

Search Results

Table of Contents

Search History	page 5
1. Chronic hepatitis C viral infection: Natural history and treatment outcomes in substance abusers.	page 6
2. Monoamine transporter substrates and inhibitors.	page 6
3. The use of projective drawings as interpreted through self psychology to activate stages of change in the treatment of substance abuse.	page 7
4. Office-based buprenorphine treatment: Identifying factors that promote retention in opioid dependent patients.	page 8
5. Long-term effects of ketamine on the central nervous system and other organs: An experimental study in mice.	page 9
6. A first nation community's perspectives of tuberculosis.	page 10
7. Substance use among multiracial young adults compared to young adults with one race or ethnicity.	page 10
8. Descriptions of childhood trauma, effects of the trauma, and how adults moved through the trauma to normalized behavior.	page 11
9. Treating the unconscious complex of PTSD.	page 12
10. Multiscale modeling of human addiction: A computational hypothesis for allostasis and healing.	page 13
11. Childhood sexual abuse and adolescent substance abuse and sexual risk behaviours among homeless youth: The mediational roles of affect dysregulation and posttraumatic stress symptoms.	page 13
12. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor signaling in the amygdala: A role in anxiety and alcoholism.	page 14
13. Exploring clinical psychology doctoral students' attitudes towards adults with substance use disorders.	page 15
14. Hunukul: Archetypal reflections on the soul of a place.	page 16
15. The influence of early childhood internalizing symptoms on substance use initiation and substance use trajectories in adolescence and young adulthood.	page 17
16. Demographic and psychosocial correlates of waterpipe use among college students.	page 17
17. Psychostimulant-induced plasticity of girk channel signaling in ventral tegmental area.	page 18
18. The neural coding of loss.	page 19
19. Alchemical symbolism in psychotherapy: The occurrence of psychic trauma in addiction.	page 19
20. The role of experiential avoidance in trauma, substance abuse, and other experiences.	page 20
21. Differential associations between impulsivity and risk-taking and brain activations underlying working memory in adolescents.	page 21
22. Evaluation of the diagnostic criteria of internet gaming disorder in the dsm-5 among young adults in taiwan.	page 21
23. Schizophrenia and alcohol dependence: Diverse clinical effects of oxytocin and their evolutionary origins.	page 22
24. The mglu5 receptor regulates extinction of cocaine-driven behaviours.	page 22
25. Impulsivity: Four ways five factors are not basic to addiction.	page 23
26. Altering impulsive decision making with an acceptance-based procedure.	page 23
27. Review of Family studies review year book: Volume one.	page 24
28. Substance abuse among young adult chronic patients.	page 24
29. Review of Self-destructive behavior in children and adolescents.	page 25
30. Relationship between stress symptoms and drug use among secondary students.	page 25

31. The trip to Echo Spring: On writers and drinking.	page 26
32. Use of codeine-containing medicines by Irish psychiatric inpatients before and after regulatory limitations on their supply.	page 27
33. Fourth graders' perceptions about medicines and medicine use.	page 28
34. The impact of socioeconomic and clinical factors on purchase of prescribed analgesics before and after hysterectomy on benign indication.	page 28
35. General strain theory, gender, and the conditioning influence of negative internalizing emotions on youth risk behaviors.	page 29
36. Where does the disease go? Understanding the lives of addicts and the worlds they inhabit.	page 30
37. Screening and brief intervention for substance misuse in Thailand.	page 30
38. Alcohol use following an alcohol challenge and a brief intervention among alcohol-dependent individuals.	page 31
39. Associations between post-traumatic stress symptoms, stimulant use, and treatment outcomes: A secondary analysis of NIDA's Women and Trauma Study.	page 32
40. Does experiencing homelessness affect women's motivation to change alcohol or drug use?	page 32
41. Trauma exposure predicts alcohol, nicotine, and drug problems beyond the contribution of PTSD and depression in patients with cardiovascular disease: Data from the Heart and Soul Study.	page 33
42. Concurrent substance abuse is associated with sexual risk behavior among adults seeking treatment for prescription opioid dependence.	page 34
43. The course of sleep disturbances in early alcohol recovery: An observational cohort study.	page 35
44. Are there racial disparities in psychotropic drug use and expenditures in a nationally representative sample of men in the united states? Evidence from the medical expenditure panel survey.	page 36
45. Thiamine deficiency induces massive cell death in the olfactory bulbs of mice.	page 37
46. Hypersexual behavior in an online sample of males: Associations with personal distress and functional impairment.	page 38
47. Why are crime victims at risk of being victimized again? Substance use, depression, and offending as mediators of the victimization-revictimization link.	page 39
48. Explorations of lung cancer stigma for female long-term survivors.	page 39
49. Alcohol marketing in Africa: Not an ordinary business.	page 40
50. Représentations sociales de la consommation de tramadol au Niger, perceptions et connaissances des communautés: Enjeux pour les actions de lutte.	page 41
51. A systematic review of evidence-based workplace prevention programmes that address substance abuse and HIV risk behaviours.	page 41
52. Prison, a missing target to address issues related to drug detoxification and rehabilitation: Nepalese experiences.	page 42
53. "I know if I drink I won't feel anything": Substance use relapse among depressed women leaving prison.	page 43
54. Successful medical treatment of glans ischemia after voluntary buprenorphine injection.	page 44
55. μ -endorphin via the delta opioid receptor is a major factor in the incubation of cocaine craving.	page 45
56. Effects of acute oral naltrexone on the subjective and physiological effects of oral D-amphetamine and smoked cocaine in cocaine abusers.	page 46
57. The HIV antiretroviral drug efavirenz has LSD-like properties.	page 47
58. Neuroimaging in psychiatric pharmacogenetics research: The promise and pitfalls.	page 48
59. Homeostatic regulation of memory systems and adaptive decisions.	page 49
60. The effect of early-life stress on memory systems supporting instrumental behavior.	page 50

61. Caudate nucleus-dependent navigational strategies are associated with increased use of addictive drugs.	page 51
62. Is cannabis neurotoxic for the healthy brain? A meta-analytical review of structural brain alterations in non-psychotic users.	page 52
63. An investigation of the effects of antiretroviral central nervous system penetration effectiveness on procedural learning in HIV+ drug users.	page 52
64. Impulsivity, cognitive function, and their relationship in heroin-dependent individuals.	page 53
65. Aviation neuropsychology.	page 54
66. Substance abuse in aviation: Clinical and practical implications.	page 54
67. Differential modulation of brain nicotinic acetylcholine receptor function by cytisine, varenicline, and two novel bispidine compounds: Emergent properties of a hybrid molecule.	page 55
68. The effects of acute abstinence from smoking and performance-based rewards on performance monitoring.	page 56
69. Antiaggressive activity of central oxytocin in male rats.	page 57
70. Is the rodent maternal separation model a valid and effective model for studies on the early-life impact on ethanol consumption?	page 58
71. BDNF overexpression in the ventral tegmental area prolongs social defeat stress-induced cross-sensitization to amphetamine and increases FosB expression in mesocorticolimbic regions of rats.	page 59
72. Cocaine-induced membrane adaptation in the central nucleus of amygdala.	page 60
73. Inferior frontal cortex modulation with an acute dose of heroin during cognitive control.	page 61
74. Adenovirus capsid-based anti-cocaine vaccine prevents cocaine from binding to the nonhuman primate CNS dopamine transporter.	page 62
75. Viral-mediated knockdown of mGluR7 in the nucleus accumbens mediated excessive alcohol drinking and increased ethanol-elicited conditioned place preference in rats.	page 62
76. Genetic risk for nicotine dependence in the cholinergic system and activation of the brain reward system in healthy adolescents.	page 63
77. Role of the basal ganglia in the control of sleep and wakefulness.	page 65
78. Stress differentially alters mu opioid receptor density and trafficking in parvalbumin-containing interneurons in the female and male rat hippocampus.	page 65
79. Prescription opioid abuse in the military.	page 66
80. Aggression and violence.	page 67
81. Substance use disorders among military personnel.	page 67
82. Substance use in the US active duty military.	page 68
83. Pathological Internet- and media use in adolescents and young adults.	page 68
84. Application of psychodrama with people addicted to alcohol.	page 69
85. Impulse control disorders in dopamine dysregulation syndrome.	page 70
86. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder with comorbid eating disorders.	page 71
87. Institutional analysis of sobering-up stations in the Czech Republic.	page 72
88. Addiction to ephedrine in psychiatric disorders.	page 72
89. Effectiveness of exercise as a complementary intervention in addictions: A review.	page 73
90. Psychiatric morbidity among young-adults cannabis users.	page 74
91. Integration of self-guidance groups for relatives in a public program of alcoholism treatment.	page 75
92. Alcohol consumption, alcohol dependence and related harms in Spain, and the effect of treatment-based interventions on alcohol dependence.	page 76
93. Antipsychotic drugs: Pharmacology, side effects and abuse prevention.	page 76

94. The clinical impact of social anxiety disorder in patients with alcohol dependence.	page 77
95. Adding Integrative Meditation with Ear Acupressure to outpatient treatment of cocaine addiction: A randomized controlled pilot study.	page 77
96. Opioid abuse.	page 78
97. Diet and body composition outcomes of an environmental and educational intervention among men in treatment for substance addiction.	page 79
98. PROSPER community-university partnership delivery system effects on substance misuse through 6 1/2 years past baseline from a cluster randomized controlled intervention trial.	page 80
99. Screening for substance abuse and diversion in Virginia hospices.	page 81
100. Using ST principles to increase the therapeutic efficacy of the forensic care team's interactions with personality disordered clients.	page 81
101. Schema therapy for personality disorders and addiction.	page 82

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. Chronic hepatitis C viral infection: Natural history and treatment outcomes in substance abusers.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
- Author(s):** John-Baptiste, Ava Ayana
- Institution:** U Toronto, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Hepatitis C is the most common blood-borne viral illness in the North America. Chronic hepatitis C infection may lead to cirrhosis of the liver, liver failure and liver cancer. In North America, injection drug use is the most important risk factor for infection and substance abusing populations are disproportionately affected by the disease. Antiviral therapy exists and approximately 50% of infected individuals can be cured. The aim of this thesis was to provide information to help clinicians and policy-makers minimize the impact of hepatitis C in substance abusers. The thesis is comprised of three studies. The first assessed the rate of progression to cirrhosis for those acquiring infection through injection drug use, using a meta-analysis of 44 studies from the published literature. We estimated that fibrosis progression occurs at a rate of 8.1 per 1000 person-years (95% Credible Region (CR), 3.9 to 14.7) corresponding to a 20-year cirrhosis prevalence of 14.8% (95% CR, 7.5 to 25.5). The second study measured the association between successful antiviral therapy and quality of life. We demonstrated that sustained responders to therapy had higher scores on the hepatitis-specific Medical Outcomes Survey Short-Form-36 (SF-36), Health Utilities Index Mark 2/3 (HUI2/3), and time-tradeoff (TTO) than treatment failures, an average of 3.7 years following antiviral therapy. The third study assessed rates of adherence to antiviral therapy and rates of sustained response in current or former substance abusers on methadone maintenance. We demonstrated that while use of illicit substances prior to therapy negatively affected adherence, rates of sustained response were comparable to non-substance abusing populations. Our work indicates the future burden of disease in current and former substance abusers, demonstrates that antiviral therapy can be successful in this population, and indicates that the benefits of successful therapy may extend beyond decreased disease burden to improved quality of life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Hepatitis](#)
[Liver Disorders](#)
[Viral Disorders](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Monoamine transporter substrates and inhibitors.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
- Author(s):** Solis, Ernesto Jr.
- Institution:** Vanderbilt U., US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** A myriad of human behaviors, such as mood, awareness and motivation, are modulated by the monoamine neurotransmitters serotonin, norepinephrine and dopamine, respectively. Consequently, dysfunction of these monoaminergic systems underlies numerous medical conditions. In particular, disturbances in the serotonergic system are implicated in depression, bipolar disorder, and autism, whereas the dopaminergic system

is implicated in Parkinson's disease and addiction. During neurotransmission high concentrations of monoamine neurotransmitters are released from presynaptic neurons into the synaptic cleft where they diffuse to bind and activate pre- and postsynaptic receptors. The primary way to terminate neurotransmission involves monoamine transporters, which shuttle monoamines back into presynaptic neurons where they replenish synaptic vesicle contents. The monoamine transporters are molecular targets for antidepressants and psychostimulants that function to increase monoamine levels in the brain. For example, serotonin transporter (SERT) reuptake is inhibited by Prozac to increase serotonin levels and treat various mood disorders. Similarly, dopamine transporter reuptake is altered with drugs, such as cocaine or amphetamine, which results in enhanced dopaminergic signaling and is thought to underlie reward and addictive behaviors. Transport through the monoamine transporters is not thoroughly understood, and the traditional model with fixed substrate-ion stoichiometry has been challenged in recent years with the discovery of ionic currents mediated by monoamine transporters. In an effort to better understand the activity of monoamine transporters, a variety of substrates and inhibitors are utilized. In particular, in my work I characterize fluorescent compounds that are based on a known monoamine transporter substrate and describe their utility as reporters to study serotonin transporter activity in real-time. In addition, I describe a novel effect induced by amphetamine and related compounds at both DAT and SERT whereby even after external removal of these compounds, a persistent current remains. These studies provide information about various substrates that exert an array of distinct effects on SERT and DAT, which may enable further studies to elucidate the nature of transporter biophysics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Affective Disorders](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Neurotransmission](#)
[*Synaptic Vesicle](#)
Source: PsycINFO

3. The use of projective drawings as interpreted through self psychology to activate stages of change in the treatment of substance abuse.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Bivans, Sara

Institution: Pacifica Graduate Inst., US

Language: English

Abstract: Addicts commonly experience dysfunctional family systems, resulting in negative conceptualizations of self and others, and sometimes narcissistic disturbances and injuries (Kohut, 1971). The focus of this dissertation is to examine the use of the House-Tree-Person (HTP projective drawing tool) as a clinical intervention aimed at enhancing motivation for change among substance abuse patients by increasing self-insight and addressing narcissistic injuries in addicted patients. It is hypothesized that the use of the HTP projective drawing intervention, with therapeutic feedback, enhances motivation toward change by assisting substance abuse patients in identifying underlying issues related to addiction, primarily those involving cognitive conceptualizations of self and relationships with others. Statistical analysis reveals that addicted patients who completed the HTP and received feedback based on Kohut's self psychology principles are more motivated to change substance use behaviors and participate in treatment, and are less likely to deny having an addiction problem than those who do not. The processes by which the HTP intervention affects motivation for change in addicted patients are discussed in terms of mirroring and increased self-insight for addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drawing](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Self Psychology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. Office-based buprenorphine treatment: Identifying factors that promote retention in opioid dependent patients.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Noe, Shelly R

Institution: New Mexico State U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Heroin and prescription opioid abuse is recognized as a persistent and pervasive worldwide public health issue. Opioid, which includes opiate drugs, are compounded from the poppy seed and exist in natural, semisynthetic, and synthetic forms (World Health Organization, 2004). Buprenorphine/naloxone (Suboxone) a long acting partial -opioid receptor agonist in combination with the opioid antagonist and buprenorphine (Subutex), are safe and efficacious office-based opioid treatment (OBOT) maintenance therapies for opioid dependence. A nationwide increase in opioid use is mirrored in New Mexico, which has the highest rate of unintentional drug related deaths in the nation attributed primarily to prescription opioids and heroin. Retention and relapse are the most significant challenges in opioid dependence. The purpose of this research was to compare retention time of opioid-dependent individuals receiving buprenorphine/naloxone and buprenorphine OBOT in the largest Southwest New Mexico Suboxone clinic and identify sociodemographic and clinical characteristics that influence treatment outcomes and ascertain correlations between national buprenorphine retention time and those in New Mexico. Data analysis was used to construct recommendations for the improvement of opioid dependent patients receiving buprenorphine and buprenorphine/naloxone OBOT. Method: A retrospective cohort study and survival analysis of 350 participants prescribed buprenorphine in a public health office in Southwest New Mexico from January 2008 to December 2011. Participants who met DSM-IV-TR criteria for opioid dependence were identified from monthly-maintained master list, in an Excel database. Medical record abstraction was conducted to obtain participant specific demographic data, psychosocial factors, and retention time. Descriptive statistics and Fisher's Exact tests for significance were used to characterize the sample. Kaplan-Meier survival analysis and Wilcoxon rank sum tests were used to measure retention and compare variables to identify factors that most significantly impact retention. Results: Participants (N = 350) had a mean cumulative retention time of 65% at 30 days and 35% at 6 months. The study identified statistically significant relationships between drug of choice (p = 0.0001), intravenous drug use (p = 0.0001), presence of mental health disorder (p = 0.001), and pay source (p = 0.0001). Trends in age and retention time were identified, however not statically significant. Conclusions: Retention rates and influencing factors of opioid-dependent individuals receiving office-based buprenorphine/naloxone therapy in a Southwestern New Mexico public health office clinic mirror those reported in literature findings. Strong evidence exists to predict higher retention rates in individuals who abuse opioid pills only, have no history of intravenous drug use, disclosed their mental health status, and are fiscally responsible for their pharmacotherapy. The results suggest the need for practice changes within the office such as increasing the frequency of office visits during the first 30 days of treatment, improving the process for screening and documentation of HCV and HIV status. In addition, there is a need for practice guidelines and a collaborative team approach to improve program retention and patient outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)

*Drug Rehabilitation
 *Drug Therapy
 *Heroin Addiction
 *Opiates
 Psychosocial Factors
 Retention

Source: PsycINFO

5. Long-term effects of ketamine on the central nervous system and other organs: An experimental study in mice.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Tan, Sijie

Institution: The Chinese U Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Language: English

Abstract: Ketamine is an anesthetic agent and a drug of abuse. In recent years, ketamine abuse has been increasing rapidly and it has become the second-most popular abusive drug in Hong Kong. While the acute effects of ketamine are mainly linked to altered mental status, the long-term effects of ketamine are poorly understood. Objectives: The present study was designed to investigate the long-term effects of ketamine on the CNS, adrenal, pancreas and urinary bladder. Methods: Behavioral, neurochemical, histological and molecular studies were performed in a ketamine abuse animal model. Learning and memory ability in these mice were assessed in a morris water maze. An Affymetrix Genechip study was performed to assess the global gene expression changes in the CNS and a PCR-array study focused on the neurotransmitters and regulators was also performed. Gene expression changes for gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptors and dopamine related genes were assay by real-time PCR and western blot. Dopamine contents were measured by ELISA. Histological changes in adrenal, pancreas and urinary bladder were examined by TUNEL staining (apoptosis), Sirius red staining (fibrosis), and immunohistochemistry. Results: Compared with saline controls, there was a decline in learning and memory performance in the ketamine-treated mice. Genechip results showed that 110 genes were up-regulated and 136 genes were down-regulated in ketamine group. An ontology analysis revealed the most significant effects of ketamine were on neurotransmitter and receptor activities. In particular, there was a significant up-regulation of both mRNA and protein levels of the alpha 5 subunit (Gabra5) of the GABAA receptors in the prefrontal cortex. Results from the PCR-array study revealed significant gene expression changes in the GABA receptors, neuropeptides, dopaminergic and cholinergic system following ketamine treatment. Studies on the DA system revealed significant increase of DA content and up-regulation of Tyrosine Hydroxylase (TH) in the midbrain. In the adrenal and pancreas, no obvious apoptosis was found while lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) positive staining was observed in both ketamine and ketamine plus alcohol treated groups. On top of these, downregulation of TH and DBH were observed. In the urinary bladder, apoptosis and fibrosis were observed in the muscular layer. Conclusion: The present study pointed out that long-term of ketamine use caused aberrant gene expression in the CNS and led to pathological changes in adrenal, pancreas and urinary bladder. These results have provided novel and important insights in evaluating the health risks in ketamine abusers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: *Central Nervous System
 *Drug Abuse
 *Gamma Aminobutyric Acid
 *Genes
 *Ketamine
 Mice
 Pancreas

Source: PsycINFO

6. A first nation community's perspectives of tuberculosis.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
Author(s):	Moffatt, Jessica
Institution:	U Alberta, Canada
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>Aims: This study aims to 1) provide a platform to discuss and document one First Nations community's experiences and impacts of tuberculosis (TB); and 2) to understand the social context occurring within the community which may promote continual disease transmission. Methods: This Community-Based Participatory Research study was guided by postcolonial theory. Semi-structured interviews (n=15) were conducted in a northern Alberta First Nations reserve community with a high incidence of tuberculosis. Purposive and snowball sampling was used to obtain our sample. Study inclusion was open to any community member over 14 years of age, who had personally or through an immediate family member, experienced the effects of the disease. Data collection and analysis was iterative, using qualitative content analysis. A Community Advisory Board, which was comprised of community members, Elders, and two community co-investigators, guided the project. Findings: Participants describe the exclusion resulting within, and because of sanitoriums. Exclusion was categorized into 1) the racial segregation of Canadian sanitoriums, where Aboriginal TB patients were excluded from mainstream institutions; 2) the exclusion of Aboriginal culture and practices of healing within the treatment of TB; and 3) the exclusion internal to community members, where members of the community internally labeled the healed individual post-sanitorium as an 'other'. Participants describe the effect of inadequate housing and overcrowding on the high incidence rates noted in their community. Reasons for inadequate housing are defined broadly to include the impact of cultural norms, endemic crowding, addictive behaviors, and the effects of transitioning to the city. Dissemination: The findings of this study were used to create a community-owned educational video. This video documents 1) the personal and unique stories of community members dealing with TB, and 2) the educational/biomedical aspects of TB. Conclusion: By asking to hear participant's experiences and understanding about TB, this study sheds light on the conditions (both historical and current) which influence TB transmission today. The findings of this study demonstrate the complexity of health on-reserve, as well as the many ways colonial experiences influence disease progression today. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)</p>
Publication Type:	Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Communities *Disease Transmission *Indigenous Populations *Sociocultural Factors *Tuberculosis
Source:	PsycINFO

