as compared to all other confounding risk factors except depression. The number of substances used had a graded relationship to suicidality. Conclusions: Substance abuse is a strong risk factor for suicidal thoughts and behaviors among American high school students, with the strength of this relationship dramatically increasing with particular illicit drugs and a higher number of substances. The findings reinforce the importance of routine screening for substance abuse in the assessment of adolescent suicide risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychopathology](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Attempted Suicide](#)
[High School Students](#)
[Suicidal Ideation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

52. In memoriam: Griffith Edwards (1928-2012).

Citation: NAT Nordisk alkohol & narkotikatidskrift, December 2012, vol./is. 29/6(607-610), 1455-0725;1458-6126 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Stenius, Kerstin

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Language: English

Abstract: Presents an obituary of Griffith Edwards (1928-2012). Edwards's work as clinician, researcher and actor in the alcohol policy field had singular breadth and importance. Edwards wrote more than 240 scientific publications on clinical, psychometric, epidemiological and policy issues, several of them with unique international impact. He built a multidisciplinary research team in London in the 1960s, became professor, and led the Addiction Research Unit in 1979-1994 at the Institute of Psychiatry in Maudsley Hospital in London. In 1991, he was appointed chairman of the National Addiction Centre, which had been established with his active involvement. For 25 years, from 1978 until 2003, he was editor of the journal *Addiction*, making it the leading addiction journal

in the world. Edwards entered the addiction field as a clinical psychiatrist. At the Maudsley Hospital in the early 1960s, he found encouragement for multidisciplinary approaches and a dialogue between clinical work and research, but also for population approaches to psychiatry and addiction problems. Edwards will be missed by the many who knew him but he will live on in his remarkable accomplishments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinicians](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Policy Making](#)
[Psychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

53. Descriptive profiles and correlates of substance use in Hong Kong Adolescents: A longitudinal study.

Citation: Child health and human development yearbook, 2011., 2013(505-526), 2152-3770 (2013)

Author(s): Shek, Daniel T. L.; Yu, Lu

Correspondence Address: Shek, Daniel T. L.: Faculty of Health and Social Sciences, Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Room HJ407, Core H, Hunghom, Hong Kong, daniel.shek@polyu.edu.hk

Institution: Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hunghom, Hong Kong; Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hunghom, Hong Kong

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This reprinted article originally appeared in (International Journal of Child Health and Human Development, 2011, (Feb) Vol 4[4], 443-460). (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-04966-009). Utilizing longitudinal data collected from secondary school students in Hong Kong (N = 7,975 at Wave 1 and N = 6,962 at Wave 6), the present study examined the prevalence of different substance use behaviors among Hong Kong adolescents and identified several psychosocial correlates of adolescent drug abuse. Results showed that drug use was not uncommon amongst adolescents in Hong Kong, with alcohol, tobacco, and organic solvent being the most frequently used substance. Being male and non-intact family status were risk factors for adolescent substance use. Consistent with our expectation, good academic and school performance as well as positive youth development constructs generally decreased the likelihood of using drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Substance abuse in junior secondary school students in Hong Kong: Prevalence and psychosocial correlates.

Citation: Child health and human development yearbook, 2011., 2013(493-504), 2152-3770 (2013)

Author(s): Shek, Daniel T. L.; Ma, Cecilia M. S

Correspondence Address: Shek, Daniel T. L.: Faculty of Health and Social Sciences, Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Room HJ407, Core H, Hunghom, Hong Kong, daniel.shek@polyu.edu.hk

Institution: Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hunghom, Hong Kong; Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hunghom, Hong Kong

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This reprinted article originally appeared in (International Journal of Child Health and Human Development, 2011, (Feb) Vol 4[4], 433-442). (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-04966-008). Smoking, drinking and abuse of illicit drug behavior were examined in 3,328 Secondary 1 students in Hong Kong. Results showed that 5.8% and 28% of the respondents indicated that they had smoked and consumed alcohol in the past year, respectively. Some students had consumed organic solvent (2.1%), cough mixture (0.5%) and ketamine (0.4%) in the past year. Results showed that different measures of positive youth development and family functioning were related to adolescent substance abuse behavior. Generally speaking, higher levels of positive youth development and favorable family functioning were related to lower levels of substance abuse. The contribution of positive youth development and family factors to adolescent substance abuse is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Underage Drinking](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Adolescent Psychology](#)
[Chinese Cultural Groups](#)
[Family](#)
[Junior High School Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Transitional drug use: Switching from alcohol disability to marijuana creativity.

