

Search Results

Table of Contents

Search History	page 5
1. A study of the differences in trait shame across axis-i diagnoses in an intensive outpatient clinical setting.	page 6
2. Modulation of ventral periaqueductal gray dopamine neurons.	page 6
3. The impact of gender and trauma on cue-induced drug craving.	page 7
4. A mixed-methods examination of the influence of social conditions and social networks on the sexual risk behavior of structurally vulnerable african american male substance-users.	page 8
5. Regulation of subcellular mrna localization in striatal efferent neuron subpopulations and disruption by methamphetamine.	page 9
6. Examining predictors of reduction in drinking risk level among severe-risk trauma patients following a brief counseling intervention.	page 10
7. Antisocial behavior from adolescence to early adulthood: Heritability, stability, and correlates using a longitudinal twin sample.	page 10
8. Images of aging--baby boomer style.	page 11
9. The development and validation of the Problematic Online Gaming Scale (POGS): An analysis of Facebook gamers.	page 12
10. The effects of markers for HIV disease progression, social network, barriers to care, depression, and substance abuse on medical appointment adherence of HIV-infected adults.	page 12
11. Is everything coming up Rosie? what is the impact of a redesigned Medicaid funded mental health system on child mental health, caregiver needs and strengths, and youth risk factors for substance abuse?	page 13
12. Steroid use and other drug use among adolescents.	page 14
13. The effects of nicotine on the human adult visual pathway and processing.	page 15
14. Substance abuse cessation for Veterans coping with mental illness.	page 16
15. Correction to laplante, nelson, and gray (2013).	page 16
16. Unrecorded alcohol in rio de janeiro: Assessing its misusers through respondent driven sampling.	page 17
17. Neuregulin-3 in the mouse medial prefrontal cortex regulates impulsive action.	page 17
18. Biased attentional processing of food cues and modification in obese individuals.	page 18
19. Multidimensional examination of impulsivity in relation to disordered gambling.	page 18
20. Natural mentors, mental health, and substance use: Exploring pathways via coping and purpose.	page 19
21. Review of Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention.	page 20
22. Environmental factors selectively impact co-occurrence of problem/pathological gambling with specific drug-use disorders in male twins.	page 20
23. Reasons behind Greek problem drug users' decisions to quit using drugs and engage in treatment of their own volition: Sense of self and the Greek filotimo.	page 21
24. Maintenance treatment for opioid dependence with slow-release oral morphine: A randomized cross-over, non-inferiority study versus methadone.	page 22
25. The association of childhood physical abuse with the onset and extent of drug use among regular injecting drug users.	page 23
26. Commentary on Holland et al. (2014): Opioid maintenance treatment-How much supervision is helpful?	page 24
27. Treatment retention, drug use and social functioning outcomes in those receiving 3 months versus 1 month of supervised opioid maintenance treatment. Results from the Super C randomized controlled trial.	page 24

28. Mortality from diseases, conditions and injuries where alcohol is a necessary cause in the Americas, 2007-09.	page 25
29. Conversation with Charles P. O'Brien.	page 26
30. Be aware of Drinkaware.	page 26
31. The closure of the Silk Road: What has this meant for online drug trading?	page 27
32. Videos to influence: A systematic review of effectiveness of video-based education in modifying health behaviors.	page 28
33. Studying sexual health in the UK.	page 28
34. Prevalence of and factors related to the use of antidepressants and benzodiazepines: Results from the Singapore Mental Health Study.	page 29
35. Treated incidence and baseline characteristics of substance induced psychosis in a Norwegian catchment area.	page 30
36. Validation of the Orbach & Mikulincer Mental Pain Scale (OMMP) on a drug addicted population.	page 31
37. Severity of club drug dependence and perceived need for treatment among a sample of adult club drug users in Shanghai, China.	page 32
38. Use transition between illegal drugs among Brazilian university students.	page 33
39. Perceived empowerment in people with a dual diagnosis of schizophrenia spectrum disorder and substance misuse.	page 33
40. Review of Clinical handbook of psychotropic drugs (19th ed.).	page 34
41. Rates and risk factors for prolonged opioid use after major surgery: Population based cohort study.	page 35
42. Impulsivity in inpatient substance abusers: An exploratory study.	page 36
43. Patient-provider perceptions on engagement in HIV care in Argentina.	page 36
44. A population-based survey on perceptions of opioid treatment and palliative care units: OPTIM study.	page 37
45. Implementation of approach bias re-training in alcoholism-How many sessions are needed?	page 38
46. Efficacy of disulfiram for the treatment of alcohol dependence assessed with a multicenter randomized controlled trial.	page 39
47. Psychiatric comorbidity and 12-step participation: A longitudinal investigation of treated young adults.	page 40
48. Repeated diagnoses of lifetime alcohol use disorders in a prospective study: Insights into the extent and nature of the reliability and validity problem.	page 41
49. Bioinformatics analyses reveal age-specific neuroimmune modulation as a target for treatment of high ethanol drinking.	page 42
50. Blocking dopamine D1-like receptors attenuates context-induced renewal of Pavlovian-conditioned alcohol-seeking in rats.	page 43
51. Effects of ethanol on immune response in the brain: Region-specific changes in adolescent versus adult mice.	page 44
52. Family-based association analysis of alcohol dependence criteria and severity.	page 45
53. A brief, critical review of research on impaired control over alcohol use and suggestions for future studies.	page 46
54. High-frequency use of over-the-counter analgesics among adolescents: Reflections of an emerging difficult life, a cross-sectional study.	page 47
55. Glans necrosis produced by trauma during masturbation.	page 48
56. Hallucinogen use predicts reduced recidivism among substance-involved offenders under community corrections supervision.	page 48
57. Dimethyltryptamine (DMT): Prevalence, user characteristics and abuse liability in a large global sample.	page 49

58. Sodium oxybate in maintaining alcohol abstinence in alcoholic patients according to lesch typologies: A pilot study.	page 50
59. The role of the opioid system in alcohol dependence.	page 51
60. Doing it by numbers: A simple approach to reducing the harms of alcohol.	page 51
61. Health, quality of life and substances consume and length of homelessness.	page 52
62. Cognitive-behavioral treatment of online role-playing videogames: Proposal of treatment and a case study.	page 53
63. Social responsibility, substance use, and sexual risk behavior in men who have sex with men.	page 53
64. Testing the feasibility of mobile audio-based recovery material as an adjunct to intensive outpatient treatment for veterans with substance abuse disorders.	page 54
65. Dendritic remodeling in the adolescent medial prefrontal cortex and the basolateral amygdala of male and female rats.	page 54
66. The effects of nicotine and tobacco particulate matter on dopamine uptake in the rat brain.	page 55
67. Computer game preference analysis: Relationship with personality, coping and flow traits.	page 56
68. Addicts under the condition of the Social Code SGB II: Referrals to addiction treatment facilities by job centers and job integration-A critical view.	page 57
69. The neurobiology of alcohol consumption and alcoholism: An integrative history.	page 57
70. Revisiting the role of the urban environment in substance use: The case of analgesic overdose fatalities.	page 58
71. Risk, reward, and the double-edged sword: Perspectives on pharmacogenetic research and clinical testing among Alaska Native people.	page 59
72. Refining the notion of maturing out: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions.	page 60
73. Chicano gang members in recovery: The public talk of negotiating Chicano masculinities.	page 61
74. Elevated functional connectivity in a striatal-amygdala circuit in pathological gamblers.	page 61
75. Therapeutic engagement as a predictor of retention in adolescent therapeutic community treatment.	page 62
76. Illicit drug use from adolescence to young adulthood among child welfare-involved youths.	page 63
77. Relationships between drugs and delinquency in adolescence: Influence of gender and victimization experiences.	page 63
78. Alcohol use growth trajectories in young adolescence: Pathways and predictors.	page 64
79. Substance use in adolescent psychiatric outpatients: Self-report, health care providers' clinical impressions, and urine screening.	page 64
80. Classification and definition of misuse, abuse, and related events in clinical trials: ACTION systematic review and recommendations.	page 65
81. Awareness, perceptions and use of snus among young adults from the upper Midwest region of the USA.	page 66
82. Assimilating/integrative: The case of contemporary gestalt therapy.	page 67
83. Substance-related disorders: Diagnosis, etiology, and treatment.	page 67
84. Abnormal psychology across the ages, Vol. 1: History and conceptualizations, Vol. 2: Disorders and treatments, Vol. 3: Trends and future directions.	page 68
85. Yoga effects on mood and quality of life in Chinese women undergoing heroin detoxification: A randomized controlled trial.	page 69
86. Reducing the barriers to pain management in Albania: Results from an educational seminar with family doctors.	page 69
87. Working with addicted and substance-abusing offenders.	page 70