7. Substance use among multiracial young adults compared to young adults with one race or ethnicity.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
Author(s):	Greig, Astrea
Institution:	U Hartford, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>This dissertation examines the unique stressors of multiracial people in the United States and how substance use may play a factor in these experiences. There is a lack of research on this fast growing demographic making research on this population vital. Included is a literature review of the history of multiracial people in the United States, which helps to explain how multiracial people fit into American society. The unique experiences that can</p>

be stressors to multiracial people are also highlighted. Studies on the relationship between stress and discrimination and young adults' use of substances are then discussed. Next, recent research on perceived discrimination and substance abuse amongst multiracial people is examined. Most research shows that multiracial adolescents are at higher risk to use substances than monoracial adolescents. As such, it is hypothesized that the same results will be found with young adults and that the higher level of substance use is mediated by perceived discrimination. Results of the study however, revealed no significant difference between the overall level of substance use between the monoracial and biracial group. Yet, among the overall sample, a positive correlation was found between tobacco use and perceived discrimination. Of interest, this relationship was not found for any other substances. However, the results obtained did reveal that the multiracial participant group reported significantly higher levels of perceived discrimination than the monoracial group for both within the past year and their entire lifetimes. Additionally, the multiracial group reported their experiences with discrimination as significantly more stressful than the monoracial group. The results also reveal that multiracial people experience different forms of discrimination than monoracial people. The clinical implications and discussion on future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Discrimination](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Ethnic Identity](#)
[*Interracial Offspring](#)
Source: PsycINFO

8. Descriptions of childhood trauma, effects of the trauma, and how adults moved through the trauma to normalized behavior.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Schaaf, Alice Katherine

Institution: Andrews U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Method: This qualitative study used interviews to explore how adults traumatized as children described childhood trauma and its effect, and their ability to move through the trauma and live normalized adult lives. The eight individuals were located by personal contacts and snowball referrals. Face-to-face interviews took place in public and private locations chosen by individuals. The eight participants consisted of four individuals and two couples. The open-ended questions during the interviews allowed each participant to comfortably disclose their sensitive stories of their past traumatic experiences and how they eventually were supported, encouraged, and nurtured to normalized adult behavior. Results: Cross-case analysis revealed repetitive patterns and themes, which corresponded to the research question: How do adults traumatized as children describe childhood trauma, effects of the trauma, and their ability to move through the trauma to normalized behavior? Themes that emerged from cross-case analyses and a developmental timeline were: (a) reported childhood trauma, (b) effects of trauma, (c) main childhood caregiver, (d) support systems reported, and (e) evidence of resiliency. The reason for choosing these themes was that each interview revealed similarities. Each individual reported various traumas that affected their behavior and emotions. Each individual had a main childhood caregiver and support system, though the support system was not necessarily the main caregiver. All gave evidence of resiliency. The effects described by the eight participants coincide with Lenore Terr's theory of childhood trauma mentioned above. Each story and trauma is also different. Neglect, abandonment, poverty, and substance and physical abuse are observable offenders. But when a child does not know how to speak up and report secret sexual assault or emotional abuse, the trauma becomes less obvious. All of the stories must be told and voices heard. Nevertheless, children of trauma can heal. Participants in this study stated they were on the journey towards recovery from

childhood trauma to normalized adult behavior. Conclusion: The themes addressed in this study can be interconnected and related to the research question: How do adults traumatized as children describe childhood trauma, effects of the trauma, and their ability to move through the trauma to normalized behavior? The themes that emerged from the stories were: (a) reported childhood trauma, (b) effects of childhood trauma, (c) main childhood caregiver, (d) support systems reported, and (e) evidence of resiliency. Each adult interviewed volunteered and was willing to describe his or her childhood trauma. For example, neglect, which included divorce, poverty, substance abuse, and violence, was the most prevalent of traumas. Subsequent was behavioral and emotional trauma. All participants told of childhood trauma that affected cognitive and social development. The majority of the trauma was caused and inflicted by caregivers due to neglect. It is unknown if there was intergenerational trauma or if caregiver stress was the initiator of the childhood trauma. Substance abuse of caregivers was also described as a baseline for familial stress. Most support systems were not available to participants as children. These systems include: (a) psychological and psychiatric counseling, (b) education and social, (c) familial and community, (d) and spiritual. Internal and self-directed support and motivation were inferred by all participants, which were fueled by love, faith, and encouragement from external support to motivate participants to normalized adult behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Childhood Development](#)
[*Early Experience](#)
[*Emotional Trauma](#)
[*Sex Offenses](#)
[*Faith](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. Treating the unconscious complex of PTSD.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Shanks, Vincent

Institution: Pacifica Graduate Inst., US

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to explore the unconscious complex of psychological trauma experienced by individuals diagnosed with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, or PTSD. This study explores the substantial morbidity associated with PTSD. Additionally, this study addresses PTSD symptomatology and how it interferes with social and occupational functions, as well as comorbid mood and substance-use disorders that contribute to the negative impact of PTSD. Some of the specific concepts explored in this research are: understanding the impasse of the transcendent function in its dynamic with PTSD, identifying the unconscious complex of psychological trauma that results in PTSD, and determining if identifying the unconscious trauma complex can help treat individuals with PTSD. The research methodology drew from Jung's analytical psychology and Freud's psychoanalytic theory. An alchemical narrative and phenomenological approach were utilized to identify and understand the themes and patterns of psychological trauma. The phenomenological experience for the researcher was, in essence, the unconscious complex of PTSD. The alchemical process of entering into the nigredo provided a conduit into understanding the psyche of those afflicted with PTSD. Aspects from the fields of symbolism, dream imagery, alchemy, and mythology were incorporated in encapsulated narrative analyses and narrative dialogues with 7 coresearchers. The research utilized Riessman's (1993) method of narrative analysis as the container for interpreting the stories of the coresearchers all the way from the knowing into the telling. This process allowed the researcher to understand the unconscious complex of PTSD as a suppression or repression of unconscious material. The combined research approach allowed for a thorough understanding of the depth of the coresearchers' psychological trauma. This

research offers a framework for working with those who suffer with PTSD, and it proposes a rapid conduit into the treatment of those afflicted with PTSD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Emotional Trauma](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Unconscious \(Personality Factor\)](#)
[Psychoanalytic Theory](#)
Source: PsycINFO

10. Multiscale modeling of human addiction: A computational hypothesis for allostasis and healing.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Levy, Yariv Z

Institution: U Massachusetts Amherst, US

Language: English

Abstract: This dissertation presents a computational multiscale framework for predicting behavioral tendencies related to human addiction. The research encompasses three main contributions. The first contribution presents a formal, heuristic, and exploratory framework to conduct interdisciplinary investigations about the neuropsychological, cognitive, behavioral, and recovery constituents of addiction. The second contribution proposes a computational framework to account for real-life recoveries that are not dependent on pharmaceutical, clinical, and counseling support. This exploration relies upon a combination of current biological beliefs together with unorthodox rehabilitation practices, such as meditation, and proposes a conjecture regarding possible cognitive mechanisms involved in the recovery process. Further elaboration of this investigation leads on to the third contribution, which introduces a computational hypothesis for exploring the allostatic theory of addiction. A person engaging in drug consumption is likely to encounter mood deterioration and eventually to suffer the loss of a reasonable functional state (e.g., experience depression). The allostatic theory describes how the consumption of abusive substances modifies the brain's reward system by means of two mechanisms which aim to viably maintain the functional state of an addict. The first mechanism is initiated in the reward system itself, whereas the second might originate in the endocrine system or elsewhere. The proposed computational hypothesis indicates that the first mechanism can explain the functional stabilization of the addict, whereas the second mechanism is a candidate for a source of possible recovery. The formal arguments presented in this dissertation are illustrated by simulations which delineate archetypal patterns of human behavior toward drug consumption: escalation of use and influence of conventional and alternative rehabilitation treatments. Results obtained from this computational framework encourage an integrative approach to drug rehabilitation therapies which combine conventional therapies with alternative practices to achieve higher rates of consumption cessation and lower rates of relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Cognitive Processes](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Neuropsychology](#)
Source: PsycINFO

11. Childhood sexual abuse and adolescent substance abuse and sexual risk behaviours among homeless youth: The mediational roles of affect dysregulation and posttraumatic stress symptoms.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
- Author(s):** James, Carolyn
- Institution:** York U., Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Homeless youth report disproportionately high rates of childhood sexual abuse (CSA). Associations between CSA and poor psychosocial and health outcomes in adolescence and adulthood are well established (e.g., Arriola, Loudon, Doldren, & Fortenberry, 2005; Briere & Elliot, 2003; Senn, Carey, Vanable, Coury-Doniger, & Urban, 2007). In particular, CSA is associated with later sexual risk behaviours (Fergusson, Horwood, & Lynskey, 1997; Senn, Carey, Vanable, Coury-Doniger, & Urban, 2006) and substance use (Grayson & Nolen-Hoeksema, 2005; Swanston et al., 2003). However, the mechanisms by which CSA leads to such outcomes are poorly understood. The self-trauma model (Briere, 1996b; 2002) highlights the importance of both affect dysregulation and posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) as psychological sequelae of CSA and points to these factors as contributory to poor mental health outcomes. However, these mediators have not been explored in the relationship between CSA and maladaptive health behaviours among vulnerable populations such as homeless adolescents. The present study examined affect dysregulation and PTSS as common mediators of the relationship between CSA and health risk behaviours in a sample of 230 homeless adolescents. Using structural equation modeling, two mediational models were compared. Both models were deemed to be good fits to the data. Affect dysregulation and PTSS mediated the relationship between CSA and substance abuse but not sexual risk behaviours; CSA was independently associated with sexual risk behaviours. Additional exploratory analyses found that a model using only affect dysregulation as a mediator was the best fit to the data. These findings suggest that substance abuse among homeless youth with a history of CSA may play a role in coping with trauma when internal resources are low. Clinical implications for interventions with homeless youth are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Sexual Abuse](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[Adolescent Psychology](#)
[Child Psychology](#)
[Emotional Disturbances](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

12. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor signaling in the amygdala: A role in anxiety and alcoholism.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
- Author(s):** You, Chang
- Institution:** U Illinois at Chicago, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Alcoholism is a chronic psychiatric disease that impacts a massive population. The high co-morbidity of anxiety and alcoholism emphasizes the importance of better understandings of the neurobiological basis of anxiety and alcoholism. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) has been shown to play an important role in the regulation of synaptic plasticity and has been implicated in anxiety-like and alcohol-drinking behaviors. However, the specific mechanism by which BDNF and related signaling regulates anxiety and drinking, is not clear. We used three animal models of anxiety to address this critical question: 1) Pharmacological manipulation of BDNF signaling.

BDNF infusion into the central nucleus of amygdala (CeA) produced anxiolytic effects in rats, increased CeA Erk1/2 and CREB phosphorylation, Arc mRNA and protein expression. Erk1/2 signaling inhibitor U0126 produced opposite effects. Interestingly, co-infusion of U0126 with BDNF blocked effects of BDNF. Arc antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) produced anxiogenic effect in rats, and when co-infused with BDNF it also attenuated the anxiolytic effect of BDNF. 2) Ethanol-withdrawal. Rats undergoing withdrawal had increased anxiety levels and decreased BDNF and Arc expression in the CeA and medial nucleus of amygdala (MeA). The dendritic spine densities (DSD) are decreased in the CeA and MeA of ethanol-withdrawal rats. These deficits in BDNF and Arc expression, and DSD are reversible by histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitor Trichostatin A (TSA) treatment. 3) Genetic predisposition. The high alcohol-drinking and low alcohol-drinking (HAD/LAD) rats are selectively bred to have high and low alcohol-drinking behaviors. We found that HAD rats have innately higher anxiety levels, less BDNF and CREB expression, and phosphorylated CREB in CeA and MeA than LAD rats. These data indicates that the deficits in BDNF signaling may be involved in high anxiety levels and alcohol preference. These behavioral changes may be regulated by the BDNF downstream Erk1/2 signaling cascade and its target CREB, which, in turn, controls the expression of synaptic plasticity related genes including BDNF and Arc. Histone acetylation may contribute to the regulation of gene transcription during alcohol dependence because the anxiety-like behaviors and deficits in BDNF and Arc expression and in DSD were reversed by treatment with an HDAC inhibitor. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Anxiety](#)
[*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)
[*Cell Signaling](#)
[*Synaptic Plasticity](#)
[Amygdala](#)
[Phosphorylation](#)
Source: PsycINFO

13. Exploring clinical psychology doctoral students' attitudes towards adults with substance use disorders.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Mundon, Chandra R

Institution: The Wright Inst., US

Language: English

Abstract: This study sought to determine whether clinical psychology doctoral students hold uniquely stigmatizing views of adults with substance use disorders (SUDs) compared to adults with other clinical disorders. Through the use of clinical vignettes and attitudinal measures, three hypotheses investigated clinical psychology doctoral students' attitudes towards adult clients with SUDs, perceived attributional causes of SUDs, and future interest in working with SUD clients. One hundred and fifty-six clinical psychology doctoral students participated in this study, with the majority of participants attending graduate programs in the San Francisco Bay Area. To date, this is the largest known study of clinical psychology doctoral students' attitudes towards SUD clients. The results of this study yielded several significant findings. Overall, participants endorsed more negative attitudes towards SUD clients when compared to a client with major depressive disorder (MDD). Additionally, respondents attributed SUDs to poor willpower with greater frequency than they attributed MDD to poor willpower. Finally, participants who expressed negative reactions towards an SUD client, also demonstrated an overall lack of interest in working with SUD clients in the future. This study also found several significant relationships with regard to participant demographic variables and attitudes. First, female-identified participants reported more negative reactions across all mental health conditions compared to male or transgender-identified participants. Second,

first-year doctoral students endorsed the least negative attitudes towards both SUDs and MDD as compared to more advanced doctoral students. Third, LGBTQ-identified participants and participants with personal or known experience with substance abuse, expressed the greatest interest in working with SUD clients. Fourth, participants with a postmodern theoretical orientation, namely narrative, multicultural, and systems, expressed more interest in working with SUD clients than participants who identified as psychodynamic or behaviorally-oriented. The findings of this study have numerous implications for clinical psychology graduate programs with regard to clinical training and curricula development and highlight a need for future research in the areas of substance use disorders, mental health stigma, and graduate training in clinical psychology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Psychology](#)
[*Clinical Psychology Graduate Training](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychologist Attitudes](#)
[*Student Attitudes](#)
[Medical Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Hunukul: Archetypal reflections on the soul of a place.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Kohn, George Frederick

Institution: Pacifica Graduate Inst., US

Language: English

Abstract: Exploring a "call" to a place, this work uses the Alchemical Hermeneutic method developed by Robert Romanyshyn, along with elements of Rosemary Anderson's Intuitive Inquiry and Craig Chalquist's Terrapsychology to reflect on the "soul" of a part of Monterey, California, on a hill known to the Rumsen Ohlone people as "Hunukul." With a view of the Monterey Bay, which conceals a mile-deep canyon and provides the environment for the upwelling of a teeming marine life, a portal is found through which to enter the depths of Psyche, both historically and existentially. Many groups have met in this place, from the time that the first buildings were erected by a group of Theosophists from Pasadena in 1918 to the current occupation by Saint James Episcopal Church. Young people with disabilities, addicts and alcoholics, people with psychiatric diagnoses seeking expression through art, Zen meditators, Korean evangelicals, and the Monterey Bay Friends of C. G. Jung have all found refuge in the place, and a way to dwell together. Archetypal commonalities among these groups are herein explored, including the wounded image of Christos Dionysos (contrasted with the heroic image of Christos Mithras), strong manifestations of women's leadership and power, and an ongoing presence of the shadow of war. Rather than postulate a quasi-material soul of this place, the relationship of human psyche and the psychic dimensions of place are seen as part of an ongoing process, the boundaries of which pulse in space and time through the life expressed in this place. Place may not "have" a soul. From one perspective, place may "be" soul. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Archetypes](#)
[*Hermeneutics](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Leadership](#)
[*Soul](#)
[Mind](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. The influence of early childhood internalizing symptoms on substance use initiation and substance use trajectories in adolescence and young adulthood.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
- Author(s):** Biehl, Michael C
- Institution:** U California, Davis, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study examines the association of early childhood internalizing symptoms with later initiation of substance use and substance use trajectories across adolescence and young adulthood. Numerous studies have documented an association between internalizing symptoms and substance use in both adulthood and adolescence. However, only a few studies have examined whether childhood internalizing symptoms prospectively predict later substance use. Using a sample of 7,154 children and adolescents, this study extends previous research by (1) assessing early childhood internalizing symptoms before the initiation of substance use; (2) predicting both the age of initiation and trajectories of substance use; (3) examining multiple forms of substance use (alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, and other drugs); (4) controlling for externalizing symptoms when testing the effects of internalizing symptoms on substance use, (5) testing the interactive effects of internalizing and externalizing symptoms on substance use; (6) testing whether contextual factors, including aspects of the home, peer, and school environments, moderate the influence of internalizing symptoms on substance use; and (7) testing the role of parental internalizing symptoms and substance use on their children's internalizing symptoms and substance use. This study found that internalizing symptoms are associated with younger age of initiation of substance use for both males and females during childhood and early adolescence. However, internalizing symptoms were associated with lower levels of trajectories of substance use over during adolescence and young adulthood. In addition, it was found that higher levels internalizing symptoms and externalizing symptoms interacted to increase trajectories of substance use over time for females only. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Adolescent Psychology](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Early Childhood Development](#)
[*Internalization](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[School Environment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

16. Demographic and psychosocial correlates of waterpipe use among college students.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
- Author(s):** Sharma Acharya, Eva
- Institution:** U Maryland, Coll Park, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The primary goal of this study was to characterize the role of demographic and psychosocial factors that influence waterpipe use among college students. Data were gathered in two stages that incorporated mixed methods. A series of 59 in-depth interviews were conducted with college students who were established waterpipe smokers. Participants identified socializing as the main reason to smoke waterpipe. Other reasons included social acceptance of waterpipes compared to cigarettes, peer influence, relaxation, perception of looking "cool" and physiological effects commonly referred to as "buzz." Perceptions that smoking waterpipe was safer and less addictive than smoking cigarettes were fairly common. The second stage involved a cross sectional survey

(n=378), conducted among college students. The goal of the survey was to examine the association between demographic factors, background variables (involvement in Greek organizations, participation in athletics, and living arrangements), and psychosocial factors (perceived risks, resistance self efficacy, peer influence) in relation to waterpipe use among college students. Ever use of waterpipe smoking was reported by 59%. Students who had ever smoked cigarettes or cigars and had a best friend who smoked waterpipes were more likely to ever smoke waterpipe. Also, college students with high levels of resistance self-efficacy were less likely to ever smoke waterpipe. The secondary aim of the study was to develop an instrument that measured the social contexts of smoking waterpipe among college students. A pool of 50 items was administered to a purposive sample of college students (n=274), who were regular waterpipe users. Three factors emerged that accounted for a cumulative variance of 47% and possessed adequate reliability. These factors were labeled "social facilitation", "family/cultural influence", and "alternatives to cigarettes." The summed scores for the three social context subscales were examined across frequencies of waterpipe use. Those who reported smoking waterpipe at least on weekly basis reported significantly higher scores on social facilitation than the other two groups. Similar effects were observed for family/cultural influence; weekly smokers used waterpipe more frequently in a context of family/cultural influence than occasional smokers. Understanding patterns of correlates of waterpipe use among college students is critical in developing interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *College Students
 *Demographic Characteristics
 *Psychosocial Factors
 *Self Efficacy
 *Tobacco Smoking
Source: PsycINFO

17. Psychostimulant-induced plasticity of girk channel signaling in ventral tegmental area.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Munoz, Michaelanne Berry

Institution: U California, San Diego, US

Language: English

Abstract: Natural rewards and addictive drugs increase the release of dopamine (DA) in the brain's reward circuit by augmenting the activity of dopaminergic neurons in the ventral tegmental area (VTA). Exposure to drugs of abuse produces persistent adaptations in neural signaling, both excitatory and inhibitory. G protein-gated inwardly rectifying potassium (GIRK or Kir3) channels activate a slow inhibitory postsynaptic current in dopamine neurons mediated by GABA B or D2 receptors and are involved in the response to multiple drugs of abuse. How the psychostimulants methamphetamine or cocaine affect GIRK channel signaling, however, remains unclear. This thesis describes novel mechanisms of GIRK channel plasticity and regulation in VTA dopamine and GABA neurons in response to methamphetamine. Activation of dopamine neurons induces a biphasic response of GABABR-GIRK signaling in VTA, with short-term drug exposure down-regulating GABABR-GIRK signaling in GABA neurons, increasing VTA inhibition, while repeated methamphetamine exposure down-regulates GABABR-GIRK currents in DA neurons through a mechanism involving GIRK3-containing channels, dis-inhibiting DA neurons. SNX27 is an endosomal trafficking protein that regulates the surface expression and signaling of GIRK3 channels and is inducible by repeated exposure to psychostimulants. Through conditional deletion of SNX27, I describe the first neuronal function of a sorting nexin in vivo, which is regulation of GABA BR-GIRK signaling and inhibitory control of VTA DA neurons. Mice lacking SNX27 in DA neurons display hyperlocomotion in a novel environment and an enhanced sensitivity to the locomotor-stimulant effects of cocaine, suggesting that SNX27 regulation of GIRK

channel signaling is involved in addictive behaviors. The data presented in this dissertation thus identify novel mechanisms of psychostimulant-induced plasticity in the VTA and highlight SNX27 and GIRK channels as promising therapeutic targets for addiction and other complex psychiatric disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *CNS Stimulating Drugs
 *Mice
 *Neural Plasticity
 *Tegmentum
 *Cell Signaling
 Methamphetamine
Source: PsycINFO

18. The neural coding of loss.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
Author(s): Brooks, Andrew M
Institution: Emory U., US
Language: English
Abstract: After decades of research, we know that the mesolimbic dopamine pathway is heavily involved in nearly all aspects of financial decision-making. Its role has been defined by its involvement in reward-related learning as it relates to monetary gains. There is little evidence implicating it in aversive or loss-related learning. This dissertation was designed to advance our understanding of this systems involvement in aversive and loss related decision making. To do this, we use functional magnetic resonance imaging while human participants engage in experimental economic tasks that deal with financial decisions over gains and losses. We show that, 1) during decision-making, the ventral striatum tracks the expected values of gambles that are entirely aversive, 2) heterogeneity in loss-holding behavior in the stock market can be explained via activity within the ventral striatum, and 3) the ventral striatal processes earnings announcements which lead to financial loss, and are correlated with subsequent changes in stock price. We find that the BOLD response in the ventral striatum to loss outcomes in all three of our experiments fit with the prediction error hypothesis of dopamine activity. Finally, we discuss future research in financial loss, and its implications for sub-optimal behavior, such as gambling addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *Basal Ganglia
 *Decision Making
 *Dopamine
 *Limbic System
 *Neural Pathways
Source: PsycINFO