Citation: Child health and human development yearbook, 2011., 2013(379-386), 2152-3770 (2013)

Author(s): Maharajh, Hari D; Ali, Jameela K; Maharaj, Mala

Correspondence Address: Maharajh, Hari D.: Department of Clinical Medical Sciences, University of the West Indies, Champ Fleurs, Mt Hope, Trinidad, West Indies, drharimaha@gmail.com

Institution: Psychiatry Unit, University of the West Indies, Mt Hope Hospital, Trinidad, West Indies; Mt Hope Medical School, University of the West Indies, Trinidad, West Indies; St Anns Hospital, Trinidad, West Indies

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This reprinted article originally appeared in (International Journal of Child Health and Human Development, 2011, (Mar) Vol 4[3], 341-346). (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-07905-008). The raging controversy of the benefits of marijuana use over that of alcohol is far from over and will be on the front burners for some time in the future. The debate has been a two-way tug-of-war with each proponent submitting strong arguments, albeit, at times emotively charged. Those involved in the dual use of marijuana and alcohol have experimented among themselves and some have made choices of a single drug maintenance use that enhances their lifestyle, personality and productivity. A few have attained a steady state while many continue to live disorganized lives of chaos and confusion. Transition drug use (TDU), that is, the replacement of alcohol abuse with its addictive properties with the non-addictive cannabis has been attained by some polydrug abusers. We wish to present a case report presentation of a 45 year old female alcoholic who made a successful

transition from alcohol dependency to a marijuana maintenance programme (MMP). Over a period of six years, she attained stable-state social and occupational adjustments with her own financial support and productivity. It appears that a marijuana maintenance programme can be utilized in carefully selected individuals as a replacement for alcohol abuse disorders. Transitional drug use to marijuana offers the opportunity of episodic use, less effect on behavior, more personal interest in creativity, absence of bulk and less need for group socialization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[*Occupational Adjustment](#)
Source: PsycINFO

56. The use of consciousness as diagnostic tools in BodyTalk: How to understand the patient's problem and heal without specific medical diagnoses.

Citation: Alternative medicine yearbook, 2011., 2013(341-344), 2162-3759 (2013)
Author(s): Veltheim, John
Correspondence Address: Veltheim, John: International BodyTalk Association, 2750 Stickney Point Road, Suite 203, Sarasota, FL, US, 34231, john-web@bodytalksystem.com
Institution: Private Practice, Sarasota, FL, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) To give you a strong visual of what is being talked about in this paper, here is a list of the possible influences complicit in a stomach ulcer: Harmful bacteria, faulty sympathetic nerve supply, poor diet, overstimulation of the vagus nerve, cancer, slow poisoning, self-induced stresses from rigid belief systems and addictions, emotional trauma, past emotional traumas still affecting the brain, genetic factors, environmental factors such as family members, neighbors, community, work stress, financial stress. In reality the symptoms of a stomach ulcer can be underpinned by a combination of these factors. Symptoms are like the tip of an iceberg that constitutes only 10% of the whole iceberg. All the real causative factors of a symptom are analogous to the 90% hidden under the water. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Consciousness States](#)
[*Medical Diagnosis](#)
[*Mind Body Therapy](#)
Source: PsycINFO

57. The family body.

Original Title: Familiiekroppen.
Citation: Tidsskrift for Norsk Psykologforening, May 2012, vol./is. 49/5(450-461), 0332-6470 (May 2012)
Author(s): Skarderud, Finn
Correspondence Address: Skarderud, Finn, finns@online.no
Institution: Institutt for Spesialpedagogikk, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo, Norway
Language: Norwegian
Abstract: Per Inge Bjarlo (b. 1952) is one of Norway's most acknowledged, inventive, independent and prominent artists. His artworks, in different techniques as drawings, paintings, lithography, sculptures and installations are explicitly autobiographic. His art is consequent research in the human condition. The works are a symbolization of childhood and adolescent experiences, amongst caregivers' substance use and what he himself

describes as the immaturity of the adults. Anxiety and unrest are central themes. This essay presents his art through three decades, and discusses it in the light of the psychological tradition of attachment. There is also an emphasis on BJORLO's embodied art, how bodily memories are an explicit source for creation, and how body, as heads and skulls, is concretized in his works. There is also descriptions of his art as self-development and therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Caregivers](#)
[*Drawing](#)
[*Early Memories](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Painting \(Art\)](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Human Body](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Doctor shopping: A concept analysis.

