

# Search Results

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## Search History

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

**1. Structural plasticity of the brain to psychostimulant use.**

- Citation:** Neuropharmacology, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Jul 11, 2014)
- Author(s):** Nyberg, Fred
- Abstract:** Over the past years it has become evident that repeated exposure to a variety of psychoactive stimulants, like amphetamine, cocaine, MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxy-N-methylamphetamine), methylphenidate and nicotine may produce profound behavioral changes as well as structural and neurochemical alterations in the brain that may persist long after drug administration has ceased. These stimulants have been shown to produce long-lasting enhanced embranchments of dendrites and increasing spine density in brain regions linked to behavioral sensitization and compulsive patterns characteristic of drug seeking and drug addiction. In this regard, addiction to stimulant drugs represents a compulsory behavior that includes drug seeking, drug use and drug craving, but is also characterized as a cognitive disorder. In this article, recent findings regarding the impact of central stimulants on plasticity in brain regions of relevance for addictive behavior will be highlighted. A particular focus will be given to changes in neuroplasticity that occur in areas related to memory and cognition. Possible routes for the reversal of altered brain plasticity will also be discussed. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled 'CNS Stimulants'. (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 [Neuropharmacology](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date  
Available from *Elsevier* in [Neuropharmacology](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

**2. Proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (mrs) in on-line game addiction.**

- Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric Research, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0022-3956 (Jul 16, 2014)
- Author(s):** Han, Doug Hyun; Lee, Young Sik; Shi, Xianfeng; Renshaw, Perry F
- Abstract:** Recent brain imaging studies suggested that both the frontal and temporal cortices are important candidate areas for mediating the symptoms of internet addiction. We hypothesized that deficits of prefrontal and temporal cortical function in patients with on-line game addiction (PGA) would be reflected in decreased levels of N-acetyl aspartate (NAA) and cytosolic, choline containing compound (Cho). Seventy three young PGA and 38 age and sex matched healthy control subjects were recruited in the study. Structural MR and 1H MRS data were acquired using a 3.0 T MRI scanner. Voxels were sequentially placed in right frontal cortex and right medial temporal cortices. In the right frontal cortex, the levels of NAA in PGA were lower than those in healthy controls. In the medial temporal cortex, the levels of Cho in PGA participants were lower than those observed in healthy controls. The Young Internet Addiction Scale (YIAS) scores and perseverative responses in PGA were negatively correlated with the level of NAA in right frontal cortex. The Beck Depressive Inventory (BDI) scores in the PGA cohort were negatively correlated with Cho levels in the right temporal lobe. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first MRS study of individuals with on-line game addiction. Although, the subjects with on-line game addiction in the current study were free from psychiatric co-morbidity, patients with on-line game addiction appear to share characteristics with ADHD and MDD in terms of neurochemical changes in frontal and temporal cortices. (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*

### 3. Re-visiting internet addiction among taiwanese students: A cross-sectional comparison of students' expectations, online gaming, and online social interaction.

**Citation:** Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0091-0627;1573-2835 (Jul 31, 2014)  
**Author(s):** Lee, Yuan-Hsuan; Ko, Chih-Hung; Chou, Chien  
**Abstract:** Using expectancy theory, this study aimed at identifying the attitudinal/behavioral factors that explain the relationship between Internet expectancies and Internet addiction among Taiwanese adolescents. A total of 25,573 students (49.8 % boys and 50.2 % girls) across junior and senior high schools participated in the study. The students reported on their background characteristics, general expectations from the Internet, attitudes toward online social interaction and online gaming, preferences in online social interaction, and dys-controlled online gaming behavior. Structural equation modeling was used to examine the indirect effects of Internet expectancies on Internet addiction through these attitudinal/behavioral factors. The results showed that Internet expectancies positively predicted students' attitudes toward online games and online social interaction, which in turn predicted their respective preferences or dys-controlled behavior and Internet addiction. The indirect effect of Internet expectancies was higher on Internet addiction via attitudes toward online gaming and dys-controlled online gaming than via attitudes toward and preferences of online social interaction. The indirect effects exhibited a larger impact on boys than on girls. The authors recommend that the expectancies of online gaming and social interaction be addressed in efforts to prevent and attenuate the severity of adolescent Internet addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 4. Epigenetic dysregulation: A novel pathway of oncogenesis in pediatric brain tumors.

**Citation:** Acta Neuropathologica, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0001-6322;1432-0533 (Jul 31, 2014)

**Author(s):** Fontebasso, Adam M; Gayden, Tenzin; Nikbakht, Hamid; Neirinck, Michael; Papillon-Cavanagh, Simon; Majewski, Jacek; Jabado, Nada

**Abstract:** A remarkably large number of "epigenetic regulators" have been recently identified to be altered in cancers and a rapidly expanding body of literature points to "epigenetic addiction" (an aberrant epigenetic state to which a tumor is addicted) as a new previously unsuspected mechanism of oncogenesis. Although mutations are also found in canonical signaling pathway genes, we and others identified chromatin-associated proteins to be more commonly altered by somatic alterations than any other class of oncoprotein in several subgroups of childhood high-grade brain tumors. Furthermore, as these childhood malignancies carry fewer non-synonymous somatic mutations per case in contrast to most adult cancers, these mutations are likely drivers in these tumors. Herein, we will use as examples of this novel hallmark of oncogenesis high-grade astrocytomas, including glioblastoma, and a subgroup of embryonal tumors, embryonal tumor with multilayered rosettes (ETMR) to describe the novel molecular defects uncovered in these deadly

tumors. We will further discuss evidence for their profound effects on the epigenome. The relative genetic simplicity of these tumors promises general insights into how mutations in the chromatin machinery modify downstream epigenetic signatures to drive transformation, and how to target this plastic genetic/epigenetic interface. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:**  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 5. The moderating effect of women's alcohol misuse on the relationship between intimate partner violence victimization and postpartum depression.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul 30, 2014)  
**Author(s):** Hellmuth, Julianne C; Gordon, Kristina Coop; Moore, Todd M; Stuart, Gregory L  
**Abstract:** Background and Objectives We examined the moderating effect of women's alcohol misuse on the relationship between intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization and postpartum depression. Methods Self-report data were collected from 122 women. Analyses controlled for women's baseline depression severity and partner alcohol misuse. Results Women's alcohol misuse moderated the relationship between psychological IPV victimization and postpartum depression only at high levels of the moderator. Discussion and Conclusions Findings highlight the mental health risk posed by the combination of psychological IPV and alcohol misuse postpartum. Scientific Significance Findings emphasize the need to investigate the understudied topic of women's postpartum alcohol misuse. (Am J Addict 2014;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:**  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

#### 6. Emerging role of camkii in neuropsychiatric disease.

**Citation:** Trends in Neurosciences, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0166-2236 (Jul 30, 2014)  
**Author(s):** Robison, A.J  
**Abstract:** Although it has been known for decades that hippocampal calcium/calmodulin (CaM)-dependent protein kinase II (CaMKII) plays an essential role in learning and memory consolidation, the roles of CaMKII in other brain regions are only recently being explored in depth. A series of recent studies suggest that CaMKII dysfunction throughout the brain may underlie myriad neuropsychiatric disorders, including drug addiction, schizophrenia, depression, epilepsy, and multiple neurodevelopmental disorders, perhaps through maladaptations in glutamate signaling and neuroplasticity. I review here the structure, function, subcellular localization, and expression patterns of CaMKII isoforms, as well as recent advances demonstrating that disturbances in these properties may contribute to psychiatric disorders. (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 [Trends in Neurosciences](#)

#### 7. Innate bdnf expression is associated with ethanol intake in alcohol-preferring aa and alcohol-avoiding ana rats.

**Citation:** Brain Research, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0006-8993 (Jul 18, 2014)

**Author(s):** Raivio, Noora; Miettinen, Pekka; Kiianmaa, Kalervo

**Abstract:** We have shown recently that acute administration of ethanol modulates the expression of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) in several rat brain areas known to be involved in the development of addiction to ethanol and other drugs of abuse, suggesting that BDNF may be a factor contributing to the neuroadaptive changes set in motion by ethanol exposure. The purpose of the present study was to further clarify the role of BDNF in reinforcement from ethanol and in the development of addiction to ethanol by specifying the effect of acute administration of ethanol (1.5 or 3.0g/kg i.p.) on the expression profile of BDNF mRNA in the ventral tegmental area and in the terminal areas of the mesolimbic dopamine pathway in the brain of alcohol-preferring AA and alcohol-avoiding ANA rats, selected for high and low voluntary ethanol intake, respectively. The level of BDNF mRNA expression was higher in the amygdala and ventral tegmental area of AA than in those of ANA rats, and there was a trend for a higher level in the nucleus accumbens. In the amygdala and hippocampus, a biphasic change in the BDNF mRNA levels was detected: the levels were decreased at 3 and 6h but increased above the basal levels at 24h. Furthermore, there was a difference between the AA and ANA lines in the effect of ethanol, the ANA rats showing an increase in BDNF mRNA levels while such a change was not seen in AA rats. These findings suggest that the innate levels of BDNF expression may play a role in the mediation of the reinforcing effects of ethanol and in the control of ethanol intake. (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](#)

#### 8. Local elf-magnetic field: A possible novel therapeutic approach to psychology symptoms.

**Citation:** Neurological Sciences, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1590-1874;1590-3478 (Jul 30, 2014)

**Author(s):** Shafiei, Seyed Ali; Firoozabadi, Seyed Mohammad

**Abstract:** The recorded EEG of some brain regions of patients such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), depression and etc. are different in comparison to healthy people. The disease improves with modifying the patient EEG that this is the basis of neurofeedback training. The main disadvantage of neurofeedback training demands patient's collaborative and active participation during treatment sessions, while some of patients such as addicts, depressed people and ADHD children cannot easily concentrate in direction of therapist's purpose. Furthermore, extremely low frequency magnetic fields (MFs) can affect brain signals and change them that in some cases lead to clinical effects. This report proposes if by locating small coils in desired region proceeds to local exposure of brain and happens in different frequencies or intensities and the effects of each MF in brain signals get analyzed then by knowing its effects we can make changes in patient voluntary without direct participation of patient in his/her brain signal changes. In the other words by changing type of the MF exposure and immediate record of brain signals we can follow brain signals by observing the immediate record after exposure, with changes in the amplitude and the next exposure frequency, the therapist tries to direct the brain signal of desired region to the purpose. The possibility of approving this hypothesis in spite of contradictory effects about recovery or appearance of depression because of the MF and ability of local magnetic field exposures in changing of brain signals get reinforced to some extent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Italia; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 9. Neuroimaging craving: Urge intensity matters.

**Citation:** Addiction, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jul 29, 2014)

**Author(s):** Wilson, Stephen J; Sayette, Michael A

**Abstract:** Abstract Functional neuroimaging has become an increasingly common tool for studying drug craving. Furthermore, functional neuroimaging studies, which have addressed an incredibly diverse array of questions regarding the nature and treatment of craving, have had a substantial impact on theoretical models of addiction. Here, we offer three points related to this sizeable and influential body of research. First, we assert that the craving most investigators seek to study represents not just a desire but a strong desire to use drugs, consistent with prominent theoretical and clinical descriptions of craving. Secondly, we highlight that, despite the clear conceptual and clinical emphasis on craving as an intense desire, brain imaging studies often have been designed explicitly in a way that reduces the ability to generate powerful cravings. We illustrate this point by reviewing the peak urge levels endorsed by participants in functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies of cigarette craving in nicotine-deprived versus non-deprived smokers. Thirdly, we suggest that brain responses measured during mild states of desire (such as following satiety) differ in fundamental ways from those measured during states of overpowering desire (i.e. craving) to use drugs. We support this position by way of a meta-analysis revealing that fMRI cue exposure studies using nicotine-deprived smokers have produced different patterns of brain activation to those using non-deprived smokers. Regarding brain imaging studies of craving, intensity of the urges matter, and more explicit attention to urge intensity in future work has the potential to yield valuable information about the nature of craving. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 10. Antisocial and psychopathic personalities in a sample of addicted subjects: Differences in psychological resources, symptoms, alexithymia and impulsivity.

**Citation:** Comprehensive Psychiatry, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0010-440X (Jun 12, 2014)

**Author(s):** Gori, Alessio; Craparo, Giuseppe; Sareri, Giuseppe Iraci; Caretti, Vincenzo; Giannini, Marco; Meringolo, Patrizia

**Abstract:** OBJECTIVE: Psychopathy and antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) are two constructs not interchangeable. Compared to the ASPD, psychopathy is characterized by lack of anxiety, low withdrawal, and high levels of attention seeking. METHOD: The sample of this study included 76 subjects with a substance use disorder. Subjects were aged between 18 and 59 years old (M=32.87, SD=9.36). With respect to level of education 3 subjects are elementary school graduates, 49 have a middle school diploma, 21 own a high school diploma, and 3 participants have a bachelor's degree. We administered the following measures: a) Psychopathic Personality Inventory-Revised (PPI-R); b) Psychological Treatment Inventory (PTI); c) 20-Item-Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20); d) Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS). RESULTS: Most of the significant correlations between the Psychopathic Index (PPI-R total score), and the measures administered are listed below: PPI-R total score and Deviance ( $r=.482, p<.001$ ), PPI-R total score and Hypomania ( $r=.369, p < .001$ ), PPI-R total score and Unresolved attachment ( $r=.293, p<.001$ ), PPI-R total score and Manipulativeness ( $r=.550, p<.001$ ), PPI-R total score and the TAS-20 total score ( $r=.230; p<.001$ ), PPI-R total score and Difficulty in Identifying Feelings (DIF) factor ( $r=.250, p<.001$ ), PPI-R total score and Attentional Impulsiveness ( $r=.409, p<.001$ );

PPI-R total score and Motor Impulsiveness ( $r=.526$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Results of MANOVAs between the two groups also revealed significant differences on several variables analyzed. CONCLUSIONS: Our study showed that addicted subjects with psychopathic tendencies are more likely to experience negative emotions and have a peculiar cognitive style with respect to antisocial addicts. These results partially confirm those ones of previous studies underlining that psychopathic population is generally characterized for a major need for stimulation, poor behavioral controls, lack of realistic long-term goals, impulsivity, irresponsibility. (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 [Comprehensive Psychiatry](#)  
Available from *ProQuest* in [Comprehensive Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

#### 11. Cocaine-, caffeine-, and stress-evoked cocaine reinstatement in high vs. Low impulsive rats: Treatment with allopregnanolone.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Jul 11, 2014)

**Author(s):** Regier, Paul S; Claxton, Alexander B; Zlebnik, Natalie E; Carroll, Marilyn E

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Previous research indicates that individual differences in traits such as impulsivity, avidity for sweets, and novelty reactivity are predictors of several aspects of drug addiction. Specifically, rats that rank high on these behavioral measures are more likely than their low drug-seeking counterparts to exhibit several characteristics of drug-seeking behavior. In contrast, initial work suggests that the low drug-seeking animals are more reactive to negative events (e.g., punishment and anxiogenic stimuli). The goal of this study was to compare high and low impulsive rats on reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior elicited by cocaine (COC) and by negative stimuli such as the stress-inducing agent yohimbine (YOH) or a high dose of caffeine (CAFF). An additional goal was to determine whether treatment with allopregnanolone (ALLO) would reduce reinstatement (or relapse) of cocaine-seeking behavior under these priming conditions. METHODS: Female rats were selected as high (HiI) or low (LoI) impulsive using a delay-discounting task. After selection, they were allowed to self-administer cocaine for 12 days. Cocaine was then replaced with saline, and rats extinguished lever responding over 16 days. Subsequently, rats were pretreated with either vehicle control or ALLO, and cocaine seeking was reinstated by injections of COC, CAFF, or YOH. RESULTS: While there were no phenotype differences in maintenance and extinction of cocaine self-administration or reinstatement under control treatment conditions, ALLO attenuated COC- and CAFF-primed reinstatement in LoI but not HiI rats. CONCLUSIONS: Overall, the present findings suggest that individual differences in impulsive behavior may influence efficacy of interventions aimed to reduce drug-seeking behavior. (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](#)

#### 12. Cigarette smoking and drug use among a nationally representative sample of hiv-positive individuals.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul 25, 2014)

**Author(s):** Pacek, Lauren R; Harrell, Paul T; Martins, Silvia S

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives Among HIV-positive populations, the prevalence of cigarette smoking remains disproportionately high and is associated with significant morbidity and mortality. Little is known about this topic among HIV-positive persons in the general population. Methods Data came from the 2005 to 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) public use data files. Unadjusted and adjusted multinomial logistic regression analyses explored the associations between socio-demographic, drug and alcohol use, and drug and/or alcohol treatment characteristics with smoking status among HIV-positive individuals (n = 349). Results More than 40% of the sample was current smokers. In adjusted analyses, females (aRRR = .11, 95% CI = .03-.41) and participants who had never been married (aRRR = .19, 95% CI = .05-.58), were more likely to be former smokers than never smokers. Females (aRRR = .37, 95% CI = .14-.96) and individuals older than age 35 (aRRR = .37, 95% CI = .16-.89) were less likely to be current smokers than never smokers. Conversely, previously married persons (aRRR = 5.72, 95% CI = 1.40-23.31), participants reporting binge drinking (aRRR = 5.96, 95% CI = 2.27-15.64), and lifetime drug or alcohol treatment (aRRR = 5.12, 95% CI = 2.09-12.55) were more likely to be current smokers than never smokers. Conclusions Findings help confirm the high prevalence of smoking among HIV-positive persons suggesting the need for integrated substance use and smoking cessation treatment among HIV-positives. Scientific Significance The present findings have implications for the development and implementation of targeted smoking cessation programs for HIV-positive smokers. (Am J Addict 2014;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

### 13. Psychosocial factors related to smoking: The midlife study.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul 25, 2014)

**Author(s):** Brook, Judith S; Zhang, Chenshu; Brook, David W

**Abstract:** Background There is limited research on the correlates of cigarette smoking in women in late midlife. Objectives The present study examined the associations between risk factors in several psychosocial domains and current cigarette smoking among women in their mid-60s. These domains included risks in personal attributes, family relationships, negative life events, financial stressors, contextual factors, and problematic alcohol use. Methods Data were from a cohort of women originally living in two upstate New York counties (N = 511) in late midlife (mean age = 65). Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were conducted. Results The results supported our hypotheses. The cumulative psychosocial risk index was significantly associated with a greater likelihood of cigarette smoking [A.O.R. = 1.53; 95% C.I. (1.3-.181); p < .001] after controlling for age and educational level. Conclusions and Scientific Significance It is important to reduce the number of psychosocial risk factors faced by women in their 60s in order to reduce the likelihood of continued cigarette smoking. (Am J Addict 2014;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

### 14. Preliminary survey of office-based opioid treatment practices and attitudes among psychiatrists never receiving buprenorphine training to those who received training during residency.

- Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul 25, 2014)
- Author(s):** Suzuki, Joji; Connery, Hilary S; Ellison, Tatyana V; Renner, John A
- Abstract:** Objective To compare the characteristics, attitudes, and current prescribing practices of recently graduating psychiatrists who completed buprenorphine training during residency to those who never completed any training. Methods A total of 359 psychiatrists completing residency training between 2008 and 2011 were recruited to complete an on-line survey. Results Responses from 93 psychiatrists were included for a response rate of 25.9%. Psychiatrists completing any buprenorphine training during residency were more likely to be male and report more favorable views of OBOT with buprenorphine than compared to those who never completed any training. Twenty (38.5%) of those psychiatrists who completed training during residency reported the current prescribing of buprenorphine. Conclusions Completion of buprenorphine training during residency may be a factor in shaping future attitudes towards OBOT and buprenorphine prescribing practices. Further research is needed to clarify the impact of buprenorphine training during residency. Scientific Significance Buprenorphine training during residency training may be a contributing factor in shaping future physician attitudes towards office-based opioid treatment and buprenorphine prescribing practices. (Am J Addict 2014;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

#### 15. Examining potential school contextual influences on gambling among high school youth.

- Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul 25, 2014)
- Author(s):** Lee, Grace P; Martins, Silvia S; Pas, Elise T; Bradshaw, Catherine P
- Abstract:** Background and Objectives Gambling is an increasing concern among adolescence, yet there has been limited investigation into school-level factors that may increase the risk for gambling. The current study examined the relationship between substance use and gambling, and explored the influence of school context on adolescent gambling. Methods Data come from 25,456 students in 58 high schools participating in the Maryland Safe and Supportive Schools Initiative. Youth-reports of socio-demographics, lifetime gambling, and past-month substance use (ie, alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, non-medical prescription drug) were collected. School-level characteristics were student suspension rate, student mobility, percentage of students receiving free/reduce-priced meals, percentage of African American students, urbanicity, gambling prevalence, gambling problem prevalence, and substance use prevalence. Weighted multilevel analyses were conducted. Results One-third (n = 8,318) reported lifetime gambling, and 10% (n = 2,580) of the full sample, or 31% of the gamblers, experienced gambling problems. Being male and alcohol, marijuana, and non-medical prescription drug use were associated with twice the odds of gambling. Among gamblers, being male, African American, and cigarette, marijuana, and non-medical prescription drug use were associated with higher odds of gambling problems. The school-level factors of suspension rate and percentage of African American had minimal, inverse associations with gambling; however, none were related to gambling problems. Conclusions Multilevel results indicated that adolescents that are male and use substances are more likely to gamble and have gambling problems. Scientific Significance The findings indicate a need for prevention programs targeting risky behaviors to also target gambling as such behaviors often co-occur among adolescents. (Am J Addict 2014;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

**16. Stimulating and evaluating acquired knowledge of addiction among residents through repeat testing: A pilot study.**

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul 25, 2014)  
**Author(s):** Karam-Hage, Maher; Ouyang, Fangqian; Ghorayeb, Jihane; Mullan, Patricia; Brower, Kirk; Gruppen, Larry  
**Abstract:** Background Addictive disorders receive little attention in medical school and residency program curricula. Objective To evaluate an innovative learning approach encouraging and stimulating residents to focus on key competencies by testing before and after their addiction psychiatry rotation. Methods We developed a 50-item test on substance use disorders. Twenty-six general psychiatry residents, post-graduate year I (PGY-I) and II (PGY-II), participated in the pilot study and were divided into three groups. PGY-I residents were divided into Group 1, who were tested the last day of the rotation and again 2 months later, and Group 2, who were tested on the first and the last day of the rotation. Eight of 11 PGY-II residents agreed to participate as controls (Group 3), as they had previously completed their 2-month addiction psychiatry rotation as PGY-I's. All residents were informed that the testing would not affect their individual grade. After taking the first test, all three groups received related study materials. Results A statistically significant increase in re-test scores occurred in the combined groups ( $p < .001$ ). The largest changes in scores were among Group 2 (the group taking the test on first and last day of their addiction psychiatry rotation). Conclusion The greatest learning seemed to occur when residents were tested at beginning and end of the rotation. However, all residents' test scores improved to some degree, regardless of their level of training or the timing of the test. Scientific Significance This study offers support for testing as a learning guide and as a means of stimulating residents' learning. (Am J Addict 2014;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

**17. The affordable care act: Implementation and implications for addiction specialty care.**

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul 25, 2014)  
**Author(s):** McCance-Katz, Elinore F; Rabiner, Chana A; Rivers, Jacquelyn L.A  
**Abstract:** Converging in 2015 are the implementation of key pieces of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) and the implementation of the International Classification of Diseases, 10th edition (ICD-10). The implications for addiction care in the United States are substantial. This editorial discusses opportunities and challenges presented by these major changes to medicine and addiction specialty care. (Am J Addict 2014;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

**18. Hazardous drinking and hiv-risk-related behavior among male clients of female sex workers in tijuana, mexico.**

- Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul 25, 2014)
- Author(s):** Goodman-Meza, David; Pitpitan, Eileen V; Semple, Shirley J; Wagner, Karla D; Chavarin, Claudia V; Strathdee, Steffanie A; Patterson, Thomas L
- Abstract:** Background and Objectives Male clients of female sex workers (FSWs) are at high risk for HIV. Whereas the HIV risks of alcohol use are well understood, less is known about hazardous alcohol use among male clients of FSWs, particularly in Mexico. We sought to identify risk factors for hazardous alcohol use and test associations between hazardous alcohol use and HIV risk behavior among male clients in Tijuana. Method Male clients of FSWs in Tijuana (n = 400) completed a quantitative interview in 2008. The AUDIT was used to characterize hazardous alcohol use. Multivariate logistic regression was used to determine independent associations of demographic and HIV risk variables with hazardous alcohol use (vs. non-hazardous). Results Forty percent of our sample met criteria for hazardous alcohol use. Variables independently associated with hazardous drinking were reporting any sexually transmitted infection (STI), having sex with a FSW while under the influence of alcohol, being younger than 36 years of age, living in Tijuana, and ever having been jailed. Hazardous drinkers were less likely ever to have been deported or to have shared injection drugs. Discussion and Conclusions Hazardous alcohol use is associated with HIV risk, including engaging in sex with FSWs while intoxicated and having an STI among male clients of FSWs in Tijuana. Scientific Significance We systematically described patterns and correlates of hazardous alcohol use among male clients of FSWs in Tijuana, Mexico. The results suggest that HIV/STI risk reduction interventions must target hazardous alcohol users, and be tailored to address alcohol use. (Am J Addict 2014;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

#### 19. Cigarette smoking among intimate partner violence perpetrators and victims: Findings from the national epidemiologic survey on alcohol and related conditions.

- Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul 25, 2014)
- Author(s):** Crane, Cory A; Pilver, Corey E; Weinberger, Andrea H
- Abstract:** Background and Objectives Cigarette smoking and intimate partner violence (IPV) are preventable, major public health issues that result in severe physical and psychological consequences. The primary aim of the current study was to examine the consistency and strength of the association between these highly variable behaviors using a nationally representative sample. Methods Self-reported IPV perpetration, victimization, and smoking data were collected from 25,515 adults (54% female) through the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. Multinomial logistic regression models were constructed to determine the relationships among smoking status (current daily, intermittent, former, and never smoker) and IPV (minor and severe victimization as well as perpetration). Results Results indicated a robust relationship between IPV and smoking among both victims and perpetrators. The odds for current daily and intermittent smoking were significantly elevated among those who reported both minor and severe IPV relative to their non-violent counterparts. Mood and anxiety disorders were significant comorbid conditions in the interpretation of the relationship between severe IPV and smoking. Conclusions The current study provides strong evidence for a robust relationship between IPV and smoking across current smoking patterns, IPV severity levels, and IPV experience patterns. Scientific Significance Findings emphasize the need to better understand the mechanisms by which smoking and IPV are associated and how this interdependence may impact approaches to treatment. Specifically, research is required to assess the efficacy of integrated smoking cessation and IPV treatment or recovery programs over more traditional, exclusive approaches.

(Am J Addict 2014;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

## 20. Explaining the relationship between religiousness and substance use: Self-control matters.

**Citation:** Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, August 2014, vol./is. 107/2(339-351), 0022-3514;1939-1315 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** DeWall, C. Nathan; Pond, Richard S Jr.; Carter, Evan C; McCullough, Michael E; Lambert, Nathaniel M; Fincham, Frank D; Nezlek, John B

**Correspondence Address:** DeWall, C. Nathan: Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, 106b Kastle Hall, Lexington, KY, US, 40506-0044, nathan.dewall@uky.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, Wilmington, NC, US; Department of Psychology, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, US; Department of Psychology, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, US; School of Family Life, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT, US; Family Institute, The Florida State University, FL, US; Department of Psychology, College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Religiousness is reliably associated with lower substance use, but little research has examined whether self-control helps explain why religiousness predicts lower substance use. Building on prior theoretical work, our studies suggest that self-control mediates the relationship between religiousness and a variety of substance-use behaviors. Study 1 showed that daily prayer predicted lower alcohol use on subsequent days. In Study 2, religiousness related to lower alcohol use, which was mediated by self-control. Study 3 replicated this mediational pattern using a behavioral measure of self-control. Using a longitudinal design, Study 4 revealed that self-control mediated the relationship between religiousness and lower alcohol use 6 weeks later. Study 5 replicated this mediational pattern again and showed that it remained significant after controlling for trait mindfulness. Studies 6 and 7 replicated and extended these effects to both alcohol and various forms of drug use among community and cross-cultural adult samples. These findings offer novel evidence regarding the role of self-control in explaining why religiousness is associated with lower substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Religiosity](#)  
[\\*Self Control](#)  
[\\*Self Regulation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 21. A genetic variant in the microRNA-146a gene is associated with susceptibility to alcohol use disorders.

**Citation:** European Psychiatry, June 2014, vol./is. 29/5(288-292), 0924-9338 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Novo-Veleiro, I; Gonzalez-Sarmiento, R; Cieza-Borrella, C; Pastor, I; Laso, F.-J; Marcos, M

**Correspondence Address:** Marcos, M.: Department of Internal Medicine, University Hospital of Salamanca, P San Vicente, 58-156, Salamanca, Spain, 37007, migmarmar10@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Alcoholism Unit, Department of Internal Medicine, University Hospital of Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain; Molecular Medicine Unit, Department of Medicine, University of

Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain; Molecular Medicine Unit, Department of Medicine, University of Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain; Alcoholism Unit, Department of Internal Medicine, University Hospital of Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain; Alcoholism Unit, Department of Internal Medicine, University Hospital of Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain; Alcoholism Unit, Department of Internal Medicine, University Hospital of Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Background: Polymorphisms in the microRNA (miRNA) regulatory pathways are novel functional genetic variants whose association with alcoholism susceptibility has not been previously studied. Given the potential relationship between certain miRNAs and alcohol use disorders (AUDs), this study was designed to explore the association between two polymorphisms within hsa-miR-146a and hsa-miR-196a2 genes and susceptibility to these diseases. Methods: Three hundred and one male patients with AUDs and 156 sex-matched healthy volunteers were enrolled. Polymorphisms were genotyped using TaqMan PCR assays. Allele and genotype frequencies were compared between groups and logistic regression analysis was also performed to analyze the model of inheritance. Results: There was a significantly higher prevalence of allele C carriers (47.8%) of the miR-146a G>C polymorphism (rs2910164) among patients with AUDs when compared with controls (35.9%), and multivariable logistic regression analysis showed that the C allele was associated with these AUDs (OR = 1.615, 95% CI 1.067-2.442; P = 0.023). Neither the genotype nor the allele distribution of miR-196a2 polymorphism (rs11614913) was significantly different between groups. Conclusions: This is the first genetic association study to explore the relationship of miRNA polymorphisms with AUDs and to show an association of the miR-146a C>G rs2910164 allelic variant with this disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Alcoholism  
\*Genes  
\*Genetics  
\*Polymorphism  
\*Susceptibility (Disorders)

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**Available from *Elsevier* in [European Psychiatry](#)**22. Shared genetic factors influence risk for bipolar disorder and alcohol use disorders.****Citation:**

European Psychiatry, June 2014, vol./is. 29/5(282-287), 0924-9338 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):**

Carniol, N; Peralta, J. M; Almasy, L; Contreras, J; Pacheco, A; Escamilla, M. A; Knowles, E. E. M; Raventos, H; Glahn, D. C

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Centro de Investigacion en Biologia Molecular y Celular, Universidad de Costa Rica, San Jose, Costa Rica; Centro de Investigacion en Biologia Molecular y Celular, Universidad de Costa Rica, San Jose, Costa Rica; Department of Genetics, Texas Biomedical Research Institute, San Antonio, TX, US; Centro de Investigacion en Biologia Molecular y Celular, Universidad de Costa Rica, San Jose, Costa Rica; Centro de Investigacion en Biologia Molecular y Celular, Universidad de Costa Rica, San Jose, Costa Rica; Center of Excellence for Neurosciences, Texas Tech University Health Science Center, El Paso, TX, US; Olin Neuropsychiatry Research Center, Institute of Living, Hartford, CT, US; Centro de Investigacion en Biologia Molecular y Celular, Universidad de Costa Rica, San Jose, Costa Rica; Olin Neuropsychiatry Research Center, Institute of Living, Hartford, CT, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:** Bipolar disorder and alcohol use disorder (AUD) have a high rate of comorbidity, more than 50% of individuals with bipolar disorder also receive a diagnosis of AUD in their lifetimes. Although both disorders are heritable, it is unclear if the same genetic factors mediate risk for bipolar disorder and AUD. We examined 733 Costa Rican individuals from 61 bipolar pedigrees. Based on a best estimate process, 32% of the sample met criteria for bipolar disorder, 17% had a lifetime AUD diagnosis, 32% met criteria for lifetime nicotine dependence, and 21% had an anxiety disorder. AUD, nicotine dependence and anxiety disorders were relatively more common among individuals with bipolar disorder than in their non-bipolar relatives. All illnesses were shown to be heritable and bipolar disorder was genetically correlated with AUD, nicotine dependence and anxiety disorders. The genetic correlation between bipolar and AUD remained when controlling for anxiety, suggesting that unique genetic factors influence the risk for comorbid bipolar and AUD independent of anxiety. Our findings provide evidence for shared genetic effects on bipolar disorder and AUD risk. Demonstrating that common genetic factors influence these independent diagnostic constructs could help to refine our diagnostic nosology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Bipolar Disorder](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Heritability](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 23. Preliminary findings on the association between clients' perceived helpfulness of substance abuse treatment and outcomes: Does race matter?

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2014, vol./is. 139/(152-158), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Montgomery, LaTrice; Sanning, Blair; Litvak, Nicole; Peters, Erica N

**Correspondence Address:** Montgomery, LaTrice: Mental Health and Substance Abuse Counseling Program, University of Cincinnati, 2160 McMicken Drive, P.O. Box 210068, Cincinnati, OH, US, 45221, latricemontgomery@gmail.com

**Institution:** University of Cincinnati, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Counseling Program, Cincinnati, OH, US; University of Cincinnati, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Counseling Program, Cincinnati, OH, US; University of Cincinnati, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Counseling Program, Cincinnati, OH, US; Friends Research Institute, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Few studies examine the helpfulness and effectiveness of substance abuse treatment from the clients' perspective. Methods: The current secondary analysis examined the perceived helpfulness of substance abuse treatment components and its relationship to treatment outcomes among 387 Black and White adults participating in a multisite randomized clinical trial (RCT) of Motivational Enhancement Therapy. Throughout the 16-week RCT, participants self-reported substance use. Upon completion of treatment, participants completed a self-report measure assessing the perceived helpfulness of treatment components. Results: Black participants rated 9 out of 12 treatment components (e.g., "learning skills that will help me cope with my problems") as being more helpful than their White counterparts, even after controlling for age, gender, employment status, primary drug type, and treatment assignment. However, perceived helpfulness ratings were not associated with substance use outcomes among Black or White participants. Conclusions: Clients' perceived helpfulness of treatment components

is an important factor to consider in improving the delivery of substance abuse treatment, especially for Black adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Client Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 24. Changes in resting functional connectivity during abstinence in stimulant use disorder: A preliminary comparison of relapsers and abstainers.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2014, vol./is. 139/(145-151), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Camchong, Jazmin; MacDonald, Angus W III; Mueller, Bryon A; Nelson, Brent; Specker, Sheila; Slaymaker, Valerie; Lim, Kelvin O

**Correspondence Address:** Camchong, Jazmin: University of Minnesota, Psychiatry Department, 717 Delaware St SE, Suite 516, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55414, jcamchong@gmail.com

**Institution:** University of Minnesota, Psychiatry Department, Minneapolis, MN, US; University of Minnesota, Psychology Department, Minneapolis, MN, US; University of Minnesota, Center for Magnetic Resonance Research, Minneapolis, MN, US; University of Minnesota, Psychiatry Department, Minneapolis, MN, US; Psychiatry Clinic, MN, US; Hazelden Foundation, MN, US; University of Minnesota, Psychiatry Department, Minneapolis, MN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Previously identified resting functional connectivity (FC) differences in individuals with stimulant use disorder (SUD) suggest an imbalance in neural regions that mediate behavioral aspects relevant to addiction such as emotion regulation and reward processing. There is a need to further investigate these differences across time between those that relapse and those that do not. This is the first longitudinal study of recently abstinent SUD (SUD-RA) that identifies specific FC changes in subsequent relapsers (vs abstainers). We hypothesized that (1) subsequent relapsers (vs abstainers) will show lower FC of emotion regulation regions and higher FC of reward processing regions and (2) FC differences would be more evident across time. Methods: We examined resting FC in 18 SUD-RAs (8 females, age: M = 22.05 + 2.64) and 15 non-substance abusing controls (NSAC; 5 females, age: M = 24.21 + 5.76) at Time 1 (abstinent ~5 weeks). Fourteen NSAC and 12 SUD-RAs were re-examined at Time 2 (abstinent ~13 weeks). With seed-based FC measures, we examined FC differences between SUD-RAs that abstained or relapsed over the subsequent 6 months. Results: Relapsers (vs abstainers) had higher FC between (1) nucleus accumbens (NAcc) and left frontopolar cortex (FPC), (2) NAcc and posterior cingulate gyrus and (3) subgenual anterior cingulate and left FPC at Time 1. Relapsers (vs abstainers) showed larger reduction in FC strength within these regions across time. Conclusions: Resting FC reduction found in relapsers (vs. abstainers) from 5 to 13 weeks of abstinence may be a biological marker of relapse vulnerability. These preliminary findings require replication with larger sample sizes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[\\*Drug Abstinence](#)

[\\*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Biological Neural Networks](#)

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

## 25. Psychosocial and contextual determinants of alcohol and drug use disorders in the National Latino and Asian American Study.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2014, vol./is. 139/(71-78), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Savage, Jeanne E; Mezuk, Briana

**Correspondence Address:** Savage, Jeanne E., [savagej@vcu.edu](mailto:savagej@vcu.edu)

**Institution:** Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: In the U.S., Latino and Asian American immigrants and ethnic minorities may be at increased risk for alcohol and drug use disorders (AUDs/DUDs). The role of psychosocial and contextual characteristics as potential factors underlying this increased risk is unresolved. Methods: Participants include 4649 adults from the National Latino and Asian American Study. Logistic regression was used to determine the relationship between acculturation, acculturative stress, neighborhood characteristics, family characteristics, and discrimination and AUDs/DUDs. Models were stratified by age of immigration and ethnicity and controlled for demographic and mental health characteristics. Results: Overall, 9.6% of Latino and 4.1% of Asian participants met criteria for lifetime AUDs/DUDs. Acculturation, family conflict, and discrimination were positively associated with AUDs/DUDs (odds ratios [ORs] and 95% confidence intervals [95%CIs]: 1.80[1.54-2.09], 1.24[1.12-1.36], and 1.54[1.38-1.73]), while neighborhood safety and family cohesion were protective for AUDs/DUDs (ORs[95%CIs]: 0.75[0.66-0.85] and 0.79[0.69-0.90]). Acculturative stress and neighborhood cohesion were not related to AUDs/DUDs. The relationships between family conflict and family cohesion with AUDs/DUDs were attenuated after accounting for other psychosocial and contextual factors. These relationships were generally consistent across ethnic and age of immigration subgroups. Conclusions: Factors such as acculturation, discrimination, and neighborhood safety, are robustly and largely universally related to AUDs/DUDs among first and later generation Latino and Asian immigrants. Further research is required to understand how and why these factors relate to risk of substance misuse, and to identify ways to apply these factors in prevention and intervention efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Association for Psychological Science (APS) Convention. 2013. Washington. DC, US. Some of these findings were presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Contextual Associations](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Factors](#)  
 Asians  
 Immigration  
 "Latinos/Latinas"

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 26. Patterns of substance use among HIV-positive adults over 50: Implications for treatment and medication adherence.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2014, vol./is. 139/(33-40), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Parsons, Jeffrey T; Starks, Tyrel J; Millar, Brett M; Boonrai, Kailip; Marcotte, David

**Correspondence Address:** Parsons, Jeffrey T.: Department of Psychology, Hunter College, City University of New York (CUNY), 695 Park Avenue, New York, NY, US, 10065, Jeffrey.parsons@hunter.cuny.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Hunter College, City University of New York (CUNY), New York, NY, US; Department of Psychology, Hunter College, City University of New York (CUNY), New York, NY, US; Center for HIV/AIDS Educational Studies and Training (CHEST), New York, NY, US; Department of Psychology, Hunter College, City University of New York (CUNY), New York, NY, US; Department of Psychology, Fordham University, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The population of older adults living with HIV is increasing in the United States. Despite an increased focus on the health of HIV-positive older adults, knowledge about their substance use, a primary risk factor for HIV medication non-adherence, and the association between use, problems associated with use, and adherence behavior, is limited. Methods: Data were collected from 557 HIV-positive adults aged 50 and older in the New York City area via telephone interview. Participants reported the number of days in the past month on which they missed any doses of HIV medication as well as the number of days they used alcohol, marijuana, cocaine/crack, opiates, amyl nitrite (poppers), and other drugs. The severity of substance use associated problems was assessed using the DAST-10 and AUDIT-C. Results: The sample included gay/bisexual (40.4%) and heterosexual (28.1%) men as well as lesbian/ bisexual (4.9%) and heterosexual (26.7%) women. Latent class analyses identified four distinct patterns of substance use: Exclusive Alcohol Use; Alcohol and Marijuana; Alcohol and Cocaine/Crack; and Multiple-Substance Use. Variability in the number of missed HIV medication days and perceptions of substance use associated problems were observed across classes, with poorest adherence reported in the Alcohol and Marijuana class, the Alcohol and Cocaine/Crack class, and the Multiple-Substance Use class. The latter two classes also reported the greatest perceived impairment from substance use. Conclusions: Patterns of recent substance use were associated with varying levels of HIV medication adherence and perceived substance use impairment, indicating that substance type matters when considering the health of older adults living with HIV, and that multiple-substance use needs to be addressed by interventions aimed at improving medication adherence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Treatment Compliance](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 27. Small-scale marijuana growing: Deviant careers as serious leisure.

**Citation:** Humboldt Journal of Social Relations, 2013, vol./is. 35/(52-70), 0160-4341 (2013)

**Author(s):** Boylstein, Craig; Maggard, Scott R

**Correspondence Address:** Boylstein, Craig, cboylste@coastal.edu

**Institution:** Coastal Carolina University, Department of Sociology, SC, US; Old Dominion University, Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, Norfolk, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Previous research on marijuana growers in the United States has primarily focused on those who have been incarcerated for the activity (Weisheit, 1990; 1998). These growers tend to produce large amounts of the product. It may be that large scale marijuana growers who have been arrested may differ in their reasons for growing, their style of growing and distributing and in how they view marijuana growing as an activity from different types of growers; namely small-scale, indoor hydroponic growers who grow primarily for personal use and enjoyment. Our study analyzes one social network of marijuana growers in central and northern Florida. Through intensive field observations and qualitative interviews with 8 people involved in this closed social network of marijuana growers, we discovered that the growers all followed a similar pattern of initial trial and error, learning new techniques from one another to improve their product, to finally maintaining techniques that enabled them to maximize taste, potency and yield. All of the growers in our sample were white middle class men (6) and women (2) with at least a college degree who had already or planned to enter white collar occupations (e.g., a teacher or business owner). Although profitable, the growers greatly downplayed the importance of making money as a reason for growing, describing the endeavor as a passionate activity they performed for enjoyment, to save their own money, and for the high regard they have of plants in general. Discontinuing the activity (thus exiting the deviant career) is often influenced by such contingencies as risk of detection, commitment to family, and conventional occupations. Future research is needed to compare and contrast different kinds of marijuana growers including those whose growing activities are legitimated by state law. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Leisure Time](#)  
[\\*Marijuana](#)  
[\\*Occupations](#)  
[\\*Social Networks](#)  
[Antisocial Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 28. Patients and caregivers report using medical marijuana to decrease prescription narcotics use.

**Citation:** Humboldt Journal of Social Relations, 2013, vol./is. 35/(24-40), 0160-4341 (2013)

**Author(s):** Peters, David C II

**Correspondence Address:** Peters, David C., II, dpeters@med.wayne.edu

**Institution:** Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In depth qualitative interview data were collected from medical marijuana patients and knowledgeable producers in Michigan about their perceptions and observations on the medical use of marijuana. Patients consistently reported using marijuana to substitute or wean off prescription drugs. All patients and producers who were taking opiate pain killers claimed they reduced overall drug use, especially opiates, by using medical marijuana. Patients and caregivers also claimed medical marijuana was preferred over opiates, eased withdrawal from opiates, and in some cases was perceived as more effective at relieving pain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Withdrawal](#)  
[\\*Marijuana Usage](#)  
[\\*Marijuana](#)  
[\\*Narcotic Drugs](#)  
[Caregivers](#)  
[Patients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 29. Inside the gate: Insiders' perspectives on marijuana as a gateway drug.

**Citation:** Humboldt Journal of Social Relations, 2013, vol./is. 35/(5-23), 0160-4341 (2013)

**Author(s):** Shukla, Rashi K

**Correspondence Address:** Shukla, Rashi K., rshukla@uco.edu

**Institution:** University of Central Oklahoma, School of Criminal Justice, Edmond, OK, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Marijuana is often referred to as a gateway drug due to its placement in the stage-like progression of drug use (Kandel, 2002; Zimmer & Morgan, 1997). This study examines the gateway drug concept from an insiders' perspective. Qualitative, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 51 current and former users of marijuana. Data were collected between 2000 and 2002. Data on drug histories and perceptions about marijuana as a gateway drug were analyzed. While 80.3% (n = 41) of participants initiated their drug use experiences with alcohol or tobacco, one-third (n = 15) used an illicit drug other than marijuana prior to initiating marijuana. The adults in this study varied with regard to their perceptions about whether or not they thought marijuana was a gateway drug. Forty-five percent (n = 23) expressed viewpoints characterized as mixed or conflicting, 35% (n = 18) did not support the idea that marijuana was a gateway drug, and 19.6% (n = 10) strongly supported the notion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Marijuana](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 30. Impact of substance use on conversion to psychosis in youth at clinical high risk of psychosis.