19. Alchemical symbolism in psychotherapy: The occurrence of psychic trauma in addiction.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
Author(s): Welsh, Erik J
Institution: Pacifica Graduate Inst., US
Language: English
Abstract: This hermeneutic, depth psychological study explores the clinical relevance of using alchemy as an interpretive lens to understand the intrapsychic experience of addiction. An

alchemical hermeneutic approach was utilized in order to examine the intrapsychic experience of addiction from a theoretical standpoint based on Jungian psychology along with the post-Jungian theories of Schoen (2009) and Edinger (1994a), and the works of Krystal and Raskin (1970) Hartman (1958), and Winnicott (1965). The depth psychological translation of alchemy can inform analysts of the psychic trauma found within the experience of the addiction. Clinically, observing addiction through an alchemical lens allows for the therapist or analyst to explore how being consumed by addiction is a traumatic event involving a dissociative process. The study finds that an integral understanding of the elements encompassing psychic trauma within the addictive experience are crucial for the treating therapist to understand when working with the addicted client. This study offers additional rather than alternative perspectives for understanding the addictive experience. The findings provide a detailed, nuanced description of the addictive experience and track the emergence and afflictions of psychic trauma. When an individual is overcome by addiction, a dissociative component to this experience causes loss of psychic control. The complex constructed through the addiction dismantles the psyche. Alchemy is found to be a useful guide within the therapeutic setting for the therapist working with clients who suffer from addiction. The symbolism of each alchemical operation demonstrates the nature of addiction as first, an adaptation; second, a complex formation and trauma; and third, an opportunity for transformation that can occur within the therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Emotional Trauma](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[*Symbolism](#)
[*Therapists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. The role of experiential avoidance in trauma, substance abuse, and other experiences.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Pepper, Sarah E

Institution: U North Texas, US

Language: English

Abstract: Experiential avoidance (EA) is a process in which a person attempts to avoid, dismiss, or change experiences such as emotions, behaviors, and thoughts. EA is associated with a number of psychological disorders and is generally harmful to psychological well-being. Various studies have explored the role of EA as a mediator, while others have studied EA as a moderator. The current study aimed to further understand and broaden the knowledge of the role of EA in regard to trauma, substance abuse, aggression, and impulsivity by examining relationships between these variables with EA as a mediator and as a moderator. Experientially avoidant behaviors (i.e., substance abuse, aggression, and impulsivity) were related to higher levels of EA. EA was found to partially mediate the relationship between the number of traumatic experiences and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms, as well as the relationship between substance abuse and PTSD. EA was also found to moderate the relationship between PTSD symptoms and aggression. Findings from the present study as well as its limitations and future directions for research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Avoidance](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)

*Trauma
Mental Disorders

Source: PsycINFO

21. Differential associations between impulsivity and risk-taking and brain activations underlying working memory in adolescents.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, December 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Dec 18, 2013)
- Author(s):** Panwar, Karni; Rutherford, Helena J.V; Mencl, W. Einar; Lacadie, Cheryl M; Potenza, Marc N; Mayes, Linda C
- Abstract:** Increased impulsivity and risk-taking are common during adolescence and relate importantly to addictive behaviors. However, the extent to which impulsivity and risk-taking relate to brain activations that mediate cognitive processing is not well understood. Here we examined the relationships between impulsivity and risk-taking and the neural correlates of working memory. Neural activity was measured in 18 adolescents (13-18years) while they engaged in a working memory task that included verbal and visuospatial components that each involved encoding, rehearsal and recognition stages. Risk-taking and impulsivity were assessed using the Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART) and the adolescent version of the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale-11 (BIS-11A), respectively. We found overlapping as well as distinct regions subserving the different stages of verbal and visuospatial working memory. In terms of risk-taking, we found a positive correlation between BART scores and activity in subcortical regions (e.g., thalamus, dorsal striatum) recruited during verbal rehearsal, and an inverse correlation between BART scores and cortical regions (e.g., parietal and temporal regions) recruited during visuospatial rehearsal. The BIS-11A evidenced that motor impulsivity was associated with activity in regions recruited during all stages of working memory, while attention and non-planning impulsivity was only associated with activity in regions recruited during recognition. In considering working memory, impulsivity and risk-taking together, both impulsivity and risk-taking were associated with activity in regions recruited during rehearsal; however, during verbal rehearsal, differential correlations were found. Specifically, positive correlations were found between: (1) risk-taking and activity in subcortical regions, including the thalamus and dorsal striatum; and, (2) motor impulsivity and activity in the left inferior frontal gyrus, insula, and dorsolateral prefrontal cortex. Therefore these findings suggest that while there may be some overlap in the neural correlates of working memory and their relationship to impulsivity and risk-taking, there are also important differences in these constructs and their relationship to the stages of working memory during adolescence. (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 [Addictive Behaviors](#)

22. Evaluation of the diagnostic criteria of internet gaming disorder in the dsm-5 among young adults in taiwan.

- Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric Research, February 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0022-3956 (Feb 19, 2014)
- Author(s):** Ko, Chih-Hung; Yen, Ju-Yu; Chen, Sue-Huei; Wang, Peng-Wei; Chen, Cheng-Sheng; Yen, Cheng-Fang
- Abstract:** The DSM-5 proposed the diagnostic criteria of Internet gaming disorder (IGD) and suggested that more evidence is necessary before it is included as a standard disorder in the DSM system. The aims of this study were to: 1) evaluate the diagnostic validity of individual criteria of IGD in the DSM-5 and the criteria of craving and irritability; 2) determine the optimal cut-off point for the IGD criteria in the DSM-5. We recruited 75 subjects with IGD, 75 without IGD, and 75 in remission from IGD based on the Diagnostic Criteria of Internet Addiction for College Students (DC-IA-C). All

participants underwent a diagnostic interview based on the diagnostic criteria of IGD in the DSM-5 and completed the CIAS and QGU-B. Except for the "deceiving" and "escape" criteria, all criteria of IGD had diagnostic accuracy ranging from 77.3% to 94.7% to differentiate university students with IGD from remitted students. The criterion of craving had diagnostic accuracy of 88% and the criteria of irritability had an accuracy of 68.7%. Fulfilling 5 or more criteria of IGD in the DSM-5 was the best cut-off point to differentiate young adults with IGD from healthy or remitted users. (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 [Journal of Psychiatric Research](#)

23. Schizophrenia and alcohol dependence: Diverse clinical effects of oxytocin and their evolutionary origins.

Citation: Brain Research, February 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0006-8993 (Feb 5, 2014)
Author(s): Pedersen, Cort A
Abstract: Beginning in 1979 with the first report that central administration of oxytocin stimulates maternal behavior in virgin rats, decades of animal research and more recent human studies have demonstrated that oxytocin has many pro-social effects. These many findings suggest that oxytocin may be an effective treatment for social deficits that are hallmark features of disorders such as autism and schizophrenia. Effects in preclinical animal models also imply that oxytocin may be an efficacious pharmacotherapy in a wide range of psychiatric disorders including psychoses and addictions. To date, 3 small clinical trials found that daily intranasal oxytocin treatment for 2-8 weeks significantly reduced psychotic symptoms in schizophrenia. Two of these trials also found improvement in social cognition or neurocognition, areas in which patients have significant deficiencies that do not respond to conventional antipsychotic treatment and contribute to disability. In another small trial, intranasal oxytocin potently blocked alcohol withdrawal. After reviewing the rationale for these trials, they are described in more detail. Questions are then asked followed by discussions of the large gaps in our knowledge about brain oxytocin systems in humans. The hope is to highlight important directions for future investigations of the role of oxytocin in the pathophysiology of psychotic disorders and addictions and to extend clinical research in these areas. Heretofore unrecognized roles for which oxytocin may have been selected during the evolution of placental mammalian maternal-infant and other social attachments are considered as possible origins of oxytocin antipsychotic and antiaddiction effects. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled Oxytocin and Social Behav. (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 [Brain Research](#)

24. The mglu5 receptor regulates extinction of cocaine-driven behaviours.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Jan 31, 2014)
Author(s): Bird, Michael K; Lohmann, Peter; West, Billy; Brown, Robyn M; Kirchhoff, Jeppe; Raymond, Clarke R; Lawrence, Andrew J
Abstract: BACKGROUND: There is extensive evidence implicating the metabotropic glutamate 5 (mGlu5) receptor in aspects of addiction-related behaviours. METHODS: Here, we used a well-characterized line of mGlu5-deficient mice to further examine the role of this receptor in cocaine-driven behaviours. We confirmed the previously reported deficit in hippocampal long-term potentiation and associated spatial learning impairment.

RESULTS: Despite a spatial learning deficit, mGlu5-deficient mice developed and maintained a conditioned place preference to cocaine, suggesting cocaine reward and Pavlovian conditioning are intact in these animals. Notably, however, mGlu5-deficient mice exhibited a marked deficit in the extinction of a cocaine-conditioned place preference compared to wild type littermates. Moreover, in a fixed ratio operant intravenous self-administration paradigm, both genotypes showed similar responding for cocaine over two different doses, while mGlu5-deficient mice displayed enhanced responding on a progressive ratio schedule. In addition, cue-induced drug-seeking after abstinence was exaggerated in mGlu5-deficient mice. CONCLUSION: Collectively, these findings suggest that while the mGlu5 receptor may be involved in mediating the rewarding effects of cocaine, it appears necessary for the extinction of cocaine-driven behaviours. (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](#)

25. Impulsivity: Four ways five factors are not basic to addiction.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, January 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Jan 16, 2014)

Author(s): Gullo, Matthew J; Loxton, Natalie J; Dawe, Sharon

Abstract: Several impulsivity-related models have been applied to understanding the vulnerability to addiction. While there is a growing consensus that impulsivity is multifaceted, debate continues as to the precise number of facets and, more critically, which are most relevant to explaining the addiction-risk profile. In many ways, the current debate mirrors that which took place in the personality literature in the early 1990s (e.g., Eysenck's 'Big Three' versus Costa and McCrae's 'Big Five'). Indeed, many elements of this debate are relevant to the current discussion of the role of impulsivity in addictive behavior. Specifically, 1) the use of factor analysis as an atheoretical 'truth-grinding machine'; 2) whether additional facets add explanatory power over fewer; 3) the delineation of specific neurocognitive pathways from each facet to addictive behaviors, and; 4) the relative merit of 'top-down' versus 'bottom-up' approaches to the understanding of impulsivity. Ultimately, the utility of any model of impulsivity and addiction lies in its heuristic value and ability to integrate evidence from different levels of analysis. Here, we make the case that theoretically-driven, bottom-up models proposing two factors deliver the optimal balance of explanatory power, parsimony, and integration of evidence. (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 [Addictive Behaviors](#)

26. Altering impulsive decision making with an acceptance-based procedure.

Citation: Behavior Therapy, January 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0005-7894 (Jan 21, 2014)

Author(s): Morrison, Kate L; Madden, Gregory J; Odum, Amy L; Friedel, Jonathan E; Twohig, Michael P

Abstract: Delay discounting is one facet of impulsive decision making and involves subjectively devaluing a delayed outcome. Steeply discounting delayed rewards is correlated with substance abuse and other problematic behaviors. To the extent that steep delay discounting underlies these clinical disorders, it would be advantageous to find psychosocial avenues for reducing delay discounting. Acceptance-based interventions may prove useful as they may help to decrease the distress that arises while waiting for a delayed outcome. The current study was conducted to determine if a 60-90minute

acceptance-based training would change delay discounting rates among 30 undergraduate university students in comparison to a waitlist control. Measures given at pre- and posttraining included a hypothetical monetary delay discounting task, the Acceptance and Action Questionnaire-II (AAQ-II), and the Distress Tolerance Scale. Those assigned to the treatment group decreased their discounting of delayed money, but not distress intolerance or psychological inflexibility when compared to the waitlist control group. After the waiting period, the control group received the intervention. Combining all participants' pre- to posttreatment data, the acceptance-based treatment significantly decreased discounting of monetary rewards and increased distress tolerance. The difference in AAQ-II approached significance. Acceptance-based treatments may be a worthwhile option for decreasing delay discounting rates and, consequently, affecting the choices that underlie addiction and other problematic behaviors. (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 [Behavior Therapy](#)

27. Review of Family studies review year book: Volume one.

Citation: Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal, July 1984, vol./is. 8/1(57-58), 0147-5622 (Jul 1984)

Author(s): Dell Orto, Arthur E

Institution: Sargent College of Allied Health Professions, Boston University, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Family Studies Review Year Book: Volume One by David H. Olson and Brent C. Miller (1983). The book represents a comprehensive selection of excellent material put together by nationally known scholars supported by an impressive list of editors and authors. Organizationally, the book has 10 parts: family policy; family stress and coping; divorce and child custody; marital and family violence; alcoholism, drug abuse, and the family; work and the family; family economics; marital enrichment and pre-marital preparation; marital therapy; and family therapy. The fine collection of in-depth articles and the presentation of material by noted professionals is impressive. The section introductions by the authors are well written and helpful in putting the sections into perspective. However, reading would have been easier if each introduction had preceded the section rather than all introductions having been grouped together in the front of the book. As a reference book and text, this volume is worthy of attention and makes a contribution in the areas it addresses. For the rehabilitation practitioner, the book is relevant as a generic reference book. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Domestic Violence](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[*Psychosocial Rehabilitation](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)
[Divorce](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Family Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. Substance abuse among young adult chronic patients.

Citation: Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal, July 1985, vol./is. 9/1(49-54), 0147-5622 (Jul 1985)

Author(s): Bergman, Helen C; Harris, Maxine

Institution: Community Connections, Washington, DC, US; Community Connections, Washington, DC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Drugs and alcohol used by young adult chronic patients are often part of their social life in the community. Few patients understand the psychiatrically debilitating consequences of such usage. The Community Connections program offered its young adult patients education and led groups to help patients recognize the adverse effects of drugs on themselves and their friends. Preliminary findings of a survey on the reasons for drug use are presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Education](#)
[*Community Services](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug Chronicity \(Disorders\)\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Review of Self-destructive behavior in children and adolescents.

Citation: Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal, July 1982, vol./is. 6/1(41-43), 0147-5622 (Jul 1982)

Author(s): Antognini, Francesca C

Institution: Child Outreach Program, South Shore Mental Health Center, Quincy, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Self-Destructive Behavior in Children and Adolescents edited by Carl F. Wells and Irving R. Stuart (1981). This book is an anthology devoted to a topic of increasing concern at a time when child and adolescent deaths from drug abuse, suicide, and other self-destructive behaviors are on the increase. The essays, written by specialists from various mental health disciplines, cover a wide spectrum of issues, including the diagnosis and prediction of child and adolescent suicidal risk, psychological profiles of runaway children and adolescents, juvenile alcohol abuse, drug abuse, anorexia nervosa, and pregnancy and abortion. The essays are scrupulously thorough in reporting current data to back up the findings presented. While the multidisciplinary format lends itself to a wide readership, there is considerable variation between essays in the assumed professional sophistication of the reader. A multitude of typographical errors, suggesting careless proofreading. The index is woefully sparse. The essays seem roughly organized chronologically according to epidemiology, diagnosis, and treatment, but the table of contents does not reflect this organization and the title does not always reflect the particular focus of the essay. Despite its flaws, this anthology fills a gap in the psychological literature. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Self Destructive Behavior](#)
[*Suicide](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Relationship between stress symptoms and drug use among secondary students.

Citation: The Spanish Journal of Psychology, May 2013, vol./is. 16/, 1138-7416;1988-2904 (May 29, 2013)

Author(s): Frade, Iracema Francisco; De Micheli, Denise; Andrade, Andre Luiz Monezi; de Souza-Formigoni, Maria Lucia Oliveira

Correspondence Address: de Souza-Formigoni, Maria Lucia Oliveira, Rua Botucatu 862. 1degree andar, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 04023062, mlosformigoni@unifesp.br

Institution: Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: The aim of this study was to evaluate the relationship between drug use and four kinds of stress symptoms in 954 Brazilian students from the 6th to the 11th grades, in 4 public and 5 private schools in the city of Sao Paulo. Based on their answers to the Drug Use Screening Inventory (DUSI-R) and to the Stress Scale for Adolescents (SSA), we compared regular drug users with non/occasional drug users regarding the frequency of four kinds of stress symptoms (psychological, cognitive, physiological, interpersonal), and the period in which it happened. When compared to non/occasional drug users, regular drug users presented higher levels of psychological, cognitive and physiological symptoms of stress and these symptoms were in the most severe spectrum of severity (near to exhaustion and exhaustion). The association between drug use and stress was even stronger in the youngest age group (11 to 13 years old). Most of the regular drug users were 16 years old and over, from upper-middle class families, had poor family relationships and more academic problems. These results confirm the association between drug use and stress in adolescents and highlight the need for early screening and intervention in both drug use and stressful situations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Universidad Complutense de Madrid and Colegio Oficial de Psicologos de Madrid

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Elementary School Students](#)
[*Stress](#)
[*Student Attitudes](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

31. The trip to Echo Spring: On writers and drinking.

Citation: The trip to Echo Spring: On writers and drinking., 2014 (2014)

Author(s): Laing, Olivia

Language: English

Abstract: (from the jacket) In *The Trip to Echo Spring*, Olivia Laing examines the link between creativity and alcohol through the work and lives of six extraordinary men: F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Tennessee Williams, John Berryman, John Cheever, and Raymond Carver. All six of these writers were alcoholics, and the subject of drinking surfaces in some of their finest work, from *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* to *A Moveable Feast*. Often, they did their drinking together: Hemingway and Fitzgerald ricocheting through the cafes of Paris in the 1920s; Carver and Cheever speeding to the liquor store in Iowa in the icy winter of 1973. Olivia Laing grew up in an alcoholic family herself. One spring, wanting to make sense of this ferocious, entangling disease, she took a journey across America that plunged her into the heart of these overlapping lives. As she travels from Cheever's New York to Williams's New Orleans, and from Hemingway's Key West to Carver's Port Angeles, she pieces together a topographical map of alcoholism, from the

horrors of addiction to the miraculous possibilities of recovery. Beautiful, captivating, and original, *The Trip to Echo Spring* strips away the myth of the alcoholic writer to reveal the terrible price creativity can exert. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Creativity](#)
[*Writers](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. Use of codeine-containing medicines by Irish psychiatric inpatients before and after regulatory limitations on their supply.

Citation: Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, March 2013, vol./is. 30/1(7-12), 0790-9667 (Mar 2013)

Author(s): Agyapong, V. I. O.; Singh, K.; Savage, M.; Thekiso, T. B.; Finn, M.; Farren, C. K.; McLoughlin, D. M

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Trinity College Dublin, St Patrick's University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; Department of Psychiatry, St Patrick's University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; Department of Psychiatry, St Patrick's University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; Department of Psychiatry, St Patrick's University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; Department of Psychiatry, St Patrick's University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; Department of Psychiatry, Trinity College Dublin, St Patrick's University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; Department of Psychiatry, Trinity College Dublin, St Patrick's University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

Language: English

Abstract: Background: In recent years, concerns have been highlighted in several jurisdictions, including Ireland, regarding abuse of over-the-counter codeine-containing medicines. On the 1st of August 2010, national regulatory guidelines aimed at limiting the supply of these medicines in Ireland came into force. Aims: To study the effects of the new regulations on the use of non-prescribed codeine-containing medicines by psychiatric patients admitted to an Irish university teaching hospital before ($n = 117$) the regulations came into effect and 6 months afterwards ($n = 126$). Methods: Participants completed a brief self-administered survey questionnaire about their use of over-the-counter codeine-containing medicines in the preceding 3 months. Results. Compared with before the introduction of the new regulations, there was a large decline in the reported 'often' or 'regular' use of codeine-containing medicines in the 3 months before admission (33.3% v. 17.4%, $\chi^2 = 6.354$, $p = 0.01$) and there was a reduction in the proportion of patients for whom others had expressed concerns about their frequency of use of such medications (15.5% v. 4.8%, $\chi^2 = 7.29$, $p = 0.03$). There was also a decline in the proportion of patients who stated that they would use codeine-containing medicines for either a 'feel-good' effect or to curb cravings (15.9% v. 1.9%, $p < 0.01$, two-tailed Fisher's exact test). Conclusion. We conclude that tight regulations on the supply of non-prescription codeine-containing medicines have the potential to reduce the use and abuse of such medicines in patient populations availing of admission to psychiatry hospitals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: European Congress of Psychiatry. 20th. Mar, 2012. Prague. Czech Republic. This paper was presented orally and as an e-poster at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: College of Psychiatrists of Ireland; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Codeine](#)

*Drug Usage
 *Hospitalized Patients
 *Nonprescription Drugs
 *Psychiatric Patients
 Mental Health Services
 Treatment Guidelines

Source: PsycINFO

33. Fourth graders' perceptions about medicines and medicine use.

Citation: Health Education, 2014, vol./is. 114/1(43-57), 0965-4283 (2014)

Author(s): Karkkainen, Sirpa; Hameen-Anttila, Katri; Vainio, Kirsti; Kontturi, Sirpa; Patrikainen, Risto; Keinonen, Tuula

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Institution: School of Applied Educational Science and Teacher Education, University of Eastern Finland, Joensuu, Finland; Finnish Medicine Agency, Kuopio, Finland; Department of Pharmacy, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland; Training School, University of Eastern Finland, Joensuu, Finland; Training School, University of Eastern Finland, Joensuu, Finland; School of Applied Educational Science and Teacher Education, University of Eastern Finland, Joensuu, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to contribute to the development of medicine education by examining pupils' perceptions of medicines and medicine use. Design/methodology/approach: Fourth graders' (n = 51, aged 10-11) perceptions about medicines and their use were collected in one school through mixed-methods using a questionnaire, a drawing and discussions. Findings: Listing several over-the-counter medicines, pupils most frequently perceived that medicines are meant for treating headaches, wounds or temporarily when they are sick or have some pain, and that medicines help to ease symptoms and speed recovery. Pupils mentioned getting information about medicines from the pharmacist, the internet, the physician, as well as from medical packages. Research limitations/implications: This study was carried out in one school context and is therefore not necessarily generalizable, it does, however, bring an awareness of concrete pedagogical needs to the debate on health education and was conducted using methods that, to some extent, can be transferred to any school setting. Practical implications: These results show that medicine education should already be started in primary school, along with critical thinking skills related to use of the internet. Social implications: The development of medicine education may help improve the wellbeing of pupils. Originality/value: The triangulation of data used in the paper are in the authors' awareness unique in the context of medicine education. The results particularly highlight the role of the internet in medicine education, thus suggesting the importance of critical thinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Therapy
 *Drug Usage
 *Elementary School Students
 *Student Attitudes
 Medical Treatment (General)

Source: PsycINFO

34. The impact of socioeconomic and clinical factors on purchase of prescribed analgesics before and after hysterectomy on benign indication.