88. Development the Internet Usage Self-Control Scale for College Students. page 71

89. Associations between deprived life circumstances, wellbeing and self-rated health in a socially marginalized population. page 71

Search History

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

1. A study of the differences in trait shame across axis-i diagnoses in an intensive outpatient clinical setting.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
- Author(s):** Leos, Luis Luigi Victor
- Institution:** Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** PROBLEM: This study examined Internalized Shame Scale (ISS) score differences between Axis-I diagnoses groups at two intensive outpatient (IOP) clinics. PROCEDURES: Psychiatric Axis-I diagnosis, psychological testing (MMPI-2), and therapist impressions were used to establish four diagnostic groups. Six months of data was collected on 104 patients at clinics in Richardson, Texas, and Wheaton, Illinois. FINDINGS: No significant differences in ISS scores were found between Axis-I diagnostic groups: $F(3, 100) = 2.297, p = .082$. Post-analysis investigation revealed a small statistically significant correlation between ISS scores and number of co-morbid Axis-I diagnoses: $r = .28, n = 102, p = .005$. Comparisons to MMPI-2 scales associated with guilt (Pd5) indicated statistically significant variances with the addictive behaviors Group: $F(3, 100) = 3.16, p = .028$. Three factors identified within the ISS instrument revealed significantly higher scores for women ($N = 72, M = 61, SD = 17.9$) than men ($N = 32, M = 47.7, SD = 18.7$): $t(104) = -3.4, p = .001, 2$ -tailed. CONCLUSIONS: Differences observed in general clinical populations were not observed in the clinical population seeking Christian faith-based treatment. Internalized shame may either be expressed or experienced differently in populations seeking Christian faith-based treatment of clinical Axis-I disorders. Correlation with co-morbid symptom clusters suggested a foundational role for shame in human behavior, that when internalized, may result in a cross-sectional influence on Axis-I dysfunction. Guilt operated in a way different from internalized shame, suggesting a distinction in the two expressions and the focus of the two instruments: ISS and MMPI-2 scales. Additional research is necessary to characterize the cause-or-effect nature of the relationship between internalized shame and mental health pathology, and the finer resolution of shame and guilt-measurement instruments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Clinics](#)
[*Outpatient Treatment](#)
[*Shame](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory](#)
[Outpatients](#)
[Faith](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Modulation of ventral periaqueductal gray dopamine neurons.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
- Author(s):** Li, Chia
- Institution:** U North Carolina at Chapel Hill, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Dopamine (DA) neurons within the ventral periaqueductal gray (vPAG) regulate reward, as well as negative emotional behaviors that often lead to addiction relapse. Due to the cell-type heterogeneity of the vPAG, little is known about the functional properties of these neurons, or how drugs of abuse, such as opioids and alcohol, modulate them. In these studies, transgenic mouse lines were used to evaluate the properties, projection, and functional modulation of vPAG DA neurons. Alcohol modulation of synaptic transmission was examined; acute alcohol had minimal effects on GABA transmission,

but resulted in a robust enhancement of glutamatergic transmission onto vPAG dopamine neurons, as well as an increase in firing rate of these neurons. Interestingly, chronic intermittent alcohol exposure produced no significant alterations on either inhibitory or excitatory synaptic transmission, suggesting that alcohol has both region- and cell-type-dependent effects on function. Negative emotional behaviors during withdrawal, a critical component of drug addiction, can often lead to relapse, making the study of such behaviors relevant and essential. The kappa opioid receptor (KOR) system has been implicated in disruption of affective behaviors including depression, anxiety, and drug abuse, some of which are mediated via dopamine signaling. Previous studies have shown that stress-induced dysphoria can augment KOR expression in dopamine-rich brain regions, providing a link between kappa opioid modulation and dopamine signaling. Due to the link between dopamine, drug abuse, and the behavioral relevance of the ventral periaqueductal gray (vPAG), this work aimed to elucidate the mechanisms underlying opioid modulation of GABAergic inputs onto vPAG DA neurons. In this study, activation of KOR significantly reduced GABAergic inhibition of vPAG DA neurons. In addition, mechanistic investigation suggested that this effect was mediated via pre-synaptic mechanisms of the G-protein coupled receptor subunit. Finally, this work demonstrated that the vPAG DA neurons are glutamatergic, and project to the bed nucleus of stria terminalis (BNST), a part of the extended amygdala that regulates stress-related behavior. Using viral tools, the potential of vPAG dopamine neurons in modulating behaviors, as well as activity of projection targets were demonstrated. Therefore, this work provides insight into the regulation of negative affective behavior for potential improvement in treatments for emotional disorders and drug abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Amygdala](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Mice](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Neurons](#)
[Periaqueductal Gray](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. The impact of gender and trauma on cue-induced drug craving.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Winokur, Samantha Busch

Institution: Widener U, Inst for Graduate Clinical Psychology, US

Language: English

Abstract: Craving is a conditioned response to drug-related cues that has been implicated as significant trigger of relapse and compulsive drug use. Multiple lines of evidence suggest that women are more susceptible to drug craving than men and exposure to trauma is thought to enhance craving response. The aim of the study is to explore the interaction between gender, history of trauma, and cue-induced drug craving in drug-dependent individuals. The author tested the hypotheses that a) exposure to cues associated with drug use will increase subjective craving score (SCS) in both nicotine and heroin-dependent participants; b) the magnitude of craving response increase will be higher in female participants than male participants; c) history of traumatic life events will be associated with craving; d) the interaction of gender and a history of trauma will differentially affect SCS. This retrospective study was completed during the course of three functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies in which 13 females (2 African American and 11 Caucasian) and 12 males with a history of heroin dependence (2 African American, 9 Caucasian, and 1 Hispanic) and 32 females (15 African American, 14 Caucasian, 1 Hispanic, and 2 Other) and 38 males (13 African American, 23 Caucasian, and 2 Other) with a history of nicotine dependence were exposed to video clips of individuals either smoking cigarettes or using heroin and discussing the

pleasurable effects based upon their drug of choice. Craving response was measured on a scale of 0-9 using the Within Session Rating Scale before (pre) and after (post) exposure to drug cues. Trauma history was assessed through the use of the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI), a structured clinical interview. An ANOVA was conducted to evaluate the relationships between gender, trauma history, and subjective craving response. Individuals with substance-dependent disorders show robust cue reactivity when exposed to reminders of drug use across substances. Trauma exposure significantly impacted SCS in the opiate-dependent group only with participants endorsing a trauma history reporting significantly higher levels of craving than those without a trauma history. The information obtained from this study can inform more effective psychosocial and psychopharmacological approaches to treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Conditioned Responses](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[Craving](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. A mixed-methods examination of the influence of social conditions and social networks on the sexual risk behavior of structurally vulnerable african american male substance-users.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Heckert, Andrea Lynne