Citation: Research and Theory for Nursing Practice: An International Journal, 2012, vol./is. 26/4(262-278), 1541-6577 (2012)

Author(s): Worley, Julie; Hall, Joanne M

Correspondence Address: Worley, Julie: University of Tennessee, Knoxville 1200 Volunteer Blvd., Knoxville, TN, US, 37996, bluesky@multipro.com

Institution: University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, US; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Prescription drug abuse is a significant problem in the United States that poses a serious health risk to Americans and is therefore significant to the field of nursing. The prescription drugs that are designated in the United States as having abuse potential are called controlled or scheduled drugs. The most common types of abused prescription drugs are benzodiazepines prescribed for anxiety, opioids prescribed for pain, and stimulants prescribed for attention deficit disorder. These prescription drugs are abused by taking larger doses than prescribed for nonmedical use to achieve a high or euphoric feeling, or are sold illicitly for profit. In 2009, there were 2.4 million nonmedical users of prescription opioids in the United States. These prescription drugs are often obtained by seeing multiple prescribers, often under false pretenses or with complicity from the prescribers that leads to abuse and illicit sales. The term doctor shopping has been used not only to refer to this phenomenon but has also had other meanings throughout the past decades. Thus, concept analysis is the focus of this article for clarification using the Walker and Avant method. Health implications and suggestions for minimizing doctor shopping are included. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Publishing Company; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[Benzodiazepines](#)
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Research and Theory for Nursing Practice](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

Available from *EBSCOhost* in [Research & Theory for Nursing Practice](#)

59. Adolescent heroin and methamphetamine users reassessed after 14 years: Analysis of psychosocial characteristics.

- Original Title:** Dospivajici uzivatele heroinu a pervitinu po 14 letech: Analyza psychosocialnich charakteristik.
- Citation:** Ceskoslovenska Psychologie, 2012, vol./is. 56/6(505-517), 0009-062X;1804-6436 (2012)
- Author(s):** Csemy, Ladislav; Zabransky, Tomas; Grohmannova, Katerina; Dvorakova, Zuzana; Brenza, Jiri; Janikova, Barbora
- Correspondence Address:** Csemy, Ladislav: Psychiatricke Centrum Praha, Ustavni 91, Praha, Italy, 18103, 8, csemy@pcp.lf3.cuni.cz
- Institution:** Psychiatricke Centrum Praha, Praha, Czech Republic; Centrum Adiktologie, Psychiatrickd Klinika, United Kingdom; Centrum Adiktologie, Psychiatrickd Klinika, United Kingdom; Psychiatricke Centrum Praha, Praha, Czech Republic; Centrum Adiktologie, Psychiatrickd Klinika, United Kingdom; Centrum Adiktologie, Psychiatrickd Klinika, United Kingdom
- Language:** Czech
- Abstract:** Objectives: The major goal of the study was to assess the impact of intensive drug use in adolescence in the life situation of the respondents at the period of young adulthood. Sample and setting: The analyses are based on data collected during the first examination (1996 to 1998) and during the reassessment in 2010/2011. Information was obtained through structured interviews and questionnaires focused on addictive behaviour, personality characteristics, self-esteem, mental health and life satisfaction. The sample consisted of 124 persons examined at the time of adolescence. The follow-up was carried out after 14 years with 52 persons (42% of original sample). Statistical analyses: T-test or nonparametric Mann-Whitney's U test was applied to test differences in group means, X2 test was used to explore differences in frequencies, and to test associations between variables the Pearson's correlation coefficient was chosen. Results: Three quarters of the sample interviewed at the time of young adulthood were without drug problems. Subjects in the problem group compared to non-problem group more often used heroin in adolescence, more often used heroin on daily basis, and had more detoxification's and more drug treatments. Problem group had lower life satisfaction, but in other psychological characteristics did not differ from the non-problem group. Conclusions and limitations of the study: Intensive use of hard drugs in adolescence persisted into young adulthood in a quarter of the sample. Three quarters of the followed individuals are socially adapted and stabilized without drug use. Adolescent drug use has a detrimental effect on educational attainment and worse career prospects. Two limitations of the study should be mentioned: the first is the low response rate at the follow-up; the second concerns the study site, which was limited to Prague, so the conclusions may be relevant to metropolitan population only. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Ceskoslovenska Psychologie*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