**Citation:** Schizophrenia Research, July 2014, vol./is. 156/2-3(277-280), 0920-9964 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Buchy, Lisa; Perkins, Diana; Woods, Scott W; Liu, Lu; Addington, Jean

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**Institution:** Hotchkiss Brain Institute, Department of Psychiatry, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US; Hotchkiss Brain Institute, Department of Psychiatry, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada; Hotchkiss Brain Institute, Department of Psychiatry, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Elevated rates of substance use (alcohol, tobacco, cannabis) have been reported in people at clinical high risk (CHR) of developing psychosis and there is some evidence that substance use may be higher in those who convert to a psychosis compared to non-converters. However little is known about the predictive value of substance use on risk of conversion to psychosis in those at CHR of psychosis. In the current study, 170 people at CHR of psychosis were assessed at baseline on severity of alcohol, tobacco and cannabis using the Alcohol and Drug Use Scale. Participants were recruited across three sites over a four year period as part of the Enhancing the Prospective Prediction of Psychosis (PREDICT) study. Predictors of conversion to psychosis were examined using Cox proportional hazards models. Results revealed that low use of alcohol, but neither cannabis use nor tobacco use at baseline, contributed to the prediction of psychosis in the CHR sample. Prediction algorithms incorporating combinations of additional baseline

variables known to be associated with psychotic conversion may result in increased predictive power compared with substance use alone. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 31. The effect of drug use on the age at onset of psychotic disorders in an Australian cohort.

**Citation:** Schizophrenia Research, July 2014, vol./is. 156/2-3(211-216), 0920-9964 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Stefanis, Nikos C; Dragovic, Milan; Power, Brian D; Jablensky, Assen; Castle, David; Morgan, Vera A

**Correspondence Address:** Stefanis, Nikos C.: Centre for Clinical Research in Neuropsychiatry, Private Bag No 1, Claremont, WA, US, nikos.stefanis@uwa.edu.au

**Institution:** School of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, University of Western Australia, WAU, US; School of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, University of Western Australia, WAU, US; School of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, University of Western Australia, WAU, US; School of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, University of Western Australia, WAU, US; St. Vincent's Hospital, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, US; School of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, University of Western Australia, WAU, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: We aimed to examine the association between illicit substance use and age at onset in psychotic disorders in an Australian cohort. Methods: Retrospectively acquired information on substance use during the year prior to illness onset was collected from 1642 participants enrolled in the Australian National 2010 Survey of High Impact Psychosis study (SHIP), with an ICD-10 diagnosis of schizophrenia spectrum or affective psychosis. Latent class analysis was performed according to illicit substance use, using age as an active covariate; identified classes were subsequently validated. Cox regression was used to examine the independent contribution of the identified substance use classes and several confounding variables to the prediction of age at onset of psychosis. Results: Three classes according to substance use were identified: non-users (n = 803), cannabis predominant users (n = 582), and polysubstance users (n = 257). For participants with schizophrenia spectrum disorders, cannabis predominant users had a higher hazard of earlier age at onset than for non-users (adjusted HR = 1.38, 95% CI = 1.2-1.6); polysubstance users had an even higher hazard (adjusted HR = 1.95, 95% CI = 1.5-2.4). In contrast, for participants with affective psychosis, cannabis predominant users (adjusted HR = 1.10, 95% CI = 0.8-1.4) and polysubstance users (adjusted HR = 0.87, 95% CI = 0.6-1.3) did not have a higher hazard of earlier age at onset compared with non-users. Conclusions: Illicit substance use in the 12 months prior to psychosis onset has a differential effect on age at onset in schizophrenia spectrum and affective psychotic disorders. Our findings are compatible with the notion that illicit drugs bring forward age at onset in schizophrenia spectrum disorders but not affective psychotic disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)

\*Psychosis  
\*Schizophrenia

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from Elsevier in *Schizophrenia Research*  
Available from Elsevier in *Biological Psychiatry*

### 32. Drugs foresight 2020: A Delphi expert panel study.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (May 3, 2014)

**Author(s):** Lintonen, Tomi; Konu, Anne; Ronka, Sanna; Kotovirta, Elina

**Correspondence Address:** Lintonen, Tomi: Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies, PO Box 30, Helsinki, Finland, FI-00271, tomi.lintonen@alkoholitutkimussaatio.fi

**Institution:** Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies, Helsinki, Finland; Tampere School of Health Sciences, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland; Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies, Helsinki, Finland; Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Helsinki, Finland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Historically substance misuse has been relatively common in western countries, but comparatively few Finns report drug use. The Drugs 2020 study aimed at foreseeing changes in the drug situation in Finland by the year 2020. Methods: The Delphi method was used, utilizing drug experts of the EU national network in Finland. Results: Marked growth was foreseen in drug use, especially in synthetic designer drugs and misuse of medicinal drugs. Significant increase was also expected in growing cannabis at home. However, the control of drug market was expected to shift more into the hands of organized crime. No consensus was reached on how drug prices will develop in the time period. Drug use is likely to remain punishable although the use and possession of cannabis may be treated less severely. It seems likely that health and social services resources will be directed towards medicinal treatment. Conclusions: Foresight can be utilized in preparing for the future; desirable developments can be fostered, and measures can be taken to curb probable but undesirable lines of development. Based on the results of this study, the experts' view is that it is highly likely that the Finnish society will have to prepare for an increase in the demand for drug-related care, both in terms of content of the care and financing the services. Also, the forecasted increase in the role of legal prescription medicine used as intoxicants will call for efforts not only in changing prescription practices but in border and police control measures, as well. Parallel developments have been foreseen in the UK and Sweden, and it is likely that similar trends will actualize also in other western countries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Cannabis  
\*Drug Abuse  
\*Drug Rehabilitation  
\*Prescription Drugs  
Social Services  
Treatment

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy*; 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 *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy* Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*

### 33. Patterns of non-compliant buprenorphine, levomethadone, and methadone use among opioid dependent persons in treatment.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (May 21, 2014)

**Author(s):** Casati, Alicia; Piontek, Daniela; Pfeiffer-Gerschel, Tim

**Correspondence Address:** Casati, Alicia: Institut fur Therapieforschung, Parzivalstr. 25, Munich, Germany, 80804, casati@ift.de

**Institution:** Institut fur Therapieforschung, Munich, Germany; Institut fur Therapieforschung, Munich, Germany; Institut fur Therapieforschung, Munich, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The non-compliant use of opioid substitution treatment (OST) medicines is widespread and well-documented. However, less is known about characteristics of non-compliant OST medicine use and the factors that predict it. The two main goals of this study are to compare characteristics of non-compliant levomethadone, methadone, and buprenorphine use and to explore factors that may differentially predict it among opioid dependent persons in treatment. Methods: Data from 595 opioid dependent patients with non-compliant OST medicine use were analyzed. Characteristics of use between substances were compared using chi-squared tests and predictive factors were explored through multinomial logistic regressions. Results: Non-compliant levomethadone and methadone use was characterized by more frequent parallel consumption of other psychoactive substances and intravenous use, whereas buprenorphine was more often procured without a prescription. Regarding predictive factors, methadone was perceived to relieve withdrawal symptoms better than buprenorphine and levomethadone was perceived as being better at modulating the effects of other substances and worst at enhancing mood. Conclusions: Patterns of non-compliant use differ according to OST medicine. These patterns are considered with the reduction of non-compliant use and the improvement of treatment in mind. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
\*Drug Dependency  
\*Drug Therapy  
\*Methadone  
\*Opiates

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy*; 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 *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy* Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*

#### 34. Prevalence and predictors of problematic alcohol use, risky sexual practices and other negative consequences associated with alcohol use among safety and security employees in the Western Cape, South Africa.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, March 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Mar 4, 2014)

**Author(s):** Burnhams, Nadine Harker; Parry, Charles; Laubscher, Ria; London, Leslie

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

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Harmful alcohol use can compromise worker health and productivity. Persons employed in safety-sensitive occupations are particularly vulnerable to hazardous alcohol use and its associated risks. This study describes the patterns of harmful alcohol use, related HIV risks and risk factors for the harmful use of alcohol among a sample of employees in South Africa working in the safety and security sector. Methods: A cross-sectional study that formed the baseline for a clustered randomized control trial was undertaken in 2011. A random sample of 325 employees employed within a safety and security sector of a local municipality in the Western Cape Province of South Africa participated in the study. Data were collected by means of an 18-page self-administered structured questionnaire and analyzed using SAS/STAT software version 9.2. For all significance testing, the F-statistic and p-values are reported. Results: Three hundred and twenty-five employees were surveyed. Findings suggest that more than half (76.1%) of the 78.9% of participants who consumed alcohol engaged in binge drinking, with close to a quarter reporting a CAGE score greater than the cut-off of 2, indicating potentially hazardous drinking patterns. The study further found that employees who use alcohol are more likely to engage in risky sexual practices when under the influence. A favorable drinking climate ( $p < 0.001$ ) and poor levels of group cohesion ( $p = 0.009$ ) were significantly correlated to binge drinking. Conclusion: This study identifies alcohol-related behaviors and associated risks in the context of safety-sensitive occupations at the workplace. It suggests that persons employed within such positions are at high risk for developing alcohol-related disorders and for contracting HIV. This study highlights the need for testing a comprehensive package of services designed to prevent hazardous alcohol use among safety and security employees. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Binge Drinking](#)  
[\\*Drinking Behavior](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); 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 [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#) Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

### 35. Integration of substance use disorder services with primary care: Health center surveys and qualitative interviews.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, March 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Mar 28, 2014)

**Author(s):** Urada, Darren; Teruya, Cheryl; Gelberg, Lillian; Rawson, Richard

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**Institution:** Los Angeles Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Los Angeles Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Los Angeles David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA School of Public Health, VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System, University of California, UCLA Family Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US; Los Angeles Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Each year, nearly 20 million Americans with alcohol or illicit drug dependence do not receive treatment. The Affordable Care Act and parity laws are expected to result in increased access to treatment through integration of substance use disorder (SUD) services with primary care. However, relatively little research exists on the integration of SUD services into primary care settings. Our goal was to assess SUD service integration in California primary care settings and to identify the practice and policy facilitators and barriers encountered by providers who have attempted to integrate these services. Methods: Primary survey and qualitative interview data were collected from the population of federally qualified health centers (FQHCs) in five California counties known to be engaged in SUD integration efforts was surveyed. From among the organizations that responded to the survey (78% response rate), four were purposively sampled based on their level of integration. Interviews were conducted with management, staff, and patients (n = 18) from these organizations to collect further qualitative information on the barriers and facilitators of integration. Results: Compared to mental health services, there was a trend for SUD services to be less integrated with primary care, and SUD services were rated significantly less effective. The perceived difference in effectiveness appeared to be due to provider training. Policy suggestions included

expanding the SUD workforce that can bill Medicaid, allowing same-day billing of two services, facilitating easier reimbursement for medications, developing the workforce, and increasing community SUD specialty care capacity. Conclusions: Efforts to integrate SUD services with primary care face significant barriers, many of which arise at the policy level and are addressable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)  
[\\*Primary Health Care](#)  
[\\*Health Care Policy](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); 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 [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)  
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

### 36. Nonmedical prescription drug users in private vs. public substance abuse treatment: A cross sectional comparison of demographic and HIV risk behavior profiles.

- Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, February 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Feb 4, 2014)
- Author(s):** O'Grady, Catherine L; Surratt, Hilary L; Kurtz, Steven P; Levi-Minzi, Maria A
- Correspondence Address:** O'Grady, Catherine L.: ARSH Center for Applied Research on Substance Use and Health Disparities, Nova Southeastern University, 2 NE 40th Street, Suite 404, Miami, FL, US, 33137, [cogrady@nova.edu](mailto:cogrady@nova.edu)
- Institution:** ARSH: Center for Applied Research on Substance Use and Health Disparities, Nova Southeastern University, Miami, FL, US; ARSH: Center for Applied Research on Substance Use and Health Disparities, Nova Southeastern University, Miami, FL, US; ARSH: Center for Applied Research on Substance Use and Health Disparities, Nova Southeastern University, Miami, FL, US; ARSH: Center for Applied Research on Substance Use and Health Disparities, Nova Southeastern University, Miami, FL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Little is known regarding the demographic and behavioral characteristics of nonmedical prescription drug users (NMPDUs) entering substance abuse treatment settings, and information on the HIV-related risk profiles of NMPDUs is especially lacking. Participation in substance abuse treatment provides a critical opportunity for HIV prevention and intervention, but successful initiatives will require services appropriately tailored for the needs of NMPDUs. Methods: This paper compares the HIV risk profiles of NMPDUs in public (n = 246) and private (n = 249) treatment facilities. Participants included in the analysis reported five or more recent episodes of nonmedical prescription

drug use, a prior HIV negative test result, and current enrollment in a substance abuse treatment facility. A standardized questionnaire was administered by trained interviewers with questions about demographics, HIV risk, and substance use. Results: Private treatment clients were more likely to be non-Hispanic White, younger, and opioid and heroin users. Injection drug use was higher among private treatment clients, whereas public clients reported higher likelihood of trading or selling sex. Public treatment clients reported higher rates of HIV testing and availability at their treatment facilities compared to private clients. Conclusions: Findings suggest differing demographics, substance use patterns, profiles of HIV risk and access to HIV testing between the two treatment samples. Population tailored HIV interventions, and increased access to HIV testing in both public and private substance treatment centers, appear to be warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
\*Drug Rehabilitation  
\*HIV  
\*Prescription Drugs  
\*Risk Assessment

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); 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 [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)  
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

### 37. Factors associated with one year retention to methadone maintenance treatment program among patients with heroin dependence in China.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, February 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Feb 24, 2014)

**Author(s):** Jiang, Haifeng; Han, Yun; Du, Jiang; Wu, Fei; Zhang, Ruimin; Zhang, Huaihui; Wang, Jun; Zhou, Zhirong; Hser, Yih-Ing; Zhao, Min

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**Institution:** Shanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Shanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China; University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Yunnan Institute on Drug Abuse, Kunming, China; Shanghai Yangpu District Mental Health Center, Shanghai, China; Shanghai Yangpu District Mental Health Center, Shanghai, China; Shanghai Xuhui District Mental Health Center, Shanghai, China; University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Shanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China

**Language:** English

- Abstract:** Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate the risk factors associated with dropout from Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT) clinics within a 1 year follow-up cohort study in China. Methods: A data analysis is to explore the adherence of MMT during one year from three hundred and twenty patients with heroin dependence at five clinics (3 in Shanghai, 2 in Kunming) in China. All participants were from the part of China-United States cooperation project entitled "Research about improving the compliance and efficacy of methadone maintenance treatment in China". Our data analysis includes the patients' attendance in the 6 months clinical study and the data in another 6 months afterward. The data of patients at baseline were collected with the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) which is a semi-structured questionnaire covering socio-demographic characteristics and drug use history. The one year attendance after recruitment at the clinics and daily dose were abstracted from the MMT clinic register system. The Cox proportional hazards model were used to explore the risk factor of dropout, defined as seven consecutive days without methadone. Results: By the end of 1 year of treatment 86 patients still remained in MMT without dropout (87% in Shanghai and 13% patients in Kunming). Over the entire 1-year period the median days of remaining in the program were 84 days (in Shanghai and Kunming were 317 days and 22 days). The factors associated with retention included age (HR = 0.98, 95%C.I.:0.96-0.99, P = 0.0062) and ASI alcohol scores (HR = 5.72, 95%C.I.:1.49-21.92, P = 0.0109) at baseline. Conclusion: One year retention of newly recruited patients with heroin dependence was related to age and ASI alcohol scores at baseline. The adherence is poorer for the patients who are young and having more serious alcohol problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
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- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Program Evaluation](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); 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 [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)  
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

### 38. Risk of anaphylaxis in opioid dependent persons: Effects of heroin versus substitution substance.

- Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, February 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Feb 27, 2014)
- Author(s):** Maurer, Ute; Kager, Carola; Fellingner, Christina; Loader, Dagmara; Pollesbock, Augustin; Spitzer, Bernhard; Jarisch, Reinhart

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Across Europe, illicit drug-related mortality has not declined despite ever increasing prevention measures. The cause of these deaths has traditionally been associated with overdose. Previous findings have revealed the appearance of non-lethal opioid concentrations, leading us to investigate a further cause of death. The symptoms of heroin intoxication with asphyxia and/or cardiovascular involvement resemble anaphylaxis, and therefore it has been speculated that such deaths might be caused by an allergic reaction. The study's aims were to investigate levels of allergic mediators in long-term injecting drug users (IDU) compared to healthy controls and to determine if oral opioid substitution therapy (OST) resulted in similar allergic symptoms to those reported by IDU after intravenous (IV) heroin use. Methods: We quantified the concentrations of histamine, diamine oxidase (DAO), tryptase and lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2 (LpPLA2) at baseline and 1 h after administration of Substitolretard (482 + 220 mg) in 56 patients at a withdrawal centre (Austria) and compared them with healthy controls (n = 103). Questionnaires and face-to-face interviews were used to assess allergic symptoms and side effects in IDU. Descriptive statistical analyses of quantitative data were performed by using SPSS. Results: Baseline histamine, tryptase and LpPLA2 were significantly elevated in IDU compared to the healthy control group, while DAO decreased. Blood levels showed no significant change after oral substitution uptake. Self-reported allergic symptoms and side effects after IV heroin use were reported in 55 cases (98.2%), minimal symptoms were documented after OST (12.5%, 7/56). Conclusions: This study revealed that baseline histamine concentrations were elevated in chronic IDU, although only relatively small changes in tryptase plasma levels occurred. After IV heroin application the reported allergic symptoms were mostly mild and did not lead to clinically relevant side effects. The substitution substance was clearly better tolerated than IV administered heroin. Elevated levels of allergic mediators such as histamine in IDUs may place them at greater risk of severe or fatal anaphylaxis when exposed to heroin; however, this requires further investigation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anaphylactic Shock](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy*; 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 *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy* Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*

### 39. When higher doses in opioid replacement treatment are still inadequate - Association to multidimensional illness severity: A cohort study.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, February 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Feb 28, 2014)

**Author(s):** Reimer, Jens; Boniakowski, Eduard; Bachner, Christian; Weber, Bernd; Tietje, Wieland; Verthein, Uwe; Walcher, Stephan

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Opioid replacement treatment (ORT) with methadone is regarded as gold standard in the treatment of opioid addiction. Treatment doses of 60 mg methadone per day and above are associated with better treatment retention and reduction in the use of heroin and cocaine. However, an absolute dose level cannot function as parameter for adequate dosing. This study aims to determine dose adequacy in a sample of patients on stable methadone treatment, and to relate dose adequacy to disease severity. Methods: This study was designed as open prospective cohort study over 12 months, with baseline data reported here. Patients on stable substitution treatment with methadone (Eptadone) were consecutively included. Medical and socio-demographic data were gathered and the instruments Opiate Dosage Adequacy Scale (ODAS), European Addiction Severity Index (EuropASI) and the Derogatis Interview for Sexual Functioning-Self Report (DISF-SR) were applied. Results: Five hundred and sixteen subjects, who received on average 60.3 (+30.4) mg methadone per day, were included. According to ODAS, 40.6% suffered from an inadequate dosing, and 59.4% had an adequate dose. Patients with an adequate dose received on average 57.8 (+27.5) mg methadone per day, whilst patients with an inadequate dose received on average 70.6 (+33.0) mg per day. The frequencies of patients with methadone doses of less than 60 mg per were 45.4% in the inadequate and 60.6% in the adequate group. The inadequate group suffered from a statistically significant higher burden of addiction related problems in all EuropASI domains. Sexual functioning did not differ by adequacy group, but women suffered from more pronounced sexual dysfunction as compared to men. Conclusion: A high frequency of inadequate dosing was found in this sample of patients on ORT. Higher disease severity should alert for possible need of even higher methadone doses. The tendency to low methadone doses warrants further research in the treatment system. Higher methadone doses are not related to increased sexual dysfunction. Sexual dysfunction, especially in women, should be considered in treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dosages](#)  
[\\*Illness Behavior](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); 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 [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)  
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

#### 40. Utilization of emergency and hospital services among individuals in substance abuse treatment.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, April 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Apr 3, 2014)

**Author(s):** Cederbaum, Julie A; Guerrero, Erick G; Mitchell, Keyon R; Kim, Tina

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: To examine risk factors for use of hospital services among racial and ethnic minority clients in publicly funded substance abuse treatment in Los Angeles County, California. We explored cross-sectional annual data (2006 to 2009) from the Los Angeles County Participant Reporting System for adult participants (n = 73,251) who received services from treatment programs (n = 231). Methods: This retrospective analysis of county admission data relied on hierarchical linear negative binomial regression models to explore number of hospital visits, accounting for clients nested in programs. Client data were collected during personal interviews at admission. Findings: Our findings support previous work that noted increased use of emergency rooms among individuals suffering from mental health- and substance use-related issues and extend the knowledge base by highlighting other important features such as treatment need, i.e., residential compared to outpatient treatment. Conclusions: These findings have implications for health care policy in terms of the need to increase prevention services and reduce costly hospitalization for a population at significant risk of co-occurring mental and physical disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Emergency Services](#)  
[\\*Health Care Utilization](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Hospitals](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); 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 [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)  
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

#### 41. It's five o'clock somewhere: An examination of the association between happy hour drinking and negative consequences.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, April 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Apr 23, 2014)

**Author(s):** Baldwin, Julie Marie; Stogner, John M; Miller, Bryan Lee

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: This study aims to understand which young adults' drinking behaviors change in the presence of happy hour specials, the ways in which they change, and whether a link exists between happy hour drinking behavior and negative outcomes. Methods: Using data collected from bar-going respondents (n = 1,423) within a print survey administered to a general college sample (n = 2,349), we identify significant differences in changes in happy hour behavior between demographic groups using 2 tests and determine whether this behavior is related to six negative alcohol-related outcomes using logistical and ordinary least squares regression models with a variety of controls, including age of onset and frequency of use. Results: Women, students under 21, non-athletes, members of Greek-affiliated organizations, more affluent and unemployed students, and students living on campus were more likely to change their drinking behavior in the presence of happy hour specials. In general, the most robust predictors of negative events are gender, alcohol use frequency, age of alcohol use onset, and

increasing drinking due to happy hours/bar specials. While it was linked to various negative and illegal behaviors, altered happy hour drinking was not associated with an increased likelihood of an alcohol-related arrest. Conclusions: This study lends support to the idea that alcohol price specials should be regulated in an effort to reduce high consumption and alcohol-related negative consequences. Future research into the relationship between happy hour drinking and negative outcomes is necessary and should examine the impact of happy hour advertisements, different types of specials, and the timing of happy hours. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Behavior Change](#)  
[\\*Consumer Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Costs and Cost Analysis](#)  
[Dangerousness](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); 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 [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)  
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

#### 42. Ethnic/racial differences in peer and parent influence on adolescent prescription drug misuse.

**Citation:** Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, May 2014, vol./is. 35/4(257-265), 0196-206X;1536-7312 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Conn, Bridgid M; Marks, Amy K

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose: To describe ethnic/racial group differences in prescription drug misuse within a nationally representative sample of US adolescents. Also to identify potential sociocultural influences on this health risk behavior. Methods: A secondary data analysis was conducted on the public-use data of the 2010 National Survey of Drug Use and Health using the records of 12- to 17-year-old African American, Hispanic, and white participants (N = 18,614). Logistic and Poisson regression analyses focused on examining the predictive role of perceived parental and peer substance use disapproval on adolescents' prescription drug misuse and how these social influences varied by ethnic group. Results: Within this sample, 10.4% of adolescents endorsed misusing 1 or more

subtypes of prescription drugs. The results showed significant ethnic group differences in rates of prescription drug misuse such that white adolescents reported the highest rates and African American adolescents reported the lowest rates of prescription drug misuse. Rates of misuse for Hispanic adolescents fell in between. Importantly, perceived parental and peer substance use disapproval decreased the likelihood of prescription drug misuse most significantly among white adolescents compared to Hispanic and African American adolescents. Furthermore, influence of disapproval differed by the type of substance, indicating ethnic group differences in disapproval, such as views of alcohol versus marijuana use. Conclusions: These findings provide new ethnic group-specific information about the role that the attitudes of peers and parents on substance use may play in whether adolescents misuse prescription drugs. Future studies should explore possible parent/peer-related socialization mechanisms, which may account for these ethnic group differences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Society for Child Development Conference. Apr, 2013. Seattle. WA, US. Presented as a poster in the aforementioned conference.