Institution: U North Carolina at Chapel Hill, US

Language: English

Abstract: In spite of a decline in HIV infection among many behavioral risk groups in the US, African American men have experienced an increase in HIV incidence over the last decade. Important gaps exist in understanding how social conditions and social networks shape the HIV risk behaviors of structurally vulnerable African American substance-using men. Manuscript 1 explored how social conditions shape sexual and drug-using norms and behaviors of African American men who have sex with men and women. Using in-depth interviews (n=16), inductive thematic analyses revealed patterns of political, structural, symbolic and everyday experiences of violence that place structurally vulnerable men at risk for HIV. Exposure to violence, ranging from personal addiction and incarceration to institutional racism and homophobia, shaped their masculine identity construction and sexual risk behaviors. Manuscript 2 examined the relationship between composition and social support function of African American men's networks and their sale of sex for drugs or money to men and/or women. It also examined the relationship between dyadic characteristics, social support function, and unprotected sex among these men and their sexual partners. Using cross-sectional network survey data (n=201), multivariate logistic regression analyses revealed that the men's likelihood of selling sex for drugs or money was lower if they had a greater proportion of employed peers. The likelihood of unprotected sex was higher for sexual partner dyads that were categorized as primary sexual and drug partnerships. While the proportion of peers as sources of social support were not protective against the sale of sex for drugs or money, these same forms of social support were predictive of unprotected sex within sexual partner dyads. The findings from this study suggest that the men reside in social environments that are not supportive of HIV prevention. The study calls attention to the persistent influence of violence on masculine identity construction and sexual risk behavior. It is especially pertinent to understand how men's evaluation of their social roles may shape their risk behaviors. Additionally, the influence of sexual partner dyad characteristics and social support on unprotected sex merit further exploration of how risk

perceptions and behaviors are socially organized. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*AIDS](#)
[*Human Males](#)
[*Social Networks](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Sexual Partners](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. Regulation of subcellular mrna localization in striatal efferent neuron subpopulations and disruption by methamphetamine.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Haliski, Melissa Leigh

Institution: U Utah, US

Language: English

Abstract: The striatum is the key input nucleus of the basal ganglia, which critically mediate normal action selection. Coordinated neuroplasticity within striatonigral and striatopallidal efferent neuron subpopulations of striatum facilitates the maintenance of learned behaviors. In this regard, abnormal striatal plasticity is implicated in compulsive and addictive behaviors. The immediate-early gene, Arc (activity-regulated, cytoskeleton-associated), critically mediates such normal neuroplasticity. In normal animals, more striatonigral than striatopallidal neurons contain cytoplasmic Arc mRNA, despite equivalent transcriptional activation of the Arc gene. Thus, these neuronal populations may differentially regulate Arc mRNA posttranscriptional processing and/or cytoplasmic localization and, consequently, utilize different mechanisms of synaptic plasticity. Therefore, these studies determined the subcellular basis for such differential cytoplasmic localization of Arc in striatal efferent neuron subpopulations. First, we characterized the striatal expression of eIF4A3, which regulates cytoplasmic Arc stability in vitro through the process of translation-dependent mRNA decay. Then, to assess whether phenotypic expression differences are unique to Arc, we investigated a similarly regulated immediate-early gene, zif268/egr-1, which is not subject to cytoplasmic translation-dependent mRNA decay, as well as dendritically localized, but constitutively expressed, Map2. Like Arc, normal animals had more striatonigral than striatopallidal neurons with zif268 mRNA in the peri-nuclear cytoplasm, whereas Map2 expression showed no phenotypic differences. Importantly, striatopallidal neurons had predominately nuclear zif268 retention whereas striatonigral neurons had predominately cytoplasmic zif268 localization. Finally, examining transcriptional activation and cytoplasmic expression of Arc in striatopallidal and striatonigral neurons subsequent to partial dopamine denervation induced by methamphetamine (METH) revealed increased basal Arc expression, but impaired activity-induced transcription of Arc in METH- vs saline-pretreated rats. Furthermore, METH-pretreated rats showed blunted cytoplasmic Arc localization. Interestingly, cytoplasmic localization of zif268 was also disrupted by partial dopamine loss, suggesting that dopamine may contribute to cytoplasmic mRNA localization in striatal efferent neurons. The present findings suggest that striatonigral and striatopallidal neurons differentially regulate posttranscriptional processing and/or nuclear export of activity-regulated mRNAs, highlighting a novel, unexplored subcellular difference in striatal efferent neuron subpopulations. These data further suggest that striatal efferent neuron subpopulations may normally utilize different mechanisms of synaptic plasticity to coordinate basal ganglia signaling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Neurons](#)

*Cytoskeleton
 *mRNA
 Rats
 Striatum
 Visual Cortex
 Synaptic Plasticity

Source: PsycINFO

6. Examining predictors of reduction in drinking risk level among severe-risk trauma patients following a brief counseling intervention.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Moro, Regina R

Institution: U North Carolina at Charlotte, US

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to identify potential predictors of alcohol screening and brief intervention outcomes for severe-risk drinkers. Specifically, age, gender, race, blood alcohol level, counseling intervention type, type of injury, hazardous alcohol use, symptoms of alcohol dependence and harmful alcohol use were examined to see whether the variables were able to predict reduction to low-risk levels among severe-risk participants. A total of 101 participants were included in this research study. The variables were collected at baseline via the screening process of the alcohol screening and brief intervention (ASBI) procedures. The AUDIT (Babor et al., 2001) instrument was utilized to gather the hazardous alcohol use, symptoms of alcohol dependence, and harmful alcohol use variables. The other variables were gathered from participant self report. Two logistic regression analyses were conducted to analyze the data in SPSS. The analysis indicated that one variable was statistically significant, blood alcohol level. The odds ratio of .993 suggested that for every one unit increase in blood alcohol level, a severe-risk participant was .993 times as likely to reduce their drinking to low-risk at six month follow-up. These findings show little support for the individual predictors examined within this analysis, which were all completed during the screening phase of the ASBI process. This lack of significance for individual predictors emphasizes the need for future research to examine the components of a successful brief counseling intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Intervention
 *Screening
 Alcohols
 Counseling

Source: PsycINFO

7. Antisocial behavior from adolescence to early adulthood: Heritability, stability, and correlates using a longitudinal twin sample.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Dibble, Ashley Engels

Institution: Virginia Commonwealth U., US

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to examine the heritability, stability, and outcomes of antisocial behavior from adolescence into adulthood in a longitudinal twin sample. Specifically, the genetic and environmental influences on conduct disorder, adult antisocial behavior, and alcohol dependence were examined. The influence of genes and

environment on the relationship between these disorders was also examined. The study utilized a subset of FinnTwin12, a population-based twin study that consists of five consecutive birth cohorts. The subsample consisted of 1035 twin pairs (N = 2070) and of that 2070, 1854 completed the intensive interview at age 14. At age 22, 1345 twins completed the interview. Participants in the study completed age-appropriate variations of the Semi-Structured Assessment for the Genetics of Alcoholism (SSAGA). Analyses were run separately by gender. Results provide support for the significant influence of genetic factors on the development and persistence of antisocial behavior. For both males and females, model fitting indicated that genetic influences are the most influential contributor to the association between conduct disorder and adult antisocial behavior and its stability across time. Additionally, there were no age specific genetic effects suggesting that the genes influencing conduct disorder are the same as those influencing adult antisocial behavior. Results for the relationship between conduct disorder and alcohol dependence differed by gender. For females, insufficient power made it difficult for the model to discriminate between the effects of genetics and shared environment, but the full model suggested it was shared environmental influences that explained the greatest proportion of variance in the relationship. For males, genetic influences were primarily responsible for the relationship between conduct disorder and alcohol dependence. Similar results were found for males when the relationship between alcohol dependence and adult antisocial behavior was explored. For females, genetic and nonshared environmental influences were the primary source of covariation between these two disorders. The data suggest that the etiology of conduct disorder, adult antisocial behavior, and alcohol dependence vary by gender. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Heritability](#)
[*Twins](#)
[Antisocial Behavior](#)
[Conduct Disorder](#)
[Genetics](#)
Source: PsycINFO

8. Images of aging--baby boomer style.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Rock, Marilyn Osborne

Institution: Pacifica Graduate Inst., US

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the images of aging of a small sample of Early Baby Boomers born between 1946 and 1951. The Baby Boomers are a generation consisting of those born between 1946 and 1964. This study focuses on a narrower range of birth years in order to capture the images of aging of those now 60 and over who came of age in the 1960s and early 1970s. They represent the first wave of the Baby Boom Generation to reach age 65, society's marker of "old age." Baby Boomers are the largest generation in history and currently 10,000 of them are turning 65 every day. The questions posed in this study were to explore how these Early Baby Boomers expect to age, how their generational experience influences their image of aging, and how that image differs from that of previous generations. Using a phenomenological and hermeneutical research method, eight men and eight women with like ethnic, demographic, and socioeconomic characteristics were interviewed. Through recordings and verbatim transcriptions the collective meaning of life, aging influences, fears, and expected life spans were determined. The collective results were compared to literature of aging stereotypes of previous generations. This select group reported that they will not age and are surprised when experiencing small signs of aging. Work is what brings

meaning to their lives and they have no plans of retiring. They expect to maintain control over the length and quality of their lives. These Early Baby Boomers expect to establish a new image of aging. As the numbers of Baby Boomers age and lifespan lengthens, unavoidable losses will occur. Researchers predict an increase in depression, addiction, and dementia. The Early Baby Boomer expects their needs to be met and as those losses occur they will increasingly seek mental health professionals to "fix" their emotional responses. It is important for mental health professionals to understand the unique generational lens from which Boomers view aging in order to provide quality assessment, recommendations, referral, and treatment. Key words: boomer; aging; generation; image; mental health; retirement; lifespan. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Aging](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[Government Policy Making](#)
[Generational Differences](#)
Source: PsycINFO