60. The criminalization of drug use in France in the light of government statistics: Issues and controversies.

- Original Title:** La penalisation de l'usage de stupefiants en France au miroir des statistiques administratives: Enjeux et controverses.
- Citation:** Deviance et Societe, December 2012, vol./is. 36/4(441-469), 0378-7931 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Obradovic, Ivana

Correspondence Address: Obradovic, Ivana: Observatoire Frangais des Drogues et des Toxicomanies, 3 Avenue du Stade de France, Saint-Denis La Plaine, France, 93218, Cedex, ivana.obradovic@ofdt.fr

Institution: Observatoire Frangais des Drogues et des Toxicomanies (OFDT), UMR CNRS 7319, Universite de Picardie Jules Verne, France

Language: French

Abstract: The government law enforcement statistics show that the criminalization of drug use has grown increasingly systematic in France, refuting the current statement suggesting that the 31 December 1970 law is decreasingly enforced. Depending on the definition given to criminalization, the understanding of the trends is subject to contrasting analyses. If criminalization of drug use is typified as the ratio between arrested and convicted drug users, it is assuredly on the decline; if, on the other hand, criminalization is defined as responding to drug use offences with the instruments of criminal law, including pre-trial procedures, the criminalization of such offences has become more systematic and increasingly diversified from 1986 to 2009. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Law](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Government](#)
[*Statistics](#)
[*Criminal Profiling](#)
[Law Enforcement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Using eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) in addiction treatment with African American women: A case series.

Citation: The psychology of women: Diverse perspectives from the modern world., 2013(155-171) (2013)

Author(s): Marich, Jamie

Institution: Independent Practice, PsyCare, Inc., Youngstown, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Since its discovery in the late 1980's, eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR), an empirically supported treatment for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), has been successfully implemented into addiction treatment as long as proper precautions are taken. Recent research supports the use of EMDR in female, gender-specific programs, where high comorbidity exists between addictive disorders and unresolved trauma. African American women, as a whole, require addiction treatment with a great need for trauma-sensitive services. Many trauma-sensitive addiction programs throughout the world are now incorporating EMDR; however, the experiences of African American women with this therapy have not been specifically explored. This chapter, an extension of a parent study published in 2010 on the use of EMDR in a gender-specific addiction treatment facility, offers in-depth case presentations of the African American women interviewed for the parent study. Four of the ten participants in the phenomenological parent study were African American. This chapter describes their experiences with EMDR as part of addiction treatment in a way that the parent study did not allow because of space limitations. Special considerations for offering EMDR therapy to addicted, African American women are also discussed, drawing upon themes from the four case studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Blacks](#)

*Eye Movement Desensitization Therapy
*Human Females

Source: PsycINFO

62. Effective treatment models for women addicted to opiates: An integrated review.

Citation: The psychology of women: Diverse perspectives from the modern world., 2013(145-154) (2013)

Author(s): Taylor, Patricia

Institution: Independent Practice, PsyCare, Inc., Canfield, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Complications occur in addiction recovery when the addicted individual is a woman and there are unique issues in need of attention. However, opiate treatment for women still tends to mirror those approaches that are not necessarily gender exclusive and evolve around the distinct approaches of pharmacological therapy and the traditional medical model. Furthermore, women have specific social concerns that must be considered. As a result, an integrative approach, including not only medical model elements but also cognitive behavioral therapy and intrapersonal or mindfulness therapy, would further assist women to develop and define self-efficacy in an effort to improve their recovery results and facilitate social and economic independence. Treatment for opiate-addicted women should include participation within a holistic program that embraces not only individual therapy, but also group therapy and case management designed specifically to meet their needs. This approach will ensure that women become substance free while improving their self-efficacy, allowing them to continue their lives with a more positive outlook. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Addiction
*Drug Rehabilitation
*Human Females
*Opiates
Cognitive Behavior Therapy
Drug Therapy
Mindfulness