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)  
[Parents](#)  
[Peers](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 43. Mental health and psychiatric care in Bolivia: What do we know?

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health Systems, May 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1752-4458 (May 15, 2014)

**Author(s):** Jaen-Varas, Denisse; Ribeiro, Wagner Silva; Whitfield, Jessie; de Jesus Mari, Jair

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Recently Bolivia has implemented a universal health system, but their mental health policy is still emerging. Objectives: To investigate the current state of the mental health care system in Bolivia and discuss challenges for structuring a coordinated network of services that can effectively meet the needs of the Bolivian population. Methods: This review was conducted by searching for scholarly articles through the databases Lilacs, Medline OPS, HISA and IBECs REPIDISCA via the search portal in the Virtual Health Library-NLM (www.bireme.br). Results: Bolivia has a National Mental Health Plan that is intended to guide mental health promotion, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of mental illness, but the resources for this area of health are limited. There are 1.06 psychiatrists and 0.46 psychologists per 100, 000 inhabitants. Information on psychiatric morbidity in Bolivia and the impact of mental disorders on the global burden of disease is scarce. Admission statistics reported by psychiatric hospitals in the country show that the main cause of hospitalization is substance abuse (30%). Alcohol consumption is responsible for 90% of these admissions, in addition to being a major cause of deaths in traffic and one of the main risk factors for domestic violence. Almost one in two women in Bolivia (47%) experienced some form of violence from their partner in the last year. Nineteen percent of women living with a partner reported being physically abused, while 7% were sexually abused by their partners. Isolated studies

report that suicide rates are disproportionately high in Bolivia. Conclusions: Although there is a shortage of epidemiological data in Bolivia, it is clear the impact of alcohol addiction in psychiatric admissions, domestic violence and traffic accidents. Violence against women and suicides are important issues to be tackled. Among the proposed strategies to afford human resources for mental health in Bolivia, "task shifting", the delegation of tasks to non-specialists should be extensively adopted in the country to improve mental health care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Domestic Violence](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)  
[\\*Health Care Policy](#)  
[Developing Countries](#)  
[Suicide](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [International Journal of Mental Health Systems](#)  
 Available from *ProQuest* in [International Journal of Mental Health Systems](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
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 Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [International Journal of Mental Health Systems](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

#### 44. Prevalence of internet addiction in the general population: Results from a German population-based survey.

**Citation:** Behaviour & Information Technology, July 2014, vol./is. 33/7(757-766), 0144-929X;1362-3001 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Muller, Kai W; Glaesmer, Heide; Brahler, Elmar; Woelfling, Klaus; Beutel, Manfred E

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**Institution:** University Medical Centre Mainz, Mainz, Germany; University Medical Centre Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany; University Medical Centre Mainz, Mainz, Germany; Outpatient Clinic for Behavioral Addictions, University Medical Centre Mainz, Mainz, Germany; Outpatient Clinic for Behavioral Addictions, University Medical Centre Mainz, Mainz, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Despite a growing number of publications, there is still no generally agreed-upon definition and assessment procedure for Internet addiction, and there is a lack of representative data on its prevalence in the general population. Based on a reliable and valid scale of Internet addiction, the purpose of this study was to determine the proportion of the general population of Internet addiction with psychometric evidence and to identify associated psychosocial and health consequences. Out of a representative survey of the German population (N = 2512) the leisure time Internet users (n = 1382) were queried by

standardised questionnaires on Internet addiction, depression, anxiety (HADS) and depersonalisation (CDS-2). According to strict criteria of the Assessment of Internet and Computer Game Addiction (AICA-S), 2.1% of the sample was characterised as addicted by meeting criteria of craving, withdrawal symptoms, tolerance, etc. These reported daily Internet use, excessive online times. The majority reported additional adverse psychosocial and health consequences. Risk factors were male gender and social factors (unmarried, unemployment, students, low income). Online gambling, social networks, gaming chats and pornography were preferentially used by Internet addicts. Assessment of Internet addiction requires a multifaceted approach; the AICA-S is an instrument suitable for further epidemiological study. (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:** [\\*Anxiety](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Major Depression](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 45. Substance use and abuse for youths in foster care: Results from the communities that care normative database.

**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 23/4(262-268), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** McDonald, Thomas P; Mariscal, E. Susana; Yan, Yueqi; Brook, Jody

**Correspondence Address:** Brook, Jody: University of Kansas, School of Social Welfare, Twente Hall, 1545 Lilac Lane, Lawrence, KS, US, 66044-3184, jbrook@ku.edu

**Institution:** University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, US; University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, US; University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, US; University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study uses the Communities That Care Normative database to examine the prevalence of drug and alcohol use and abuse among foster care youths in comparison to youths not living in a foster home setting. The foster youths were more likely to have used all of the examined illicit substances, and these differences generally remained after controlling for a number of demographic differences between the two groups. These negative differences appear to be amplified for females in foster care. The overall high-risk profile of foster youths makes them an especially important population for targeted prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Foster Care](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 46. Community influence on youths' use of inhalants and other legal products to get high in rural Alaska.

**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 23/4(253-261), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Collins, David; Saylor, Brian; Johnson, Knowlton

**Correspondence Address:** Collins, David: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Louisville Center, 1300 S. Fourth Street, Ste. 300, Louisville, US, 40208, collins@pire.org

**Institution:** Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Louisville Center, Louisville, KY, US; Institute for Circumpolar Health Studies, University of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage, AK, US; Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Louisville Center, Louisville, KY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examines the use of inhalants and other harmful legal products (HLPs) to get high among preadolescents in frontier Alaska communities. Community factors that may influence use of HLPs are highlighted. This study uses secondary data from 2 National Institutes of Health studies in 19 Alaska communities. A hierarchical generalized linear modeling technique was used to model community-level effects on HLP use. The results show that lifetime use was reported by 18% of the preadolescents. Preadolescents in "dry" communities (with laws restricting alcohol use) had much higher lifetime and past-30-day HLP use. The results suggest that additional study of the relationship between use of HLPs and local laws governing availability is warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Inhalant Abuse](#)  
[\\*Social Influences](#)  
[Communities](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 47. The social contexts of drug offers and their relationship to drug use of rural Hawaiian youths.

**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 23/4(242-252), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Okamoto, Scott K; Kulis, Stephen; Helm, Susana; Edwards, Christopher; Giroux, Danielle

**Correspondence Address:** Okamoto, Scott K.: School of Social Work, Hawai'i Pacific University, 1188 Fort St. Mall, Suite 201C, Honolulu, HI, US, 96813, sokamoto@hpu.edu

**Institution:** Hawai'i Pacific University, Honolulu, HI, US; Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, US; University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Honolulu, HI, US; Healing Minds, LLC, Reno, NV, US; University of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage, AK, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article examines the differences in drug offers and recent drug use between Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian youths residing in rural communities, and the relationship between drug offers and drug use of Hawaiian youths in these communities. Two hundred forty-nine youths (194 Hawaiian youths) from 7 different middle or intermediate schools completed a survey focused on the social context of drug offers. Hawaiian youths in the study received significantly more offers from peers and family, and had significantly higher rates of recent alcohol and marijuana use, compared with non-Hawaiian youths. Logistic regression analysis indicated that the social context differentially influenced drug use of Hawaiian youths, with family drug offers and context influencing overall drug use and the use of the widest variety of substances. Implications for prevention practices are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Annual Society for Social Work and Research Conference. 14th. Jan, 2010. San Francisco. CA, US. A version of this article was presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

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

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

[\\*Illegal Drug Distribution](#)

[\\*Drug Usage](#)

[\\*Rural Environments](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 48. Three dimensions of youth social capital and their impacts on substance use.

**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 23/4(230-241), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Unlu, Ali; Sahin, Ismail; Wan, Thomas T. H

**Correspondence Address:** Sahin, Ismail: Turkish National Police, Sirnak Police Department, Crowd Control Division, Sirnak, Turkey, sahini38@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Istanbul Police Department, Turkish National Police, Istanbul, Turkey; Sirnak Police Department, Turkish National Police, Sirnak, Turkey; University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substance use is a threat to the health and well-being of youths, their families, and society as well. The literature shows that social interactions with peers, parents, and community may have an impact on adolescents' behavior. Using data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health of 2007, this study investigated the impact of social capital on youth behavior. The results show that peer influence is the strongest among the three significant predictors of substance use. While peer influence is positively correlated with substance use, family attachment and youth activities have a negative relationship with substance use. Findings demonstrate that there is a relationship between youth substance use and different aspects of social capital. By integrating different perspectives in social capital and substance use, this study successfully demonstrates how social capital can be utilized as a policy and intervention tool. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Social Capital](#)  
[Family Relations](#)  
[Peer Relations](#)  
[Social Influences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 49. Take one for the team? Influence of team and individual sport participation on high school athlete substance use patterns.

**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 23/4(217-223), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Kulesza, Magdalena; Grossbard, Joel R; Kilmer, Jason; Copeland, Amy L; Larimer, Mary E

**Correspondence Address:** Kulesza, Magdalena: Center for the Study of Health and Risk Behaviors, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, 1100 NE 45th Street, Suite 300, Seattle, WA, US, 98105, magdalena.kulesza@gmail.com

**Institution:** University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, US; University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The current Web-based survey investigated the association between team or individual sport participation (or both) and self-reported alcohol and tobacco use among high school athletes (N = 1,275) transitioning to college. Peak blood alcohol concentration, weekly

drinking, and alcohol-related problems were significantly lower among athletes in individual sports compared to other groups. Athletes competing in both team and individual sports reported greater lifetime tobacco use and combined alcohol/tobacco use compared to individual or team sports alone. Preventive strategies targeting high school athletes in general and those participating in team sports in particular may be useful in minimizing future alcohol use and related problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Athletes](#)  
[\\*Athletic Participation](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Sports](#)  
[College Students](#)  
[High School Students](#)  
[School Transition](#)  
[Teams](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 50. An examination of parent-child relationships and teen substance use: A brief report.

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**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 23/4(210-216), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Johnson, Brianna; McBride, Duane; Hopkins, Gary; Pepper, Sara

**Correspondence Address:** Johnson, Brianna: Andrews University, Department of Behavioral Sciences, Nethery Hall 123 E, 4141 Administration Drive, Berrien Springs, MI, US, 49104, [briannaj@andrews.edu](mailto:briannaj@andrews.edu)

**Institution:** Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI, US; Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI, US; Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI, US; Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Past studies have indicated strong family bonds may act to buffer against adolescent substance abuse. However, this relationship is not clear, particularly when multiple substances and family dysfunction are examined. In this study, the relationship between alcohol use, marijuana use, and tobacco use and parental relationships were examined in 570 elementary and high school students. Results indicated that support in parent-child relationships was found to be inversely correlated with teen substance use. Clinical implications are discussed in light of these results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Parent Child Relations](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Marijuana](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 51. Response to gu and fitzgerald: Interoceptive inference: From decision-making to organism integrity.

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**Citation:** Trends in Cognitive Sciences, June 2014, vol./is. 18/6(270-271), 1364-6613 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Seth, Anil K

**Correspondence Address:** Seth, Anil K.: Sackler Centre for Consciousness Science, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom, BN1 9QJ, [a.k.seth@sussex.ac.uk](mailto:a.k.seth@sussex.ac.uk)

**Institution:** Sackler Centre for Consciousness Science, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reply by the current author to the comments made by Xiaosi Gu and Thomas H.B. FitzGerald (see record 2014-22209-002) on the original article (see record 2013-38854-009). Gu and FitzGerald, which expands on aspects of the recently presented 'interoceptive inference' framework. To recap, the basic idea of interoceptive inference is to apply the influential framework of predictive processing to interoception, the sense of the internal physiological condition of the body. Interoceptive inference goes further in emphasising the importance of precise timing of interoceptive signalling, an effect already demonstrated in the context of embodied selfhood. Finally, the points raised by Gu and FitzGerald could potentially apply to distinct affective disorders related to decision-making. For example, addiction could be re-constructed as inappropriate active inference whereby strong interoceptive priors are confirmed through action, overriding higher-order or hyperpriors relating to homeostasis and organismic integrity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Brain](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Science](#)  
[\\*Neurocognition](#)  
[Emotions](#)  
[Inference](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 52. Long-term mortality and causes of death among hospitalized Swedish drug users.

**Citation:** Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, June 2014, vol./is. 42/4(364-369), 1403-4948;1651-1905 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Fugelstad, Anna; Annell, Anders; Agren, Gunnar

**Correspondence Address:** Agren, Gunnar: National Institute of Public Health, Gotgatan 83E, Stockholm, Sweden, 116 62, [gunnaragren@me.com](mailto:gunnaragren@me.com)

**Institution:** Department of Clinical Neurosciences, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden; Stockholm Welfare Administration, Bromma, Sweden; National Institute of Public Health, Stockholm, Sweden

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: To study long-term mortality and causes of death in a cohort of drug users in relation to main type of drug use and HIV-status. Methods: A total of 1640 hospitalized drug users in Stockholm was followed up from 1985 to the end of 2007. The mortality was compared with the general Swedish population and hazard ratios (HR) for the main risk indicators were calculated. The causes of death were studied, using information from death certificates. Results: 630 persons died during the observation period. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) was 16.1 (males 13.8, females 18.5). The crude mortality rate was 2.0 % (males 2.2% and females 1.5%). The mortality rate was higher in heroin users than among amphetamine users, HR 1.96, controlled for age and other risk factors. The mortality rate among individuals infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) was high (4.9 %), HR 2.64, compared with HIV-negative individuals. Most of the deaths were from other causes than acquired immune deficiency syndrome. One-third of deaths (227) were caused by heroin intoxication. The number of deaths from HIV-related causes decreased after 1996, when highly active anti-retroviral therapy was introduced. In all, there were 92 HIV-related deaths. Deaths from natural causes increased during the observation period. The SMR was highest for cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases. The results indicate a correlation between amphetamine use and death from cerebral haemorrhage. A high proportion of natural deaths were alcohol-related.

Conclusions: The death rate among illicit drug users was persistently high. Alcohol consumption was a contributing factor to premature death. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Nordic Societies of Public Health; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Death and Dying](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Amphetamine](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 53. Implicit processes and drug addiction: theory, assessment and future directions.

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**Original Title:** Processamento implícito e dependencia química: teoria, avaliação e perspectivas.  
**Citation:** Psicologia: Teoria e Pesquisa, January 2013, vol./is. 29/1(7-14), 0102-3772 (Jan-Mar 2013)  
**Author(s):** Peuker, Ana Carolina; Lopes, Fernanda Machado; Menezes, Carolina Baptista; Cunha, Silvia Mendes; Bizarro, Lisiane  
**Correspondence Address:** Peuker, Ana Carolina, Ramiro Barcelos, 2600/ sala 02 - Bairro Santa Cecilia, Porto Alegre, Brazil, CEP 90035-003, acpeuker@hotmail.com  
**Institution:** Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; Universidade Federal de Pelotas, Pelotas, Brazil; Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil  
**Language:** Portuguese  
**Abstract:** Recent studies have investigated the implicit cognitive mechanisms that influence the decision to use drugs and drug use behavior, such as attentional bias and reactivity to cues. Those responses are automatically elicited and can increase vulnerability to addiction and relapse. This review aimed to present theoretical perspective of dual-process models of addictive behaviors and to discuss the influence of automatic processes in drug intake, how they can be assessed, and techniques to directly modify them. The results suggest that implicit measures can assess the automatic mechanisms more accurately than explicit measures. Therefore, it is suggested that interventions aimed at the transformation of implicit cognitions can be effective alternatives for the treatment of addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Cognition](#)  
[Dual Process Models](#)  
[Attentional Bias](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 54. Leaving prostitution: Getting out and staying out of sex work.

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**Citation:** Leaving prostitution: Getting out and staying out of sex work., 2014 (2014)  
**Author(s):** Oselin, Sharon S  
**Institution:** Department of Sociology, California State University, Los Angeles, CA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the cover) While Street Prostitutes comprise only a small minority of sex workers, they have the highest rates of physical and sexual abuse, arrest and incarceration, drug

addiction, and stigmatization, which stem from both their public visibility and their dangerous work settings. Exiting the trade can be a daunting task for street prostitutes; despite this, many do try at some point to leave sex work behind. Focusing on four different organizations based in Chicago, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, and Hartford that help prostitutes get off the streets, Sharon S. Oselin's *Leaving Prostitution* explores the difficulties, rewards, and public responses to female street prostitutes' transition out of sex work. Through in-depth interviews and field research with street-level sex workers, Oselin illuminates their pathways into the trade and their experiences while in it, and the host of organizational, social, and individual factors that influence whether they are able to stop working as prostitutes altogether. She also speaks to staff at organizations that aid street prostitutes, and assesses the techniques they use to help these women develop self-esteem, healthy relationships with family and community, and workplace skills. Oselin paints a full picture of the difficulties these women face in moving away from sex work and the approaches that do and do not work to help them transform their lives. A powerful ethnographic account, *Leaving Prostitution* provides an essential understanding of getting out and staying out of sex work. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Prostitution](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Incarceration](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Sexual Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 55. Preliminary evaluation of the use of pharmacological treatment with convicted sexual offenders experiencing high levels of sexual preoccupation, hypersexuality and/or sexual compulsivity.

**Citation:** Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology, March 2014, vol./is. 25/2(176-194), 1478-9949;1478-9957 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Winder, Belinda; Lievesley, Rebecca; Kaul, Adarsh; Elliott, Helen Jane; Thorne, Karen; Hocken, Kerensa

**Correspondence Address:** Winder, Belinda, belinda.winder@ntu.ac.uk

**Institution:** Sexual Offences Crime and Misconduct Research Unit, Division of Psychology, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom; Sexual Offences Crime and Misconduct Research Unit, Division of Psychology, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom; Offender Health, Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust, NTT, United Kingdom; Sexual Offences Crime and Misconduct Research Unit, Division of Psychology, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom; HMP Whatton, Nottingham, United Kingdom; HMP Whatton, Nottingham, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The current study presents the preliminary evaluation of the impact of pharmacological treatment (Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors and anti-androgens) on hypersexuality, sexual preoccupation and sexual compulsivity. The participant pool comprised 64 convicted UK sexual offenders who had been voluntarily referred for pharmacological treatment to reduce their hypersexual arousal, 51 of whom agreed to take the medication (with a further five individuals on hold or under assessment at the time of data extraction). The preliminary findings were very encouraging; analysis on measures assessing sexual preoccupation, hypersexuality and sexual compulsivity indicated a significant reduction between pre- and post-medication, across both types of medication. Limitations of the current research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Hypersexuality](#)

\*Sex Offenses  
 \*Sexual Addiction  
 \*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation  
 Antiandrogens  
 Criminals  
 Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 56. Review of Emerging perspectives on substance misuse.

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**Citation:** Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, March 2014, vol./is. 46/2(168-169), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Pagano, Anna

**Correspondence Address:** Pagano, Anna: Philip R. Lee Institute for Health Policy Studies, University of California, 3333 California Street, Suite 265, San Francisco, CA, US, 94118, [anna.pagano@ucsf.edu](mailto:anna.pagano@ucsf.edu)

**Institution:** Philip R. Lee Institute for Health Policy Studies, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Emerging Perspectives on Substance Misuse by Willm Mistral (see record 2013-23617-000). This is an edited volume of essays by leading drug abuse researchers from the United Kingdom and Australia. The essays address such diverse topics as drug criminalization law, alcohol policy, screening for alcohol disorders, and various approaches to addiction treatment. While the essays are not tightly interrelated, they provide a broad view of current trends in drug use research that may particularly help researchers in the United States to keep abreast of developments in other parts of the world. In terms of disciplinary methodology, the volume presents a combination of clinical and policy-oriented essays accompanied by reviews of recent literature on various topics in the field. Thus, it should appeal broadly to researchers, policymakers, and clinicians working on various aspects of drug use, misuse, and treatment. In all, this volume provides a useful overview of the state-of-the-art in substance misuse research coming out of the U.K. and Australia. However, its essays lack a common thread. The collection would have benefited from an introductory essay explaining its genesis and rationale. Nevertheless, the volume presents thought-provoking analyses from experts in various aspects of drug abuse research and practice. Thus, anyone conducting research in this broad field should find something of interest. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcohol Abuse  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Drug Rehabilitation

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 57. Buprenorphine prescription compliance: An original observational and longitudinal study.