9. The development and validation of the Problematic Online Gaming Scale (POGS): An analysis of Facebook gamers.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Smith, Stacey R

Institution: Texas Woman's U., US

Language: English

Abstract: The current research began the development and validation of a measure of online gaming addiction using Facebook members. Three hundred and eighty-three participants were recruited from Facebook and from undergraduate psychology classes to complete the following questionnaires: (a) The Problematic Online Gaming Scale (POGS), (b) the Marlowe-Crowne Form C (Reynolds, 1982), (c) the Problematic Internet Use Questionnaire (PIUQ; Demetrovics, Szeredi, & Rozsa, 2008), (d) the Problematic Online Game Use scale (POGU; Kim & Kim, 2010), and (e) a demographic form. The questionnaires were used to assess the characteristics of Facebook online gamers. It was predicted that online gamers who suffer from a behavioral addiction would possess greater characteristics of salience, mood modification, tolerance, withdrawal symptoms, relapse and conflict. It was also predicted that there would be a greater feeling of social connection with other gamers in those who are more behaviorally addicted. The study found that Facebook gamers surveyed had the characteristics of conflict, mood modification, salience, social connection, tolerance and intrusive thoughts. It was also noted that different characteristics were more salient for different groups when examining gender, ethnicity, age, and other Facebook relevant demographics. Further implications of online gaming addiction are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[Internet](#)
[Intrusive Thoughts](#)
Source: PsycINFO

10. The effects of markers for HIV disease progression, social network, barriers to care, depression, and substance abuse on medical appointment adherence of HIV-infected adults.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Ng, Yeow Chye

Institution: U Colorado at Boulder, US

Language: English

Abstract: The study was designed to test a causal model of theoretical relationships among markers for HIV disease progression, social network, barriers to care, depression, substance abuse, and medical appointment adherence among HIV-infected adults. The proposed causal model was derived and developed from Lazarus and Folkman's theory of stress, appraisal, and coping. The knowledge gained from this study may yield critical information with respect to determining how a health care provider or researcher can develop specific behavioral interventions for the improvement of medical appointment adherence among HIV-infected adults living in the Southeastern United States. The correlational study was a secondary analysis of data from the UAB Center for AIDS Research 1917 HIV Clinic Cohort Database. Three hundred and thirty eight clients entering care during the period from 1 July 2009 through 30 June 2011 who met specific criteria were included in the secondary analysis. The analysis included data collected during an initial baseline measurement at entry into care and the pattern of adherence to medical appointments was observed over a 12-month period. Structural equation modeling was conducted to test the proposed model using LISREL 8.4 software. The following proposed relationships among the causal model variable were found to be consistent with the data: (1) distance to treatment facility and depression were found to have direct positive effects on adherence to medical appointments; (2) substance abuse was found to have a direct negative effect on adherence; (3) social network had a direct positive effect on substance abuse; and (4) HIV disease progression had a direct negative effect on substance abuse. The fully trimmed model provided a good fit to the observed data, with a $\chi^2(21, N = 338) = 22.31, p = .38; GFI = 0.99; RMSEA = 0.03, \text{ and } CFI = 0.99$. Thus the null hypothesis of no differences was supported for the trimmed model. However, the model only accounted for eight percent of the variance in adherence to medical appointments ($R^2 = 0.08$). Longitudinal study of the relationships among causal model variable is recommended for deeper understanding of the pattern of HIV medical appointments adherence over time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*AIDS](#)
[*Disease Course](#)
[*Social Networks](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Is everything coming up Rosie? what is the impact of a redesigned Medicaid funded mental health system on child mental health, caregiver needs and strengths, and youth risk factors for substance abuse?

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Karpman, Hannah

Institution: Brandeis U, The Heller School for Social Policy and Management, US

Language: English

Abstract: Because federal Medicaid law is somewhat vague in its description of mandated Medicaid funded services, litigation in federal court has served to clarify its intent. A recent lawsuit in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts refines the definition of the Early, Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment provision of the Medicaid Act, as it applies to mental health services for children. In 2006 Judge Michael Ponser ruled against the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the landmark Rosie D. v. Patrick case. The subsequent court remedy changed the face of Medicaid funded mental health services for children in Massachusetts and its precedent could be applied in other lawsuits. The court remedy mandates a basket of new services for children with serious emotional

disturbance. New mental health service provisions for children protected under the remedy include: a unified comprehensive behavioral health assessment, intensive care coordination, mobile crisis intervention, in home behavioral services, in home therapy, and therapeutic mentoring. The three papers composing this dissertation address the impact of the new service provisions, using assessment data from the state Medicaid agency. Using theories of Communimetrics, Anderson's Health Utilization Framework and The Hawkins and Catalano Identified Substance Risk Factors, these papers examined the quality of the new mandated behavioral health assessment and the access to and outcomes of new service provisions. The first paper examines the inter-rater reliability of the chosen behavioral health assessment, the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) tool. Findings suggest that the Massachusetts version of the tool is highly reliable but that differences in reliability exist between types of clinical case vignettes presented to clinicians. The second paper generates a predictive model for understanding which children are accessing the new intensive care coordination services (Wraparound) in addition to, or in place of, other specialty behavioral health services. The results indicate access differences by race, gender, age, language, geography and clinical indicators. The final paper examines the impact of specialty behavioral health treatment on four outcomes (child mental health, psychiatric symptomology, caregiver needs and resources and child substance abuse risk factors) for children over time, applying hierarchical linear models to CANS ratings. This paper also examines the treatment effect of adding Wraparound to the service package. Children in specialty behavioral health care experience improvement in their CANS scores over time, and the rate of improvement varies by sociodemographic factors and clinical acuity. Findings indicate that Wraparound was associated with slightly poorer outcomes than other CBHI services for matched groups of children. Collectively, findings suggest that lawsuits expanding the definition of EPSDT can have positive outcomes for children, for instance the implementation of a new assessment tool that appears promising. Conversely strict mandates to provide a particular type of service may be limiting to policy-makers and restrict their ability to shift to other models if the mandated models do not prove useful. Findings support the need for increased research attention and financial resources aimed at evaluating these substantial changes in the children's public sector mental health service systems, particularly those changes that may have long-term impact. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Adjudication](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Laws](#)
[*Medicaid](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Caregivers](#)
[Health Care Psychology](#)
[Litigation](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Mental Health Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. Steroid use and other drug use among adolescents.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Osbeck, Safrona R

Institution: Adler School of Professional Psychology, US

Language: English

Abstract: The current study examined the relationships lifetime steroid use and other lifetime drug use in adolescents. Specifically, the study evaluated other lifetime drug use to include: alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, ecstasy, and inhalant use. The sample was comprised of a nationally represented sample of school attending adolescents that

completed the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, administered biannually by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The research hypotheses were (a) lifetime steroid users will engage will have a positive correlation with lifetime alcohol use; (b) lifetime steroid use will have a positive correlation with lifetime marijuana use; (c) lifetime steroid use will have a weak correlation with lifetime cocaine use; (d) lifetime steroid use will have a weak correlation with lifetime methamphetamine use; (e) lifetime steroid use will have a weak correlation with lifetime ecstasy use; (f) lifetime steroid use will have a negative correlation with lifetime inhalant use (huffing and snuffing behaviors); (g) a higher frequency of steroid users will be seen among male adolescents versus female adolescents; and (h) age and grade level will be predictors of steroid use among adolescents. Results of the study indicated positive relationships among lifetime steroid use and lifetime alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, ecstasy, and inhalant use. Furthermore, results indicated a higher frequency of male adolescents used steroids at some point during their lifetime than did female adolescents. Lastly, grade level was a better predictor of lifetime steroid use, while age was not a good predictor. Limitations of the current study and future directions for prevention and treatment were discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Athletes](#)
[*Behavior Change](#)
[*Steroids](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[Risk Assessment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. The effects of nicotine on the human adult visual pathway and processing.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Varghese, Stefanie Bryant