Source: PsycINFO

63. Women and addiction: Exploring the role of psychology and hormones.

Citation: The psychology of women: Diverse perspectives from the modern world., 2013(125-143) (2013)

Author(s): Douglas, Haley A. C; Shilling, Elizabeth A; Reaves, Danielle L; Lustyk, M. Kathleen B

Institution: University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Substance use disorders affect millions of individuals in the United States, and are estimated by the National Institute on Drug Abuse to contribute to one in every four deaths. Only in the last two decades has research focusing on women and substance use disorders emerged as an area of interest. This is a timely interest, given the epidemiological evidence suggesting that the prevalence of substance use disorders in women is increasing. In this chapter, we summarize the burgeoning area of research supporting psychological distress as a trigger for "self-medicated" drug use in women. We provide a detailed discussion of "telescoping" or the observation that women transition more quickly from initial drug use to subsequent substance use disorders than men. This latter phenomenon is further discussed with reference to the unique female endocrine profile. We discuss research suggesting that these hormone levels have specific effects on

craving, substance use and substance abuse. Further, we provide a discussion of current research suggesting that treatment for women should be initiated within particular phases of the menstrual cycle where ovarian hormone levels are stable. We conclude with a summary of the unique psychological and endocrine features of women that influence the development and maintenance of substance use disorders, which call for the development of gender-specific treatment programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hormones](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Psychology](#)
[Menstrual Cycle](#)
[Self Medication](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. The role of telescoping in the development of smoking in women.

Citation: The psychology of women: Diverse perspectives from the modern world., 2013(109-123) (2013)

Author(s): Kinsaul, Jessica A. E; Copeland, Amy L

Institution: Louisiana State University, Department of Psychology, Baton Rouge, LA, US; Louisiana State University, Department of Psychology, Baton Rouge, LA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Tobacco use is the number one leading cause of preventable death in the United States and is used by 18.3% of women in the country. Evidence of gender-related acceleration from use into abuse/dependence is prominent in the alcohol abuse literature. Research also suggests that women smokers are at a greater risk of negative smoking outcomes and experience increased vulnerabilities in nicotine addiction related to gender. The term "telescoping" has been used to label the phenomenon within the alcohol literature describing gender-related progression from initiation to abuse/dependence. Although age at onset of use tends to be higher for women, the progression from initiation to abuse/dependence is accelerated as compared to men. Research indicates that similar gender-related patterns exist for other drugs of abuse, including opiates, suggesting that the gender-related disparities in nicotine dependence/smoking acceleration may also be illustrated and understood by the telescoping process. Each new generation has been observed to begin/initiate smoking earlier than the previous generation, and continue to smoke to older ages and at higher rates than men. Women may vary in vulnerability to the effects of smoking by hormonal levels, are greatly influenced by weight concerns to initiate smoking and may have more negative health outcomes. Regarding social implications, women with greater socio-economic power have higher rates of smoking and women are more vulnerable to smoking through social influences than their male counterparts. Additionally, women often have greater difficulty with smoking cessation as compared to men and experience different patterns of withdrawal following cessation. Overall, there appears to be a strong impact of gender with regard to smoking, such that women may be more vulnerable to adverse outcomes and experience different risk factors than do men. In this chapter, we will address differences between women and men smokers, such as vulnerability to smoking initiation, age of onset, latency from smoking initiation to development of nicotine addiction, number of symptoms experienced, rates of relapse postcessation, length of cessation and motivation to smoke. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Human Females](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

*Susceptibility (Disorders)
 *Tobacco Smoking
 Nicotine
 Smoking Cessation

Source: PsycINFO

65. The psychology of women: Diverse perspectives from the modern world.

Citation: The psychology of women: Diverse perspectives from the modern world., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Marich, Jamie [Ed]