Citation: The Clinical Journal of Pain, January 2014, vol./is. 30/1(46-54), 0749-8047;1536-5409 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Daugbjerg, Signe B; Brandsborg, Birgitte; Ottesen, Bent; Diderichsen, Finn; Osler, Merete

Correspondence Address: Daugbjerg, Signe B.: Research Centre for Prevention and Health, Capital Region of Denmark, Glostrup University Hospital, Nordre Ringvej 57, Building 84/85, Glostrup, Denmark, DK-2600, sibeda01@regionh.dk

Institution: Research Centre for Prevention and Health, Capital Region of Denmark, Glostrup University Hospital, Glostrup, Denmark; Danish Pain Research Center, Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus, Denmark; Department of Gynecology, Juliane Marie Centre, Copenhagen University Hospital, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark; Department of Social Medicine, Institute of Public Health, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark; Research Centre for Prevention and Health, Capital Region of Denmark, Glostrup University Hospital, Glostrup, Denmark

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Pelvic pain is a primary symptom of women referred for hysterectomy. This study identified risk factors for purchase of prescribed analgesics before and after hysterectomy and examined purchase changes after hysterectomy, specifically focusing on socioeconomic effects. Methods: Nearly all Danish women (n = 13,420) with a hysterectomy on benign indication between 2004 and 2006 were included in a registry-based follow-up study. Information on prescription analgesic purchase was from the Danish National Prescription Registry. Factors associated with a purchase and associations between socioeconomic factors and changes in analgesic purchase were assessed. Results: Analgesic purchase after hysterectomy was independently predicted by age below 35 or above 65 years, body mass index > 29.9, high American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) score, uterus weight < 300g, comorbidity, and less than high school education. In this study, 15% of women initiated or increased analgesic purchase after hysterectomy, whereas 50% with a purchase before hysterectomy ceased buying afterward. Women with low socioeconomic status (SES) (assessed by education, employment, and income) were more likely to increase purchase of analgesics than women with high SES (odds ratio for less than high school vs. more than high school = 1.58; 95% confidence interval, 1.31-1.91) and less likely to cease use than women with high SES (odds ratio = 0.67; confidence interval, 0.52-0.86 for low vs. high education). Discussion: These results suggest that purchase of analgesics after hysterectomy is related to preoperative factors. Compared with women with high SES, women with low SES had less favorable changes in analgesic purchase after hysterectomy. (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: [*Analgesic Drugs](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Hysterectomy](#)
[Prescription Drugs](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Socioeconomic Status](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in [Clinical Journal of Pain](#)

35. General strain theory, gender, and the conditioning influence of negative internalizing emotions on youth risk behaviors.

Citation: Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice, January 2014, vol./is. 12/1(58-76), 1541-2040;1556-9330 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Francis, Kimberly A

Correspondence Address: Francis, Kimberly A.: Abt Associates, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA, US, 02138, kimberly_francis@abtassoc.com

Institution: Abt Associates, Cambridge, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Girls' maladaptive responses to strain may be more likely to manifest in self-directed deviance than externally directed deviance, partly due to the role of depression/anxiety in girls' lives. These assertions are tested using the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods. Gendered maladaptive outcomes-aggressive delinquency, running away, substance use, and suicidal behavior-are regressed on negative emotions and serious strain. The moderating effects of depression/anxiety are also tested. Depression/anxiety is associated with less aggressive delinquency for girls and amplifies the effects of strain and anger on nonaggressive maladaptive outcomes. The results help explain how gender influences relationships among strain, externalizing and internalizing negative emotions, and risk behaviors. (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: [*Anxiety](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Risk Perception](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Conditioning](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Suicidal Ideation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Where does the disease go? Understanding the lives of addicts and the worlds they inhabit.

Citation: PsycCRITIQUES, 2014, vol./is. 59/9(No Pagination Specified), 1554-0138 (2014)

Author(s): Grella, Christine E

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Addiction Trajectories edited by Eugene Raikhel and William Garriott (see record 2013-27870-000). The contributing authors of this book aim to unpack the experiences of addiction by examining the situated lives of those so afflicted. In richly detailed descriptions, obtained through ethnographies in the social worlds of drug users, alcoholics, and gamblers, these essays examine the social dynamics that define addiction and shape the course of this "disease." (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Electronic Collection

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Disease Course](#)
[*Social Behavior](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Pathological Gambling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Screening and brief intervention for substance misuse in Thailand.

Citation: Public Health, December 2013, vol./is. 127/12(1140-1142), 0033-3506 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Assanangkornchai, S; Balthip, Q; Edwards, J. Guy

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Language: English

Abstract: This study report the results of a model for developing and implementing an Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test-brief intervention (ASSIST-BI) service in primary care units of four districts in the north-eastern and southern regions of Thailand and assesses its acceptability and uptake. As a result of findings, the ASSIST-BI procedure has been incorporated into a national intervention package for substance misuse and the training of healthcare workers across the country. The English version of the ASSIST was translated into Thai. As krathom and 'krathom cocktail' are widely used in Thailand, they were added to the substances included in the ASSIST. Within 10 months of the launch, 5931 patients aged 18 to 65 attending the centers agreed to be screened. The procedure was quick to administer and easy to incorporate into busy practices at low cost, which are particularly important in developing countries. It does not produce dramatic results but the benefits achieved, multiplied nationwide, can have an appreciable effect. A difficulty in getting it accepted is that these benefits may not be apparent to those asked to divert scarce resources into implementing it. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Royal Society for Public Health; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Screening Tests](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

38. Alcohol use following an alcohol challenge and a brief intervention among alcohol-dependent individuals.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, January 2014, vol./is. 23/1(96-101), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jan-Feb 2014)

Author(s): Bacio, Guadalupe A; Lunny, Katy F; Webb, Jessica N; Ray, Lara A

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Language: English

Abstract: Background and Objectives: The study examined the effects of an alcohol challenge on naturalistic drinking among alcohol-dependent individuals and explored brief motivational interviewing (MI) as a potential intervention for these participants. Method: Alcohol-dependent individuals (n = 32, eight females) completed the intake assessment, alcohol challenge, one MI session, and 1-month follow-up (87.5% retention) where they completed measures of drinking and motivation for change. Results: As expected, multilevel mixed models revealed that drinking did not increase post-alcohol challenge. Participants reported a reduction in ambivalence, drinking days, and a trend towards fewer total drinks between the MI and 1-month follow-up. Conclusions: Consistent with other studies, the alcohol challenge did not worsen alcohol use. Results support further investigation of brief MI for alcohol-dependent participants in alcohol challenges. Scientific Significance: Alcohol administration to alcohol-dependent participants appears to not exacerbate naturalistic drinking. MI may be a feasible intervention for

non-treatment seeking alcohol-dependent participants in alcohol challenge studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

39. Associations between post-traumatic stress symptoms, stimulant use, and treatment outcomes: A secondary analysis of NIDA's Women and Trauma Study.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, January 2014, vol./is. 23/1(90-95), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jan-Feb 2014)
Author(s): Ruglass, Lesia M; Hien, Denise A; Hu, Mei-Chen; Campbell, Aimee N. C
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Language: English
Abstract: Background and Objectives: To examine the associations between post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms, stimulant use, and treatment outcomes among dually diagnosed women. Methods: Participants were 141 women who participated in a multisite clinical trial of group treatments for PTSD and addictions. Results: Generalized linear models indicated Seeking Safety (SS; a cognitive-behavioral intervention) was significantly more effective than Women's Health Education (WHE; a control group intervention) in reducing stimulant use at follow-up among women who were heavy stimulant users at pre-treatment and who showed improvements in PTSD symptoms. There were no significant differences between the interventions among women who were light stimulant users at treatment entry. Conclusions and Scientific Significance: These findings suggest that integrated treatment of co-occurring PTSD and addictions may be more effective than general health education approaches for heavy stimulant users. Assessment of frequency of stimulant use among individuals with PTSD symptoms may inform treatment selection for this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Symptoms](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

40. Does experiencing homelessness affect women's motivation to change alcohol or drug use?

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, January 2014, vol./is. 23/1(76-83), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jan-Feb 2014)

- Author(s):** Upshur, Carole C; Weinreb, Linda; Cheng, Debbie M; Kim, Theresa W; Samet, Jeffrey H; Saitz, Richard
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Homeless women are at high risk of drug and alcohol dependence and may receive less opportunity for treatment. Our objective was to examine the association between experiencing homelessness and motivation to change drug or alcohol use. Methods: Women (n = 154) participants in a study of substance dependence at an urban medical center (69 with some homeless days in the last 90 days; 85 continuously housed at baseline) completed six items rating motivation to change alcohol or drug use (ie, importance, readiness, and confidence) at baseline and in 3-, 6-, and 12-month follow-up interviews. Unadjusted and longitudinal analyses controlling for covariates (eg, demographics, insurance status, substance use consequences, mental health status, and participation in treatment) were conducted. Results: There were no significant differences between women experiencing homeless days versus continuously housed women in the odds of reporting high motivation to change alcohol or drug use, either in unadjusted baseline analyses or longitudinal analyses adjusted for covariates. Covariates that were significantly associated with high importance, readiness or confidence to change behavior were higher life time consequences of substance use, and participation in 12-step programs. Discussion and Conclusions: The findings suggest that clinicians should not make assumptions that homeless women have low motivation to change their substance use. Scientific Significance and Future Directions: The same opportunities for addiction treatment should be offered to homeless as to housed women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)
[*Readiness to Change](#)
[Human Females](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)
- 41. Trauma exposure predicts alcohol, nicotine, and drug problems beyond the contribution of PTSD and depression in patients with cardiovascular disease: Data from the Heart and Soul Study.**
- Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, January 2014, vol./is. 23/1(53-61), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jan-Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Waldrop, Angela E; Cohen, Beth E
- Correspondence Address:** Waldrop, Angela E., 4150 Clement Street, 116P, San Francisco, CA, US, 94121, angela.waldrop@ucsf.edu

Institution: San Francisco VA Medical Center, San Francisco, CA, US; San Francisco VA Medical Center, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background and Objectives: This study examined the role of lifetime trauma exposure in a longitudinal study of adults with cardiovascular disease to determine the unique contribution of trauma exposure to risk for drug and alcohol problems and smoking. Methods: Data were drawn from the Heart and Soul Study, a prospective cohort study designed to determine the mechanisms of associations between psychological factors and increased risk of cardiovascular events in high-risk patients (n = 1,022). Results: Lifetime exposure to a higher number of trauma types predicted substance use outcomes beyond risk explained by PTSD and depression. In addition, across trauma types, interpersonal traumas were most strongly associated with substance use problems. Conclusions: Our results suggest that, though PTSD and depression play a role in the association between trauma exposure and substance use, many other factors also contribute; therefore focusing on these psychological comorbidities alone is not sufficient. Scientific Significance: The integration of mental health care and/or case management support with primary and specialty medical care may improve detection and treatment for patients with substance use and comorbid mental and physical health problems. Screening for trauma exposure is an important part of good clinical care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cardiovascular Disorders](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Exposure](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

42. Concurrent substance abuse is associated with sexual risk behavior among adults seeking treatment for prescription opioid dependence.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, January 2014, vol./is. 23/1(27-33), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jan-Feb 2014)

Author(s): Meade, Christina S; Bevilacqua, Lisa A; Moore, Elizabeth D; Griffin, Margaret L; Gardin, John G II; Potter, Jennifer S; Hatch-Maillette, Mary; Weiss, Roger D

Correspondence Address: Meade, Christina S.: Duke University, Box 90519, Durham, NC, US, 27708, christina.meade@duke.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, NC, US; Duke Global Health Institute, Durham, NC, US; Duke University School of Nursing, Durham, NC, US; McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US; Oregon Health and Science University School of Medicine, Portland, OR, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Health Science Center San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US; University of Washington, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute, Seattle, WA, US; McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Increasingly, new HIV infections among people who use drugs are attributed to sexual risk behavior. However, HIV prevention research targeting persons with opioid dependence continues to focus on drug injection practices. Moreover, despite the rising prevalence of prescription opioid dependence in the United States, little is known about HIV risk in this population. Methods: This study examined the prevalence

of sexual risk behavior among patients with opioid dependence who primarily use prescription opioids for non-medical purposes. As part of a multi-site clinical trial, participants (N = 653) completed a baseline assessment that included the Risk Behavior Survey. Results: In the past month, 74% were sexually active. Of these, most had opposite sex partners (97.3%) and vaginal intercourse (97.1%); anal intercourse was uncommon (3.1%). The majority reported unprotected intercourse (76.5%), but few had multiple partners (11.3%). Unprotected intercourse was associated with history of other substance dependence (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 1.73), and having multiple partners was associated with concurrent cocaine use (AOR = 2.54). Injection drug use in the past month was rare (2.5%). Conclusions: While the majority of sexually active participants engaged in unprotected intercourse, the proportion with multiple sex partners was low relative to other samples of persons who use illicit drugs. Among persons with non-medical prescription opioid dependence, those who concurrently use other substances may be at elevated risk for HIV infection. Comprehensive assessment of substance abuse history among individuals dependent upon prescription opioids is critical for identifying patients who may require additional clinical interventions to reduce HIV sexual risk behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Prescription Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

43. The course of sleep disturbances in early alcohol recovery: An observational cohort study.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, January 2014, vol./is. 23/1(21-26), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jan-Feb 2014)

Author(s): Kolla, Bhanu Prakash; Schneekloth, Terry; Biernacka, Joanna; Mansukhani, Meghna; Geske, Jennifer; Karpyak, Victor; Hall-Flavin, Daniel; Louikianova, Larissa; Frye, Mark A

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Psychology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, US; Department of Psychiatry and Psychology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, US; Department of Psychiatry and Psychology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, US; Center for Sleep Medicine, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, US; Division of Biomedical Statistics and Informatics, Department of Health Sciences Research, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, US; Department of Psychiatry and Psychology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, US; Department of Psychiatry and Psychology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, US; Department of Psychiatry and Psychology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, US; Department of Psychiatry and Psychology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, US; Department of Psychiatry and Psychology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Understanding the course and determinants of sleep disturbances in alcoholic patients may help identify patients at high risk of persistent sleep problems, relapse and guide treatment interventions. Methods: We prospectively administered the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) to all patients (N = 196) admitted to a 1-month residential treatment program. Our analysis excluded patients with active drug abuse/dependence. Demographic data, psychiatric diagnoses, Patient Health

Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9), Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) and Inventory of Drug Taking Situations (IDTS) scores were obtained. Univariate and logistic regression analyses were performed using sex, age, hazardous alcohol use, PHQ-9 scores, hypnotic use, and use of alcohol as a hypnotic as correlates to admission PSQI scores and improvement in PSQI scores. Results: A total of 119 alcoholic patients met inclusion criteria (mean age 50.6 + 13.2 years). The rates of sleep disturbances at admission and discharge were 69.3% and 49.1%, respectively. Self report of using alcohol to fall asleep and use of hypnotics were associated with elevated PSQI scores. Total PSQI scores improved over 4 weeks ($p < .001$). Change in PSQI scores was not effected by gender, use of hypnotics, hazardous alcohol use, use of alcohol as a hypnotic or co-morbid psychiatric diagnosis. Older age predicted improvement in PSQI scores in patients with sleep disturbances ($p = .004$). Conclusion: While a large proportion of alcoholics had sleep disturbances upon admission and at discharge from a residential treatment program, only older age was associated with improvements in sleep disturbances during early alcohol recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Sleep Deprivation](#)
[Patients](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

44. Are there racial disparities in psychotropic drug use and expenditures in a nationally representative sample of men in the united states? Evidence from the medical expenditure panel survey.

Citation: American Journal of Men's Health, January 2014, vol./is. 8/1(82-90), 1557-9883;1557-9891 (Jan 2014)
Author(s): Pierre, Geraldine; Thorpe, Roland J Jr.; Dinwiddie, Gniesha Y; Gaskin, Darrell J
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Language: English
Abstract: This article sought to determine whether racial disparities exist in psychotropic drug use and expenditures in a nationally representative sample of men in the United States. Data were extracted from the 2000-2009 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, a longitudinal survey that covers the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Full-Year Consolidated, Medical Conditions, and Prescribed Medicines data files were merged across 10 years of data. The sample of interest was limited to adult males aged 18 to 64 years, who reported their race as White, Black, Hispanic, or Asian. This study employed a pooled cross-sectional design and a two-part probit generalized linear model for analyses. Minority men reported a lower probability of psychotropic drug use (Black = -4.3%, 95% confidence interval [CI] = [-5.5, -3.0]; Hispanic = -3.8%, 95% CI = [-5.1, -2.6]; Asian = -4.5%, 95% CI = [-6.2, -2.7]) compared with White men. After controlling for demographic, socioeconomic, and health status variables, there were no statistically significant race differences in drug expenditures. Consistent with previous literature, racial and ethnic disparities in the use of psychotropic drugs present problems of access to mental health care and services. (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: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Care Costs](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Health Disparities](#)
[Mental Health Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *American Journal of Men's Health*

45. Thiamine deficiency induces massive cell death in the olfactory bulbs of mice.

Citation: Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology, December 2013, vol./is. 72/12(1193-1202), 0022-3069 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Hamada, Shun; Hirashima, Hiroko; Imaeda, Mayuko; Okamoto, Yuno; Hamaguchi-Hamada, Kayoko; Kurumata-Shigeto, Mami

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Institution: Department of Nutrition and Health Science, Fukuoka Women's University, Fukuoka, Japan; Department of Nutrition and Health Science, Fukuoka Women's University, Fukuoka, Japan; Department of Nutrition and Health Science, Fukuoka Women's University, Fukuoka, Japan; Department of Nutrition and Health Science, Fukuoka Women's University, Fukuoka, Japan; Department of Nutrition and Health Science, Fukuoka Women's University, Fukuoka, Japan; Department of Nutrition and Health Science, Fukuoka Women's University, Fukuoka, Japan

Language: English

Abstract: Thiamine (vitamin B1) deficiency (TD) leads to focal brain necrosis in particular brain regions in humans and in experimental animal models. The precise mechanism of the selective topographic vulnerability triggered by TD still remains unclear. We examined the distribution pattern of cell death in the brains of mice in an experimental model of TD using anti-single-strand DNA immunohistochemistry and terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated deoxyuridine triphosphate-biotin nick end labeling methods. We found that interneurons in the olfactory bulb were sensitive to TD. The morphologic aspects of cell death in the olfactory bulb resembled those of cell death in thalamic neurons, which have previously been examined in detail. Furthermore, cell death in the olfactory bulb was partly relieved by the administration of an N-methyl-d-aspartate receptor antagonist, as was the case in thalamic lesions by TD. The superficial part of the olfactory granule cell layer seemed to be the most sensitive to TD, suggesting that differences in the afferents between superficial and deep granule cells may influence the sensitivity of these cells to TD. Our results indicate that the olfactory bulb should be considered as one of the vulnerable regions to TD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: The American Association of Neuropathologists, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Encephalopathies](#)
[*Korsakoffs Psychosis](#)
[*Nutritional Deficiencies](#)
[*Olfactory Bulb](#)
[*Vitamins](#)
[Mice](#)
[Wernicke's Syndrome](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

46. Hypersexual behavior in an online sample of males: Associations with personal distress and functional impairment.

Citation: Journal of Sexual Medicine, December 2013, vol./is. 10/12(2996-3005), 1743-6095;1743-6109 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Spenhoff, Miriam; Kruger, Tillmann H. C; Hartmann, Uwe; Kobs, Julia

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Department of Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Division of Clinical Psychology and Sexual Medicine, Hannover Medical School, Hannover, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: The population of individuals reporting hypersexual behavior is heterogeneous. Prior research has implicated the importance of personal distress and functional impairment, as both may serve as indicators of problem severity and relevance. Still, little is known about associations with distress and impairment following hypersexuality. Aim: The purpose of this study was to investigate personal distress and functional impairment in a community sample of male self-identified "sex addicts" and to explore the associations with related variables. Methods: Three hundred forty-nine men completed an online survey that included questions about personal distress, functional impairment, motivation for behavior change, type of hypersexual behaviors, time spent on sexual behavior, and progression of sexual urges. The survey included the Sexual Addiction Screening Test-Revised (SAST-R) core. Main Outcome Measure: Specific survey questions about personal distress and functional impairment in six life areas were used to assess these variables. Chi-square and P-values were calculated to explore the interrelations among them. Results: There were 75.3% (N = 253) who reported feeling distressed due to hypersexual behavior. Functional impairment in at least one life area was specified by 77.4% (N = 270), and most participants (56.2%) reported impairment regarding partner relationships. Personal distress and functional impairment in three areas were associated with a strong motivation for behavior change. Distress was associated with online pornography use, masturbation, and/or sexual contact with changing partners. The progression of sexual urges was related to distress, while time spent on sexual behavior was not. There were 92.9% of the distressed participants who scored above the SAST-R core scale cut-off, but also 59.0% of the participants with little or no distress scored in this range. Conclusions: Results underline the particular role of problems in social or intimate relationships in association with hypersexuality. Clustering individuals with regard to their specific sexual behavior and impairment pattern seems to be promising for further research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Society for Sexual Medicine; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Change](#)
[*Distress](#)
[*Human Males](#)
[*Hypersexuality](#)

[*Sexual Addiction
Desire](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Sexual Medicine, The*

47. Why are crime victims at risk of being victimized again? Substance use, depression, and offending as mediators of the victimization-revictimization link.

Citation: Journal of Interpersonal Violence, January 2014, vol./is. 29/1(157-185), 0886-2605;1552-6518 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Ruback, R. Barry; Clark, Valerie A; Warner, Cody

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Institution: Penn State University, University Park, PA, US; Minnesota Department of Corrections, St. Paul, MN, US; Penn State University, University Park, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Using three waves of data from 5,165 male and 5,924 female teenagers surveyed in the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, this study tested whether drug use, alcohol use, depression, and offending mediate the link between a serious violent criminal victimization and a subsequent serious violent revictimization. Results indicated that victimization at Wave 1 significantly predicted changes in violent offending, delinquency, and drug use at Wave 2, even controlling for all other lagged mediators. Violent offending emerged as a robust and consistent mediator of the victimization-revictimization link for males. For females, all the mediators together produced a significant and large indirect effect that reduced the direct effect of prior victimization to nonsignificance, but no one single mediator was significant. This study demonstrates that revictimization is partially the result of behavioral changes following victimization. The fact that mediation between victimization and revictimization occurred through a cluster of changed behaviors and moods suggests that the impact of victimization is greater for females than males. This evidence that victimization changes behavior and increases risks and that these risks differ by gender has implications for both mental health care and law enforcement. (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: [*Crime Victims](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[*Violent Crime](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Explorations of lung cancer stigma for female long-term survivors.