Institution: U Alabama at Birmingham, US

Language: English

Abstract: Nicotine, the primary addictive component found in tobacco/cigarettes, can bind to nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChR), which are found throughout the central nervous system including the retina of the eye. Previous studies have shown nAChR expression in the retina of non-human and human (Hutchins & Hollyfield, 1985; Liu et al., 2009). By use of electrophysiologic measures, i.e. electroretinograms (ERGs), early reports indicated that nicotine and/or cigarette smoking affects vision and visual processing in different species (Jurklics, Kaelin-Lang, & Niemeyer, 1996; Junemann & Damaske, 1968). Because previous human studies have used only cigarette smokers, there are questions about what role nicotine, itself, plays in vision and visual processing. Tobacco/cigarette smoke has numerous additives and chemicals that could affect measures of visual processing (Rabinoff, Caskey, Rissling, & Park, 2007). The hypothesis that nicotine administered as gum in two different dosages (2mg and 4mg) affects visual processing was tested in this study using humans with no previous smoking history. Dose-related changes were seen in measures of retinal processing, as well as, cortical processing using ERGs, flicker ERGs, and contrast sensitivity measures. To our knowledge, these studies are the first demonstration of nicotine itself having an impact on vision and visual processing in non-smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Acetylcholine](#)
[*Cholinergic Receptors](#)
[*Retina](#)
[Central Nervous System](#)
[Nicotine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Substance abuse cessation for Veterans coping with mental illness.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Vest, Bridgette Helms

Institution: U Virginia, US

Language: English

Abstract: Increased health risks and mortality rates, and evidence for greater drug or alcohol addiction severity, have been associated with smoking by persons who abuse other substances. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the impact of participation in a tobacco cessation group within an inpatient substance abuse treatment program on abstinence rates from tobacco, drugs and alcohol as indicated by urine drug screens, breathalyzer readings, and self-report. Veterans (N=137) with a tobacco use disorder enrolled in inpatient substance abuse treatment at the Salem Veterans Affairs Medical Center participated in tobacco cessation education as part of their substance abuse treatment programming. Use of tobacco, drugs and/or alcohol was evaluated upon admission, two weeks following admission, at discharge and one month following graduation. At the one month follow-up, assessments with 97 Veterans were conducted. Of those 97 Veterans, 90.7% (n=88) abstained from alcohol and 91.8% (n=89) abstained from other drugs of abuse. Of those abstaining from alcohol and drugs, 14.4% (n=14) were abstinent from tobacco. Keywords: smoking cessation, nicotine dependence, mental illness, substance abuse, veteran, nursing research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Mortality Rate](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Death and Dying](#)
[Health](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Correction to laplante, nelson, and gray (2013).

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Apr 7, 2014)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Abstract: Reports an error in "Breadth and Depth Involvement: Understanding Internet Gambling Involvement and Its Relationship to Gambling Problems" by Debi A. LaPlante, Sarah E. Nelson and Heather M. Gray (Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, Advanced Online Publication, Aug 5, 2013, np). The Procedures heading on page 3 incorrectly stated that "The Cambridge Health Alliance Institutional Review Board approved our application to conduct the Web-based BBGS survey and secondary data analyses of the bwin.party subscriber database." The authors alerted the journal that this project would have been exempt from IRB review and under this circumstance the IRB would not have issued any formal approval. Consequently, the published statement is inaccurate. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-28000-001.) The "involvement effect" refers to the finding that controlling for gambling involvement often reduces or eliminates frequently observed game-specific associations with problem gambling. In other words, broader patterns of gambling behavior, particularly the number of types of games played over a defined period, contribute more to problem gambling than playing specific games (e.g., lottery, casino, Internet gambling). This study extends this burgeoning area of inquiry in three primary ways. First, it tests independently and

simultaneously the predictive power of two gambling patterns: breadth involvement (i.e., the number of games an individual plays) and depth involvement (i.e., the number of days an individual plays). Second, it includes the first involvement analyses of actual betting activity records that are associated with clinical screening information. Third, it evaluates and compares the linearity of breadth and depth effects. We conducted analyses of the actual gambling activity of 1,440 subscribers to the bwin.party gambling service who completed an online gambling disorder screen. In all, 11 of the 16 games we examined had a significant univariate association with a positive screen for gambling disorder. However, after controlling for breadth involvement, only Live Action Internet sports betting retained a significant relationship with potential gambling-related problems. Depth involvement, though significantly related to potential problems, did not impact game-based gambling disorder associations as much as breadth involvement. Finally, breadth effects appeared steeply linear, with a slight quadratic component manifesting beyond four games played, but depth effects appeared to have a strong linear component and a slight cubic component. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

16. Unrecorded alcohol in rio de janeiro: Assessing its misusers through respondent driven sampling.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Mar 22, 2014)

Author(s): De Boni, Raquel Brandini; Bertoni, Neilane; Bastos, Leonardo Soares; Bastos, Francisco I

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Around 20-30% of alcohol use in low and middle-income countries is estimated to come from unrecorded sources, but little is known about the characteristics of its consumers. The aim of this study was to obtain information about users of unrecorded alcohol and describe factors associated with its frequent use. METHOD: A cross-sectional study, using Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS), was conducted in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 2010. Individuals aged 18-65 who reported binge drinking in the last 12 months were recruited to participate in a structured interview. Three sources of unrecorded alcohol use were assessed: home-made/unrecorded; perfumes/lotions; and "medicinal" products (compounds made of herbs and local spirits). RESULTS: 343 individuals were recruited and 303 were interviewed. The sample comprised mostly of men (n=256) from low socioeconomic strata, with a mean age of 38.8 (+12). Most individuals (71.8%) reported to have used more than one variety of unrecorded alcohol, which was found to be associated with: being older than 31 (OR 2.21; CI 95% 1.05-4.80), an AUDIT score >20 (OR 11.21; CI 95% 4.56-30.96), having used crack/cocaine (OR 2.29; CI 95% 1.02-5.21), and having received treatment for alcohol addiction in the last 12 months (OR 3.64; CI 95% 1.25-13.49). CONCLUSION: Most unrecorded alcohol users were disadvantaged polysubstance users. Assessing unrecorded alcohol use has important clinical implications and should be screened for among crack/powder cocaine and alcohol-dependent patients. (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](#)

17. Neuregulin-3 in the mouse medial prefrontal cortex regulates impulsive action.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, February 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0006-3223 (Feb 24, 2014)

Author(s): Loos, Maarten; Mueller, Thomas; Gouwenberg, Yvonne; Wijnands, Ruud; van der Loo, Rolinka J; Birchmeier, Carmen; Smit, August B; Spijker, Sabine

Abstract: BACKGROUND: A deficit in impulse control is a prominent, heritable symptom in several psychiatric disorders, such as addiction, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, and schizophrenia. Here, we aimed to identify genes regulating impulsivity, specifically of impulsive action, in mice. METHODS: Using the widely used 5-choice serial reaction time task, we measured impulsive action in 1) a panel of 41 BXD recombinant inbred strains of mice (n = 13.7 + .8 per strain; n = 654 total) to detect underlying genetic loci; 2) congenic mice (n = 23) to replicate the identified locus; 3) mice overexpressing the Nrg3 candidate gene in the medial prefrontal cortex (n = 21); and 4) a Nrg3 loss-of-function mutant (n = 59) to functionally implicate the Nrg3 candidate gene in impulsivity. RESULTS: Genetic mapping of impulsive action in the BXD panel identified a locus on chromosome 14 (34.5-41.4 Mb), syntenic with the human 10q22-q23 schizophrenia-susceptibility locus. Congenic mice carrying the impulsivity locus (Impu1) confirmed its influence on impulsive action. Increased impulsivity was associated with increased Nrg3 gene expression in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC). Viral overexpression of Nrg3 in the mPFC increased impulsivity, whereas a constitutive Nrg3 loss-of-function mutation decreased it. CONCLUSIONS: The causal relation between Nrg3 expression in the mPFC and level of impulsive action shown here provides a mechanism by which polymorphism in NRG3 in humans contributes to a specific cognitive deficit seen in several psychiatric diseases, such as addiction, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, and schizophrenia. (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 [Schizophrenia Research](#)
Available from *Elsevier* in [Biological Psychiatry](#)