Institution: Independent Practice, PsyCare, Inc., Youngstown, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the introduction) When submissions started coming in for this volume from around the world, the volume literally put itself together as a clear theme emerged: To study the psychology of women is to study diversity, to study the psychology of women is to refrain from making assumptions. By appreciating the psychology of women as a study in diversity, both cultural and experiential, we acquire enhanced insight on what it means to understand and ultimately to serve women within the psychological professions. The contributions submitted for this volume not only represent a panoply of thought from multiple academic disciplines (psychology, public health, counseling, medicine, and sociology); various methods of inquiry are represented and numerous perspectives (academic, clinical, medical, cultural) are shared. Within the pages of this volume, you will read contributions from both quantitative and qualitative researchers. Some contributors sought out and presented their findings from positivistic, empirical perspectives, whereas many others demonstrated how studies in popular culture and field reporting can illuminate varied dimensions of a woman's experience in a given society. The chapters of this volume do not simply address the experience of being a woman, rather, they explore a multitude of cultural universals, such as pregnancy, addiction recovery, healing from traumatic stress, lifestyle choices, health, gender role conflict/resolution and stress management. In their respective chapters, the authors offer original contributions about issues that are relevant to women, and discuss how these issues can be addressed from a gender-sensitive perspective within various global cultures. This book represents a mere sampling of works that could have been collected from around the world to reflect beautiful light and expand our dialogue about the unique needs of women and the importance of providing care on an individualized level. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Diversity
 *Psychology of Women
 *Public Health

Source: PsycINFO

66. Genome-wide association analysis of coffee drinking suggests association with CYP1A1/CYP1A2 and NRCAM.

Citation: Molecular Psychiatry, November 2012, vol./is. 17/11(1116-1129), 1359-4184;1476-5578 (Nov 2012)

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Language: English

Abstract: Coffee consumption is a model for addictive behavior. We performed a meta-analysis of genome-wide association studies (GWASs) on coffee intake from 8 Caucasian cohorts (N = 18 176) and sought replication of our top findings in a further 7929 individuals. We also performed a gene expression analysis treating different cell lines with caffeine. Genome-wide significant association was observed for two single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the 15q24 region. The two SNPs rs2470893 and rs2472297 (P-values=1.6 x 10⁻¹¹ and 2.7 x 10⁻¹¹), which were also in strong linkage disequilibrium (r² = 0.7) with each other, lie in the 23-kb long commonly shared 5' flanking region between CYP1A1 and CYP1A2 genes. CYP1A1 was found to be downregulated in lymphoblastoid cell lines treated with caffeine. CYP1A1 is known to metabolize polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, which are important constituents of coffee, whereas CYP1A2 is involved in the primary metabolism of caffeine. Significant evidence of association was also detected at rs382140 (P-value=3.9 x 10⁻⁰⁹) near NRCAM-a gene implicated in vulnerability to addiction, and at another independent hit rs6495122 (P-value = 7.1 x 10⁻⁰⁹)-an SNP associated with blood pressure-in the 15q24 region near the gene ULK3, in the meta-analysis of discovery and replication cohorts. Our results from GWASs and expression analysis also strongly implicate CAB39L in coffee drinking. Pathway analysis of differentially expressed genes revealed significantly enriched ubiquitin proteasome (P-value = 2.2 x 10⁻⁰⁵) and Parkinson's disease pathways (P-value = 3.6 x 10⁻⁰⁵). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Beverages \(Nonalcoholic\)](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Genome](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[Nucleotides](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

67. What explains willingness to pay for smoking-cessation treatments-Addiction level, quit-rate effectiveness or the opening bid?

Citation: Applied Health Economics and Health Policy, November 2012, vol./is. 10/6(407-415), 1175-5652;1179-1896 (Nov 1, 2012)

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Several countries have now passed laws that place limitations on where smokers may smoke. A range of smoking-cessation treatments have become available, many of which have documented increased quit rates. Population surveys show that most smokers wish to quit, and most nonsmokers would prefer to reduce the prevalence of