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**Citation:** Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, March 2014, vol./is. 46/2(162-167), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Guillou Landreat, Morgane; Sebillé-Rivain, Veronique; Victorri Vigneau, Caroline; Foucher, Yohann; Venisse, Jean Luc; Jolliet, Pascale

**Correspondence Address:** Guillou Landreat, Morgane: Hopital Morvan, CHU BREST, Boulevard Tanguy Prigent, Brest, France, 29609, [morgane.guillou@chu-brest.fr](mailto:morgane.guillou@chu-brest.fr)

**Institution:** CHU Nantes, Nantes, France; Faculte de Medecine et Pharmacie Nantes, Nantes, France; Faculte de Medecine et Pharmacie Nantes, Nantes, France; Faculte de Medecine et Pharmacie Nantes, Nantes, France; University Psychiatry and Addictology Department,

Hopital Saint Jacques, CHU Nantes, Nantes, France; Pharmacology Department, Faculte de Medecine et de Pharmacie de Nantes, Nantes, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Buprenorphine is one of the main opioid dependence treatments, especially in France, where it has been widely prescribed since 1996. But it can easily be misused and its prescription has to be followed up. In the literature, we found several studies on buprenorphine, but we did not find long-term ecological follow-up studies on buprenorphine prescription and compliance. Material and Method: The main purpose of this study was to define stability or instability of the prescription of buprenorphine to opiate-addicted patients. We carried out a forecast study on prescription of buprenorphine over a 10-year period, using software collecting prescription data. We performed statistical analysis of the conditions and transitions of opiate-addicted patients treated with buprenorphine along appointments. Discussion/Conclusion: We showed that 70% of buprenorphine prescriptions are stable; we assumed that our results correspond to buprenorphine compliance. The retention in treatment was associated with a positive evolution of prescription stability. Prior criminal records were the only factor linked to instability. We showed that collecting precise prescription data in face to face appointments using software, including legal prescription rules that guide practitioners in following buprenorphine prescription compliance, seemed to be a useful method to measure buprenorphine compliance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Narcotic Agonists](#)  
[\\*Treatment Compliance](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 58. The prevalence, intensity, and assessment of craving for MDMA/ecstasy in recreational users.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, March 2014, vol./is. 46/2(154-161), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Davis, Alan K; Rosenberg, Harold

**Correspondence Address:** Davis, Alan K.: Department of Psychology, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH, US, 43403, akdavis@bgsu.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH, US; Department of Psychology, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study evaluated the prevalence, intensity, and correlates of craving for MDMA/ecstasy among recreational users employing a new multi-item, self-report questionnaire reflecting experiences of desire, intention to use, and anticipated loss of control. Using a web-based data collection procedure, we recruited MDMA/ecstasy users (n = 240) to rate their agreement with eight craving statements immediately before and immediately following 90 seconds of exposure to either ecstasy-related or control stimuli. Participants then completed questionnaires to measure ecstasy refusal self-efficacy, passionate engagement in ecstasy use, substance use history, and demographic information. Fifty percent of participants indicated some level of agreement with at least two (out of eight) statements indicative of craving and 30% agreed at some level with six or more such statements. The questionnaire used to assess craving was internally consistent, unidimensional, and had excellent one-week test-retest reliability. Craving scores varied as a function of both cue exposure and frequency of ecstasy use, and were significantly associated with ecstasy-related attitudes. Recreational users of MDMA/ecstasy endorse some experiences indicative of craving for this drug, even

though only a minority report intense craving following explicit cue exposure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine Intention](#)  
[Motivation](#)  
[Questionnaires](#)  
[Self Report](#)  
[Desire](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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**59. Not-so-clean fun: A profile of bath salt users among a college sample in the United States.**

**Citation:** Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, March 2014, vol./is. 46/2(147-153), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Miller, Bryan Lee; Stogner, John M

**Correspondence Address:** Miller, Bryan Lee: Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia Southern University, P.O. Box 8105, Statesboro, GA, US, 30460-8105, bryanmiller@georgiasouthern.edu

**Institution:** Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia Southern University, Statesboro, GA, US; Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This research examines the characteristics of users of synthetic stimulants marketed as "bath salts." Synthetic stimulants such as MDPV (3,4-Methylenedioxypropylvalerone), Mephedrone (4-Methylmethcathinone), and Methylone (3,4-Methylenedioxypropylmethcathinone) are often contained in products sold at convenience stores and over the Internet in the United States. Despite the recent legal action banning these types of synthetic stimulants, little is known about the characteristics of the users of these substances. This research provides a profile of bath salt users in the United States among an emerging adult population. A self-report survey instrument was administered to 2,349 students at a large university in the southeastern United States. Respondents indicated whether they had used synthetic stimulants and reported demographic characteristics. Results indicated that users of bath salts were more likely to be male, Hispanic or Native American, student athletes, employed, identify as a members of the LGBT community, and users of other substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[College Students](#)  
[Demographic Characteristics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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**60. Psychometric properties of the Turkish Versions of the Drug Use Disorders Identification Test (DUDIT) and the Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST-10) in the prison setting.**

**Citation:** Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, March 2014, vol./is. 46/2(140-146), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Evren, Cuneyt; Ogel, Kultegin; Evren, Bilge; Bozkurt, Muge

**Correspondence Address:** Evren, Cuneyt: Icadiye Cad. Mentek Sok., Selcuk Apt. 1/17 Kuzguncuk, Istanbul, Turkey, 34674, cuneytevren@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Research, Treatment and Training Center for Alcohol and Substance Dependence (AMATEM), Bakirkoy Training and Research Hospital for Psychiatry Neurology and Neurosurgery, Istanbul, Turkey; Acibadem University Psychiatry Department, Istanbul, Turkey; Department of Psychiatry, Baltalimani State Hospital for Musculoskeletal Disorders, Istanbul, Turkey; Research, Treatment and Training Center for Alcohol and Substance Dependence (AMATEM), Bakirkoy Training and Research Hospital for Psychiatry Neurology and Neurosurgery, Istanbul, Turkey

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to evaluate psychometric properties of the Drug Use Disorders Identification Test (DUDIT) and the Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST-10) in prisoners with (n = 124) or without (n = 78) drug use disorder. Participants were evaluated with the DUDIT, the DAST-10, and the Addiction Profile Index-Short (API-S). The DUDIT and the DAST-10 were found to be psychometrically sound drug abuse screening measures with high convergent validity when compared with each other (r = 0.86), and API-S (r = 0.88 and r = 0.84, respectively), and to have a Cronbach's of 0.93 and 0.87, respectively. In addition, a single component accounted for 58.28% of total variance for DUDIT, whereas this was 47.10% for DAST-10. The DUDIT had sensitivity and specificity scores of 0.95 and 0.79, respectively, when using the optimal cut-off score of 10, whereas these scores were 0.88 and 0.74 for the DAST-10 when using the optimal cut-off score of 4. Additionally, both the DUDIT and the DAST-10 showed good discriminant validity as they differentiated prisoners with drug use disorder from those without. Findings support the Turkish versions of both the DUDIT and the DAST-10 as reliable and valid drug abuse screening instruments that measure unidimensional constructs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Screening Tests](#)  
[\\*Test Reliability](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Prisoners](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **61. Mood, mood regulation, and frontal systems functioning in current smokers, long-term abstinent ex-smokers, and never-smokers.**

**Citation:** Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, March 2014, vol./is. 46/2(133-139), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Lyvers, Michael; Carlopio, Cassandra; Bothma, Vicole; Edwards, Mark S

**Correspondence Address:** Lyvers, Michael: Department of Psychology, Bond University, Gold Coast, QLD, Australia, 4229, mlyvers@bond.edu.au

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Bond University, Gold Coast, QLD, Australia; Department of Psychology, Bond University, Gold Coast, QLD, Australia; Department of Psychology, Bond University, Gold Coast, QLD, Australia; Department of Psychology, Bond University, Gold Coast, QLD, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Indices of mood, mood regulation, and executive functioning were examined in 61 current smokers who have smoked daily for at least one year, 36 ex-smokers who had not smoked a cigarette for at least one year, and 86 never-smokers. All participants completed the following measures online: Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS-21), the Negative Mood Regulation (NMR) scale, the Frontal Systems Behavior Scale (FrSBe), the Fagerstrom Test for Cigarette Dependence (FTCD), and the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT). Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) followed by Tukey post-hoc tests revealed significant differences ( $p < .01$ ) such that current smokers indicated worse functioning than both ex-smokers and never-smokers on DASS, NMR, and FrSBe, as well as heavier drinking as measured by AUDIT. These differences remained significant even after controlling for AUDIT scores. Results most plausibly reflect a return to pre-smoking baseline brain function in long-term abstinent ex-smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abstinence](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Cognitive Ability](#)  
[Emotional Control](#)  
[Frontal Lobe](#)  
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 62. Understanding prolonged cessation from heroin use: Findings from a community-based sample.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, March 2014, vol./is. 46/2(123-132), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Weiss, Linda; Gass, Jonathon; Egan, James E; Ompad, Danielle C; Trezza, Claudia; Vlahov, David

**Correspondence Address:** Weiss, Linda: Center for Evaluation and Applied Research, The New York Academy of Medicine, 1216 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY, US, 10029, lweiss@nyam.org

**Institution:** Center for Evaluation and Applied Research, The New York Academy of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Center for Evaluation and Applied Research, The New York Academy of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Department of Behavioral and Community Health Sciences School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; New York University, Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development, New York, NY, US; George Washington University School of Public Health and Health Services, Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Washington, DC, US; School of Nursing, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: There is abundant literature describing heroin initiation, co-morbidities, and treatment. Few studies focus on cessation, examining the factors that motivate and facilitate it. Methods: The CHANGE study utilized mixed methods to investigate heroin cessation among low-income New York City participants. This paper describes findings from qualitative interviews with 20 former and 11 current heroin users. Interviews focused on background and current activities, supports, drug history, cessation attempts, and motivators and facilitators to cessation. Results: Participants found motivation for cessation in improved quality of life, relationships, and fear of illness, incarceration and/or death. Sustained cessation required some combination of treatment, strategic avoidance of triggers, and engagement in alternative activities, including support groups, exercise, and faith-based practice. Several reported that progress toward goals served as motivators that increased confidence and facilitated cessation. Ultimatums were key motivators for some participants. Beyond that, they could not articulate factors that

distinguished successful from unsuccessful cessation attempts, although data suggest that those who were successful could describe more individualized and concrete-rather than general-motivators and strategies. Conclusions: Our findings indicate that cessation may be facilitated by multifaceted and individualized strategies, suggesting a need for personal and comprehensive approaches to treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abstinence](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Heroin](#)  
[Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[Motivation](#)  
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 63. Patterns of abstinence or continued drug use among methadone maintenance patients and their relation to treatment retention.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, March 2014, vol./is. 46/2(114-122), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** White, William L; Campbell, Michael D; Spencer, Robert D; Hoffman, Howard A; Crissman, Brian; DuPont, Robert L

**Correspondence Address:** White, William L.: Chestnut Health Systems, 3329 Sunset Key Circle, Unit 203, Punta Gorda, FL, US, 33955, bwhite@chestnut.org

**Institution:** Chestnut Health Systems, Punta Gorda, FL, US; Institute for Behavior and Health, Rockville, MD, US; Institute for Behavior and Health, Rockville, MD, US; Partners in Drug Abuse Rehabilitation and Counseling, Washington, DC, US; Partners in Drug Abuse Rehabilitation and Counseling, Washington, DC, US; Institute for Behavior and Health, Rockville, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The efficacy and effectiveness of methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) in the medical management of opioid addiction has been well-established, but treatment outcomes are compromised by the continued use of licit and illicit drugs during MMT. The present study examined the relationship between in-treatment illicit drug use and retention and dropout of 604 MMT patients in Washington, D.C. Sixty-eight percent of patients did not test positive for an unprescribed drug during the study period. Of patients who tested positive for an illicit drug during the baseline period, 55% tested positive for cocaine, 44% for opiates, 23% for THC, 20% for benzodiazepines, 7% for PCP, and 4% for amphetamines. Those testing positive were three times more likely to leave treatment than those who did not test positive. Testing positive for one drug doubled the rate of attrition; testing positive for multiple drugs quadrupled the risk of attrition. Non-prescribed opioid or benzodiazepine use was a predictor of MMT dropout, but prescribed opioid or benzodiazepine use was not. Continued illicit drug use poses significant risk for subsequent premature termination of MMT. Assertive clinical management of continued illicit drug use could provide mechanisms to enhance MMT retention and long-term recovery outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abstinence](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)

\*Methadone Maintenance  
 \*Treatment Compliance  
 Drug Therapy  
 Methadone  
 Opiates  
 Side Effects (Drug)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 64. Social adjustment of women with and without a substance-abusing partner.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, March 2014, vol./is. 46/2(106-113), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Hudson, Clifton R; Kirby, Kimberly C; Clements, Nicolle T; Benishek, Lois A; Nick, Claire E

**Correspondence Address:** Kirby, Kimberly C.: Treatment Research Institute, 600 Public Ledger Building, 150 S. Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19106-3475, kkirby@tresearch.org

**Institution:** Treatment Research Institute, Philadelphia, PA, US; Treatment Research Institute, Philadelphia, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Little normative information is available about the psychosocial functioning of women who have a substance-abusing intimate partner. This study examined whether the social adjustment of women who indicate that they have a substance-abusing partner (n=69) is compromised relative to that of women who indicate that their partner does not abuse substances (n=68). Women with a substance-abusing partner reported compromised social adjustment relative to a comparison sample both overall and in five of six life domains (work, social/leisure, primary relationship, parental, family). Results suggest the potential benefit of expanding the focus of research and treatment to include effects and outcomes for these women and to influence treatment-related policy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Social Adjustment  
 \*Interpersonal Relationships  
 Stress Reactions

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 65. Social support network characteristics of incarcerated women with co-occurring major depressive and substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, March 2014, vol./is. 46/2(93-105), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Nargiso, Jessica E; Kuo, Caroline C; Zlotnick, Caron; Johnson, Jennifer E

**Correspondence Address:** Nargiso, Jessica E.: Massachusetts General Hospital, 151 Merrimac St, 6th Floor, Boston, MA, US, 02114, jnargiso@partners.org

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, School of Public Health, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Providence, RI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The nature of social support available to incarcerated women is not well-understood, particularly among women at high risk of negative outcomes, including women dually diagnosed with Major Depressive Disorder and a Substance Use Disorder (MDD-SUD). Descriptive statistics and paired-tests were conducted on 60 incarcerated MDD-SUD women receiving in-prison substance use and depression treatments to characterize the women's social networks, including the strength of support, network characteristics, and types of support provided as well as to determine what aspects of social support may be amenable to change during incarceration and post-release. Study results showed that, on average, women perceived they had moderately supportive individuals in their lives, although more than a quarter of the sample could not identify any regular supporters in their network at baseline. During incarceration, women's social networks significantly increased in general supportiveness, and decreased in network size and percentage of substance users in their networks. Participants maintained positive social support gains post-release in most areas while also significantly increasing the size of their support network post-release. Findings suggest that there are aspects of incarcerated MDD-SUD women's social networks that are amenable to change during incarceration and post-release and provide insight into treatment targets for this vulnerable population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Incarceration](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Social Support](#)  
[Female Criminals](#)  
[Prisoners](#)  
[Social Networks](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 66. Review of Inside rehab.

**Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, July 2014, vol./is. 7/3(257), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Ashcroft, John; Ratnayaka, Nilushi

**Correspondence Address:** Ashcroft, John, johnrashcroft2206@yahoo.co.uk

**Institution:** 5 Boroughs Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, Runcorn, United Kingdom; Dudley and Walsall Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Inside Rehab by Anne M. Fletcher (see record 2013-02003-000). The book is extremely well researched, in depth critique of drug and alcohol rehabilitation centers within the USA. Having visited numerous treatment programs and interviewed a comprehensive number of clients and health care professionals the author, Anne Fletcher, outlines how drug treatment in the United States all too often falls short of best practice and at huge expense to clients, their families and the state. The case for and against rehab is well argued as is the case against a one size fits all approach. The final chapters cumulate in a nine-principle vision for a state-of-the-art rehab, principles that include the use of evidence based practice, the hiring of well trained staff and the involvement of families, a rather sad indictment of the system in America which suggests that such principles may not already be established as standard. The book, although primarily aimed at an American audience, will be of interest to all working within the field of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Ashcroft and Nilushi Ratnayaka; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)

\*Drug Rehabilitation  
 \*Program Evaluation  
 \*Treatment  
 Family  
 Involvement

**Source:** PsycINFO

**67. Clinical manifestations of complicated alcohol withdrawal and uncomplicated alcohol withdrawal: A comparative study.**

**Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, July 2014, vol./is. 7/3(243-255), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Munda, Sanjay Kumar; Khess, Christoday Raja Jayant; Bhattacharjee, Dipanjan; Singh, Narendra Kumar

**Correspondence Address:** Munda, Sanjay Kumar, drsanjaymunda@gmail.com

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Central Institute of Psychiatry, Jharkhand, India; Department of Psychiatry, Central Institute of Psychiatry, Jharkhand, India; Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Central Institute of Psychiatry, Jharkhand, India; Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Central Institute of Psychiatry, Jharkhand, India

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substantial variability exists in the evolution of symptoms during alcohol withdrawal. This study is an endeavour to compare the distinction between complicated and uncomplicated alcohol withdrawal syndrome (AWS) with regards to their clinical manifestations. This study was a prospective hospital-based comparative study conducted at the Central Institute of Psychiatry, India. The total sample consisted of 60 male patients of alcohol dependence syndrome who had taken their last drink within 6 h before admission. Measures such as socio-demographic and clinical data sheet, Windsor Clinic Alcohol Withdrawal Assessment Scale and AWS Scale were applied on selected patients. Patients with complicated withdrawal syndrome had symptoms such as withdrawal seizures, delirium tremens along with psychological symptoms. While patients having uncomplicated withdrawal syndrome predominantly showed psychological symptoms such as anxiety, restlessness and agitation accompanied by tremor. Anxiety, tremor and agitation are the universal symptoms of alcohol withdrawal. Complicated alcohol withdrawal is a severe form of withdrawal having predominance of mental symptoms from the outset, though somatic symptoms also become significant from the second day onwards. Complicated alcohol withdrawal is also marked by a longer duration compared to uncomplicated alcohol withdrawal. (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:** \*Alcohol Withdrawal  
 \*Alcoholism  
 Anxiety  
 Delirium  
 Seizures

**Source:** PsycINFO

**68. Substance use: Depressive symptomatology, desire for control and time perspective.**

**Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, July 2014, vol./is. 7/3(230-242), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Kleftharas, George; Georgiou, Chrysoula

**Correspondence Address:** Kleftharas, George, gkleftharas@uth.gr

**Institution:** Department of Special Education, University of Thessaly, Volos, Greece; Department of Special Education, University of Thessaly, Volos, Greece

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The purpose of the present study was to investigate the depressive symptomatology of drug users in Greece. More specifically, the study aimed at evaluating the severity of depression in this population in relation to desire for control (DC) and time perspective (TP). The sample consisted of 172 drug users, members of a rehabilitation program for substance use in Greece, who completed three questionnaires on Depressive Symptomatology, Desirability for Control and TP. Results indicated significant correlations between depressive symptomatology and TP. Particularly, future TP was inversely related to depressive symptomatology, while past and present positively. Among DC factors, only "relinquish control" was related to depression. It is worthwhile to mention that the rehabilitation program appeared to be an important protective factor against depression in drug users. Collectively, the rehabilitation program together with fatalistic time orientation accounted for about 37% of the variance in explaining depression. Implications are discussed. (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:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Self Control](#)  
[\\*Time Perspective](#)  
[\\*Desire](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**69. Is exposure to childhood maltreatment associated with adult psychological distress among adult intravenous drug user?**

**Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, July 2014, vol./is. 7/3(207-216), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Krausz, Michael R; Saddichha, Sahoo; Strehlau, Verena; Taplin, Chris; Li, Kathy; Al-desouki, Majid; Schuetz, Christian

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**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada;  
 Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada;  
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 Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The paper allows a better understanding of the role of childhood maltreatment among patients with severe opiate addiction and explores its association with current psychological distress. A cross-sectional survey was carried out on a purposive sample (n = 87) of adult intravenous opiate users participating in the North American Opiate Medication Initiative study - the first of its kind in North America, who responded affirmatively to a question on childhood maltreatment. Each participant was assessed in the areas of childhood maltreatment (Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, Short Form), current post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD Checklist, civilian version; PCL-C), and current psychological distress (Symptom Checklist; SCL-90). 87/125 individuals responded (response rate of 69.6%). Within this subsample, the mean age was 38 years, with women making up 41.4% of the participants of the sample. The prevalence of childhood maltreatment (both abuse and neglect) was 72.9%; of these, 45.9%, 41.2%, and 40% of the participants reported moderate-to-extreme emotional, physical, and sexual abuse, respectively. Those with self-reported exposure to childhood maltreatment, abuse,

or neglect had significantly more severe current reported symptoms related to post-traumatic stress, anxiety, and paranoid ideation compared to participants who reported little (or no childhood) maltreatment. A childhood history of maltreatment, both abuse and neglect, is associated with a complex psychological state among chronic intravenous drug users and must be kept in mind when addressing anyone receiving treatment in a comprehensive addiction treatment program. (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:** [\\*Child Abuse](#)  
[\\*Distress](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Dual Diagnosis](#)  
[Mental Health](#)  
[Exposure](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 70. Release of neuronal HMGB1 by ethanol through decreased HDAC activity activates brain neuroimmune signaling.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, February 2014, vol./is. 9/2, 1932-6203 (Feb 14, 2014)

**Author(s):** Zou, Jian Y; Crews, Fulton T

**Correspondence Address:** Crews, Fulton T., fcrews@med.unc.edu

**Institution:** Bowles Center For Alcohol Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Bowles Center For Alcohol Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Neuroimmune gene induction is involved in many brain pathologies including addiction. Although increased expression of proinflammatory cytokines has been found in ethanol-treated mouse brain and rat brain slice cultures as well as in postmortem human alcoholic brain, the mechanisms remain elusive. High-mobility group box 1 (HMGB1) protein is a nuclear protein that has endogenous cytokine-like activity. We previously found increased HMGB1 in post-mortem alcoholic human brain as well as in ethanol treated mice and rat brain slice cultures. The present study investigated the mechanisms for ethanol-induced release of HMGB1 and neuroimmune activation in a model of rat hippocampal-entorhinal cortex (HEC) brain slice cultures. Ethanol exposure triggered dose-dependent HMGB1 release, predominantly from neuronal cells. Inhibitors of histone deacetylases (HDACs) promoted nucleocytoplasmic mobilization of HDAC1/4 and HMGB1 resulting in increased total HMGB1 and acetylated HMGB1 release. Similarly, ethanol treatment was found to induce the translocation of HDAC1/4 and HMGB1 proteins from nuclear to cytosolic fractions. Furthermore, ethanol treatment reduced HDAC1/4 mRNA and increased acetylated HMGB1 release into the media. These results suggest decreased HDAC activity may be critical in regulating acetylated HMGB1 release from neurons in response to ethanol. Ethanol and HMGB1 treatment increased mRNA expression of proinflammatory cytokines TNF and IL-1 as well as toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4). Targeting HMGB1 or microglial TLR4 by using siRNAs to HMGB1 and TLR4, HMGB1 neutralizing antibody, HMGB1 inhibitor glycyrrhizin and TLR4 antagonist as well as inhibitor of microglial activation all blocked ethanol-induced expression of proinflammatory cytokines TNF $\alpha$  and IL-1. These results support the hypothesis that ethanol alters HDACs that regulate HMGB1 release and that danger signal HMGB1 as endogenous ligand for TLR4 mediates ethanol-induced brain neuroimmune signaling through activation of microglial TLR4. These findings provide new therapeutic targets for brain neuroimmune activation and alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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HOLDER: Zou, Crews.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Brain  
\*Drug Therapy  
\*Ethanol  
\*Neuroimmunology  
Mice

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *PLoS One*; 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 *PLoS ONE*

#### 71. A prospective cohort study of cutaneous leishmaniasis risk and opium addiction in south-eastern Iran.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, February 2014, vol./is. 9/2, 1932-6203 (Feb 20, 2014)

**Author(s):** Aflatoonian, Mohammad Reza; Sharifi, Iraj; Parizi, Maryam Hakimi; Fekri, Ali Reza; Aflatoonian, Behnaz; Sharifi, Maryam; Khosravi, Ahmad; Khamesipour, Ali; Sharifi, Hamid

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**Institution:** Neuroscience Research Center, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran; Leishmaniasis Research Center, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran; Leishmaniasis Research Center, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran; Leishmaniasis Research Center, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran; Research Center of Tropical and Infectious Diseases, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran; Kerman Oral and Dental Diseases Research Center, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran; Leishmaniasis Research Center, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran; Center for Research and Training in Skin Diseases and Leprosy, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Regional Knowledge Hub, Institute for Futures Studies in Health, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Opium addiction and cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL) are endemic in different parts of Iran, particularly in Bam, where a massive earthquake occurred. This study was designed to compare the incidence rate and severity of CL cases among opium addicted and non-addicted individuals in south-eastern Iran. This study was carried out as a prospective cohort by active house-to-house visits of 1,481 habitants in Bam. CL cases were confirmed by smear and identification of *Leishmania* species was performed using nested-PCR. The data was analyzed by  $\chi^2$  and t-tests, using SPSS software and also Kaplan- Meier survival curve and long-rank test in Stata 11.2 and  $P < 0.05$  was considered as significant. A total of 904 individuals consisting of 226 opium addicted and 678 non-addicted individuals were followed-up for a period of seven years. The two cohorts were similar in terms of age, sex and place of residency. A similar pattern of incidence was observed among the two cohort groups. In contrast, the severity of CL in terms of the number, duration and the size of the lesions in opium addicted individuals was significantly ( $P < 0.001$ ) higher than non-opium addicted individuals. In conclusion, the present findings indicate that there is no relationship between the incidence of CL and opium addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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HOLDER: Aflatoonian et al.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[Allergic Skin Disorders](#)  
[Dormitories](#)  
[Natural Disasters](#)  
[Risk Assessment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *PLoS One*; 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 *PLoS ONE*

## 72. Bayesian hierarchical semiparametric modelling of longitudinal post-treatment outcomes from open enrolment therapy groups.