18. Biased attentional processing of food cues and modification in obese individuals.

Citation: Health Psychology, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0278-6133;1930-7810 (Apr 7, 2014)

Author(s): Kemps, Eva; Tiggemann, Marika; Hollitt, Sarah

Abstract: Objective: This paper reports two experiments designed to investigate and modify biased attentional processing of food cues in obesity. Experiment 1: Experiment 1 used a dot probe task to show a food-related attentional bias in 58 obese women, relative to a comparison sample of normal weight controls. Experiment 2: Experiment 2 examined whether this bias can be modified. Using a modified dot probe task, 96 obese women were trained to attend to, or to avoid, food pictures. Attentional bias for food increased in the attend group, and decreased in the avoid group. The attentional retraining effects generalized to an independent measure of biased information processing, such that participants in the avoid group produced relatively fewer food than animal words on a subsequent word stem completion task than those in the attend group. Conclusion: The results extend the application of attentional bias modification from anxiety and addiction to obesity. They also offer potential scope for tackling pathological (over)eating. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

19. Multidimensional examination of impulsivity in relation to disordered gambling.

Citation: Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, April 2014, vol./is. 22/2(176-185), 1064-1297;1936-2293 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): MacKillop, James; Miller, Joshua D; Fortune, Erica; Maples, Jessica; Lance, Charles E; Campbell, W. Keith; Goodie, Adam S

Correspondence Address: MacKillop, James: Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US, 30602, jmackill@uga.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Impulsivity has been consistently associated with pathological gambling (PG), but the diversity of definitions and measures of impulsivity has led to ambiguity with regard to which indices are independently relevant. Toward clarifying this relationship, the current study examined indices from an array of commonly used impulsivity measures in relation to PG severity in an adult community sample of frequent gamblers (N = 353). These included both survey assessments and behavioral tasks. Using a factor analytic approach, 4 latent factors were identified among 19 indices and were designated reward sensitivity, punishment sensitivity, delay discounting, and cognitive impulsivity. All 4 latent variables were positively and independently related to PG severity, albeit at a trend level for cognitive impulsivity in a combined model. These findings reveal 4 generally independent domains of impulsivity that are related to PG severity, clarify which assessment measures aggregate in each domain, and illustrate the importance of measurement specificity in studying impulsivity in relation to PG and other psychiatric disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Delay Discounting](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Natural mentors, mental health, and substance use: Exploring pathways via coping and purpose.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, March 2014, vol./is. 84/2(190-200), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Hurd, Noelle M; Stoddard, Sarah A; Bauermeister, Jose A; Zimmerman, Marc A

Correspondence Address: Hurd, Noelle M.: University of Virginia, 102 Gilmer Hall, P.O. Box 400400, Charlottesville, VA, US, 22904-4400, nh3v@virginia.edu

Institution: Department of Health Behavior and Health Education, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, MI, US; Department of Health Behavior and Health Education, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, MI, US; Department of Health Behavior and Health Education, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, MI, US; Department of Health Behavior and Health Education, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: The current study tested whether relationships with natural mentors may have contributed to fewer internalizing symptoms and less substance use among emerging adults through improved perceptions of coping abilities and an increased sense of life purpose. In addition, the current study investigated whether natural mentor role (i.e., familial vs. nonfamilial mentor) and the amount of time spent together in shared activities influenced emerging adults' internalizing behaviors and substance use via coping and purpose.

Participants in the current study included 3,334 emerging adults (mean age = 20.8, 48.6% female, 75.4% white) from diverse regions across the United States who participated in an online survey. Participants were recruited via an adapted Web version of Respondent-Driven Sampling (webRDS). Forty-two percent of participants reported a relationship with a natural mentor. Indirect relationships between natural mentor presence and emerging adults' mental health and substance use via coping and purpose were found. Additional analyses indicated that emerging adults may benefit more from relationships with nonfamilial natural mentors in comparison with familial natural mentors. Findings also suggested that the amount of time participants spent with their natural mentors in shared activities was related to participants' alcohol use. Implications of this study's findings and directions for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Orthopsychiatric Association; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Coping Behavior
 *Drug Usage
 *Interpersonal Influences
 *Mental Health
 *Mentor
Source: PsycINFO

21. Review of Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention.

Citation: Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, February 2014, vol./is. 35/2(164), 0196-206X;1536-7312 (Feb-Mar 2014)
Author(s): Gorodzinsky, Fabian
Institution: Western University, London, ON, Canada
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, Parenting and Substance Abuse: Developmental Approaches to Intervention by Nancy Suchman, Marjukka Pajulo, and Linda C. Mayes (see record 2013-08934-000). This is the first edition of a book on a topic that is seldom analyzed in detail, yet of utmost importance given its prevalence in our society. This book is divided into 2 parts, the first focusing on understanding substance abuse and its implications for parenting, and the second part dealing with risk assessment and intervention. It offers a comprehensive review of multiple issues related to parenting and substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Intervention
 *Risk Assessment
 *Parenting
 Society
Source: PsycINFO

22. Environmental factors selectively impact co-occurrence of problem/pathological gambling with specific drug-use disorders in male twins.

Citation: Addiction, April 2014, vol./is. 109/4(635-644), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Apr 2014)
Author(s): Xian, Hong; Giddens, Justine L; Scherrer, Jeffrey F; Eisen, Seth A; Potenza, Marc N
Correspondence Address: Potenza, Marc N.: Yale University School of Medicine, 34 Park Street, New Haven, CT, US, 06519, marc.potenza@yale.edu
Institution: Research Service 151-JC, St Louis VAMC, St Louis, MT, US; Child Study Center, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Research Service 151-JC, St Louis VAMC, St Louis, MT, US; Veterans Health Administration, Office of Research and

Development, Washington, DC, Australia; Child Study Center, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Aims: Multiple forms of drug abuse/dependence frequently co-occur with problem/pathological gambling (PPG). The current study examines the extent to which genetic and environmental factors contribute to their co-occurrence. **Design:** Bivariate models investigated the magnitude and correlation of genetic and environmental contributions to problem/pathological gambling and its co-occurrence with nicotine dependence, cannabis abuse/dependence and stimulant abuse/dependence. **Setting:** Computer-assisted telephone interviews in the community. **Participants:** Participants were 7869 male twins in the Vietnam Era Twin Registry, a USA-based national twin registry. **Measurements:** Life-time DSM-III-R diagnoses for problem/pathological gambling, nicotine dependence, cannabis abuse/dependence and stimulant abuse/dependence were determined using the Diagnostic Interview Schedule. **Findings:** All drug-use disorders displayed additive genetic and non-shared environmental contributions, with cannabis abuse/dependence also displaying shared environmental contributions. Both genetic [genetic correlation $r_A = 0.22$; 95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.10-0.34] and non-shared environmental components (environmental correlation $r_E = 0.24$; 95% CI = 0.10-0.37) contributed to the co-occurrence of problem/pathological gambling and nicotine dependence. This pattern was shared by cannabis abuse/dependence ($r_A = 0.32$; 95% CI = 0.05-1.0; $r_E = 0.36$; 95% CI = 0.16-0.55) but not stimulant abuse/dependence (SAD), which showed only genetic contributions to the co-occurrence with problem/pathological gambling ($r_A = 0.58$; 95% CI = 0.45-0.73). **Conclusions:** Strong links between gambling and stimulant-use disorders may relate to the neurochemical properties of stimulants or the illicit nature of using 'hard' drugs such as cocaine. The greater contribution of environmental factors to the co-occurrence between problem/pathological gambling and 'softer' forms of drug abuse/dependence (cannabis, tobacco) suggest that environmental interventions (perhaps relating to availability and legality) may help to diminish the relationship between problem/pathological gambling and tobacco- and cannabis-use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

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

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Environmental Effects](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Cannabis](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Human Males](#)
[Twins](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

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

23. Reasons behind Greek problem drug users' decisions to quit using drugs and engage in treatment of their own volition: Sense of self and the Greek filotimo.