smoking in society. The strengths of these preferences, however, as measured by their willingness to pay (WTP), have not yet been investigated. Objective: This study aims to identify variables that explain variations in people's answers to WTP questions on smoking-cessation treatments. Methods: A representative sample of the Norwegian population was asked their WTP in terms of an earmarked contribution to a public smoking-cessation programme. A sub-group of daily smokers was, in addition, asked about their WTP for a hypothetical treatment that would remove their urge to smoke. The impact of variation in the question format (different opening bids) on stated WTP was compared with that of factors suggested by economic theory, such as quit-rate effectiveness, degree of addiction as measured by the 12-item Cigarette Dependence Scale (CDS-12), and degree of peer group influence as measured by the proportion of one's friends who smoke. Results: In both programmes, the most important determinant for explaining variations in WTP was the size of the opening bid. Differences in quit-rate effectiveness did not matter for people's WTP for the smoking-cessation programme. Addiction, and having a small proportion of friends who smoke, were positively associated with smokers' WTP to quit smoking. Conclusion: Variations in WTP were influenced more by how the question was framed in terms of differences in opening bids, than by variables reflecting the quality (effectiveness) and need (addiction level) for the good in question. While the WTP method is theoretically attractive, the findings that outcomes in terms of different quit rates did not affect WTP, and that WTP answers can be manipulated by the chosen opening bid, should raise further doubts on the ability of this method to provide valid and reliable answers that reflect true preferences for health and healthcare. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Subject Headings: [*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Health Behavior](#)
[Laws](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Applied Health Economics and Health Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

68. "Pairing incompatibles": The cooperative contributions of desires, automaticity, and explicit cognitions in self-regulatory failures of addictive behaviors.

Citation: Advances in psychology research (Vol 94)., 2012(55-77), 1532-723X (2012)

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The role of desire in the prediction of future actions in general is in current psychological literature commonly limited to emotional/motivational processes. Furthermore, the influence of desire on actual behavior is predominantly understood as an energizer of deliberative processes, and considered to be mediated by intentional and planned mechanisms. Consequently, this conceptualization has contributed to downplaying the importance of desire in influencing important behavioral decisions. The aim of the present paper is to argue that appetitive desires play an important role in formation of resistant-to-change behaviors. The suggestion is that the cooperative function of desires, automaticity, and explicit cognitions play a major role in self-regulation, stimulating the development of both self-defeating (e.g. giving in to

temptation) and self-protective (e.g. resisting temptation) strategies. Thus, the main goal is to propose a theoretical model which includes the joint effects of desire, automaticity and cognitive processes on self-regulatory failures in relation to addictive behavioral patterns. The present work might also shed some light on the concurrent/competing propositions and ongoing debate concerning determinants of human action in general (e.g. automatic versus deliberative approaches to decision making). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Automatism](#)
[*Cognitions](#)
[*Self Regulation](#)
[*Desire](#)
[Decision Making Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. Implementation and acceptability of mindful awareness in body-oriented therapy in women's substance use disorder treatment.

Citation: The Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine, May 2012, vol./is. 18/5(454-462), 1075-5535;1557-7708 (May 2012)

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: The purpose of this study was to examine the implementation and acceptability of Mindful Awareness in Body-oriented Therapy (MABT), a novel adjunctive approach to substance use disorder (SUD) treatment. The primary aims of the study were to examine implementation of MABT as an adjunct to addiction treatment, and MABT acceptability to study participants and treatment staff. Methods: MABT was delivered to participants randomly assigned to the intervention in a larger ongoing trial. This study focuses only on the implementation and acceptability of the intervention, as outcomes are not yet available. MABT was delivered once weekly for 8 weeks (1.5-hour sessions) and spanned inpatient and outpatient programs at a women-only treatment facility. Descriptive statistics were used to examine participant recruitment and retention to the intervention. To measure MABT acceptability, survey and written questionnaires were administered; analysis involved descriptive statistics and content analysis using Atlas.ti software. Results: Thirty-one (31) of the women enrolled in the study were randomized to MABT. Eighteen (18) participants completed 75%-100% of the MABT sessions. Intervention implementation required flexibility on the part of both the researchers and the clinic staff, and minor changes were made to successfully implement MABT as an adjunct to usual care. MABT was perceived to increase emotional awareness and provide new tools to cope with stress, and to positively influence SUD treatment by facilitating emotion regulation. Conclusions: It was feasible to implement MABT and to recruit and retain women to MABT in women's chemical-dependency treatment. MABT acceptability and perceived benefit was high. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Body Awareness](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)

*Intervention
*Treatment
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Coping Behavior
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Human Females
Stress

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PsycINFO

Full Text:

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