Citation: Nursing Inquiry, December 2013, vol./is. 20/4(352-362), 1320-7881;1440-1800 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Brown, Cati; Cataldo, Janine

Correspondence Address: Brown, Cati: Center for Tobacco Control Research and Education, University of California San Francisco, 530 Parnassus Avenue, Ste. 366, San Francisco, CA, US, 94143, cati.brown-johnson@ucsf.edu

Institution: Center for Tobacco Control Research and Education, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; Department of Physiological Nursing, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in women, accompanied by greater psychological distress than other cancers. There is minimal but increasing awareness of the impact of lung cancer stigma (LCS) on patient outcomes. LCS is associated with increased symptom burden and decreased quality of life. The purpose of this study was to explore the experience of female long-term lung cancer survivors in the context of LCS and examine how participants discursively adhere to or reject stigmatizing beliefs. Findings situated within Cataldo and colleagues' theoretical model include: (1) addiction and tobacco marketing as possible precursors for LCS, (2) the possible role of expert providers as LCS enhancers, (3) response of overlapping complicated identity shifts, (4) simultaneous rejection and assumption of LCS, and (5) information control via advocacy activities as a LCS mitigation response. These findings expand the current understanding of LCS, and call for future conceptual exploration and theoretical revision, particularly with respect to the possibility of interaction between relevant/related stigma(s) and LCS. As the number of women living with lung cancer increases, with longer survival times, the effect of LCS and other experiences of discrimination on patient outcomes could be substantial. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Lung Disorders](#)
[*Neoplasms](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[*Survivors](#)
[*Oncology](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

49. Alcohol marketing in Africa: Not an ordinary business.

Citation: African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2013, vol./is. 12/1(63-73), 1531-4065 (2013)

Author(s): Obot, Isidore S

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Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Uyo, Uyo, Nigeria

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol was the cause of nearly five million deaths globally in 2010, an increase of over one million deaths recorded ten years earlier. It was the leading risk factor for disease in southern sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), fifth in the East and West, and sixth in the Central African region. Several factors account for the increasing harm associated with alcohol in Africa among which are the availability of a wide variety of alcoholic beverages, rising urban populations, more disposable income to purchase alcohol, and unrestrained marketing and promotion of alcohol. Using a variety of strategies, producers of alcohol target young people and women with aspirational messages and other exhortations in an unprecedented onslaught of marketing and promotion which is increasingly being recognized as detrimental to public health and social welfare. Missing in the discussion on alcohol in most African countries is a clear understanding that alcohol marketing is not an ordinary economic activity and that the business of alcohol (an addictive substance with high potential for harm) can subvert the rights of individuals and the principles of democracy which many African societies are struggling to enthrone. This paper discusses these issues with particular attention to the harms caused by alcohol (to drinkers and non-drinkers alike), the potential for far-reaching harms to individuals and the society at large if the present scenario continues, and how these harms can be averted or minimized with the implementation of evidence-based policies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholic Beverages
 *Developing Countries
 *Harm Reduction
 *Marketing
 *Risk Factors
 Advertising
 Drug Rehabilitation
Source: PsycINFO

50. Representations sociales de la consommation de tramadol au Niger, perceptions et connaissances des communautés: Enjeux pour les actions de lutte.

Citation: African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2013, vol./is. 12/1(53-61), 1531-4065 (2013)
Author(s): Maiga, Djibo Douma; Seyni, Houdou; Sidikou, Amadou
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Institution: Faculte des Sciences de la Sante de Niamey, Niamey, Niger; Service de Psychiatrie, Departement de Medecine et Specialites Medicales, Hopital National de Niamey, Niamey, Niger; Service de Psychiatrie, Departement de Medecine et Specialites Medicales, Hopital National de Niamey, Niamey, Niger
Language: English
Abstract: Tramadol hydrochloride is a Level II analgesic on the WHO classification of anti-pain medications. Its smuggling, diversion and abuse have become a social problem in Niger. The objective of this study was to describe the social representations of tramadol evaluated through the knowledge and attitudes of communities-represented by the local officials, vendors of pharmaceuticals and administrators-and to these representations in connection with practices of consumption. The study was qualitative, cross-sectional and descriptive. It follows a duality in the representational dynamics of Tramadol from the "Tramadol-medication" to "Tramadol-drug" responsible for respectively naive consumption and abuse/dependent consumption. Any control measures against this phenomenon must promote community knowledge and attitudes in relation to the social and health consequences of the use of this substance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Community Services
 *Drug Abuse
 *Health Knowledge
 *Tramadol
 Drug Therapy
 Social Identity
Source: PsycINFO

51. A systematic review of evidence-based workplace prevention programmes that address substance abuse and HIV risk behaviours.

Citation: African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2013, vol./is. 12/1(1-21), 1531-4065 (2013)
Author(s): Burnhams, Nadine Harker; Musekiwa, Alfred; Parry, Charles; London, Leslie
Correspondence Address: Burnhams, Nadine Harker: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Unit, South African Medical Research Council, P.O Box 19070, Parow Valley, Cape Town, South Africa, 7505, nadine.harker.burnhams@mrc.ac.za

Institution: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Unit, South African Medical Research Council, Cape Town, South Africa; Biostatistics Unit, South African Medical Research Council, Cape Town, South Africa; Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Unit, South African Medical Research Council, Cape Town, South Africa; School of Public Health and Family Medicine, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of the systematic review was to determine the effectiveness of workplace substance abuse prevention programmes that also address substance-related HIV risks. A search of major electronic databases was conducted. Two authors independently applied eligibility criteria, assessed study quality, and extracted data using a standardised data extraction form. Due to the heterogeneity of study results, a qualitative approach was applied in assessing the effectiveness of the programmes. The search yielded 14 studies. All studies presented mixed results, with the majority reporting improvements in self-reported substance abuse measures. The review highlighted paucity in the availability of good quality workplace prevention programmes and none that addressed substance abuse and HIV risk behaviours in such settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS Prevention](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Employee Assistance Programs](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[HIV](#)
[Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. Prison, a missing target to address issues related to drug detoxification and rehabilitation: Nepalese experiences.

Citation: International Journal of Prisoner Health, 2013, vol./is. 9/4(208-219), 1744-9200;1744-9219 (2013)

Author(s): Jha, Chandra Kant; Donovan, Dennis M

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Institution: Centre for Cultural Diversity and Wellbeing, Victoria University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: Drug use has numerous consequences on health, the economy, culture and the peace and security of families and communities. Drug users often engage in various criminal activities, including drug dealing, to sustain their drug use. Under Nepalese law, consumption, possession and sale of drugs are illegal, which increases the risk of incarceration for drug users. Design/methodology/approach: Using a phenomenological/qualitative approach, the paper explores how various activities can lead to the arrest of drug users, how they cope without taking drugs in custody and prison and how they plan abstinence after release. Findings: Participants engaged in various categories of criminal activity, including stealing, looting, etc. Most of the drug users were in custody and prison at least once. Drug use relapses led the participants to re-engage in criminal activities including drug dealing. Parents were often overburdened by their sons and daughter's drug use and were worried about their repeated relapses. Finally, some parents negotiated with their sons and daughters to keep them in prison where they would be able to stay without taking drugs and their involvement in crimes and conflicts would decrease. Originality/value: Keeping substance abusers in prison does not appear to be an effective strategy, as many participants relapse after release from prison. However, a prison-based educational and health promotion strategy would be beneficial for drug users to develop knowledge and skills on staying drug-free. However,

to date, no effort has been made to provide such services to drug users and develop their coping strategy after release. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Detoxification](#)
[Prisons](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

53. "I know if I drink I won't feel anything": Substance use relapse among depressed women leaving prison.

Citation: International Journal of Prisoner Health, 2013, vol./is. 9/4(169-186), 1744-9200;1744-9219 (2013)

Author(s): Johnson, Jennifer E; Schonbrun, Yael Chatav; Nargiso, Jessica E; Kuo, Caroline C; Shefner, Ruth T; Williams, Collette A; Zlotnick, Caron

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Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to explore treatment needs and factors contributing to engagement in substance use and sobriety among women with co-occurring substance use and major depressive disorders (MDDs) as they return to the community from prison. Design/methodology/approach: The paper used qualitative methods to evaluate the perspectives of 15 women with co-occurring substance use and MDDs on the circumstances surrounding their relapse and recovery episodes following release from a US prison. Women were recruited in prison; qualitative data were collected using semi-structured interviews conducted after prison release and were analyzed using grounded theory analysis. Survey data from 39 participants supplemented qualitative findings. Findings: Results indicated that relationship, emotion, and mental health factors influenced women's first post-prison substance use. Women attributed episodes of recovery to sober and social support, treatment, and building on recovery work done in prison. However, they described a need for comprehensive prerelease planning and post-release treatment that would address mental health, family, and housing/employment and more actively assist them in overcoming barriers to care. Practical implications: In-prison and aftercare treatment should help depressed, substance using women prisoners reduce or manage negative affect, improve relationships, and obtain active and comprehensive transitional support. Originality/value: Women with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders are a high-risk population for negative post-release outcomes, but limited information exists regarding the processes by which they relapse or retain recovery after release from prison. Findings inform treatment and aftercare development efforts (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Institutional Release](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Prisoners](#)
[Sobriety](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

54. Successful medical treatment of glans ischemia after voluntary buprenorphine injection.

Citation: Journal of Sexual Medicine, November 2013, vol./is. 10/11(2866-2870), 1743-6095;1743-6109 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Brecheteau, Francois; Grison, Pierre; Abraham, Pierre; Lebdaï, Souhil; Kemgang, Steve; Souday, Vincent; Nedelcu, Cosmina; Culty, Thibaut; Larre, Stephane; Azzouzi, Abdel Rahmene; Bigot, Pierre

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Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: The diverted use of synthetic opioid buprenorphine by drug addicts can be responsible for serious ischemic and infectious complications, particularly in the case of intravenous injection. Aim: We present a case of serious glans ischemia after buprenorphine injection directly into the deep dorsal vein of the penis. Analysis using new medical imaging techniques and treatments is detailed below. Methods: A 26-year-old male drug addict presented with glans pain 4 days after self-injection of buprenorphine into the deep dorsal vein of the penis. The patient was afebrile and presented a urethral discharge. His glans was blue without discoloration on digital pressure. Additionally, his biologic and serologic tests were normal while bacteriology showed the presence of *Enterobacter cloacae* urethritis. Results: After 48 hours of intravenous antibiotic treatment without improvement, a specific medical treatment using enoxaparin and ilomedin was initiated, with the assumption that there was an ischemic complication. Laser speckle contrast imaging allowed confirmation of the presence of distal penis ischemia and provided an accurate mapping of the ischemic zone. A 28-day treatment combining antibiotics, subcutaneous heparin at curative dose, antiplatelet drug, ilomedin, and hyperbaric oxygen therapy resulted in clinical improvement of the lesions with no functional complications. Conclusions: To date, no consensus exists on the proper diagnostic and treatment approach to severe glans ischemia due to buprenorphine injection into the deep dorsal vein of the penis. The results of laser speckle contrast imaging were of real interest during the process of diagnosis. In addition, the combination of ilomedin with hyperbaric oxygen therapy and anticoagulant and antiplatelet drugs appeared to be an effective therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

similar positive findings would be obtained for cocaine. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the ability of oral NTX to alter the cardiovascular and subjective effects of D-amphetamine (D-AMPH) and cocaine (COC). Non-treatment-seeking COC users (N=12) completed this 3-week inpatient, randomized, crossover study. Participants received 0, 12.5, or 50 mg oral NTX 60 min before active or placebo stimulant administration during 10 separate laboratory sessions. Oral AMPH (0, 10, and 20 mg; or all placebo) was administered in ascending order within a laboratory session using a 60-min interdose interval. Smoked COC (0, 12.5, 25, and 50 mg; or all placebo) was administered in ascending order within a laboratory session using a 14-min interdose interval. Active COC and AMPH produced dose-related increases in cardiovascular function that were of comparable magnitude. In contrast, COC, but not AMPH, produced dose-related increases in several subjective measures of positive drug effect (eg, high, liking, and willingness to pay for the drug). NTX did not alter the cardiovascular effects of AMPH or COC. NTX also did not alter positive subjective ratings after COC administration, but it did significantly reduce ratings of craving for COC and tobacco during COC sessions. These results show that (1) oral AMPH produces minimal abuse-related subjective responses in COC smokers, and (2) NTX reduces craving for COC and tobacco during COC sessions. Future studies should continue to evaluate NTX as a potential anti-craving medication for COC dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Meetings of the College on Problems of Drug Dependence. 2011. Portions of these data were presented at the aforementioned conference as well as the 2011 meeting of the Colloque Europeen et International Toxicomanies Hepatites SIDA.

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Naltrexone](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

57. The HIV antiretroviral drug efavirenz has LSD-like properties.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, November 2013, vol./is. 38/12(2373-2384), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Gatch, Michael B; Kozlenkov, Alexey; Huang, Ren-Qi; Yang, Wenjuan; Nguyen, Jacques D; Gonzalez-Maeso, Javier; Rice, Kenner C; France, Charles P; Dillon, Glenn H; Forster, Michael J; Schetz, John A

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Pharmacology and Neuroscience, University of North Texas Health Science Center, Fort Worth, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Anecdotal reports have surfaced concerning misuse of the HIV antiretroviral medication efavirenz ((4S)-6-chloro-4-(2-cyclopropylethynyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-2,4-dihydro-1H-3,1-benzoxazin-2-one) by HIV patients and non-infected teens who crush the pills and smoke the powder for its psychoactive effects. Molecular profiling of the receptor pharmacology of efavirenz pinpointed interactions with multiple established sites of action for other known drugs of abuse including catecholamine and indolamine transporters, and GABAA and 5-HT2A receptors. In rodents, interaction with the 5-HT(2A) receptor, a primary site of action of lysergic acid diethylamine (LSD), appears to dominate efavirenz's behavioral profile. Both LSD and efavirenz reduce ambulation in a novel open-field environment. Efavirenz occasions drug-lever responding in rats discriminating LSD from saline, and this effect is abolished by selective blockade of the 5-HT2A receptor. Similar to LSD, efavirenz induces head-twitch responses in wild-type, but not in 5-HT2A-knockout, mice. Despite having GABAA-potentiating effects (like benzodiazepines and barbiturates), and interactions with dopamine transporter, serotonin transporter, and vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (like cocaine and methamphetamine), efavirenz fails to maintain responding in rats that self-administer cocaine, and it fails to produce a conditioned place preference. Although its molecular pharmacology is multifarious, efavirenz's prevailing behavioral effect in rodents is consistent with LSD-like activity mediated via the 5-HT2A receptor. This finding correlates, in part, with the subjective experiences in humans who abuse efavirenz and with specific dose-dependent adverse neuropsychiatric events, such as hallucinations and night terrors, reported by HIV patients taking it as a medication. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antiviral Drugs](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Lysergic Acid Diethylamide](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[Catecholamines](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[HIV](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Neuroimaging in psychiatric pharmacogenetics research: The promise and pitfalls.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, November 2013, vol./is. 38/12(2327-2337), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Falcone, Mary; Smith, Ryan M; Chenoweth, Meghan J; Bhattacharjee, Abesh Kumar; Kelsoe, John R; Tyndale, Rachel F; Lerman, Caryn

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of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Nicotine Addiction, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

The integration of research on neuroimaging and pharmacogenetics holds promise for improving treatment for neuropsychiatric conditions. Neuroimaging may provide a more sensitive early measure of treatment response in genetically defined patient groups, and could facilitate development of novel therapies based on an improved understanding of pathogenic mechanisms underlying pharmacogenetic associations. This review summarizes progress in efforts to incorporate neuroimaging into genetics and treatment research on major psychiatric disorders, such as schizophrenia, major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, and addiction. Methodological challenges include: performing genetic analyses in small study populations used in imaging studies; inclusion of patients with psychiatric comorbidities; and the extensive variability across studies in neuroimaging protocols, neurobehavioral task probes, and analytic strategies. Moreover, few studies use pharmacogenetic designs that permit testing of genotype x drug effects. As a result of these limitations, few findings have been fully replicated. Future studies that pre-screen participants for genetic variants selected a priori based on drug metabolism and targets have the greatest potential to advance the science and practice of psychiatric treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Drug Therapy
*Mental Disorders
*Neuroimaging
*Pharmacology
*Side Effects (Drug)

Source:

PsycINFO

59. Homeostatic regulation of memory systems and adaptive decisions.**Citation:**

Hippocampus, November 2013, vol./is. 23/11(1103-1124), 1050-9631;1098-1063 (Nov 2013)

Author(s):

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Language:

English

Abstract:

While it is clear that many brain areas process mnemonic information, understanding how their interactions result in continuously adaptive behaviors has been a challenge. A homeostatic-regulated prediction model of memory is presented that considers the existence of a single memory system that is based on a multilevel coordinated and integrated network (from cells to neural systems) that determines the extent to which events and outcomes occur as predicted. The "multiple memory systems of the brain" have in common output that signals errors in the prediction of events and/or their outcomes, although these signals differ in terms of what the error signal represents (e.g., hippocampus: context prediction errors vs. midbrain/striatum: reward prediction errors). The prefrontal cortex likely plays a pivotal role in the coordination of prediction analysis within and across prediction brain areas. By virtue of its widespread control and influence, and intrinsic working memory mechanisms. Thus, the prefrontal cortex supports the flexible processing needed to generate adaptive behaviors and predict future outcomes. It is proposed that prefrontal cortex continually and automatically produces adaptive responses according to homeostatic regulatory principles: prefrontal cortex may serve as a controller that is intrinsically driven to maintain in prediction areas an

experience-dependent firing rate set point that ensures adaptive temporally and spatially resolved neural responses to future prediction errors. This same drive by prefrontal cortex may also restore set point firing rates after deviations (i.e. prediction errors) are detected. In this way, prefrontal cortex contributes to reducing uncertainty in prediction systems. An emergent outcome of this homeostatic view may be the flexible and adaptive control that prefrontal cortex is known to implement (i.e. working memory) in the most challenging of situations. Compromise to any of the prediction circuits should result in rigid and suboptimal decision making and memory as seen in addiction and neurological disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Hippocampus Published by Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Hippocampus
*Memory
*Prefrontal Cortex

Source: PsycINFO

60. The effect of early-life stress on memory systems supporting instrumental behavior.

Citation: Hippocampus, November 2013, vol./is. 23/11(1025-1034), 1050-9631;1098-1063 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Patterson, Tara K; Craske, Michelle G; Knowlton, Barbara J

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Language: English

Abstract: People experiencing early-life stress (ELS) exhibit increased incidence of behaviors that lead to addiction and obesity as adults. Many of these behaviors may be viewed as resulting from an overreliance on habits as opposed to goal-directed instrumental behavior. This increased habitization may result from alterations in the interactions between dorsolateral striatum-dependent and hippocampus-dependent learning systems. As an initial examination of this idea, we investigated the effect of ELS on instrumental learning and extinction. In Experiment 1, we examined the effect of ELS in two groups of people, one trained on a continuous reinforcement schedule and one trained on a partial reinforcement schedule. We found that people who experienced ELS had a diminished effect of the partial reinforcement schedule on extinction. In Experiment 2, we again manipulated reinforcement schedule and also challenged declarative memory by requiring subjects to perform a concurrent task. We found that the declarative challenge did not affect extinction responding in the non-ELS group. In a moderate-ELS group, we observed a diminished sensitivity to the reinforcement schedule during extinction only under divided attention. In the high-ELS group, we observed a reduced sensitivity to reinforcement schedule even in the absence of the declarative memory challenge, consistent with Experiment 1. Our results suggest that ELS reduces the tendency to use declarative, hippocampus-dependent memory in instrumental tasks in favor of habits. ELS may affect hippocampal development, thus altering the interaction between memory systems and potentially contributing to poor health outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Early Experience
*Hippocampus
*Memory
*Operant Conditioning

[*Stress](#)
[Reinforcement Schedules](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Caudate nucleus-dependent navigational strategies are associated with increased use of addictive drugs.

Citation: Hippocampus, November 2013, vol./is. 23/11(973-984), 1050-9631;1098-1063 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Bohbot, Veronique D; Del Balso, Daniel; Conrad, Kate; Konishi, Kyoko; Leyton, Marco

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Language: English

Abstract: This study aimed to investigate the relationship between navigational strategies and the use of abused substances in a sample of healthy young adults. Navigational strategies were assessed with the 4-on-8 virtual maze (4/8VM), a task previously shown to dissociate between hippocampal-dependent spatial navigational strategies and caudate nucleus-dependent stimulus-response navigational strategies. Spatial strategies involve learning the spatial relationships between the landmarks in an environment, while response learning strategies involve learning a rigid set of stimulus-response type associations, e.g., see the tree, turn left. We have shown that spatial learners have increased gray matter and fMRI activity in the hippocampus compared with response learners, while response learners have increased gray matter and fMRI activity in the caudate nucleus. We were interested in the prevalence of use of substances of abuse in spatial and response learners because of the evidence that people who score high on traits such as novelty seeking, sensation seeking, reward seeking, and impulsivity, are more cue-responsive and more likely to use substances of abuse. Since response learners show increased activity and gray matter in the caudate nucleus of the striatum, which is a brain area involved in addiction, we hypothesized that response learners would have a greater use of abused substances than spatial learners. Fifty-five young adults were tested on the 4/8VM and completed a time-line follow-back assessment of drug and alcohol use. We found that response learners had smoked a significantly greater number of cigarettes in their lifetime than spatial learners, were more likely to have used cannabis, and had double the lifetime alcohol consumption. We discuss the possible relationship between substance abuse and response strategies as well as the implications for the hippocampus, risks of neurological and psychiatric disorders, and healthy cognition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Hippocampus Published by Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Caudate Nucleus](#)
[*Hippocampus](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Spatial Memory](#)
[Gray Matter](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Is cannabis neurotoxic for the healthy brain? A meta-analytical review of structural brain alterations in non-psychotic users.