Citation:

Addiction, April 2014, vol./is. 109/4(627-634), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Apr 2014)

Author(s):

Fotopoulou, Maria

Correspondence Address:

Fotopoulou, Maria: School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow, Adam Smith Building, Glasgow, Scotland, G12 8RT, fotopoulou_maria@yahoo.co.uk

Institution:

School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland

Language:

English

Abstract:

Aims: The aim of this study was to explore Greek problem drug users' perceptions of the reasons that led them to quit using drugs and engage in treatment of their own volition.

Design: Qualitative semi-structured in-depth interviews. Setting: Two state drug agencies in Thessaloniki, Greece. Participants: A total of 40 adult problem drug-using men and women participated in the study. Measurements: Participants were asked to reflect on their decisions to wean themselves from drugs and enter treatment. Findings: Participants reported that their decisions centred on the re-conceptualization of the drug-using community and their membership in it, the desire to restore aspects of identities that were deemed to be spoiled, and finally memories of their drug-free selves. The importance of the distinctively Greek notion of *filotimo* in this discussion is highlighted. Conclusions: Primarily in relation to *filotimo* (a concept that represents a complex array of virtues that regulates behaviour towards one's family), the desire to restore one's spoiled identity plays a pivotal role in Greek problem drug users' decisions to cease drug use and engage in treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Concept Formation](#)
[Volition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

24. Maintenance treatment for opioid dependence with slow-release oral morphine: A randomized cross-over, non-inferiority study versus methadone.

Citation: *Addiction*, April 2014, vol./is. 109/4(617-626), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Beck, Thilo; Haasen, Christian; Verthein, Uwe; Walcher, Stephan; Schuler, Christoph; Backmund, Markus; Ruckes, Christian; Reimer, Jens

Correspondence Address: Beck, Thilo: Arud Zurich, Konradstrasse 32, Zurich, Switzerland, 8005, t.beck@arud.ch

Institution: Arud Centres for Addiction Medicine, Zurich, Switzerland; Centre for Interdisciplinary Addiction Research, Hamburg University, Department of Psychiatry, University Medical Centre Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Centre for Interdisciplinary Addiction Research, Hamburg University, Department of Psychiatry, University Medical Centre Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Concept Schwerpunktpraxis Sucht, Munich, Germany; Praxis Turmstrasse, Berlin, Germany; Praxiszentrum im Tal, Munich, Germany; Interdisciplinary Centre for Clinical Trials (IZKS), University Medical Centre, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Mainz, Germany; Centre for Interdisciplinary Addiction Research, Hamburg University, Department of Psychiatry, University Medical Centre Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To compare the efficacy of slow-release oral morphine (SROM) and methadone as maintenance medication for opioid dependence in patients previously treated with methadone. Design: Prospective, multiple-dose, open label, randomized, non-inferiority, cross-over study over two 11-week periods. Methadone treatment was switched to SROM with flexible dosing and vice versa according to period and sequence of treatment. Setting: Fourteen out-patient addiction treatment centres in Switzerland and Germany. Participants: Adults with opioid dependence in methadone maintenance programmes (dose >50 mg/day) for >26 weeks. Measurements: The efficacy end-point was the proportion of heroin-positive urine samples per patient and period of treatment. Each week, two urine samples were collected, randomly selected and analysed for 6-monoacetyl-morphine and 6-acetylcodeine. Non-inferiority was concluded if the two-sided 95% confidence interval (CI) in the difference of proportions of positive urine samples was below the predefined boundary of 10%. Findings: One hundred and fifty-seven patients fulfilled criteria to form the per protocol population. The proportion of heroin-positive urine samples under SROM treatment (0.20) was non-inferior to the

proportion under methadone treatment (0.15) (least-squares mean difference 0.05; 95% CI = 0.02, 0.08; $P > 0.01$). The 95% CI fell within the 10% non-inferiority margin, confirming the non-inferiority of SROM to methadone. A dose-dependent effect was shown for SROM (i.e. decreasing proportions of heroin-positive urine samples with increasing SROM doses). Retention in treatment showed no significant differences between treatments (period 1/period 2: SROM: 88.7%/82.1%, methadone: 91.1%/88.0%; period 1: $P = 0.50$, period 2: $P = 0.19$). Overall, safety outcomes were similar between the two groups. Conclusions: Slow-release oral morphine appears to be at least as effective as methadone in treating people with opioid use disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Addiction published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of Society for the Study of Addiction. This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited and is not used for commercial purposes.; HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

25. The association of childhood physical abuse with the onset and extent of drug use among regular injecting drug users.

Citation: Addiction, April 2014, vol./is. 109/4(610-616), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Darke, Shane; Torok, Michelle

Correspondence Address: Darke, Shane: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, s.darke@unsw.edu.au

Institution: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To determine whether childhood physical abuse (CPA) histories were associated with age of onset of psychoactive substance use and injecting, and the extent of polydrug use among injecting drug users (IDU). Design: Cross-sectional. Setting: Sydney, Australia. Participants and measurements: A total of 300 IDU were administered a structured interview examining the prevalence and severity of CPA and drug use histories. Findings: Of the participants, 40.3% had experienced severe abuse (SA), 34.0% mild-moderate abuse (MMA) and 25.7% no abuse history (NA). After controlling for other variables, a history of severe CPA was a significant independent correlate of an earlier age at first alcohol intoxication compared to both the NA ($= -0.23$, $P < 0.01$) and MMA ($= 0.20$, $P < 0.01$) groups. Severe CPA was also a significant independent correlate of an earlier age at first illicit drug use compared to both the NA ($= -0.16$, $P < 0.05$) and MMA ($= -0.15$, $P < 0.05$) groups. In contrast, CPA histories were not independently associated with the onset of injecting drug use. After controlling for potential confounders, both the MMA ($= 0.28$, $P < 0.001$) and SA ($= 0.27$, $P < 0.001$) groups were associated with more extensive life-time polydrug use, but did not differ from each other ($P = 0.82$). After controlling for potential confounders, both MMA ($= 0.20$, $P < 0.01$) and SA ($= 0.33$, $P < 0.001$) group membership were associated with more extensive recent polydrug use but, again, did not differ significantly from each other ($P = 0.08$). Conclusions: Severe childhood physical abuse severity is associated with an earlier initiation into drug use. Any level of abuse is associated with more extensive life-time and

recent polydrug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Intoxication](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Physical Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

26. Commentary on Holland et al. (2014): Opioid maintenance treatment-How much supervision is helpful?

Citation: Addiction, April 2014, vol./is. 109/4(608-609), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Koller, Gabi

Correspondence Address: Koller, Gabi: LMU, Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Nussbaumstrasse 7, Munich, Germany, 80336, Gabi.Koller@med.uni-muenchen.de

Institution: LMU, Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Munich, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Richard Holland et al. (see record 2014-08976-015). In a randomized controlled trial, Holland et al. compared 3 months of daily supervised consumption of opioid maintenance treatment (OMT) with 1 month or less of daily supervised OMT, then daily unsupervised consumption. This study was carefully executed and may be helpful for clinical work. For the first outcome, retention in treatment at 12 weeks, there was no significant difference between the two groups. Secondly, it was found that illicit opioid use and criminal activity was higher in the supervised group. In Holland et al.'s elements such as current psychiatric diagnosis, having a drug user partner, number ever injected, accommodation, current physical diagnosis and number ever injected are identified as a priori confounders. These data may, perhaps, influence the results or act as predictors for the necessity of supervision. Certainly, patients with comorbid anxiety disorders, active benzodiazepine use (contrary to clinic policy) or active alcohol abuse were significantly more likely to relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Maintenance Therapy](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Retention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

27. Treatment retention, drug use and social functioning outcomes in those receiving 3 months versus 1 month of supervised opioid maintenance treatment. Results from the Super C randomized controlled trial.