**Citation:** Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A (Statistics in Society), June 2013, vol./is. 176/3(795-808), 0964-1998;1467-985X (Jun 2013)

**Author(s):** Paddock, Susan M; Savitsky, Terrance D

**Correspondence Address:** Paddock, Susan M.: RAND Corporation, 1776 Main Street, Box 2138, Santa Monica, CA, US, 90401-2138, paddock@rand.org

**Institution:** RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US; RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** There are several challenges to testing the effectiveness of group-therapy-based interventions in alcohol and other drug use treatment settings. Enrolment into alcohol and other drug use therapy groups typically occurs on an open (rolling) basis. Changes in therapy group membership induce a complex correlation structure between client outcomes, with relatively small numbers of clients attending each therapy group session. Primary outcomes are measured post treatment, so each datum reflects the effect of all sessions attended by a client. The number of post-treatment outcomes assessments is typically very limited. The first feature of our modelling approach relaxes the assumption of independent random effects in the standard multiple-membership model by employing conditional auto-regression to model correlation in random-therapy-group session effects associated with clients' attendance of common group therapy sessions. A second feature specifies a longitudinal growth model under which the posterior distribution of client-specific random effects, or growth parameters, is modelled non-parametrically. The Dirichlet process prior helps to overcome limitations of standard parametric growth models given limited numbers of longitudinal assessments. We motivate and illustrate our approach with a data set from a study of group cognitive behavioural therapy to reduce depressive symptoms among residential alcohol and other drug use treatment clients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Royal Statistical Society; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Group Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Statistical Probability](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 73. Substance use in clinical high risk for psychosis: A review of the literature.

- Citation:** Early Intervention in Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 8/2(104-112), 1751-7885;1751-7893 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Addington, Jean; Case, Nevecia; Saleem, Majid M; Auther, Andrea M; Cornblatt, Barbara A; Cadenhead, Kristin S
- Correspondence Address:** Addington, Jean: Mathison Centre for Mental Health Research and Education, University of Calgary, 3280 Hospital Drive NW, Calgary, AB, Canada, T2N 4Z6, jmadding@ucalgary.ca
- Institution:** Hotchkiss Brain Institute, Department of Psychiatry, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada; Hotchkiss Brain Institute, Department of Psychiatry, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada; Hotchkiss Brain Institute, Department of Psychiatry, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, Zucker Hillside Hospital, Glen Oaks, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Zucker Hillside Hospital, Glen Oaks, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, UCSD, San Diego, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aim: In the literature, there is evidence suggesting an association between substance use and psychosis. However, little is known about substance use in those who may be in the pre-psychotic phase, that is, those who are putatively prodromal are considered to be at clinical high risk (CHR) of developing psychosis. Methods: We conducted a review of publications measuring patterns and rates of substance use in CHR for psychosis individuals and the effects on the transition to psychosis. Results: Of 5527 potentially relevant research papers, 10 met inclusion criteria of CHR subjects and specifically mentioned substance use in the sample. The results of these studies varied. Cannabis, alcohol and tobacco/nicotine were reported as the most commonly used substances. There was limited information on the changes in patterns of use over time. Two out of the ten studies found a significant association between the use of substances and subsequent transition to psychosis. In one of these studies, substance abuse was a predictor of psychosis when included as a variable in a prediction algorithm. In the other study, the abuse of cannabis and nicotine was associated with transition to psychosis. Conclusions: We found limited evidence to suggest that increased rates of substance use may be associated with transition to psychosis. However, further prospective research examining the association between substance use and transition to psychosis is required before any firm conclusions can be made. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Publishing Asia Pty Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Early Intervention in Psychiatry](#)

#### 74. Review of Clinical handbook of adolescent addiction.

- Citation:** Early Intervention in Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 8/2(103), 1751-7885;1751-7893 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Brown, Adrienne
- Institution:** Centre of Excellence in Youth Mental Health, Melbourne, VIC, Australia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, Clinical Handbook of Adolescent Addiction by Richard Rosner (see record 2013-04471-000). This book aimed to provide practical guidelines for screening, assessing, diagnosing and treating adolescent addiction. It is targeted at professionals directly involved with adolescents facing addiction, primarily psychiatrists and medical

professionals. The use of clinical vignettes is invaluable for readers who are unfamiliar to working with this population. However, with respect to providing interventions to adolescents, the Clinical Handbook of Adolescent Addiction does little more than outline a limited number of treatment models. The target audience would have benefited from more guidance around the implementation of interventions, including ways to culturally adapt treatments, to treat psychiatric comorbidities, to conduct family work, and provide harm reduction and relapse prevention strategies to minimize the multiple risks inherent in adolescent addiction. In conclusion, this book provides a useful overview of the broad range of issues relevant to working with adolescent addiction. It will be particularly helpful for psychiatrists and other medical professionals who have little experience working with this population by way of alerting them to treatment related issues for consideration. It is then up to the reader to pursue for themselves further information on the topics covered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Publishing Asia Pty Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Relapse Prevention Strategies](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from Wiley in [Early Intervention in Psychiatry](#)

#### 75. Amygdala activation and emotional processing in adolescents at risk for substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(200-204), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Lindsay, Dawn L; Pajtek, Stefan; Tarter, Ralph E; Long, Elizabeth C; Clark, Duncan B

**Correspondence Address:** Lindsay, Dawn L.: Institute for Research and Training in Addictions, 425 Sixth Avenue, Suite 1710, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15219, dawn@ireta.org

**Institution:** Institute for Research and Training in Addictions, Pittsburgh, PA, US; University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Studies are needed that examine neurobiological characteristics in high-risk individuals prior to substance use disorder (SUD) development. In this pilot study, 4 adolescent subjects at high risk for SUD (having at least 1 parent with an SUD) were compared with 4 adolescent reference subjects on a cortico-limbic reactivity paradigm, where they were presented with affect-laden faces or geometric shapes. Functional magnetic resonance imaging was used to measure cortical activation in response to these stimuli. High-risk subjects, compared to low-risk, exhibited greater left amygdala activation ( $t = 2.76$ ,  $df = 6$ ,  $p = 0.03$ ), suggesting they may exhibit hyperresponsivity of the amygdala in response to emotional stimuli. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Emotional States](#)  
[\\*Stimulus Parameters](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Neurobiology](#)  
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 76. Feasibility of momentary sampling assessment of cannabis use in adolescents and young adults.

**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(177-184), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Black, Shimrit K; de Moor, Carl; Kendall, Ashley D; Shrier, Lydia A

**Correspondence Address:** Black, Shimrit K.: Department of Psychology, Temple University, 1701 North 13th Street, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19122, shimrit.black@temple.edu

**Institution:** Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, US; Health Outcomes and Pharmacoeconomics, Morrisville, NC, US; Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, US; Children's Hospital Boston, Boston, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examines the feasibility of recruiting and retaining adolescents and young adults with frequent cannabis use for a 2-week momentary sampling study of cannabis use. Participants responded to random signals on a handheld computer with reports of their use. Participants also initiated reports pre- and post-cannabis use. Participants had high rates of completion (93%) and response to signals (74%) and low study burden. Cannabis use influenced the validity of the data ( $p < .05$ ). These findings highlight the feasibility of recruiting and retaining adolescent/young adult cannabis users in a momentary sampling study. Data validity may be affected by substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Age Differences](#)  
[Measurement](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 77. Association of educational attainment and adolescent substance use disorder in a clinical sample.

**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(169-176), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Apantaku-Olajide, Tunde; James, Philip D; Smyth, Bobby P

**Correspondence Address:** Apantaku-Olajide, Tunde: Department of Psychiatry, Saint John Regional Hospital, P.O. Box 2100, Saint John, NB, Canada, E2L 4L2, tunde.apantaku-olajide@gnb.ca

**Institution:** Dalhousie Medicine New Brunswick, Saint John, NB, Canada; Youth Drug and Alcohol Program, Dublin, Ireland; Trinity College University, Dublin, Ireland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study explores substance use, psychosocial problems, and the relationships to educational status in 193 adolescents (school dropouts, 63; alternative education, 46; mainstream students, 84) who attended a substance abuse treatment facility in Dublin, Ireland, within a 42-month period. For each adolescent, data on demographics, family background, substance use, psychiatric history, and offending behaviors were collected. The study found that the 3 groups exhibited statistically significant differences in their substance use problems, with the school dropouts displaying significantly more problems. The need for early detection and intervention of at-risk students, and collaborative interagency work aimed at addressing substance use, cannot be overemphasized as strategies to ultimately prevent school dropout. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Educational Attainment Level](#)  
[\\*School Dropouts](#)  
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[Treatment Facilities](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**78. Brief intervention for truant youth sexual risk behavior and alcohol use: A parallel process growth model analysis.**

**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(155-168), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Dembo, Richard; Briones-Robinson, Rhissa; Ungaro, Rocio; Barrett, Kimberly; Gulledge, Laura; Winters, Ken C; Belenko, Steven; Karas, Lora M; Wareham, Jennifer

**Correspondence Address:** Dembo, Richard: University of South Florida, Department of Criminology, 4202 E. Fowler Avenue, Tampa, FL, US, 33620, rdembo@usf.edu

**Institution:** University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US; University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS, US; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, US; Mediation Program, Tampa, FL, US; Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Truant youths frequently experience family problems, emotional/psychological issues, substance misuse, and delinquency. They are likely engaging in alcohol use and sexual risk behavior at a higher rate than the general youth population. Early intervention services would benefit them, their families, and society. We present interim findings from an ongoing, National Institute on Drug Abuse-funded, experimental, brief intervention (BI) study involving truant youths and their parent/guardians. Baseline, 3-, 6-, and 12-month follow-up data were analyzed to determine whether alcohol use and sexual risk behaviors were longitudinally related, to examine the effects of the BI on alcohol use and sexual risk behaviors, to identify subgroups of youths involved in alcohol use and sexual risk behaviors, and to assess the impact of the BI on these subgroups. Results indicated alcohol use and sexual risk were longitudinally related. Limited treatment effects were observed for alcohol use. Implications for future research and service delivery are considered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[\\*Truancy](#)  
[Treatment Duration](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**79. High school sports participation and substance use: Differences by sport, race, and gender.**

**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(145-154), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Denham, Bryan E

**Correspondence Address:** Denham, Bryan E.: Department of Communication Studies, Clemson University, 412 Strode Tower, Clemson, SC, US, 29634, bdenham@clemson.edu

**Institution:** Clemson University, Clemson, SC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drawing on data gathered in the 2009 Monitoring the Future study of American youth, and controlling for race and noncompetitive exercise frequency, this research examined the explanatory effects of competitive sports participation on alcohol consumption and marijuana use as well as the nonmedical use of prescription pain relievers among American high school seniors. Also including a self-esteem index in multivariate analysis of covariance equations, the study found that, among males, football players used all three substances at comparably high levels. In addition, females with comparably low levels of self-esteem smoked marijuana and used prescription drugs more frequently. Limitations of the study and recommendations for future research are offered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Athletic Participation](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)  
[\\*Sports](#)  
[Exercise](#)  
[High School Students](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 80. Suicide risk among Thai illicit drug users with and without mental/alcohol use disorders.

**Citation:** Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, March 2014, vol./is. 10/, 1176-6328 (Mar 13, 2014)

**Author(s):** Kittirattanapaiboon, Phunnapa; Suttajit, Sirijit; Junsirimongkol, Boonsiri; Likhitsathian, Surinporn; Srisurapanont, Manit

**Correspondence Address:** Kittirattanapaiboon, Phunnapa: Bureau of Mental Health Service Administration, Department of Mental Health, Ministry of Public Health, Tivanon Road, Muang, Nonthaburi, Thailand, 11000, phunnapa@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Department of Mental Health, Ministry of Public Health, Nonthaburi, Thailand; Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand; Department of Mental Health, Ministry of Public Health, Nonthaburi, Thailand; Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand; Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: It is not yet known if the increased risk of suicide in substance abusers is caused by the causal and/or coexisting relationship between substance use and psychiatric disorders. This study was designed to estimate the suicide risk among individuals with illicit drug use alone, illicit drug users with mental disorders, and illicit drug users with alcohol use disorders. Methods: Subjects were participants of the 2008 Thai National Mental Health Survey. They were asked for their illicit drug use in the past year. The Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI), current suicidality (1 month prior to assessment), mood episodes, anxiety disorders, psychotic disorders, and alcohol use disorders were used for assessing mental/alcohol use disorders. A score of 1 or more for the MINI-Suicidality module was defined as the presence of suicide risk. Results: Of the total 17,140 respondents, 537 currently used illicit drugs, while 1,194 respondents had a suicide risk. Common illicit drugs were kratom (59%) and (meth)amphetamine (24%). Compared with 16,603 Thais without illicit drug use, the illicit drug users with or without mental/alcohol use disorders (n = 537) had an increased risk of suicide (adjusted odds ratio [OR], 95% confidence interval [CI] = 2.09, 1.55-2.81). While those who used illicit drugs alone (no mental/alcohol use disorder) (n = 348) had no increased risk of suicide (adjusted OR, 95% CI = 1.04, 0.66-1.65), the illicit drug users with mental or alcohol use disorders (n = 27 and n = 162, respectively) had significantly increased risk of suicide

(adjusted ORs, 95% CIs = 14.06, 6.50-30.3 and 3.14, 1.98-4.99, respectively).  
 Conclusion: A key limitation of this study was the combined suicidal behaviors as a suicidality risk. Mental or alcohol use disorders found in this population actually increased the suicide risk. These findings support the coexisting relationship that mental and alcohol use disorders play a vital role in increasing the suicide risk in illicit drug users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Suicide](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment](#)

#### 81. An fMRI study of the influence of a history of substance abuse on working memory-related brain activation in schizophrenia.

**Citation:** Frontiers in Psychiatry, January 2014, vol./is. 5/, 1664-0640 (Jan 21, 2014)

**Author(s):** Wojtalik, Jessica A; Barch, Deanna M

**Correspondence Address:** Wojtalik, Jessica A.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, 660 South Euclid Avenue, Campus Box 8124, St. Louis, MO, US, 63110, [jwojtali@dom.wustl.edu](mailto:jwojtali@dom.wustl.edu)

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

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** There has been little investigation of the effects of past substance abuse (SA) on working memory (WM) impairments in schizophrenia. This study examined the behavioral and neurobiological impact of past SA (6 months or longer abstinence period) on WM in schizophrenia. Thirty-seven schizophrenia patients (17 with past SA and 20 without) and 32 controls (12 with past SA and 20 without) completed two versions of a two-back WM task during fMRI scanning on separate days. Analyses focused on regions whose patterns of activation replicated across both n-back tasks. Schizophrenia patients were significantly less accurate than controls on both n-back tasks. No main effects or interactions with past SA on WM performance were observed. However, several fronto-parietal-thalamic regions showed an interaction between diagnostic group and past SA. These regions were significantly more active in controls with past SA compared to controls without past SA. Schizophrenia patients with or without past SA either showed no significant differences, or patients with past SA showed somewhat less activation compared to patients without past SA during WM. These results suggest robust effects of past SA on WM brain functioning in controls, but less impact of past SA in schizophrenia. This is consistent with previous literature indicating less impaired neurocognition in schizophrenia with SA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: Wojtalik and Barch; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Neurocognition](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Short Term Memory](#)  
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

## 82. The role of habits and motivation in human drug addiction: A reflection.

**Citation:** Frontiers in Psychiatry, January 2014, vol./is. 5/, 1664-0640 (Jan 29, 2014)  
**Author(s):** Sjoerds, Zsuzsika; Luigjes, Judy; van den Brink, Wim; Denys, Damiaan; Yucel, Murat  
**Correspondence Address:** Sjoerds, Zsuzsika, sjoerds.zs@gmail.com  
**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Monash Biomedical Imaging Facility, School of Psychological Sciences, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** This article presents considerations in the context of human addiction and motivation in order to open the discussion toward a more careful consideration of the concept of the habit and its role in drug addiction. It is concluded that very little is known about pathological/maladaptive forms of habit formation such as in addiction, and currently no gold standard for the study of habits in addictive disorders is available. The need for more precise classifying behaviors and a more refined definition of habit formation is addressed. The authors recommend that as a next step in addiction research, staging and profiling will become paramount in future addiction treatment. Also recommended is the development of a more refined conceptualization and improved measurement of habits in addictive behavior based on a closer examination of the potential motivational underpinnings associated with habitual, automatic patterns in long-term drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Habits](#)  
[\\*Motivation](#)  
[\\*Reinforcement](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

## 83. Effects of acute versus repeated cocaine exposure on the expression of endocannabinoid signaling-related proteins in the mouse cerebellum.

**Citation:** Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience, March 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5145 (Mar 5, 2014)

**Author(s):** Palomino, Ana; Pavon, Francisco-Javier; Blanco-Calvo, Eduardo; Serrano, Antonia; Arrabal, Sergio; Rivera, Patricia; Alen, Francisco; Vargas, Antonio; Bilbao, Ainhoa; Rubio, Leticia; de Fonseca, Fernando Rodriguez; Suarez, Juan

**Correspondence Address:** de Fonseca, Fernando Rodriguez: Laboratorio de Investigacion, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Avenida Carlos Haya 82, Pabellon de Gobierno, Malaga, Spain, 29010, fernando.rodriguez@fundacionimabis.org

**Institution:** Laboratorio de Investigacion, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Laboratorio de Investigacion, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Laboratorio de Investigacion, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Laboratorio de Investigacion, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Laboratorio de Investigacion, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Laboratorio de Investigacion, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Departamento de Psicobiologia, Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, Spain; Laboratorio de Investigacion, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Institute of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty of Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany; Departamento de Anatomia y Medicina Legal y Forense, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Laboratorio de Investigacion, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Laboratorio de Investigacion, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Malaga, Spain

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Growing awareness of cerebellar involvement in addiction is based on the cerebellum's intermediary position between motor and reward, potentially acting as an interface between motivational and cognitive functions. Here, we examined the impact of acute and repeated cocaine exposure on the two main signaling systems in the mouse cerebellum: the endocannabinoid (eCB) and glutamate systems. To this end, we investigated whether eCB signaling-related gene and protein expression {cannabinoid receptor type 1 receptors and enzymes that produce [diacylglycerol lipase alpha/beta (DAGL/) and N-acyl phosphatidylethanolamine phospholipase D (NAPE-PLD)] and degrade [monoacylglycerol lipase (MAGL) and fatty acid amino hydrolase (FAAH)] eCB} were altered. In addition, we analyzed the gene expression of relevant components of the glutamate signaling system [glutamate synthesizing enzymes liver-type glutaminase isoform (LGA) and kidney-type glutaminase isoform (KGA), metabotropic glutamatergic receptor (mGluR3/5), NMDA-ionotropic glutamatergic receptor (NR1/2A/2B/2C) and AMPA-ionotropic receptor subunits (GluR1/2/3/4)] and the gene expression of tyrosine hydroxylase (TH), the rate-limiting enzyme in catecholamine biosynthesis, because noradrenergic terminals innervate the cerebellar cortex. Results indicated that acute cocaine exposure decreased DAGL expression, suggesting a down-regulation of 2-arachidonylglycerol (2-AG) production, as well as gene expression of TH, KGA, mGluR3 and all ionotropic receptor subunits analyzed in the cerebellum. The acquisition of conditioned locomotion and sensitization after repeated cocaine exposure were associated with an increased NAPE-PLD/FAAH ratio, suggesting enhanced anandamide production, and a decreased DAGL/MAGL ratio, suggesting decreased 2-AG generation. Repeated cocaine also increased LGA gene expression but had no effect on glutamate receptors. These findings indicate that acute cocaine modulates the expression of the eCB and glutamate systems. Repeated cocaine results in normalization of glutamate receptor expression, although sustained changes in eCB is observed. We suggest that cocaine-induced alterations to cerebellar eCB should be considered when analyzing the adaptations imposed by psychostimulants that lead to addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabinoids](#)  
[\\*Cerebellum](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Glutamic Acid](#)  
[\\*Tyrosine](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Proteins](#)  
[Cell Signaling](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience](#)

#### 84. Habituation of the responsiveness of mesolimbic and mesocortical dopamine transmission to taste stimuli.

**Citation:** Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience, March 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5145 (Mar 4, 2014)

**Author(s):** De Luca, Maria A

**Correspondence Address:** De Luca, Maria A.: Department of Biomedical Sciences, Neuropsychopharmacology Section, University of Cagliari, Via Ospedale 72, Cagliari, Italy, 09124, deluca@unica.it