- Citation:** Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, November 2013, vol./is. 67/7(483-492), 1323-1316;1440-1819 (Nov 2013)
- Author(s):** Rocchetti, Matteo; Crescini, Alessandra; Borgwardt, Stefan; Caverzasi, Edgardo; Politi, Pierluigi; Atakan, Zerrin; Fusar-Poli, Paolo
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: Despite growing research in the field of cannabis imaging, mostly in those with a psychotic illness, the possible neurotoxic effects of smoked cannabis on the healthy brain have yet to be fully understood. There appears to be a need to evaluate the existing imaging data on the neuroanatomical effects of cannabis use on non-psychotic populations. Methods: We conducted a meta-analytical review to estimate the putative neurotoxic effect of cannabis in non-psychotic subjects who were using or not using cannabis. We specifically tested the hypothesis that cannabis use can alter grey and white matter in non-psychotic subjects. Results: Our systematic literature search uncovered 14 studies meeting the inclusion criteria for the meta-analysis. The overall database comprised 362 users and 365 non-users. At the level of the individual studies there is limited and contrasting evidence supporting a cannabis-related alteration on the white and grey matter structures of non-psychotic cannabis users. However, our meta-analysis showed a consistent smaller hippocampus in users as compared to non-users. Heterogeneity across study designs, image acquisition, small sample sizes and limited availability of regions of interest to be included in the meta-analysis may undermine the core findings of this study. Conclusions: Our results suggest that in the healthy brain, chronic and long-term cannabis exposure may exert significant effects in brain areas enriched with cannabinoid receptors, such as the hippocampus, which could be related to a neurotoxic action. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences-Japanese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Hippocampus](#)
[*Neurotoxicity](#)
[*White Matter](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences](#)

63. An investigation of the effects of antiretroviral central nervous system penetration effectiveness on procedural learning in HIV+ drug users.

- Citation:** Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology, November 2013, vol./is. 35/9(915-925), 1380-3395;1744-411X (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Wilson, Michael J; Martin-Engel, Lindsay; Vassileva, Jasmin; Gonzalez, Raul; Martin, Eileen M

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Language: English

Abstract: Treatment with combination antiretroviral therapy (cART) regimens with a high capacity to penetrate the blood-brain barrier has been associated with lower levels of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in the central nervous system (CNS). This study examined neurocognitive performance among a sample of 118 HIV + substance-dependent individuals (SDIs) and 310 HIV- SDIs. HIV + participants were prescribed cART regimens with varying capacity to penetrate the CNS as indexed by the revised CNS Penetration Effectiveness (CPE) scale. Participants completed the Rotary Pursuit Task (RPT) and the Weather Prediction Task (WPT)-two measures of procedural learning (PL) with known sensitivity to HIV infection-and a control task of sustained attention. HIV+ SDIs prescribed cART with relatively high CNS penetrance performed significantly more poorly on both tasks than HIV- controls. Task performance of HIV + SDIs prescribed cART with relatively low CNS penetrance did not differ significantly from either HIV- controls or the HIV + /high CPE group, although a trend toward lower RPT performance than that of HIV- participants was observed. Between-group differences were not seen on a control task of motor impulsivity (Immediate Memory Task), indicating that the observed deficits among HIV + /high CPE SDIs may have some specificity. (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](#)
[*Central Nervous System](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Learning](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Impulsivity, cognitive function, and their relationship in heroin-dependent individuals.

Citation: Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology, November 2013, vol./is. 35/9(897-905), 1380-3395;1744-411X (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Zeng, H; Lee, Tatia M. C; Waters, J. H; So, Kwok-Fai; Sham, Pak C; Schottenfeld, R. S; Marienfeld, C; Chawarski, Marek C

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Language: English

Abstract: There is mixed evidence concerning cognitive function and heroin dependence. In this study, abstinent heroin-dependent individuals (n = 86) and age- and sex-matched

non-drug-using controls (n = 88) were compared on self-report measures of impulsivity and computerized assessments of cognitive function. Abstinent heroin-dependent individuals reported greater motor impulsivity and experience seeking and showed functional weaknesses in cognitive ability, including impulsivity and distractibility (d = 0.28 to 0.49), but not decision making or working memory. Self-reported impulsivity was uncorrelated with cognitive function. These results suggest underlying brain-related factors in heroin dependence and have implications for therapeutic 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: [*Cognitive Processes](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[Short Term Memory](#)
Source: PsycINFO

65. Aviation neuropsychology.

Citation: Aeromedical psychology., 2013(239-268) (2013)
Author(s): Kay, Gary G
Institution: Cognitive Research Corporation, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) In the context of aviation, the aviation neuropsychologist evaluates the neurocognitive functioning of pilots, controllers, and other aircrew. These evaluations are generally conducted for the purpose of determining suitability for medical certification, assessing neurocognitive status of aviators with neurological trauma or illness, assessing fitness of aviators recovering from alcohol/substance abuse or dependence, and evaluating aviators and controllers with problems that arise in training, upgrading, transitioning aircraft, or in proficiency testing. This chapter will present a short history of aviation neuropsychology (see also Ryan, Zazeckis, French and Harvey 2006) and provide a description of the evaluation process and a discussion of current controversies in the field. The advent of aviation neuropsychology appears to have occurred in the late 1970s. As the medical model of alcoholism became more accepted, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) developed a program whereby alcohol-dependent pilots who were committed to lifetime sobriety and to a recovery program characterized by intense monitoring, could be granted a Special Issuance medical certificate (see Chapter 5, this volume) allowing them to return to flying. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Aviation](#)
[*Neuropsychology](#)
[*Program Evaluation](#)
[*Sobriety](#)
[Aircraft Pilots](#)
Source: PsycINFO

66. Substance abuse in aviation: Clinical and practical implications.

Citation: Aeromedical psychology., 2013(107-123) (2013)
Author(s): Porges, Carlos R
Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) A captain at a large regional airline was senior enough to consistently bid the same three-day trip, on the same days of the week, to the same cities, for a number of years. On this occasion, a particular mix of irregular operations due to weather and maintenance problems led to his being rescheduled beyond his usual three days and to different layover cities. The first officer and the flight attendant noted and shared their concerns about the captain's increasingly erratic behavior as the third day of flying progressed. When deplaning at the end of the day, at a new city, he asked the flight attendant for a few airline-sized whisky bottles for the overnight. The flight attendant replied she could not comply because she had already sealed the liquor cart, as per standard procedure. The captain became upset, belligerent and verbally abusive when she refused, and then proceeded to break into the liquor cart. She reported his behavior to his superiors. Subsequent investigation revealed the captain, who always arranged to stay in the same room at the same hotel, had pre-positioned caches of whisky secreted above the ceiling panels in his room. The opinion of his treating doctors at the rehabilitation facility was that he was beginning to experience withdrawal symptoms as he faced a third day away from his stealthy, and until then reliably available, alcohol supply. Pilots are not impervious to substance abuse and dependence, and like other people dependent on substances, may go to great lengths to conceal their struggles with alcohol or drugs. But pilots are not like other people, in that they are entrusted with people's lives every time they fly. Piloting stands out from other human endeavors in that it comprehensively engages and taxes all neurocognitive domains and is accompanied by a variety of stressors inherent to aviation. A pilot, regardless of the aircraft or the context in which it is flown, operates a complex machine that freely moves, with no "pause" button, in an infinitely variable 3-D environment colored by weather, mechanical, geographical, procedural, traffic, time, and human factors. Once an aircraft starts to taxi, the pilot's crucial task is to never let the airplane go to a place his/her mind has not been at least ten minutes before. The pilot, simply put, must think faster than the aircraft moves. The pilot who cannot keep mentally apace with events will find him/herself increasingly overwhelmed by a logjam of information overload-that will saturate him or her to the point of ineffectiveness. It follows, then, that substance abuse represents a serious threat to aviation safety because of the negative affects on cognitive, emotional, personal, and interpersonal function. The assessment and treatment of individuals who are abusing or dependent on substances are therefore critical elements of aerospace psychological practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Aerospace Personnel](#)
[*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Aviation](#)
[*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Human Factors Engineering](#)
[Psychology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Differential modulation of brain nicotinic acetylcholine receptor function by cytisine, varenicline, and two novel bispidine compounds: Emergent properties of a hybrid molecule.

Citation: The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, November 2013, vol./is. 347/2(424-437), 0022-3565;1521-0103 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Peng, Can; Stokes, Clare; Mineur, Yann S; Picciotto, Marina R; Tian, Chengju; Eibl, Christoph; Tomassoli, Isabelle; Guendisich, Daniela; Papke, Roger L

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University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, College of Medicine, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, College of Pharmacy, University of Hawaii, Hilo, HI, US; Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, College of Pharmacy, University of Hawaii, Hilo, HI, US; Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, College of Pharmacy, University of Hawaii, Hilo, HI, US; Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, College of Medicine, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Partial agonist therapies for the treatment of nicotine addiction and dependence depend on both agonistic and antagonistic effects of the ligands, and side effects associated with other nAChRs greatly limit the efficacy of nicotinic partial agonists. We evaluated the in vitro pharmacological properties of four partial agonists, two current smoking cessation drugs, varenicline and cytisine, and two novel bispidine compounds, BPC and BMSP, by using defined nAChR subtypes expressed in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes and human embryonic kidney 293 cells. Similar to varenicline and cytisine, BPC and BMSP are partial agonists of $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChRs, although BMSP produced very little activation of these receptors. Unlike varenicline and cytisine, BPC and BMSP showed desired low activity. BPC produced mecamylaminesensitive steady-state activation of 4^* receptors that was not evident with BMSP. We evaluated the modulation of 4^* - and 7 -mediated responses in rat lateral geniculate nucleus (LGN) neurons and hippocampal stratum radiatum (SR) interneurons, respectively. The LGN neurons were sensitive to a very low concentration of varenicline, and the SR interneuron responses were also sensitive to varenicline at a submicromolar concentration. Although 300 nM BPC strongly inhibited the ACh-evoked responses of LGN neurons, it did not inhibit the 7 currents of SR interneurons. Similar results were observed with 300 nM BMSP. Additionally, the bispidine compounds were efficacious in the mouse tail suspension test, demonstrating that they affect receptors in the brain when delivered systemically. Our data indicate that BPC and BMSP are promising $4\beta 2^*$ partial agonists for pharmacotherapeutics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Cholinergic Receptors](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Molecules](#)
[Frogs](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. The effects of acute abstinence from smoking and performance-based rewards on performance monitoring.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, October 2013, vol./is. 229/4(701-711), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Schlienz, Nicolas J; Hawk, Larry W Jr.; Rosch, Keri S

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Abstinence from smoking disrupts performance in multiple cognitive domains, and such cognitive effects may serve to maintain smoking behavior. Rather than having specific effects on a narrow domain of processing, abstinence may disrupt more general cognitive control processes and/or motivation. Objectives: The present study tested the

prediction that overnight abstinence from smoking would disrupt a general performance monitoring system indexed via the error-related negativity (ERN). A secondary aim was to determine the extent to which performance-based monetary rewards improved the ERN among smokers and whether the effect of the reward was diminished during abstinence. Methods: The ERN was assessed during a flanker task among 25 heavy, non-treatment-seeking smokers both when smoking as usual and after overnight abstinence; reward and no-reward trial blocks occurred within each session. Results: As predicted, mean ERN amplitude was reduced during abstinence. The ERN was enhanced by reward; this effect did not vary with smoking abstinence. Conclusion: This study provides novel data which suggest that acute abstinence from smoking disrupts a neurophysiological index of a general performance monitoring system that is involved in a range of cognitive functions. The ERN may be a useful complement to narrow-band cognitive studies of abstinence and interventions designed to target cognition in addiction. Because the ERN was concurrently sensitive to abstinence and performance-based incentives, it may be particularly useful for examining the interplay of cognition and motivation in smoking and smoking cessation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. 2011. Portions of this research were presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Cognitive Processes](#)
[Monitoring](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Smoking Cessation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. Antiaggressive activity of central oxytocin in male rats.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, October 2013, vol./is. 229/4(639-651), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Calcagnoli, Federica; de Boer, Sietse F; Althaus, Monika; den Boer, Johan A; Koolhaas, Jaap M

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: A substantial body of research suggests that the neuropeptide oxytocin promotes social affiliative behaviors in a wide range of animals including humans. However, its antiaggressive action has not been unequivocally demonstrated in male laboratory rodents. Objective: Our primary goal was to examine the putative serenic effect of oxytocin in a feral strain (wild type Groningen, WTG) of rats that generally show a much broader variation and higher levels of intermale aggression than commonly used laboratory strains of rats. Methods: Resident animals were intracerebroventricularly (icv) administered with different doses of synthetic oxytocin and oxytocin receptor antagonist, alone and in combination, in order to manipulate brain oxytocin functioning and to assess their behavioral response to an intruder. Results: Our data clearly demonstrate that acute icv administered oxytocin produces dose-dependent and receptorselective changes in social behavior, reducing aggression and potentiating social

exploration. These antiaggressive effects are stronger in the more offensive rats. On the other hand, administration of an oxytocin receptor antagonist tends to increase (nonsignificantly) aggression only in low-medium aggressive animals. Conclusions: These results suggest that transiently enhancing brain oxytocin function has potent antiaggressive effects, whereas its attenuation tends to enhance aggressiveness. In addition, a possible inverse relationship between trait aggression and endogenous oxytocinergic signaling is revealed. Overall, this study emphasizes the importance of brain oxytocinergic signaling for regulating intermale offensive aggression. This study supports the suggestion that oxytocin receptor agonists could clinically be useful for curbing heightened aggression seen in a range of neuropsychiatric disorders like antisocial personality disorder, autism, and addiction. (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: [*Neuropeptides](#)
[*Oxytocin](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Animal Aggressive Behavior](#)
[Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Is the rodent maternal separation model a valid and effective model for studies on the early-life impact on ethanol consumption?

Citation: Psychopharmacology, October 2013, vol./is. 229/4(555-569), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Nylander, Ingrid; Roman, Erika

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Early-life events can cause long-term neurobiological and behavioural changes with a resultant effect upon reward and addiction processes that enhance risk to develop alcohol use disorders. Maternal separation (MS) is used to study the mediating mechanisms of early-life influences in rodents. In MS studies, the pups are exposed to maternal absence during the first postnatal weeks. The outcome of MS experiments exhibits considerable variation and questions have been raised about the validity of MS models. Objectives: This short review aims to provide information about experimental conditions that are important to consider when assessing the impact of early-life environment on voluntary ethanol consumption. Results: The results from currently used MS protocols are not uniform. However, studies consistently show that longer separations of intact litters predispose for higher ethanol consumption and/or preference in adult male rats as compared to shorter periods of MS. Studies using individual pup MS paradigms, other controls, low ethanol concentrations, adult females or examining adolescent consumption reported no differences or inconsistent results. Conclusions: There is no "a rodent MS model", there are several models and they generate different results. The compiled literature shows that MS is a model of choice for analysis of early-life effects on voluntary ethanol consumption but there are examples of MS paradigms that are not suitable. These studies emphasize the importance to carefully designed MS experiments to supply the optimal conditions to definitely test the research hypothesis and to be particulate in the interpretation of the outcome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com; HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Separation Reactions](#)
[Animal Maternal Behavior](#)
[Rats](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. BDNF overexpression in the ventral tegmental area prolongs social defeat stress-induced cross-sensitization to amphetamine and increases FosB expression in mesocorticolimbic regions of rats.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, October 2013, vol./is. 38/11(2286-2296), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Wang, Junshi; Fanous, Sanya; Terwilliger, Ernest F; Bass, Caroline E; Hammer, Ronald P Jr.; Nikulina, Ella M

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Language: English

Abstract: Social defeat stress induces persistent cross-sensitization to psychostimulants, but the molecular mechanisms underlying the development of cross-sensitization remain unclear. One candidate is brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF). The present research examined whether ventral tegmental area (VTA) BDNF overexpression would prolong the time course of cross-sensitization after a single social defeat stress, which normally produces transient cross-sensitization lasting < 1 week. FosB, a classic molecular marker of addiction, was also measured in mesocorticolimbic terminal regions. Separate groups of intact male Sprague-Dawley rats underwent a single episode of social defeat stress or control handling, followed by amphetamine (AMPH) challenge 3 or 14 days later. AMPH cross-sensitization was apparent 3, but not 14, days after stress. Intra-VTA infusion of adeno-associated viral (AAV-BDNF) vector resulted in a twofold increase of BDNF level in comparison to the group receiving the control virus (AAV-GFP), which lasted at least 45 days. Additionally, overexpression of BDNF in the VTA alone increased FosB in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) and prefrontal cortex. Fourteen days after viral infusions, a separate group of rats underwent a single social defeat stress or control handling and were challenged with AMPH 14 and 24 days after stress. AAV-BDNF rats exposed to stress showed prolonged cross-sensitization and facilitated sensitization to the second drug challenge. Immunohistochemistry showed that the combination of virally enhanced VTA BDNF, stress, and AMPH resulted in increased FosB in the NAc shell compared with the other groups. Thus, elevation of VTA BDNF prolongs cross-sensitization, facilitates sensitization, and increases FosB in mesocorticolimbic terminal regions. As such, elevated VTA BDNF may be a risk factor for drug sensitivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Gene Expression](#)
[*Sensitization](#)
[*Tegmentum](#)
[*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)
[Rats](#)
[Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Cocaine-induced membrane adaptation in the central nucleus of amygdala.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, October 2013, vol./is. 38/11(2240-2248), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Chen, Bo; Ma, Yao-Ying; Wang, Yao; Wang, Xiusong; Schluter, Oliver M; Dong, Yan; Huang, Yanhua H

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Language: English

Abstract: Exposure to drugs of abuse lead to both rewarding effects and the subsequent development of negative affects. The progressive dysregulation of both processes is thought to critically contribute to the addictive state. Whereas cocaine-induced maladaptations in reward circuitry have been extensively examined, the cellular substrates underlying negative affect remain poorly understood. This study focuses on the central nucleus of the amygdala (CeA), a brain region that has been implicated in negative affective states upon withdrawal from chronic cocaine use. We observed that the two major types of CeA neurons, low-threshold bursting (LTB) neurons and regular spiking (RS) neurons, exhibited different sensitivity to corticotrophin-releasing factor (CRF), a stress hormone that has been implicated in negative affect during drug withdrawal. Furthermore, LTB and RS neurons developed opposite membrane adaptations following short-term (5 day) cocaine self-administration; the membrane excitability was increased in LTB neurons but decreased in RS neurons. These short-term exposure-induced effects were transient as they were present on withdrawal day 1 but disappeared on withdrawal day 21. However, extended exposure (21 day) led to sustained increase in the membrane excitability of LTB neurons such that it lasted over 21 days into the withdrawal period. These results suggest that CeA neurons can be a cellular target for cocaine to reshape the circuitry mediating negative affects during withdrawal, and that the long-lasting cellular alterations in selective subpopulations of CeA neurons may lead to unbalanced CeA processing, thus contributing to the progressive aggravation of negative affective states during withdrawal from chronic cocaine exposure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amygdala](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Membranes](#)
[Adaptation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Inferior frontal cortex modulation with an acute dose of heroin during cognitive control.

- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, October 2013, vol./is. 38/11(2231-2239), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Oct 2013)
- Author(s):** Schmidt, Andre; Walter, Marc; Gerber, Hana; Schmid, Otto; Smieskova, Renata; Bendfeldt, Kerstin; Wiesbeck, Gerhard A; Riecher-Rossler, Anita; Lang, Undine E; Rubia, Katya; McGuire, Philip; Borgwardt, Stefan
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Impairments in inhibitory control and in stimulus-driven attention are hallmarks of drug addiction and are associated with decreased activation in the right inferior frontal gyrus (IFG). Although previous studies indicate that the response inhibition function is impaired in abstinent heroin dependents, and that this is mediated by reduced IFG activity, it remains completely unknown whether and how an acute dose of heroin modulates IFG activity during cognitive control in heroin-dependent patients. This study investigates the acute effects of heroin administration on IFG activity during response inhibition and stimulus-driven attention in heroin-dependent patients. Using a cross-over, double-blind, placebo-controlled design, saline and heroin were administered to 26 heroin-dependent patients from stable heroin-assisted treatment, while performing a Go/No-Go event-related functional magnetic resonance imaging task to assess right IFG activity during motor response inhibition, as well as during oddball-driven attention allocation. Relative to saline, heroin significantly reduced right IFG activity during both successful response inhibition and oddball-driven attention allocation, whereas it did not change right IFG activity during response inhibition after correction for the effect of attention allocation. These heroin-induced effects were not related to changes in drug craving, state anxiety, behavioral performance, or co-consumption of psychostimulant drugs. This study demonstrates that heroin administration acutely impairs stimulus-driven attention allocation, as indicated by reduced IFG activity in response to infrequently presented stimuli, and does not specifically modulate IFG activity during response inhibition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Dosages](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[Response Inhibition](#)
[Cognitive Control](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

74. Adenovirus capsid-based anti-cocaine vaccine prevents cocaine from binding to the nonhuman primate CNS dopamine transporter.

- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, October 2013, vol./is. 38/11(2170-2178), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Oct 2013)
- Author(s):** Maoz, Anat; Hicks, Martin J; Vallabhjhosula, Shankar; Syrian, Michael; Kothari, Paresh J; Dyke, Jonathan P; Ballon, Douglas J; Kaminsky, Stephen M; De, Bishnu P; Rosenberg, Jonathan B; Martinez, Diana; Koob, George F; Janda, Kim D; Crystal, Ronald G
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Cocaine addiction is a major problem for which there is no approved pharmacotherapy. We have developed a vaccine to cocaine (dAd5GNE), based on the cocaine analog GNE linked to the capsid proteins of a serotype 5 adenovirus, designed to evoke anti-cocaine antibodies that sequester cocaine in the blood, preventing access to the CNS. To assess the efficacy of dAd5GNE in a large animal model, positron emission tomography (PET) and the radiotracer [C]PE2I were used to measure cocaine occupancy of the dopamine transporter (DAT) in nonhuman primates. Repeat administration of dAd5GNE induced high anti-cocaine titers. Before vaccination, cocaine displaced PE2I from DAT in the caudate and putamen, resulting in 62 + 4 % cocaine occupancy. In contrast, dAd5GNE-vaccinated animals showed reduced cocaine occupancy such that when anti-cocaine titers were > 4 x 10⁵, the cocaine occupancy was reduced to levels of < 20%, significantly below the 47% threshold required to evoke the subjective 'high' reported in humans. (PscINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Animal Models](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Primates \(Nonhuman\)](#)
[*Positron Emission Tomography](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
- Source:** PscINFO

75. Viral-mediated knockdown of mGluR7 in the nucleus accumbens mediated excessive alcohol drinking and increased ethanol-elicited conditioned place preference in rats.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, October 2013, vol./is. 38/11(2109-2119), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Oct 2013)

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Language: English

Abstract: Whether metabotropic glutamate 7 (mGluR7) -activation enhances or diminishes the reinforcing properties of psychostimulants remains unclear. We have previously shown that systemic mGluR7 activation reduced alcohol consumption and preference as well as locomotor stimulating and rewarding properties of ethanol. In this study, we further examined the contribution of mGluR7 on the effect of ethanol within the nucleus accumbens (NAcc), a neural target for many drugs of abuse. Using short hairpin RNA (shRNA)-expressing lentiviral vectors (LV) to alter locally the activity of mGluR7 in male rats, we have shown that blocking mGluR7 expression increased ethanol consumption and preference in a two-bottle choice drinking paradigm with no effect either on saccharin or on quinine used for taste discrimination. In addition, mGluR7 knockdown increases preference for environments previously paired with low doses of ethanol in the conditioned place preference (CPP) test, as it shifted the dose-response curve for ethanol CPP to the left, indicating alterations in the rewarding effects of alcohol. More importantly, mGluR7 blockade in the dorsal striatum (DS) neither affected ethanol consumption nor ethanol-elicited CPP. These results show that levels of mGluR7 in the NAcc regulate responsiveness to alcohol. Taken together, these findings clearly demonstrate that mGluR7 signaling within the NAcc is a key modulator of functional responses to ethanol and offer an important target for regulating the addictive effects of alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

76. Genetic risk for nicotine dependence in the cholinergic system and activation of the brain reward system in healthy adolescents.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, October 2013, vol./is. 38/11(2081-2089), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Nees, F; Witt, S. H; Lourdasamy, A; Vollstadt-Klein, S; Steiner, S; Poustka, L; Banaschewski, T; Barker, G. J; Buchel, C; Conrod, P. J; Frank, J; Gallinat, J; Garavan, H; Heinz, A; Ittermann, B; Loth, E; Mann, K; Artiges, E; Paus, T; Pausova, Z; Smolka, M. N; Struve, M; Schumann, G; Rietschel, M; Flor, H; IMAGEN Consortium

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Genetic variation in a genomic region on chromosome 15q25.1, which encodes the alpha5, alpha3, and beta4 subunits of the cholinergic nicotinic receptor genes, confers risk to smoking and nicotine dependence (ND). Neural reward-related responses have previously been identified as important factors in the development of drug dependence involving ND. Applying an imaging genetics approach in two cohorts (N = 487; N = 478) of healthy non-smoking adolescents, we aimed to elucidate the impact of genome-wide significant smoking-associated variants in the CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNA4 gene cluster on reward-related neural responses in central regions such as the striatum, orbitofrontal and anterior cingulate cortex (ACC), and personality traits related to addiction. In both samples, carriers of the rs578776 GG compared with AG/AA genotype showed a significantly lower neural response to reward outcomes in the right ventral and dorsal ACC but not the striatum or the orbitofrontal cortex. Rs578776 was unrelated to neural reward anticipation or reward magnitude. Significantly higher scores of anxiety sensitivity in GG compared with AG/AA carriers were found only in sample 1. Associations with other personality traits were not observed. Our findings suggest that the rs578776 risk variant influences susceptibility to ND by dampening the response of the ACC to reward feedback, without recruiting the striatum or orbitofrontal cortex during feedback or anticipation. Thus, it seems to have a major role in the processing of and behavioral adaptation to changing reward outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Adolescent Development
 *Cholinergic Receptors
 *Chromosomes

*Genetics
 *Cingulate Cortex
 Drug Dependency
 Nicotine

Source: PsycINFO

77. Role of the basal ganglia in the control of sleep and wakefulness.

Citation: Current Opinion in Neurobiology, October 2013, vol./is. 23/5(780-785), 0959-4388 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Lazarus, Michael; Chen, Jiang-Fan; Urade, Yoshihiro; Huang, Zhi-Li

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Institution: International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine (IIS), University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan; Department of Neurology, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US; International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine (IIS), University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan; Department of Molecular Behavioral Biology, Osaka Bioscience Institute, Osaka, Japan

Language: English

Abstract: The basal ganglia (BG) act as a cohesive functional unit that regulates motor function, habit formation, and reward/addictive behaviors, but the debate has only recently started on how the BG maintain wakefulness and suppress sleep to achieve all these fundamental functions of the BG. Neurotoxic lesioning, pharmacological approaches, and the behavioral analyses of genetically modified animals revealed that the striatum and globus pallidus are important for the control of sleep and wakefulness. Here, we discuss anatomical and molecular mechanisms for sleep-wake regulation in the BG and propose a plausible model in which the nucleus accumbens integrates behavioral processes with wakefulness through adenosine and dopamine receptors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Basal Ganglia
 *Sleep
 *Wakefulness
 Animal Models
 Motor Processes

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Current Opinion in Neurobiology](#)

78. Stress differentially alters mu opioid receptor density and trafficking in parvalbumin-containing interneurons in the female and male rat hippocampus.

Citation: Synapse, November 2013, vol./is. 67/11(757-772), 0887-4476;1098-2396 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Milner, Teresa A; Burstein, Suzanne R; Marrone, Gina F; Khalid, Sana; Gonzalez, Andreina D; Williams, Tanya J; Schierberl, Kathryn C; Torres-Reveron, Annelyn; Gonzales, Keith L; McEwen, Bruce S; Waters, Elizabeth M

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Stress differentially affects hippocampal-dependent learning relevant to addiction and morphology in male and female rats. Mu opioid receptors (MORs), which are located in parvalbumin (PARV)-containing GABAergic interneurons and are trafficked in response to changes in the hormonal environment, play a critical role in promoting principal cell excitability and long-term potentiation. Here, we compared the effects of acute and chronic immobilization stress (AIS and CIS) on MOR trafficking in PARV-containing neurons in the hilus of the dentate gyrus in female and male rats using dual label immunoelectron microscopy. Following AIS, the density of MOR silver-intensified gold particles (SIGs) in the cytoplasm of PARV-labeled dendrites was significantly reduced in females (estrus stage). Conversely, AIS significantly increased the proportion of cytoplasmic MOR SIGs in PARV-labeled dendrites in male rats. CIS significantly reduced the number of PARV-labeled neurons in the dentate hilus of males but not females. However, MOR/PARV-labeled dendrites and terminals were significantly smaller in CIS females, but not males, compared with controls. Following CIS, the density of cytoplasmic MOR SIGs increased in PARV-labeled dendrites and terminals in females. Moreover, the proportion of near-plasmalemmal MOR SIGs relative to total decreased in large PARV-labeled dendrites in females. After CIS, no changes in the density or trafficking of MOR SIGs were seen in PARV-labeled dendrites or terminals in males. These data show that AIS and CIS differentially affect available MOR pools in PARV-containing interneurons in female and male rats. Furthermore, they suggest that CIS could affect principal cell excitability in a manner that maintains learning processes in females but not males. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Adrenergic Receptors](#)
[*Hippocampus](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Stress](#)
[*Interneurons](#)
[Rats](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

79. Prescription opioid abuse in the military.

Citation:

Military psychologists' desk reference., 2013(269-274) (2013)

Author(s):

Murphy, Jennifer L; Clark, Michael E

Institution:

Chronic Pain Rehabilitation Program, James A. Haley Veterans' Hospital, Tampa, FL, US; James A. Haley Veterans Hospital, Tampa, FL, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

(from the chapter) The abuse of opioid analgesics in the military is a significant and growing concern. Enhanced standardization of care as well as increased treatment options for problematic use are needed to minimize opioid abuse across the Department of Defense and the Veterans Health Administration. While the military faces unique challenges, coordinated efforts will likely result in improved treatment outcomes and quality of life for military personnel. This chapter offers an overview of prescription opioid abuse in the military population and discusses the response to the problem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type:

Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Military Personnel](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[Military Psychology](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

80. Aggression and violence.

Citation: Military psychologists' desk reference., 2013(237-241) (2013)

Author(s): Elbogen, Eric B; Sullivan, Connor

Institution: University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, School of Medicine, Chapel Hill, NC, US;
 Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) When military veterans or service members become violent, the costs to individuals, their families, and their communities are great. Many service members or veterans suffer from posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), traumatic brain injury (TBI), or substance abuse, each of which has been found to be associated with higher violence rates among service members from previous conflicts (Marshall, Panuzio, & Taft, 2005; Taft et al., 2007). Few approaches have been developed to systematically guide risk assessment despite the pressure for providers to evaluate violence accurately and the strong need to keep veterans, their families, and the public safe. To improve clinical practice, it is recommended that military psychologists: (1) structure risk assessments based on factors already shown to empirically relate to violence and aggression, and (2) develop safety plans that address veterans' mental health, substance abuse, psychological well-being, and social environment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Military Personnel](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Violence](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Safety](#)
[Social Environments](#)
[Traumatic Brain Injury](#)
[Well Being](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. Substance use disorders among military personnel.

Citation: Military psychologists' desk reference., 2013(227-231) (2013)

Author(s): Westermeyer, Joseph; Kimbrel, Nathan A

Institution: Minneapolis VA Medical Center, Minneapolis, MN, US; VISN 17 Center of Excellence for Research on Returning War Veterans, Waco, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcohol and drug problems (i.e., substance use disorders, or SUDs) have occurred among military personnel from time immemorial, and heavy alcohol use, binge drinking, and prescription drug abuse remain significant problems in today's military. The aim of the present chapter is to summarize the prevalence, psychopharmacology, assessment, and treatment of SUDs as well as the potential impact

of these disorders on military personnel. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Military Personnel
 Alcohol Abuse
 Binge Drinking
 Drug Usage
 Epidemiology
 Measurement
 Prescription Drugs
 Psychopharmacology
 Treatment
Source: PsycINFO

82. Substance use in the US active duty military.

Citation: Military psychologists' desk reference., 2013(221-226) (2013)
Author(s): Bray, Robert M
Institution: Military Behavioral Health, RTI International, NC, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) This article focuses on substance use in the US active duty military. Substance use and abuse (illicit drug use, the misuse of prescription drugs, excessive alcohol use, and tobacco use) have been long-standing concerns in the military because of their negative impact on military readiness and performance and their association with disease. Over the years the Department of Defense (DoD) has developed programs and policies to help prevent, deter, and decrease substance abuse using education, training, urinalysis and breathalyzer testing, treatment and/or rehabilitation, periodic assessment of the nature and extent of drug and alcohol abuse, and a focus on health promotion. The military has made notable progress in combating illicit drug and cigarette use. Illicit drug use has shown dramatic declines, but the military, is facing new challenges with rising rates of prescription drug misuse. Although cigarette use has shown impressive reductions, about one-third of personnel are still smokers. There has been little progress in reducing binge and heavy drinking, and their rates appear to be rising. Despite commendable progress, much more remains to be done. Further reductions will need to take into account individual, social, cultural, and environmental factors within the Armed Forces. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: *Drinking Behavior
 *Drug Usage
 *Epidemiology
 *Military Personnel
 *Tobacco Smoking
 Drug Abuse
 Drugs
 Military Psychology
 Prescription Drugs
Source: PsycINFO

83. Pathological Internet- and media use in adolescents and young adults.

Original Title: Pathologischer Internet- und Medienkonsum bei Jugendlichen und Heranwachsenden: Psychodynamische Aspekte in der klinischen Konzeptbildung.
Citation: PDP Psychodynamische Psychotherapie: Forum der tiefenpsychologisch fundierten Psychotherapie, June 2013, vol./is. 12/2(81-90), 1618-7830 (Jun 2013)

Author(s): Bilke-Hentsch, Oliver; Seiffge-Krenke, Inge; Stoll, Marc; te Wildt, Bert

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Language: German

Abstract: For ten years, within the German speaking countries the pathological use of the Internet and video games has been taken seriously as a psychopathological condition. Since cognitive-behavioral psychotherapy has become the treatment of choice for addictive disorders in general, psychodynamic aspects have been neglected in this new field. However, especially in terms of the diagnostic and therapeutic approaches of children and adolescents, who are more and more affected by media dependency, psychodynamic considerations play a great role. The importance of co-morbid and social aspects can be integrated very well into a holistic therapeutic workup, when taking a psychodynamic perspective. In the wake of the continuously changing social conditions of a medialized world, processes of attachment and individuation underlie dramatic changes. Psychodynamic approaches within the treatment of pathological Internet use focus on balancing out real relationships, that are viewed as potentially frightening or depreciatory, and virtual identities, that appear to be seductively controllable. Since the impact of the newest media on children and adolescents has increased in large scale, youth psychotherapists have to take interest in digital formats and contents in general. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Schattauer GmbH, Stuttgart; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Computer Games](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[Psychotherapists](#)
[Media Exposure](#)

Source: PsycINFO

84. Application of psychodrama with people addicted to alcohol.

Original Title: Uplatnenie psychodramy u osob zavislych od alkoholu.

Citation: Ceska a Slovenska Psychiatrie, June 2013, vol./is. 109/3(141-146), 1212-0383 (Jun 2013)

Author(s): Majzlanova, Katarina

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Institution: Pedagogicka Fakulta, Univerzity Komenskeho, Bratislave, Slovak Republic

Language: Czech

Abstract: The paper is focused on the application of a modified form of psychodrama with clients during an outpatient alcoholism treatment. The main objective was to investigate the possibility of using psychodrama activities to change opinions and attitudes of clients in terms of alcohol consumption and its negative impact on the individual and his environment, to enhance the activities of clients during the meetings. The psychodrama meetings were attended by 8 clients addicted to alcohol-6 men and 2 women aged from 32 to 52. We assumed that the number of rational statements and reactions of clients would gradually decrease after several meetings (we compared their number during the meetings 1-6 and 7-12). The results showed that with each client the number of rationalizations reduced in relation to alcohol consumption (reasons of drinking, motivation, traditions, customs, etc.). During the meetings 7-12, there were about 25 fewer statements of the previously mentioned type than in meetings 1-6. We also assumed that the activity of clients (engagement in drama activities, following the rules, expressing their own opinions and attitudes towards the problem, working with clients in a

psychodrama group) would increase during the meetings. In observing the given values we used a scale with marks from 1 to 3 (1 point-client monitors and follows what is happening around him, 2 points-he is active when encouraged, 3 points-he is spontaneously engaged in any activity). Active clients during the psychodrama activities had a strong upward trend. Significant increase-19 points was recorded during the meetings 5-8 (compared to the meetings 1-4). During the meetings 9-12 compared to the meetings 5-8 activity increase was 14 points higher In the initial meetings, we tried to establish a contact with the clients. We used the so-called warm-up exercises and techniques for self-examination, development of cooperation, release of tension. The main part was played by psychodrama play situations proposed by the clients themselves. They were able to express their feelings, opinions, attitudes and experiences on this imaginative stage. At the end of the meeting, we focused on clients' reflection and discussion. Results showed that in the treatment of people addicted to alcohol, psychodrama can play an important part as a supporting therapeutic approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Psychodrama](#)
[*Therapeutic Processes](#)
[Clients](#)
[Outpatients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. Impulse control disorders in dopamine dysregulation syndrome.

Original Title: Poruchy kontroly Impulzivity u dopaminoveho dysregulacniho syndromu.

Citation: Ceska a Slovenska Psychiatrie, June 2013, vol./is. 109/3(136-140), 1212-0383 (Jun 2013)

Author(s): Kamaradova, Dana; Prasko, Jan; Grambal, Ales; Grambalova, Zuzana; Latalova, Klara; Filipcikova, Radka

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Language: Czech

Abstract: Dopamine dysregulation syndrome (DDS) is a relatively recently described iatrogenic disturbance that may complicate long-term symptomatic therapy of Parkinsons disease. Patients with DDS develop an addictive pattern of dopamine replacement therapy use, administering doses in excess of those required to control their motor symptoms. A range of impulse control and repetitive behaviors presumed to be related to dopaminergic medications has been recognized in Parkinson's disease. These behaviors are linked by their incentive or reward-based and repetitive natures and overlap with addictions. Patients predisposed to perform compulsive actions usually have a tendency to overlook or downplay this fact. Patients are unable to adequately estimate the negative consequences of their actions and are prone to entertain compulsive reward-seeking activities. We review the risk factors and potential mechanisms for the development of DDS, including personality traits, potential genetic influences and Parkinson's disease-related cognitive deficits. This syndrome is especially seen in PD patients with young age of onset, higher doses of antiparkinsonian drugs, pre-existent or current depression, pre-existing recreational drug or alcohol use, and high novelty seeking personality traits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Parkinson's Disease](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

86. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder with comorbid eating disorders.

Original Title: Hyperkinetická porucha a porucha pozornosti u komorbidních poruch příjmu potravy.

Citation: Ceska a Slovenska Psychiatrie, June 2013, vol./is. 109/3(128-135), 1212-0383 (Jun 2013)

Author(s): Stepankova, Tereza; Papezova, Hana; Uhlíkova, Petra; Ptacek, Radek

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 Praha, Czech Republic; Psychiatricka klinika, LF UK a VFN Praha, Praha, Czech
 Republic

Language: Czech

Abstract: This paper presents an overview of current research literature devoted to comorbidity of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and eating disorders (ED) in adults. It focuses on the specifics of an adult form of ADHD, and the differences in the profile and course of ADHD symptoms in women. In 80% of cases symptoms of ADHD persist into adolescence and up to 60% of adolescents have difficulties associated with ADHD in adulthood. The clinical picture of ADHD in adulthood is different from its symptoms in children. Adult patients with ADHD report on inner restlessness, suffering from attentional and emotional dysregulation, disorganization and behavioral difficulties that can be derived from the impairment of executive functions. The diagnostic process of ADHD requires a comprehensive multi-factorial assessment of genetic dispositions interactions, biochemical and structural variations and the influence of sociocultural environment. Examination by a qualified professional should include not only the current symptoms but also evaluation of academic and behavioral history from childhood to adulthood. The separate diagnosis of ADHD in patients is rare, psychiatric comorbidities are very frequent. Individual studies reported values in the range of 60-70%. Differential diagnosis is complicated by the fact that many of the symptoms of ADHD can be covered with comorbid disorders: major depression, borderline personality disorder, conduct disorder, substance abuse disorders and addiction. Adult form of ADHD can also hide other co-occurring psychiatric symptoms, syndromes or disorders: anxiety, learning difficulties and depression. In recent years, the often investigated comorbidity, particularly in female patients with ADHD, are eating disorders. Impulsive behavior, which is one of the core symptoms of ADHD can occur in many diagnostic elements of the spectrum of eating disorders. Impulsive behavior intensifies from restrictive anorexia, where it occurs at low levels, over purgative anorexia and bulimia to binge eating and obesity, where impulsivity is very frequent. Research from this area, despite the initial lack of uniformity of methodology and small and undifferentiated samples, gradually contributed to the discussion of appropriate diagnostic procedures, modification of treatment and a greater sensitivity to the less prominent clinical symptoms and atypical course of ADHD in women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)

*Eating Disorders
 *Executive Function
 Hyperkinesia
 Atomoxetine

Source: PsycINFO

87. Institutional analysis of sobering-up stations in the Czech Republic.

Original Title: Institucionalni analyza soucasneho stavu zachytnych stanic v Ceske republice.
Citation: Ceska a Slovenska Psychiatrie, June 2013, vol./is. 109/3(115-121), 1212-0383 (Jun 2013)
Author(s): Buresova, Zdenka; Mravcik, Viktor; Popov, Petr; Miovsky, Michal
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Institution: Klinika Adiktologie, Praze, Czech Republic; Narodni Monitorovaci Stredisko Pro Drogy a Drogove Zavislosti, Czech Republic; Klinika Adiktologie, Praze, Czech Republic; Klinika Adiktologie, Praze, Czech Republic
Language: Czech

Abstract: Introduction: Since 1950s, sobering-up stations (SUS) represent traditional type of health care of persons with acute intoxication with addictive substances, especially alcohol. Their number reduced after 1989 and information about their functioning is scarce. Goal: To describe and to analyse current state of SUS in the Czech Republic and to identify associated problems and systemic gaps. Material and methods: From May 2011 to January 2012, questionnaire survey was organised in all existing 17 SUS. Internet questionnaire was used for data collection. Respondents were representatives of particular SUS. Questionnaire was combined with telephone interviewing used for completing and confirmation of information. Results: By 1 February 2012, 17 SUS existed in 12 (out of 14) Czech regions. Their total capacity was 150 slots. Capacity was reported as insufficient especially in big cities. Clients are referred to SUS mainly by state or municipal police, however decision on initiation of service is taken exclusively by medical doctor in charge. Minors are usually not among clients of SUSs. Treatment of adults which is obligatory by law is reported just by one half of SUSs. Just one quarter of SUSs cooperate with local addiction out-patient treatment centre. Cases intoxicated with other substance than alcohol are on rise recently. Apart from safe detoxication, SUSs provide clinical examination and emergency service in acute cases. Insolvency and execution of outstanding debts from clients, insufficient facilities and lack of follow-up addiction counselling and treatment are major expressed problems of SUSs. Operation of SUS is often ensured by nurses and lower health personnel, medical doctor is available for initiation and discharge and called by phone if needed. Fee for clients for the service in SUSs vary from 600 to 8900 CZK (approx. 25-350). Conclusion: Availability and range of services in SUSs vary substantially including SUSs in the same regions. The most frequent problems of SUSs are problems linked to payment for service and their execution. Other problems are represented by insufficient staffing, technical equipment and facilities of SUSs and lack of follow-up addiction care. Conditions for operation of SUSs should be better defined by law or methodological guidelines. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcohol Abuse
 *Decision Making
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Health Care Services
 Institutionalization
 Toxic Disorders

Source: PsycINFO

88. Addiction to ephedrine in psychiatric disorders.

Citation: Adicciones, 2013, vol./is. 25/1(89-90), 0214-4840 (2013)

Author(s): Martinez-Quintana, Efren; Rodriguez-Gonzalez, Fayna

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Institution: Cardiology Service, Complejo Hospitalario Universitario Insular-Materno Infantil, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain; Hospital Universitario de Gran Canaria Dr. Negrin, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: This article focuses on the addiction to ephedrine in psychiatric disorders. Ephedrine, a chemical contained in the ephedra herb and its active component, is used therapeutically as a nasal decongestant, with properties similar to epinephrine resembling the effect of amphetamines. In traditional Asian medicines, ephedra-based products are sometimes used as bronchodilators. However in many countries, it is also sold as over-the-counter supplements to improve athletic performance, enhance weight loss and promote bodybuilding. In fact, many of these products often contain other stimulants, such as caffeine, which may have synergistic effects and increase the potential for adverse effects. Drug abuse addictions and psychiatric disorders often occur at the same time. In fact, certain mental conditions such as depression, bipolar disorders, anxiety, anorexia, schizophrenia or agoraphobia are frequently associated with drug dependency. Drug abuse addictions and psychiatric disorders often occur at the same time. In fact, certain mental conditions such as depression, bipolar disorders, anxiety, anorexia, schizophrenia or agoraphobia are frequently associated with drug dependency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Ephedrine](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. Effectiveness of exercise as a complementary intervention in addictions: A review.