**Institution:** Department of Biomedical Sciences, Neuropsychopharmacology Section, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The presentation of novel, remarkable, and unpredictable tastes increases dopamine (DA) transmission in different DA terminal areas such as the nucleus accumbens (NAc) shell and core and the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), as estimated by in vivo microdialysis studies in rats. This effect undergoes adaptive regulation, as there is a decrease in DA responsiveness after a single pre-exposure to the same taste. This phenomenon termed habituation has been described as peculiar to NAc shell but not to NAc core and mPFC DA transmission. On this basis, it has been proposed that mPFC DA codes for generic motivational stimulus value and, together with the NAc core DA, is more consistent with a role in the expression of motivation. Conversely, NAc shell DA is specifically activated by unfamiliar or novel taste stimuli and rewards, and might serve to associate the sensory properties of the rewarding stimulus with its biological effect (Bassareo et al., 2002; Di Chiara et al., 2004). Notably, habituation of the DA response to intraoral sweet or bitter tastes is not associated with a reduction in hedonic or aversive taste reactions, thus indicating that habituation is unrelated to satiety-induced hedonic devaluation and that it is not influenced by DA alteration or depletion. This mini-review describes specific circumstances of disruption of the habituation of NAc shell DA responsiveness (De Luca et al., 2011; Bimpisidis et al., 2013). In particular, we observed an abolishment of NAc shell DA habituation to chocolate (sweet taste) by morphine sensitization and mPFC 6-hydroxy-dopamine hydrochloride (6-OHDA) lesion. Moreover, morphine sensitization was associated with the appearance of the habituation in the mPFC, and with an increased and delayed response of NAc core DA to taste in naive rats, but not in pre-exposed animals. The results here described shed light on the mechanism of the habituation phenomenon of mesolimbic and mesocortical DA transmission, and its putative role as a marker of cortical dysfunction in specific conditions such as addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the

original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: De Luca; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Habituation](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmission](#)  
[\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[\\*Prefrontal Cortex](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience](#)

**85. Unintentional alcohol and drug poisoning in association with substance use disorders and mood and anxiety disorders: Results from the 2010 Nationwide Inpatient Sample.**

**Citation:** Injury Prevention, February 2014, vol./is. 20/1(21-28), 1353-8047;1475-5785 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Yoon, Young-Hee; Chen, Chiung M; Yi, Hsiao-Ye

**Correspondence Address:** Yoon, Young-Hee: Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System, CSR, Incorporated, 2107 Wilson Blvd., Suite 1000, Arlington, VA, US, 22201, yhyoon@csrincorporated.com

**Institution:** Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System, CSR Incorporated, Arlington, VA, US; Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System, CSR Incorporated, Arlington, VA, US; Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System, CSR Incorporated, Arlington, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To examine unintentional alcohol and drug poisoning in association with substance use disorders (SUDs) and mood and anxiety disorders. Method: International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) external-cause-of-injury codes on discharge records of patients ages 12+ years from the 2010 Nationwide Inpatient Sample were examined to identify cases with unintentional alcohol poisoning (E860) and/or drug poisoning (E850-E858). ICD-9-CM diagnosis codes were examined to identify comorbid alcohol dependence, drug dependence, tobacco use disorder, and mood/anxiety disorders. Poisson regression was used to derive risk ratios to assess the associations between these comorbid conditions and alcohol/drug poisoning. Results: Estimated numbers of hospitalisations related to unintentional alcohol and drug poisoning were, respectively, 5623 and 60 423 in men, and 3147 and 68 568 in women. For both sexes, the proportion with SUDs or mood/anxiety disorders was significantly higher among inpatients with alcohol and drug poisoning than among all inpatients. Estimated risk ratios indicated strong relationships of SUDs and mood/ anxiety disorders with unintentional poisoning from alcohol and drugs. The strongest association was between alcohol dependence and alcohol poisoning for both sexes. Significant associations also existed between drug dependence and drug poisoning, and mood/anxiety disorders and poisoning from alcohol and drugs. Conclusions: SUDs and mood/anxiety disorders are key risk factors for unintentional poisoning by alcohol and drugs among inpatients in the USA. Effective treatments of these disorders should be targeted as poisoning prevention efforts. Future studies are needed to clarify a potential bias in the data due to differential inpatient mental condition screening practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Affective Disorders](#)  
[\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Toxic Disorders](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**86. Indications of a dose-response relationship between cannabis use and age at onset in bipolar disorder.**

- Citation:** Psychiatry Research, January 2014, vol./is. 215/1(101-104), 0165-1781 (Jan 30, 2014)
- Author(s):** Lagerberg, Trine Vik; Kvitland, Levi Rostad; Aminoff, Sofie R; Aas, Monica; Ringen, Petter Andreas; Andreassen, Ole Andreas; Melle, Ingrid
- Correspondence Address:** Lagerberg, Trine Vik: Oslo University Hospital HF, NORMENT Center for Psychosis Research, P.O. Box 4950 Nydalen, Oslo, Norway, 0424, t.v.lagerberg@medisin.uio.no
- Institution:** NORMENT Centre for Psychosis Research, Oslo University Hospital and Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; NORMENT Centre for Psychosis Research, Oslo University Hospital and Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; Division of Mental Health Services, Akershus University Hospital, Akershus, Norway; NORMENT Centre for Psychosis Research, Oslo University Hospital and Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; NORMENT Centre for Psychosis Research, Oslo University Hospital and Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; NORMENT Centre for Psychosis Research, Oslo University Hospital and Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; NORMENT Centre for Psychosis Research, Oslo University Hospital and Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Cannabis use seems to play a causal role in the development of psychotic disorders. Recent evidence suggests that it may also precipitate onset in bipolar disorder. We here investigate if there is a dose-response relationship between cannabis use and age at onset in bipolar disorder, and whether there are interactions between cannabis use and illness characteristics (presenting polarity and presence of psychosis). Consecutively recruited patients with a DSM-IV, SCID verified diagnosis of bipolar I, II or NOS disorder (n=324) participated. Two-way ANCOVAs were used to investigate the effect of levels of cannabis use (<10 times during one month lifetime, >10 times during one month lifetime or a cannabis use disorder) on age at onset, including interaction effects with illness characteristics, while controlling for possible confounders. There was a significant association indicating a dose-response relationship between cannabis use and age at onset, which remained statistically significant after controlling for possible confounders (gender, bipolar subtype, family history of severe mental illness and alcohol or other substance use disorders). There were no interaction effects between cannabis use and presenting polarity or presence of psychosis. Doses of cannabis used may affect the age at onset of bipolar disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Bipolar Disorder](#)  
[\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Dosages](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)  
[Onset \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Psychiatry Research](#)

**87. Cigarette brand loyalty in Australia: Findings from the ITC Four Country Survey.**

- Citation:** Tobacco Control: An International Journal, March 2014, vol./is. 23/Suppl 1(73-79), 0964-4563 (Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** Cowie, Genevieve A; Swift, Elena; Borland, Ron; Chaloupka, Frank J; Fong, Geoffrey T

- Correspondence Address:** Borland, Ron: Cancer Council Victoria, 100 Drummond St, Carlton, VIC, Australia, 3053, ron.borland@cancervic.org.au
- Institution:** Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, School of Public Health & Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Cancer Council Victoria, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Cancer Council Victoria, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Institute for Health Research and Policy, Department of Economics, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Psychology, School of Public Health and Health Systems, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background and aim: There is little academic research on tobacco brand loyalty and switching, and even less in restrictive marketing environments such as Australia. This paper examines tobacco brand family loyalty, reasons for choice of brand and the relation between these and sociodemographic variables over a period of 10 years in Australia. Methods: Data from current Australian smokers from 9 waves of the International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation 4-Country Survey covering the period from 2002 to early 2012. Key measures reported were having a regular brand, use for at least 1 year, brand stability (derived from same reported brand at successive waves), and reasons for choosing brands. Results: Measures of brand loyalty showed little change across the period, with around 80% brand stability and 95% reporting a regular brand. Older adults were more brand-loyal than those under 25. Young people's brand choice was influenced more by friends, whereas older adults were more concerned about health. Price was the most reported reason for brand switching. Those in the higher income tertiles showed more loyalty than those in the lowest. The least addicted smokers also showed less brand loyalty. We found no clear relationship between brand loyalty and policies that were implemented to affect tobacco use. Conclusions: Levels of brand loyalty in Australia are quite high and consistent, and do not appear to have been influenced greatly by changes in tobacco control policies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Brand Preferences](#)  
[\\*Consumer Behavior](#)  
[\\*Consumer Surveys](#)  
[\\*Loyalty](#)  
[\\*Socioeconomic Status](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

#### 88. Behavioral and transcriptome alterations in male and female mice with postnatal deletion of TrkB in dorsal striatal medium spiny neurons.

- Citation:** Molecular Neurodegeneration, December 2013, vol./is. 8/, 1750-1326 (Dec 26, 2013)
- Author(s):** Unterwald, Ellen M; Page, Michelle E; Brown, Timothy B; Miller, Jonathan S; Ruiz, Marta; Pescatore, Karen A; Xu, Baoji; Reichardt, Louis French; Beverley, Joel; Tang, Bin; Steine, Heinz; Thomas, Elizabeth A; Ehrlich, Michelle E
- Correspondence Address:** Ehrlich, Michelle E.: Farber Institute for Neurosciences, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19107, michelle.ehrlich@mssm.edu
- Institution:** Department of Pharmacology, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US; Farber Institute for Neurosciences, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA, US; Farber Institute for Neurosciences, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Pharmacology, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Neurology, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, US; Department of Pharmacology, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Pharmacology, Georgetown University Medical Center, Washington, DC, US; Department of Physiology, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US; Department of Cellular and Molecular Pharmacology, Chicago

Medical School, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, North Chicago, IL, US; Department of Molecular Biology, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Cellular and Molecular Pharmacology, Chicago Medical School, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, North Chicago, IL, US; Department of Molecular Biology, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Farber Institute for Neurosciences, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA, US

- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: The high affinity tyrosine kinase receptor, TrkB, is the primary receptor for brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and plays an important role in development, maintenance and plasticity of the striatal output medium size spiny neuron. The striatal BDNF/TrkB system is thereby implicated in many physiologic and pathophysiologic processes, the latter including mood disorders, addiction, and Huntington's disease. We crossed a mouse harboring a transgene directing cre-recombinase expression primarily to postnatal, dorsal striatal medium spiny neurons, to a mouse containing a floxed TrkB allele (fB) mouse designed for deletion of TrkB to determine its role in the adult striatum. Results: We found that there were sexually dimorphic alterations in behaviors in response to stressful situations and drugs of abuse. Significant sex and/or genotype differences were found in the forced swim test of depression-like behaviors, anxiety-like behaviors on the elevated plus maze, and cocaine conditioned reward. Microarray analysis of dorsal striatum revealed significant dysregulation in individual and groups of genes that may contribute to the observed behavioral responses and in some cases, represent previously unidentified downstream targets of TrkB. Conclusions: The data point to a set of behaviors and changes in gene expression following postnatal deletion of TrkB in the dorsal striatum distinct from those in other brain regions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.; HOLDER: Unterwald et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Gene Expression](#)  
[\\*Kinases](#)  
[\\*Striatum](#)  
[\\*Tyrosine](#)  
[\\*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)  
[Mice](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Molecular Neurodegeneration](#)  
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Molecular Neurodegeneration](#)  
Available from *ProQuest* in [Molecular Neurodegeneration](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Molecular Neurodegeneration](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.  
Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Molecular Neurodegeneration](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

## 89. The neuroscience of face processing and identification in eyewitnesses and offenders.

- Citation:** Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, December 2013, vol./is. 7/, 1662-5153 (Dec 6, 2013)
- Author(s):** Werner, Nicole-Simone; Kuhnle, Sina; Markowitsch, Hans J

- Correspondence Address:** Werner, Nicole-Simone: University of Bielefeld, Universitätsstr. 25, Bielefeld, Germany, 33615, [nwerner@uni-bielefeld.de](mailto:nwerner@uni-bielefeld.de)
- Institution:** University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany; University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany; University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Humans are experts in face perception. We are better able to distinguish between the differences of faces and their components than between any other kind of objects. Several studies investigating the underlying neural networks provided evidence for deviated face processing in criminal individuals, although results are often confounded by accompanying mental or addiction disorders. On the other hand, face processing in non-criminal healthy persons can be of high juridical interest in cases of witnessing a felony and afterward identifying a culprit. Memory and therefore recognition of a person can be affected by many parameters and thus become distorted. But also face processing itself is modulated by different factors like facial characteristics, degree of familiarity, and emotional relation. These factors make the comparison of different cases, as well as the transfer of laboratory results to real live settings very challenging. Several neuroimaging studies have been published in recent years and some progress was made connecting certain brain activation patterns with the correct recognition of an individual. However, there is still a long way to go before brain imaging can make a reliable contribution to court procedures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: Werner, Kuhnel and Markowitsch; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Face Perception](#)  
[\\*Legal Testimony](#)  
[\\*Memory](#)  
[\\*Neuroimaging](#)  
[\\*Witnesses](#)  
[Criminals](#)  
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience](#)
- 90. Sex-specific tonic 2-arachidonoylglycerol signaling at inhibitory inputs onto dopamine neurons of Lister Hooded rats.**
- Citation:** Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience, December 2013, vol./is. 7/, 1662-5145 (Dec 19, 2013)
- Author(s):** Melis, Miriam; De Felice, Marta; Lecca, Salvatore; Fattore, Liana; Pistis, Marco
- Correspondence Address:** Melis, Miriam: Division of Neuroscience and Clinical Pharmacology, Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Cagliari, Cittadella Universitaria di Monserrato, Monserrato, Italy, 09042, [myriam@unica.it](mailto:myriam@unica.it)
- Institution:** Division of Neuroscience and Clinical Pharmacology, Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Cagliari, Cittadella Universitaria di Monserrato, Monserrato, Italy; Division of Neuroscience and Clinical Pharmacology, Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Cagliari, Cittadella Universitaria di Monserrato, Monserrato, Italy; Institut du Fer a Moulin, Paris, France; Institute of Neuroscience, National Research Council, Cagliari, Italy; Division of Neuroscience and Clinical Pharmacology, Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Cagliari, Cittadella Universitaria di Monserrato, Monserrato, Italy

<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	Addiction as a psychiatric disorder involves interaction of inherited predispositions and environmental factors. Similarly to humans, laboratory animals self-administer addictive drugs, whose appetitive properties result from activation and suppression of brain reward and aversive pathways, respectively. The ventral tegmental area (VTA) where dopamine (DA) cells are located is a key component of brain reward circuitry, whereas the rostromedial tegmental nucleus (RMTg) critically regulates aversive behaviors. Reduced responses to either aversive intrinsic components of addictive drugs or to negative consequences of compulsive drug taking might contribute to vulnerability to addiction. In this regard, female Lister Hooded (LH) rats are more vulnerable than male counterparts to cannabinoid self-administration. We, therefore, took advantage of sex differences displayed by LH rats, and studied VTA DA neuronal properties to unveil functional differences. Electrophysiological properties of DA cells were examined performing either single cell extracellular recordings in anesthetized rats or whole-cell patch-clamp recordings in slices. In vivo, DA cell spontaneous activity was similar, though sex differences were observed in RMTg-induced inhibition of DA neurons. In vitro, DA cells showed similar intrinsic and synaptic properties. However, females displayed larger depolarization-induced suppression of inhibition (DSI) than male LH rats. DSI, an endocannabinoid-mediated form of short term plasticity, was mediated by 2-arachidonoylglycerol (2-AG) activating type 1-cannabinoid (CB1) receptors. We found that sex-dependent differences in DSI magnitude were not ascribed to CB1 number and/or function, but rather to a tonic 2-AG signaling. We suggest that sex specific tonic 2-AG signaling might contribute to regulate responses to aversive intrinsic properties to cannabinoids, thus resulting in faster acquisition/initiation of cannabinoid taking and, eventually, in progression to addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
<b>Country of Publication:</b>	STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: Melis, De Felice, Lecca, Fattore and Pistis; YEAR: 2013
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<a href="#">*Animal Sex Differences</a> <a href="#">*Dopamine</a> <a href="#">*Electrophysiology</a> <a href="#">*Tegmentum</a> <a href="#">*Cell Signaling</a> <a href="#">Addiction</a> <a href="#">Cannabinoids</a> <a href="#">Rats</a> <a href="#">Synaptic Plasticity</a>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO
<b>Full Text:</b>	Available from <i>National Library of Medicine</i> in <a href="#">Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience</a>
<b>91. Prolonged atrial fibrillation precipitated by new-onset seizures and marijuana abuse.</b>	
<b>Citation:</b>	Pediatrics, February 2014, vol./is. 133/2(e443-e446), 0031-4005;1098-4275 (Feb 2014)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Singh, Dinesh; Huntwork, Margaret; Shetty, Varun; Sequeira, Gina; Akingbola, Olugbenga
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Singh, Dinesh: Division of Pediatric Critical Care, Department of Pediatrics, Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, LA, US, 70112, dsingh@tulane.edu
<b>Institution:</b>	Division of Pediatric Critical Care, Department of Pediatrics, Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, LA, US; Division of Pediatric Critical Care, Department of Pediatrics, Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, LA, US; Division of Pediatric Critical Care, Department of Pediatrics, Tulane University School of Medicine,

New Orleans, LA, US; Division of Pediatric Critical Care, Department of Pediatrics, Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, LA, US; Division of Pediatric Critical Care, Department of Pediatrics, Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, LA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** We report a case of prolonged atrial fibrillation (AF) precipitated by new-onset generalized tonic-clonic convulsions and marijuana abuse in a developmentally normal 18-year-old adolescent with a structurally normal heart. Our case highlights an interesting association and a unique pathophysiology between generalized tonic-clonic convulsions, marijuana abuse, and AF. We suggest that seizures and marijuana abuse should be considered in the differential diagnosis of the etiology of AF in children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The American Academy of Pediatrics; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Fibrillation \(Heart\)](#)  
[\\*Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)  
[\\*Marijuana](#)  
[\\*Seizures](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Pediatrics* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)  
Available from *American Academy of Pediatrics* in [Pediatrics](#)

## 92. Altered frontocingulate activation during aversive interoceptive processing in young adults transitioning to problem stimulant use.

**Citation:** *Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience*, November 2013, vol./is. 7/, 1662-5137 (Nov 15, 2013)

**Author(s):** Stewart, Jennifer L; Parnass, Jason M; May, April C; Davenport, Paul W; Paulus, Martin P

**Correspondence Address:** Paulus, Martin P.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Diego, 8939 Villa La Jolla Dr., Suite 200, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037-0855, mpaulus@ucsd.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of California, La Jolla, CA, US; Veterans Affairs San Diego Healthcare System, San Diego, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Physiological Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California, La Jolla, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Problems associated with stimulant use have been linked to frontocingulate, insular, and thalamic dysfunction during decision making and alterations in interoceptive processing. However, little is known about how interoception and decision making interact and contribute to dysfunctions that promote the transition from recreational drug use to abuse or dependence. Here, we investigate brain activation in response to reward, punishment, and uncertainty during an aversive interoceptive challenge in current and former stimulant (cocaine and amphetamine) users using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). Young adults previously identified as recreational users (n = 184) were followed up 3 years later. Of these, 18 individuals progressed to problem stimulant use (PSU), whereas 15 desisted stimulant use (DSU). PSU, DSU, and 14 healthy comparison subjects (CTL) performed a two-choice prediction task at three fixed error rates (20% = reward, 50% = uncertainty, 80% = punishment) during which they anticipated and experienced episodes of inspiratory breathing load. Although groups did not differ in insula activation or subjective breathing load ratings, PSU exhibited lower right inferior frontal gyrus (IFG) and bilateral anterior cingulate (ACC) activation than DSU and CTL during aversive interoceptive processing as well as lower right IFG in response to decision making involving uncertainty. However, PSU exhibited greater bilateral IFG activation than DSU

and CTL while making choices within the context of punishing feedback, and both PSU and DSU showed lower thalamic activation during breathing load than CTL. Findings suggest that frontocingulate attenuation, reflecting reduced resources devoted to goal maintenance and action selection in the presence of uncertainty and interoceptive perturbations, may be a biomarker for susceptibility to PSU. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Cingulate Cortex](#)  
[\\*Insula](#)  
[\\*Fusiform Gyrus](#)  
[Amphetamine](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience](#)

### 93. Psychiatric and addictive symptoms of young adult female indoor tanners.

**Citation:** American Journal of Health Promotion, January 2014, vol./is. 28/3(168-174), 0890-1171 (Jan-Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Heckman, Carolyn J; Cohen-Filipic, Jessye; Darlow, Susan; Kloss, Jacqueline D; Manne, Sharon L; Munshi, Teja

**Correspondence Address:** Heckman, Carolyn J.: Cancer Prevention and Control Program, Fox Chase Cancer Center, Young Pavilion, Room P4163, 333 Cottman Avenue, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19111, carolyn.heckman@fccc.edu

**Institution:** Cancer Prevention and Control Program, Fox Chase Cancer Center, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychology, Ithaca College, Ithaca, NY, US; Cancer Prevention and Control Program, Fox Chase Cancer Center, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychology, Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA, US; Cancer Prevention and Control Program, Cancer Institute of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ, US; Cancer Prevention and Control Program, Fox Chase Cancer Center, Philadelphia, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose: Indoor tanning (IT) increases risk for melanoma and is particularly common among young adult women. IT has also been linked with some psychiatric symptoms, and frequent tanning may indicate tanning dependence (addiction) associated with endorphin release during ultraviolet radiation exposure. The objective of the current study was to investigate associations between IT, tanning dependence, and psychiatric and substance use symptoms in young adult women. Design: Cross-sectional survey and psychiatric interview. Setting: Online, except for the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI), which was completed over the telephone. Subjects: Participants were 306 female university students aged 18 to 25 years. Measures: MINI, Seasonal Scale Index, tanning dependence scales, reporting ever having used a tanning bed or booth with tanning lamps (single item), reporting smoking a cigarette in the last 30 days (single item). Analysis: Descriptive statistics, 2 analysis, multivariate logistic regression. Results: Forty-six percent of the sample reported a history of IT, and 25% were classified as tanning dependent. Multivariate logistic regression analyses showed that IT was significantly associated with symptoms of alcohol use disorders, generalized anxiety, and not having social anxiety. Tanning dependence was associated with symptoms of alcohol use disorders. Conclusion: Tanning is of concern not only for its association with skin cancer

but for its association with psychiatric and substance use symptoms. Young women with certain psychological problems may seek relief from their symptoms by IT. These findings suggest that indoor tanners may benefit from health behavior and other psychosocial interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Journal of Health Promotion, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)  
[Age Differences](#)  
[Psychiatric Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 94. Review of The physical nature of Christian life neuroscience, psychology, & the church and The biology of sin grace, hope and healing for those who feel trapped.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychology and Christianity, 2013, vol./is. 32/3(262-263), 0733-4273 (Fal, 2013)

**Author(s):** Bassett, Rod

**Institution:** Roberts Wesleyan College, Rochester, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the books, The Physical Nature of Christian Life Neuroscience, Psychology, & the Church by Warren S. Brown and Brad D. Strawn (2012) and The Biology of Sin Grace, Hope and Healing for Those Who Feel Trapped by Matthew S. Stanford (2010). The book addresses the issue of what does it mean for Christians to be "whole-embodied-persons-embedded-in-the-church?" The first book is organized into three sections. The first section argues for a monistic view of persons flowing from scripture and science. The second part of the book describes some of the critical forces that allow physical bodies to become persons They note that these forces are largely social and interpersonal and that they continue to be relevant from childhood through adulthood Finally, this section addresses the potential for repairing damaged persons and moving these individuals toward being more fully functioning persons. The next book appears to be written from a more dualistic position. In particular, the author refers to people as embodied spirits having physical and spiritual aspects. The author then goes on to discuss the biochemical underpinnings of rage, lust and adultery, lying and stealing, addiction, homosexuality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Christians](#)  
[\\*Spirituality](#)  
[Homosexuality](#)  
[Neurosciences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 95. Internet addiction in Chinese adolescents in Hong Kong: Assessment, profiles and psychosocial correlates.

**Citation:** Adolescence and behavior issues in a Chinese context., 2013(153-168) (2013)

**Author(s):** Shek, Daniel T. L.; Sun, Rachel C. F

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

**Institution:** Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hunghom, Hong Kong; Faculty of Education, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Internet addiction behavior was examined in 6,121 Chinese primary and secondary school students in Hong Kong based on the assessment frameworks of Ivan Goldberg and Kimberly Young. Result showed that scales derived from both frameworks (CIA-Young Scale and CIA-Goldberg Scale) were internally consistent and evidence supporting their validity was found. Descriptive statistical analyses revealed that roughly one-fifth of the respondents could be classified as Internet addicted based on either scale. Further analyses showed that Internet addicted and non-addicted respondents differed in the Internet use and related behavior. Logistic regression analyses showed that engagement in certain on-line activities (such as playing on-line games and downloading software) and replacement of pastimes activities (such as watching TV and going out with friends) by Internet activities predicted higher probability of Internet addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 96. Perception of cough medicine among young substance abusers in Hong Kong.

**Citation:** Adolescence and behavior issues in a Chinese context., 2013(97-118) (2013)

**Author(s):** Shek, Daniel T. L

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

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

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Although cough medicine abuse is a growing problem in many places, there is no study examining the views of young substance abusers toward cough medicine. The objective of this study was to examine personal constructions of cough medicine abusers via the repertory grid tests (N = 11). Several observations are highlighted from the study. First, personal constructions of cough medicine were mixed, including the benefits and harmful effects of its abuse. Second, although the informants perceived cough medicine to be addictive and harmful, they perceived cough medicine to be less addictive and less harmful than did heroin. Third, while the informants constructed cough medicine to be similar to ketamine and marijuana, they also perceived cough medicine to possess some characteristics of heroin. Fourth, relative to the construed similarity between heroin and the gateway drugs (cigarette, beer, and liquor), the informants constructed cough medicine to be more similar to the gateway drugs. Finally, a higher level of perceived dissimilarity between cough medicine and gateway drugs was related to a higher level of perceived harm of cough medicine abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Heroin](#)  
[Marijuana](#)  
[Medical Sciences](#)  
[Perception](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**97. Internet addiction in Hong Kong adolescents: Profiles and psychosocial correlates.**

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- Citation:** Adolescence and behavior issues in a Chinese context., 2013(47-64) (2013)
- Author(s):** Shek, Daniel T. L.; Yu, Lu
- Correspondence Address:** Shek, Daniel T. L.: Faculty of Health and Social Sciences, Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Room HJ407, Core H, Hung Hom, Hong Kong, daniel.shek@polyu.edu.hk
- Institution:** Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Hong Kong; Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Hong Kong
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter examines the prevalence of Internet addiction among Hong Kong adolescents and its psychosocial correlates in a large sample of early adolescents in Hong Kong. A total of 3,328 students (age = 12.59 + 0.74 years) were recruited from 28 secondary schools in Hong Kong. Using Young's 10-item Internet Addiction Test, 26.4% of the participants were classified as having Internet addiction. Age and having divorced parents were positively correlated with pathological use of Internet, while higher academic competence, general positive youth development, and positive and clear identity predicted a lower probability of Internet addiction. These results demonstrate that Internet addiction has become an emergent youth problem in Hong Kong, which deserves more attention from researchers and professionals. Preventive strategies aiming at risk and protective factors identified in the present study should be developed and implemented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Factors](#)  
[Pathology](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**98. Adolescence and behavior issues in a Chinese context.**

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- Citation:** Adolescence and behavior issues in a Chinese context., 2013 (2013)
- Author(s):** Shek, Daniel T. L [Ed]; Sun, Rachel C. F [Ed]; Merrick, Joav [Ed]
- Correspondence Address:** Shek, Daniel T. L.: Faculty of Health and Social Sciences, Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Room HJ407, Core H, Hunghom, Hong Kong, daniel.shek@polyu.edu.hk
- Institution:** Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hunghom, Hong Kong; Faculty of Education, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China; National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Division for Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, Ministry of Social Affairs, Jerusalem, Israel
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the cover) There is co-morbid occurrence of adolescent problem behaviors, and these behaviors manifest differently and vary in severity. For instance, some adolescents who withdraw from stress become addicted to substance and internet use, whereas some act out in the form of misbehavior and delinquency. In particular, research findings have shown that there are gender differences, with boys tending to employ external and risk-taking, behavior as ventilation, and girls tending to internalize stress and become depressed. Nevertheless, different problem behaviors may share similar etiologies. Adopting the ecological approach, adolescents' behaviors result from the complex interplay between themselves and the surrounding environment. These issues will be addressed in this book a with experience from research from Hong Kong in a Chinese context. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Behavior Problems](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Internet Ecology](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 99. Prevention and harm reduction interventions.

**Citation:** Substance use disorders., 2014(337-358) (2014)  
**Author(s):** Flores, Inti; Douaihy, Antoine  
**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of California at San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Traditionally, addiction treatment programs have focused mostly on the management of individuals with severe substance use disorder (SUD), who represent a small percentage of all those with alcohol and drug use behaviors. For instance, heavy drinkers and binge drinkers with no or low physiological dependence represent a larger proportion of people than do drinkers with alcohol dependence. Therefore, even though per capita their risk for causing a fatal crash while intoxicated is less likely to happen, their large number means that they account for a majority of drunk-driving consequences, including deaths. This has been described as a "prevention paradox," meaning that if we are focusing primarily on persons with severe SUD, we are not addressing most of the problem. This chapter discusses the basic understanding of the principles of prevention interventions and the three types of prevention interventions. It focuses also on harm reduction strategies targeting specific substances of use as well as high-risk sexual behavior and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
Addiction  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 100. Adolescent substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Substance use disorders., 2014(311-336) (2014)  
**Author(s):** Clark, Duncan B  
**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the chapter) For adolescents, substance use disorder (SUD) is among the most common psychiatric disorders. Experimentation with alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis typically begins by middle adolescence. Although a small proportion exhibit problematic substance use in early adolescence, SUD rates reach adult levels in late adolescence. Among 18-year-olds, about one in five will have had an SUD. The psychiatrist evaluating and treating adolescents with SUD often faces a variety of challenges, including limited motivation to achieve abstinence, problematic interactions between the adolescent and parents, and inadequacies in the facilities available to address the adolescent's range of problems. While acknowledging that current solutions are not ideal, this chapter will

describe realistic approaches to addressing these challenges. The recommendations described here are generally consistent with the guidelines of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. Psychosocial interventions to enhance the adolescent's motivation to achieve abstinence, encourage constructive parental engagement, and prevent relapse are available. Pharmacotherapy may supplement but cannot substitute for these efforts. Although some do not benefit, adolescents with SUD typically receive some help from these efforts, and most show improvement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Motivation](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 101. Co-occurring disorders.

**Citation:** Substance use disorders., 2014(283-310) (2014)

**Author(s):** Daley, Dennis C; Douaihy, Antoine

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter provides an overview of dual disorders or co-occurring disorders (CODs), which refers to having both a substance use disorder (SUD) and a psychiatric disorder (PD). We review prevalence and effects of CODs, identify subgroups of patients with CODs, and discuss the relationships between the SUDs and PDs. We then discuss assessment and treatment of CODs, with a focus on some of the key issues or challenges for professionals providing care to patients with CODs. This review integrates literature from studies of evidenced-based interventions and writings describing clinical interventions and recovery strategies. We end this chapter with two brief case histories, each followed by several questions for you to address in regard to the management of the case. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Evidence Based Practice Strategies](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 102. Hepatitis C virus, human immunodeficiency virus, and substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Substance use disorders., 2014(269-281) (2014)

**Author(s):** Allen, Shannon; Douaihy, Antoine

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter focuses on treatment of hepatitis C virus, human immunodeficiency virus, and substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Hepatitis](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 103. Relapse prevention.

**Citation:** Substance use disorders., 2014(247-268) (2014)

**Author(s):** Daley, Dennis; Maccarelli, Lisa

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Counseling Center, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter provides an overview of recovery from substance use disorders (SUDs) and relapse. We start with a discussion of recovery, followed by definitions of lapse and relapse and a brief review of outcome studies. We then provide a review of treatments aimed at reducing the risk for relapse among patients with SUDs, present models of care in which RP is the main focus, and discuss intervention strategies you can use to help patients reduce their risk for relapse or intervene early should a lapse or relapse occur. Our goal is to assist you in being more effective in your work with patients, and to think about relapse in ways that lead to more effective interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Relapse Prevention](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 104. Psychosocial interventions for substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Substance use disorders., 2014(213-246) (2014)

**Author(s):** Daley, Dennis C; Maccarelli, Lisa

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Counseling Center, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter provides an overview of evidence-based psychosocial interventions and the continuum of care for substance use disorders (SUDs), the roles of psychiatric residents and fellows in the treatment of SUDs, and a summary of clinical issues that may be the focus of treatment. These interventions are described in treatment manuals and papers summarizing results from clinical trials and can be found under "References and Suggested Readings." (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Clinical Trials](#)  
[\\*Continuum of Care](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 105. Pharmacotherapy of substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Substance use disorders., 2014(169-212) (2014)

**Author(s):** Kmiec, Julie; Cornelius, Jack; Douaihy, Antoine

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The focus of this chapter is to review medication-assisted treatment for substance use disorders (SUDs). We will also review medications that are being investigated to treat SUDs. We will examine how pharmacological and behavioral approaches can be combined to optimize outcomes and will review the guiding principles of the use of pharmacotherapies in the treatment plan for patients with SUDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Behavioral Sciences](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Pharmacology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 106. Screening, diagnostic approaches, and essential elements of treatment for substance use disorders.

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**Citation:** Substance use disorders., 2014(137-167) (2014)

**Author(s):** Kelly, Thomas M; Douaihy, Antoine

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) People with substance use disorders (SUDs) and their significant others are frequently seen in diverse clinical settings, including physician offices, emergency rooms, and behavioral health programs. In this chapter, we first address the basic principles that govern the therapeutic encounter focusing on engagement strategies. We then discuss evidence-based practices on how to screen for substance use problems and perform a comprehensive assessment of patients with SUDs. The last section addresses varying perspectives and approaches to diagnosis and treatment of SUDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Clinical Practice](#)  
[Screening](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 107. Substances of abuse and their clinical implications.

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**Citation:** Substance use disorders., 2014(93-135) (2014)

**Author(s):** Berry, James H; Sullivan, Carl R; Kmiec, Julie; Douaihy, Antoine

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, West Virginia University School of Medicine, Morgantown, WV, US; Department of Psychiatry, West Virginia University School of Medicine, Morgantown, WV, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter is a concise overview of the specific pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of some common drugs of abuse. The clinical effects of these drugs are described in terms of intoxication and withdrawal syndromes. Detoxification treatments for alcohol, benzodiazepines, and opioids are also discussed within a framework aimed at providing practical approaches to treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Pharmacodynamics](#)  
[\\*Pharmacokinetics](#)  
[Clinical Psychology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 108. Socioenvironmental aspects of substance use disorders.

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**Citation:** Substance use disorders., 2014(63-88) (2014)

**Author(s):** Byrne, Marilyn; Lander, Laura

**Institution:** Department of Behavioral Medicine and Psychiatry, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, US; Department of Behavioral Medicine and Psychiatry, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) In this chapter we also address important considerations of family and culture across stages of substance use disorders (SUD). Identifying stages of the SUD and corresponding family involvement demonstrates not only that the disorder progresses but also that the family response has a predictable pattern in that progression. Identifying this pattern is useful in formulating plans for intervention. Starting with genetic influence and proceeding to stages of experimentation, use, disorder emergence, recognition, and acceptance of the disorder state, and finally through treatment and recovery, there are considerations for the health practitioner at each stage. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Genetics](#)  
[Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 109. Psychological aspects of substance use disorders, treatment, and recovery.

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**Citation:** Substance use disorders., 2014(27-61) (2014)

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

**Institution:** Institute for Research Education and Training in the Addictions, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) In this chapter we outline a treatment approach based on the transtheoretical model (TTM) of change, in which treatment helps the person move along the stages of change to recovery. So often, the psychological devastation and the physical domination of the addiction reduce the person's ability to simply halt use or the related pathology. By increasing self-awareness and self-perception, we build the motivation of the person to get well, and then, by connecting that motivation to an understanding of the illness and others who have had it we build an enormous new foundation for the treatment of the illness and its pathological nature as well as for remission and recovery. By building success, we reduce the odds of the illness and add to the strengths of the person to sustain that success. In short, we rebuild the capabilities and confidence of the person first. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Stages of Change](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Awareness](#)  
[Self Perception](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**110. Neurobiology of substance use disorders.**

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**Citation:** Substance use disorders., 2014(17-26) (2014)

**Author(s):** Douaihy, Antoine; Glance, Jody

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Drug addiction, also known as substance dependence, is recognized as a neurobiological disorder whereby repetitive drug use dysregulates the normal circuitry of motivation, reward, and adaptive behaviors. This leads to neuroplastic changes in the brain, manifesting as a compulsion to seek and take the drug, a loss of control in limiting intake, continued use despite negative consequences, and persistent vulnerability to relapse even after an extended period of sobriety. There has been significant progress in the field of neurobiology, resulting from the application of new techniques ranging from in vitro molecular methods to brain neuroimaging procedures in subjects performing specific tasks. This chapter reviews the neurobiological processes involved in the various stages of addiction, with a focus on the changes associated with the transition from drug initiation to abuse and dependence and the vulnerability to relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adaptive Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**111. Epidemiology and diagnostic classification of substance use disorders.**

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**Citation:** Substance use disorders., 2014(1-16) (2014)

**Author(s):** Ligas, Adam; Douaihy, Antoine

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Mercy Behavioral Health System, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The incidence and prevalence of substance use disorders (SUDs) continue to present major costs to individuals, families, and societies at large. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA, 2004), approximately \$484 billion is spent each year on substance abuse-related costs, including treatment, health care expenditures, lost productivity, and crime. In addition to the public cost statistics, SUDs are associated with involvement in risky impulsive behaviors, such as condom nonuse and sharing drug equipment, and in subsequent medical and psychosocial consequences (Wallace, 2001). The high 12-month prevalence rates of substance dependence in U.S. adults (12% for alcohol use and 2% to 3% for illicit drugs) approximate those of other mental illnesses as well as chronic physical disorders with significant public health impact. This chapter aims to provide an overview of the epidemiological patterns of SUDs in the general population of adults and adolescents and discusses the history of diagnoses in the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (APA-DSM) and the evolving definitions and concepts of SUDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[Taxonomies](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 112. Substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Substance use disorders., 2014 (2014)

**Author(s):** Douaihy, Antoine [Ed]; Daley, Dennis C [Ed]

**Institution:** Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the cover) This new volume in the Pittsburgh Pocket Psychiatry series provides a comprehensive overview of substance use disorders (SUDs) for medical students and psychiatric residents. The handy pocket-sized book focuses on those substances used, abused, and leading to addiction, as well as the clinical and treatment approaches of SUDs. Epidemiology, neurobiology, etiology, classifications of SUDs, screening and assessment, pharmacotherapy and psychosocial interventions are discussed alongside case histories illustrating the material covered. Questions for the reader stimulate thinking about specific cases and how the medical student or resident can conceptualize the management of patients with SUDs. Additional chapters focus on problems caused or worsened by SUDs, such as Hepatitis C, HIV/AIDS and co-occurring psychiatric disorders. SUDs in adolescents as well as prevention and harm-reduction interventions are also reviewed. Featuring writing from contributing authors in medicine, psychiatry, social work, and psychology in diverse treatment settings, Substance Use Disorders also covers biological, psychosocial, family, and cultural aspects of addiction and recovery, providing the reader with a broad framework for understanding and treating patients with SUDs. An extensive list of online resources includes mutual support programs as well as professionals and organizations offering helpful materials and programs for patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Factors](#)  
[Clinical Practice](#)  
[Etiology](#)  
[Treatment Compliance](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 113. Interventions for mental disorders.

**Citation:** Global mental health: Principles and practice., 2014(252-276) (2014)

**Author(s):** Hanlon, Charlotte; Fekadu, Abebaw; Patel, Vikram

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Centre for Global Mental Health, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Therapeutic nihilism about mental, neurological, and substance use (MNS) disorders has been a potent factor perpetuating the treatment gap worldwide. The notion that MNS disorders are untreatable or too complicated and difficult to treat, especially in resource-poor settings, has been challenged for many years; however, recently there has been substantial progress in increasing awareness of the robust, global evidence for effective treatments for MNS disorders. It is important to take a broad view of interventions to alleviate MNS disorders, recognizing that the majority of people suffering from these disorders will rely upon self-care or the informal care sector; for example, through religious institutions, traditional or alternative healers, or the advice of friends and families. In this chapter, we shall focus on specific interventions for MNS disorders, usually delivered by health professionals, as this is where the evidence base is best-developed. We will start by outlining some of the key principles that should underpin

any intervention for MNS disorders and will argue for the value of an evidence-based approach. This will be followed by an in-depth focus on the ground-breaking work of the World Health Organization's (WHO) mental health Gap Action Programme in synthesizing the global evidence base and producing evidence-based guidelines for a set of "priority" MNS disorders; namely, depression, alcohol and drug use disorders; suicide and self-harm; psychosis, bipolar disorder, epilepsy, dementia, and child developmental and behavioral disorders. The inclusion of epilepsy, a neurological disorder, in the MIG (and in this textbook on global mental health) arises because epilepsy is commonly managed by mental health professionals in low- and middle-income country settings. Moving from evidence-based guidelines to the development and implementation of packages of care is the next step required for scale-up of mental health care, and the current state of the art will be discussed. While noting the success of these approaches, areas requiring further attention will be highlighted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Health Care Services](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Global Health](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Nervous System Disorders](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 114. Drug dependence in headache patients.

**Citation:** The neuropsychiatry of headache., 2013(63-74) (2013)  
**Author(s):** Haglund, Margaret E. M; Collins, Eric D  
**Institution:** Columbia University, New York State Psychiatric Institute, Department of Psychiatry, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, New York-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, NY, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter focuses on the issues that arise when prescribing opioids and other controlled substances for chronic headache pain. The chapter addresses the use of opioids for chronic non-cancer pain (CNCP), the occurrence of opioid dependence in the management of headaches, special considerations related to specific medications which includes tramadol, butorphanol, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, cannabis, and caffeine, malingering, and management of the patient with suspected addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Chronic Pain](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Headache](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[Patients](#)  
[Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 115. Introduction.

**Citation:** Handbook on psychopathy and law., 2013(1-2) (2013)  
**Author(s):** Kiehl, Kent A; Sinnott-Armstrong, Walter P  
**Institution:** Nonprofit Mind Research Network, Albuquerque, NM, US; Mind Research Network, Duke University, Durham, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the introduction) The resulting chapters present overviews of a wide variety of perspectives on psychopathy as well as debates about how the legal system should handle psychopaths. This volume should interest not only scientists who study psychopathy but also practitioners who need to deal with psychopaths in the legal system as well as students who are just entering the field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminal Behavior](#)  
[\\*Psychopathy](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Laws](#)  
[Legal Processes](#)  
[Psychiatrists](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 116. Psychology of impulsivity.

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**Citation:** Psychology of impulsivity., 2012 (2012)

**Author(s):** Cyders, Melissa A [Ed]

**Institution:** Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the preface) Impulsivity is a multidimensional personality trait, which encompasses such tendencies as inability to complete tasks, lack of planning before acting, seeking out new and thrilling sensations and experiences, and risk-taking in response to extreme emotional states. These traits have been theorized to be important in many research domains, and years of research have further validated the importance of this constellation of traits. This book addresses some of the most up-to-date approaches to research with impulsivity and reviews the current state of the research concerning the role of impulsivity-related constructs for a wide range of psychological outcomes, including brain waves, addictive behaviors, neurobiological underpinnings and sleep disturbances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Emotional States](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Personality Traits](#)  
[\\*Risk Taking](#)  
[Brain](#)  
[Neurobiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 117. Pharmacogenetically driven treatments for alcoholism: Are we there yet?

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Pharmacogenetic analyses of treatments for alcohol dependence attempt to predict treatment response and side-effect risk for specific medications. We review the literature on pharmacogenetics relevant to alcohol dependence treatment, and describe

state-of-the-art methods of pharmacogenetic research in this area. Two main pharmacogenetic study designs predominate: challenge studies and treatment-trial analyses. Medications studied include US FDA-approved naltrexone and acamprosate, both indicated for treating alcohol dependence, as well as several investigational (and off-label) treatments such as sertraline, olanzapine and ondansetron. The best-studied functional genetic variant relevant to alcoholism treatment is rs1799971, a single-nucleotide polymorphism in exon 1 of the OPRM1 gene that encodes the  $\mu$ -opioid receptor. Evidence from clinical trials suggests that the presence of the variant G allele of rs1799971 may predict better treatment response to opioid receptor antagonists such as naltrexone. Evidence from clinical trials also suggests that several medications interact pharmacogenetically with variation in genes that encode proteins involved in dopaminergic and serotonergic neurotransmission. Variation in the DRD4 gene, which encodes the dopamine D4 receptor, may predict better response to naltrexone and olanzapine. A polymorphism in the serotonin transporter gene SLC6A4 promoter region appears related to differential treatment response to sertraline depending on the subject's age of onset of alcoholism. Genetic variation in SLC6A4 may also be associated with better treatment response to ondansetron. Initial pharmacogenetic efforts in alcohol research have identified functional variants with potential clinical utility, but more research is needed to further elucidate the mechanism of these pharmacogenetic interactions and their moderators in order to translate them into clinical practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Springer International Publishing AG; YEAR: 2012

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

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