Original Title: Efectividad del ejercicio fisico como intervencion coadyuvante en las adicciones: Una revision.

Citation: Adicciones, 2013, vol./is. 25/1(71-85), 0214-4840 (2013)

Author(s): Sinol, Nuria; Martinez-Sanchez, Ester; Guillamo, Elisabeth; Campinas, M. Josefa; Larger, Fatima; Trujols, Joan

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Language: Spanish

Abstract: Given the benefits that exercise brings to physical and mental health, several authors have investigated its effectiveness as a treatment for various pathologies such as addictive disorders. The aim of this paper is to review the literature regarding the effectiveness of exercise as a complementary intervention for treatment of psychoactive substance dependence. To achieve this aim, a bibliographic search was conducted in the following databases: PubMed, Scopus, ISI Web of Knowledge, The Cochrane Library, TESEO and TDX. Those articles which evaluated the effectiveness of exercise on craving, withdrawal symptoms and abstinence rates were selected. Regarding nicotine dependence, those studies which evaluated the effectiveness of exercise for reducing weight gain after quitting smoking were also chosen. Seventeen articles met the selection criteria. The usefulness of exercise as a complementary strategy along with habitual therapeutic treatments for psychoactive substance dependence seems to be demonstrated, especially in nicotine dependence for the following variables: achieving or maintaining abstinence, and reducing craving or withdrawal symptoms. Further studies are nevertheless required, especially on illegal psychoactive substance dependence to be able to achieve conclusive results. We must also equally note that this kind of intervention is widely accepted by the drug using community, fact that would make of it a particularly useful tool in treating people with addictive disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Exercise](#)
[*Interdisciplinary Treatment Approach](#)
[*Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

90. Psychiatric morbidity among young-adults cannabis users.

Citation: Adicciones, 2013, vol./is. 25/1(45-54), 0214-4840 (2013)

Author(s): Cuenca-Royo, Aida M; Torrens, Marta; Sanchez-Niubo, Albert; Suelves, Josep M; Domingo-Salvany, Antonia

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Institution: Drug Abuse Epidemiology Research Group, IMIM - Institut Hospital del Mar d'Investigacions Mediques, Barcelona, Spain; IAPS - Parc de Salut Mar, Spain; Drug Abuse Epidemiology Research Group, IMIM - Institut Hospital del Mar d'Investigacions Mediques, Barcelona, Spain; Direccio General de Salut Publica, Departament de Salut de la Generalitat de Catalunya, Spain; Drug Abuse Epidemiology Research Group, IMIM - Institut Hospital del Mar d'Investigacions Mediques, Barcelona, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: This cross-sectional study aims to determine lifetime prevalence of psychiatric disorders (including substance use disorders, -SUD and other non substance use disorders, -Non-SUD) among 289 young (18- 30 years) regular cannabis users, during the last year, in non-clinical settings in Barcelona. The Spanish version of the Psychiatric Interview for Substance and Mental Disorders (PRISM) was administered. Only 28% of the participants did not present any psychiatric disorder; while 65% had some SUD, the most common related to cannabis use (62%). Nearly 27% presented a non-SUD disorder. A younger age of initiation on alcohol use was associated with the presence of some SUD. Having consumed a greater number of "joints" in the last month was associated with the presence of both psychiatric disorders (SUD and non-SUD). While three quarters of subjects with non-SUD disorders had received some kind of treatment, only 28% of those with any SUD had received treatment. Given the low perception for need of treatment, there is a need for prevention strategies and to be able to offer therapies specifically tailored targeting young cannabis users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

91. Integration of self-guidance groups for relatives in a public program of alcoholism treatment.

Original Title: Integracion de los grupos de autoayuda para familiares en un programa publico de tratamiento del alcoholismo.

Citation: Adicciones, 2013, vol./is. 25/1(37-44), 0214-4840 (2013)

Author(s): Rubio, Gabriel; Martinez-Gras, Isabel; Ponce, Guillermo; Quinto, Rafael; Jurado, Rosa; Jimenez-Arriero, Miguel Angel

Correspondence Address: Rubio, Gabriel: Servicio de Psiquiatria, Edificio de Actividades Ambulatorias, Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Planta 3, Mddulo C, Avda de Malaga, s/n, Madrid, Spain, 28041, grubio.hdoc@salud.madrid.org

Institution: Instituto de Investigacion 12 de Octubre, Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain; Instituto de Investigacion 12 de Octubre, Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain; Instituto de Investigacion 12 de Octubre, Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain; Laboratorio de Psicofisiologia Clinica, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, Spain; Instituto de Investigacion 12 de Octubre, Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain; Instituto de Investigacion 12 de Octubre, Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: Interventions with relatives of alcohol-dependent patients have shown effectiveness in engaging unmotivated patients into treatment. The Federation of ex-alcoholics, in the Community of Madrid, has a network of self-help centers (Centers to Promote Psychosocial Alternatives against Addictions, CPAA) spread throughout the Madrid's region where alcohol-dependent patients and their families receive attention. The aim of this study was to demonstrate that the integration of these facilities could improve the psychological condition of the relatives and the outcome on the patients' treatment. 188 patients attending the treatment program at "Hospital 12 de Octubre" and their relatives were randomized into two groups: Group A (n = 94) (Standard program for patients and relatives delivered at our facility) and Group B (n = 94) (where patients were treated with the standard program in our facilities and relatives attended a family group intervention at the CPAA) After 12 weeks, the CPAA conditions were significantly more effective than our standard program in improving psychological distress of relatives and in engaging patients into treatment. Patients belonging to group B had fewer drinking days during the treatment period. Our results support that psychological interventions delivered at CPAA centers are useful in improving psychological conditions of alcoholic patients' relatives than when undertaking the public alcoholism program. This intervention also improves outcome of alcoholic patients. The integration of these centers within public alcoholism treatment programs could provide a new way to treat alcoholism, based on collaboration of public facilities and patient associations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Family Members](#)
[*Support Groups](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

92. Alcohol consumption, alcohol dependence and related harms in Spain, and the effect of treatment-based interventions on alcohol dependence.

- Original Title:** Consumo de alcohol, dependencia alcoholica, trastornos relacionados con el alcohol en Espana. Impacto de los tratamientos de la dependencia alcoholica.
- Citation:** Adicciones, 2013, vol./is. 25/1(11-18), 0214-4840 (2013)
- Author(s):** Rehm, Jurgen; Rehm, Maximilien X; Shield, Kevin D; Gmel, Gerrit; Gual, Antoni
- Correspondence Address:** Shield, Kevin D., CAMH 33 Russell Street, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 2S1, Kevin.shield@mall.utoronto.ca
- Institution:** Institute for Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, TU Dresden, Dresden, Germany; Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Ryerson University, Toronto, ON, Canada; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, ON, Canada; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, ON, Canada; Alcohol Unit, Psychiatry Dept., Neurosciences Institute, Hospital Clinic, IDIBAPS, Barcelona, Spain
- Language:** Spanish
- Abstract:** Alcohol consumption in Spain has traditionally followed the Mediterranean drinking pattern, featuring daily drinking with meals, beer as the preferred beverage, and comparatively little drinking to intoxication. Alcohol dependence (AD), one of the most detrimental disorders caused by alcohol, was prevalent in 0.2% of women and 1.2% of men, corresponding to 31,200 women and 186,000 men in Spain with AD in 2005 in the age group of 15 to 64 year. These prevalence estimates of alcohol dependence are likely underestimated due to limitations in the World Mental Health Survey which cannot be fully corrected for; however, the estimates of AD for Spain represent the most accurate and up to date estimates available. Alcohol creates a significant health burden in Spain with 11.3 premature deaths in women per 100,000 aged 15 to 64 years, and 40.9 premature deaths in men per 100,000 in the same age group were due to alcohol consumption (data for 2004). This amounts to 8.4% of all female deaths and 12.3% of all the male deaths in this age group being attributable to alcohol consumption. A large percentage of these harms were due to heavy alcohol consumption and AD. AD is undertreated in Spain, with less than 10% of all people with AD treated. For those who are treated, psychotherapy is the most utilized form of treatment to avoid relapse. If 40% of AD patients in Spain were treated with pharmacological treatment (the most effective treatment method), 2.2% of female and 6.2% of male deaths due to AD would be prevented within one year. Thus by increasing treatment rates is an important means of reducing the alcohol-attributable mortality and health burden in Spain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Intervention](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

93. Antipsychotic drugs: Pharmacology, side effects and abuse prevention.

- Citation:** Antipsychotic drugs: Pharmacology, side effects and abuse prevention., 2013 (2013)
- Author(s):** Schwartz, Thomas L [Ed]; Megna, James [Ed]; Topel, Michael E [Ed]
- Correspondence Address:** Schwartz, Thomas L.: Department of Psychiatry, SUNY Upstate Medical University, 713 Harrison Street, Syracuse, NY, US, schwartt@upstate.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Rush University, Chicago, IL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (create) Prior to 1952, psychiatrists used medication to control dangerous behavior. Among the agents used were morphine, potassium bromide, chloral hydrate, and

barbiturates. The use of barbiturates peaked in the 1930s and 1940s but declined throughout the 1950s after neuroleptics, starting with chlorpromazine, were found not only to have sedative properties but also to treat hallucinations and delusions. The landmark discovery that chlorpromazine was an antipsychotic was serendipitous. Clozapine was derived from the tricyclic antidepressant imipramine, but when it was found to reverse conditioned avoidance in rats, although it did not induce catalepsy, it was entered into clinical trials as an antipsychotic rather than as an antidepressant. Clozapine demonstrated that psychosis could be treated without causing motor side effects, and several pharmaceutical companies started developing compounds in the hopes that they would find other clozapine-like atypical antipsychotics with a better side effect profile. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Neuroleptic Drugs](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Psychosis](#)
Source: PsycINFO

94. The clinical impact of social anxiety disorder in patients with alcohol dependence.

Citation: Social anxiety disorder: From research to practice., 2013(111-121) (2013)
Author(s): Terra, Mauro Barbosa; Giglio, Alcir Tadeu; Puccinelli, Marina Farias; de Castro Schindel, Renata
Institution: Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Jose de Barros Falcao Center, Brazil; Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre, Porto Alegre, Brazil
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) The frequency of social phobia among alcoholics is quite high; and according to the self-medication theory, alcohol is used by these individuals to reduce social anxiety. The objective of this chapter is to evaluate the clinical impact of social anxiety disorder and the diagnosis and evolution of treatment of alcoholics, more specifically in the adherence and occurrence of relapses. Social phobia is underdiagnosed among patients with alcoholism. The studies show conflicting results regarding social phobia and a higher frequency of relapses. This anxiety disorder tends to interfere significantly with adherence to the Alcoholics Anonymous group. More attention is needed in the treatment of alcoholics who present social phobia, because this comorbidity tends not to be diagnosed and can make treatment more difficult, leading to less compliance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Social Phobia](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Treatment Compliance](#)
Source: PsycINFO

95. Adding Integrative Meditation with Ear Acupressure to outpatient treatment of cocaine addiction: A randomized controlled pilot study.

Citation: The Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine, March 2013, vol./is. 19/3(204-210), 1075-5535;1557-7708 (Mar 2013)
Author(s): Chen, Kevin W; Berger, Christine C; Gandhi, Devang; Weintraub, Eric; Lejuez, C. W

Correspondence Address: Chen, Kevin W.: Center for Integrative Medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine, 520 West Lombard Street, East Hall, Baltimore, MD, US, 21201, kchen@compmed.umm.edu

Institution: Center for Integrative Medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Center for Integrative Medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Center for Addiction, Personality and Emotional Research, Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Cocaine addiction continues to be a major public health problem in the United States. With no U.S. Food and Drug Administration-approved pharmaceutical therapy, treatment often relies on psychosocial interventions. This pilot therapy development study attempts to examine the feasibility and preliminary efficacy of adding breathing-based Integrative Meditation and Ear Acupressure (IMEA) to outpatient treatment of cocaine addiction. Design: Fifty-six (56) cocaine-dependent patients were recruited from an outpatient addiction treatment facility in Baltimore, MD and randomized into either an IMEA or a treatment as usual (TAU) group for the 12 weeks of study, with weekly meetings to monitor treatment outcomes and to facilitate meditative therapy. Outcome measures: The outcome measures consisted of treatment retention rates by week 8 and 12; abstinence rates measured by 6 continuous weeks of negative urinalysis for cocaine, and addiction-related symptoms such as anxiety, craving, depression, and withdrawal symptoms. Results: With the assistance of simplified breath training and a portable MP4 device, 80% of IMEA participants self-reported practicing breathing or meditation 5 + days a week with acceptable compliance and showed strong interest in meditative techniques. Compared to TAU, IMEA participants reported significantly higher treatment completion rates by week 8 (89% versus 63%) and week 12 (81% versus 58%), higher abstinence rates (66% versus 34%), and significantly greater reduction in craving, anxiety, and other addiction-related symptoms. Some participants continued meditation after study completion. Conclusions: It is feasible to add breathing-based IMEA to outpatient treatment of cocaine addiction. Although a number of limitations exist for this pilot study, further large-scale clinical trials and therapy-development studies of IMEA for addiction are warranted. (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: [*Acupuncture](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Meditation](#)
[*Outpatient Treatment](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Ear \(Anatomy\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in [Journal of Alternative & Complementary Medicine](#)

96. Opioid abuse.

Citation: Canadian Medical Association Journal, March 2013, vol./is. 185/5(418), 0820-3946;1488-2329 (Mar 19, 2013)

Author(s): Lexchin, Joel

Institution: University Health Network, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Reply by the current author to the comments made by J. Fletcher & R. Tsuyuki (2013) on the original article (2011). The authors agree with Fletcher and Tsuyuki who, in their

recent CMAJ (Canadian Medical Association Journal) editorial, caution against provincial drug formularies adding generic oxycodone to the list of products eligible for funding. However, the authors are far too generous in their treatment of Purdue Pharma Canada—the makers of the original and tamper-resistant forms of oxycodone. Purdue's aggressive marketing campaign was partly responsible for the widespread use and subsequent abuse of oxycodone. The tamper-resistant version of oxycodone was available in the United States in April 2010. In Canada, Purdue only introduced it in March 2012—just prior to the expiration of the patent on the original version. Restricting which version of oxycodone is covered on provincial formularies may not deter overall abuse of opioids. Tamper-resistant oxycodone may be less abused, but there is evidence from the US that people are switching to other opioids, with heroin being the drug of choice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Canadian Medical Association or its licensors; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Drug Interactions](#)
[Pharmaceutical Industry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

97. Diet and body composition outcomes of an environmental and educational intervention among men in treatment for substance addiction.

Citation: Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior, March 2013, vol./is. 45/2(154-158), 1499-4046 (Mar-Apr 2013)

Author(s): Cowan, Jennifer A; Devine, Carol M

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Institution: Division of Nutritional Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, US; Division of Nutritional Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To determine the effect of an educational and environmental intervention on diet, body mass index, and waist circumference of men in substance addiction treatment. Methods: One hundred three racially/ethnically diverse men in 6 urban substance addiction residential treatment facilities in Upstate New York participated in weekly nutrition and food classes and food environment changes to increase healthful food choices. The main outcomes of this controlled, quasi-experimental, pre-post evaluation study were diet, body mass index, and waist circumference. Results: Forty-three (42%) participants with complete data reported significantly greater intakes of fruits and vegetables, lower intakes of calories from sweets and desserts, and a reduction in waist circumference ($P < .05$) following the intervention, compared to the control period. Conclusions and Implications: An educational and environmental intervention can be effective in promoting positive dietary behavior and reducing waist circumference among men in residential treatment. These results need to be confirmed in a larger, randomized trial. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for Nutrition Education and Behavior; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Intervention](#)

*Obesity
 *Treatment
 Body Weight
 Client Education
 Diets
 Drug Rehabilitation
 Health Education
 Human Males
 Recovery (Disorders)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior*

98. PROSPER community-university partnership delivery system effects on substance misuse through 6 1/2 years past baseline from a cluster randomized controlled intervention trial.

Citation: Preventive Medicine: An International Journal Devoted to Practice and Theory, March 2013, vol./is. 56/3-4(190-196), 0091-7435 (Mar-Apr 2013)

Author(s): Spoth, Richard; Redmond, Cleve; Shin, Chungyeol; Greenberg, Mark; Feinberg, Mark; Schainker, Lisa

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To examine the effects of a delivery system for evidence-based preventive interventions through 12th grade, 6.5 years past baseline. Method: A cohort sequential design included 28 public school districts randomly assigned to the partnership delivery system or usual-programming conditions. At baseline, 11,960 students participated. Partnerships supported community teams that implemented a family-focused intervention in 6th grade and a school-based intervention in 7th grade. Outcome measures included lifetime, current misuse, and frequencies of misuse, for a range of substances. Intent-to-treat, multilevel analyses of covariance of point-in-time misuse and analyses of growth in misuse were conducted. Results: Results showed significantly lower substance misuse in the intervention group at one or both time points for most outcomes, with relative reduction rates of up to 31.4%. There was significantly slower growth in misuse in the intervention group for 8 of the 10 outcomes. In addition, risk moderation results indicated that there were significantly greater intervention benefits for higher- versus lower-risk youth, for the misuse of 6 of the 10 substances at 11th grade, illicit substances at 12th grade, and growth in the misuse of illicit substances. Conclusion: Partnership-based delivery systems for brief universal interventions have potential for public health impact by reducing substance misuse among youth, particularly higher-risk youth. (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: *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Abuse Prevention
 *Program Evaluation
 *Public Health
 *School Based Intervention
 At Risk Populations
 Health Care Delivery
 Public School Education

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Preventive Medicine*

99. Screening for substance abuse and diversion in Virginia hospices.

Citation: Journal of Palliative Medicine, March 2013, vol./is. 16/3(237-242), 1096-6218;1557-7740 (Mar 2013)

Author(s): Blackhall, Leslie J; Alfson, Elizabeth D; Barclay, Joshua S

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Although inadequate treatment of pain is a problem for hospice patients, increases in the medical use of opioids have been accompanied by increasing levels of abuse and diversion in the community. Balancing pain relief with concerns about abuse and diversion is a difficult issue for hospices. Objectives: The aim of this study was to determine policies and practices in Virginia hospices regarding substance abuse and diversion in patients and their families. Methods: A survey was conducted of Virginia hospices about policies, perceptions, and training regarding substance abuse and diversion. Results: Twenty-three of 63 hospice agencies responded (36.5%). Less than half (43.8%) required mandatory substance abuse training. Only 43.5% had policies regarding screening for substance abuse in patients; 30.4% had a policy regarding screening for substance abuse in family members. Policies regarding screening for diversion in patients (21.7%), and families (17.4%) were rare. Policies regarding opioid use in patients with a history of substance abuse or diversion were uncommon (33.3%, 30.4%, respectively); 30.4% had policies regarding use of opioids in patients whose family members had a history of diversion or abuse. Thirty-eight percent of hospices agreed that substance abuse and diversion was a problem for their agency, and these agencies were more likely to have written policies or mandatory training. Conclusion: Most Virginia hospices lack mandatory training and policies regarding substance abuse and diversion in patients and family members. More than one-third felt that abuse and diversion were problems in their agencies. A national conversation regarding policies toward substance abuse and diversion in hospice agencies is needed. (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: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hospice](#)
[*Screening](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

100. Using ST principles to increase the therapeutic efficacy of the forensic care team's interactions with personality disordered clients.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of schema therapy: Theory, research, and practice., 2012(569-578) (2012)

Author(s): Murphy, Naomi; McVey, Des; Hopping, Geoff

Institution: York University, Canada; Metanoia Institute, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Many clients within the remit of forensic services, whether within the criminal justice system or the mental health system, meet diagnostic criteria for personality disorder (e.g., Taylor et al., 1998; Eastern Specialized Mental Health Commissioning Group, 2005). People with this disorder manage their schemas with various dysfunctional coping strategies, such as addictions, violence, self-harm, and interpersonal rejection, which impact directly on those around them who are attempting to provide them with a service. Indeed, the behavior of some clients is such that when services are able to avoid their obligation with an apparently legitimate reason to discharge the individual (e.g., the client refuses to engage in treatment) some are quick to do so. When services retain the client, either because discharge is not an option or because they recognize the individual needs treatment, it is often difficult to ensure he receives a cohesive treatment approach because individual members of the team may have very different interpretations of the underlying motives for the client's challenging behavior. This chapter is concerned with using schema-focused therapy (ST) principles to improve the accessibility of services for personality disordered clients, to enhance the efficacy of treatment, and to strengthen cohesion across the team in relation to individual clients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Forensic Psychology](#)
[*Integrative Psychotherapy](#)
[*Personality Disorders](#)
[*Schema](#)
[Clients](#)
[Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

101. Schema therapy for personality disorders and addiction.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of schema therapy: Theory, research, and practice., 2012(415-424) (2012)

Author(s): Kersten, Truus

Institution: Rooyse Wissel Forensic Psychiatric Center, Venray, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The most common form of dual diagnosis is personality disorder and substance abuse (Verheul, van den Bosch and Ball, 2005). Antisocial and borderline personality disorders are most prevalent in substance abuse patients, followed by Cluster C (especially avoidant personality disorder) and Cluster A (especially paranoid personality disorder) (Rounsaville et al., 1998). Thus far, remarkably few studies have been carried out into the treatment of these dual diagnosis problems despite the high comorbidity. A proposal is made in this chapter for a schema mode-focused, integrated treatment of Cluster B personality disorders and addiction problems (i.e., substance abuse, drug-dependence, and gambling). The basic principles for this are Young's schema mode models for borderline and narcissistic personality disorders, Bernstein, Arntz and de Vos's (2007) adjusted schema modes for antisocial personality disorders and psychopaths in forensic settings, and evidence-based treatment for addiction, such as motivational interviewing, self-control techniques, social and problem solving skills training, relapse-prevention training, and contingency management (Emmelkanip and Vedel, 2007). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Integrative Psychotherapy](#)
[*Personality Disorders](#)
[*Schema](#)
[Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)
[Borderline Personality Disorder](#)
[Comorbidity](#)

Drug Abuse
Dual Diagnosis
Gambling

Source:

PsycINFO