Citation: Addiction, April 2014, vol./is. 109/4(596-607), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Holland, Richard; Maskrey, Vivienne; Swift, Louise; Notley, Caitlin; Robinson, Angela; Nagar, Jess; Gale, Tim; Kouimtsidis, Christos

Correspondence Address: Holland, Richard: Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom, NR4 7TJ, r.holland@uea.ac.uk

Institution: Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom; Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom; Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom; Norwich Medical School,

University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom; Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom; Mental Health Research Network, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom; Research & Development Department, Hertfordshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, QEII Hospital, Welwyn Garden City, HRT, United Kingdom; Surrey and Borders Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, Surrey, United Kingdom

Language:

English

Abstract:

Aim: Supervised consumption of opioid maintenance treatment (OMT) is standard in many drug centres reducing drug diversion, but is costly. We aimed to determine whether supervised consumption of OMT improved retention and other measures of drug use. **Design:** Pragmatic randomized controlled trial comparing 3 months of daily supervised consumption of OMT with 1 month or less of daily supervised OMT, then daily unsupervised consumption. **Setting:** Four community drug services in the United Kingdom. **Participants:** A total of 293 opioid-dependent patients entering OMT. **Measurements:** Primary outcome: retention in treatment at 12 weeks. Secondary: retention at 6 months; illicit drug use [Maudsley Addiction Profile (MAP)]; quality of life (SF-12 and MAP); criminality (MAP); and social functioning. **Findings:** No significant between-group difference was observed for the primary outcome: 69% (100 of 145) supervised and 74% (109 of 148) unsupervised were retained [odds ratio (OR) = 0.74, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.43-1.27]. Per protocol survival analysis suggested that supervised patients were less well retained (hazard ratio for retention = 0.71, 95% CI = 0.51-1.00). Illicit opioid use reduced in both groups and, while not statistically significant by intention-to-treat analysis, favoured unsupervised patients in per protocol analysis (odds of positive opioid screen for supervised versus unsupervised = 2.07, 95% CI = 1.05-4.06). Data on criminal activity also favoured unsupervised patients with 21% supervised patients committing crime versus 9% unsupervised (OR = 3.37, 95% CI = 1.28-8.86). **Conclusions:** There was no evidence of a difference in treatment retention or opioid use rates between patients whose consumption of opioid maintenance treatment was supervised for 3 months daily (except Saturdays) compared with supervision for 1 month. There was some evidence that longer periods of supervised consumption were associated with higher levels of criminality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

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

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Drug Abuse
*Maintenance Therapy
Opiates
Retention

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)**28. Mortality from diseases, conditions and injuries where alcohol is a necessary cause in the Americas, 2007-09.****Citation:**

Addiction, April 2014, vol./is. 109/4(570-577), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Apr 2014)

Author(s):

Gawryszewski, Vilma Pinheiro; Monteiro, Maristela G

Correspondence Address:Gawryszewski, Vilma Pinheiro: Health Analysis and Information Unit, Communicable Diseases and Health Analysis Department, Pan American Health Organization, 525 23rd Street, NW, Washington, DC, US, 20037, gawry@uol.com.br**Institution:**

Health Analysis and Information Unit, Communicable Diseases and Health Analysis Department, Pan American Health Organization, Washington, DC, Australia; Mental Health Unit, Non Communicable Diseases and Mental Health Department, Pan American Health Organization, Washington, DC, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Aims: To describe mortality from diseases, conditions and injuries where alcohol was a necessary cause in selected countries in the Americas. **Design:** A descriptive,

population-based study. Setting: The data come from 16 countries in North, Central and South America for the triennium 2007-09 (latest available data). Participants/Cases: A total of 238 367 deaths were analyzed. Measurements: We calculated age-adjusted and age-specific mortality rates by sex and country using the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) mortality database. Findings: The annual average of deaths where alcohol was a necessary cause in the 16 countries was 79 456 (men comprised 86% and women 14%). People aged 40-59 years represented 55% overall. Most deaths were due to liver diseases (63% overall) and neuropsychiatric disorders (32% overall). Overall age-adjusted rates/100 000 were higher in El Salvador (27.4), Guatemala (22.3), Nicaragua (21.3) and Mexico (17.8) and lower in Colombia (1.8), Argentina (4.0) and Canada (5.7). The age groups at the highest risk were 54-59 to 64-69 years in most countries. In Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua the rates increased earlier, among those aged 30-49 years. Male rates were higher than female rates in all countries, but the male : female ratio varied widely. Conclusions: Diseases, conditions or injuries where alcohol is a necessary cause are an important cause of premature mortality in the Americas, especially among men. Some countries show high risk of dying from this group of causes. (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: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Death and Dying](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Liver Disorders](#)
[Mortality Rate](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

29. Conversation with Charles P. O'Brien.

Citation: Addiction, April 2014, vol./is. 109/4(530-537), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Language: English

Abstract: Presents an interview of Charles P. O'Brien. Charles O'Brien is Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania. He founded the Center for Studies of Addiction at Penn in 1971 and led the team that discovered the benefits of opioid receptor blockade in the treatment of alcoholism, created the Addiction Severity Index and conducted numerous clinical trials on the treatment of addiction to opioids, alcohol and stimulants. This interview focuses on the alcohol related addiction and its treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Professional Personnel](#)
[*Psychiatrists](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Psychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

30. Be aware of Drinkaware.

Citation: Addiction, April 2014, vol./is. 109/4(519-524), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): McCambridge, Jim; Kypri, Kypros; Miller, Peter; Hawkins, Ben; Hastings, Gerard

Correspondence Address: McCambridge, Jim: Faculty of Public Health and Policy, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 15-17 Tavistock Place, London, United Kingdom, WC1H 9SH, jim.mccambridge@lshtm.ac.uk

Institution: Faculty of Public Health and Policy, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom; Centre for Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Medicine and Public Health, University of Newcastle, Callaghan, NSW, Australia; School of Psychology, Deakin University, Geelong, VIC, Australia; Faculty of Public Health and Policy, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom; Institute for Social Marketing, University of Stirling, Stirling, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: In 2006, Drinkaware was established as a charity in the United Kingdom following a memorandum of understanding between the Portman Group and various UK government agencies. This debate piece briefly reviews the international literature on industry social aspects organizations, examines the nature of Drinkaware's activities and considers how the public health community should respond. Although the British addiction field and the wider public health community have distanced themselves from the Portman Group, they have not done so from Drinkaware, even though Drinkaware was devised by the Portman Group to serve industry interests. Both long-standing and more recent developments indicate very high levels of industry influence on British alcohol policy, and Drinkaware provides one mechanism of influence. We suggest that working with, and for, industry bodies such as Drinkaware helps disguise fundamental conflicts of interest and serves only to legitimize corporate efforts to promote partnership as a means of averting evidence-based alcohol policies. We invite vigorous debate on these internationally significant issues and propose that similar industry bodies should be carefully studied in other countries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Addiction published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of The Society for the Study of Addiction. This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[Government Agencies](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

31. The closure of the Silk Road: What has this meant for online drug trading?

Citation: Addiction, April 2014, vol./is. 109/4(517-518), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Van Buskirk, Joe; Roxburgh, Amanda; Farrell, Michael; Burns, Lucy

Correspondence Address: Van Buskirk, Joe: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC), University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, j.vanbuskirk@unsw.edu.au

Institution: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC), University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC), University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC), University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC), University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: The present editorial seeks to quantify the increase in retailers and explore the implications of FBI seizure and closure of the Silk Road that has sparked a proliferation of users migrating to alternate dark web market-places to continue trade of illicit substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Illegal Drug Distribution](#)
[Government Agencies](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

32. Videos to influence: A systematic review of effectiveness of video-based education in modifying health behaviors.

Citation: Journal of Behavioral Medicine, April 2014, vol./is. 37/2(218-233), 0160-7715;1573-3521 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Tuong, William; Larsen, Elizabeth R; Armstrong, April W

Correspondence Address: Armstrong, April W.: Department of Dermatology, University of California Davis School of Medicine, Sacramento, CA, US, 95817, aprilarmstrong@post.harvard.edu

Institution: Department of Dermatology, University of California Davis School of Medicine, Sacramento, CA, US; Department of Dermatology, University of California Davis School of Medicine, Sacramento, CA, US; Department of Dermatology, University of California Davis School of Medicine, Sacramento, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This systematic review examines the effectiveness of videos in modifying health behaviors. We searched PubMed (1975-2012), PsycINFO (1975-2012), EMBASE (1975-2012), and CINAHL (1983-2012) for controlled clinical trials that examined the effectiveness of video interventions in changing health behaviors. Twenty-eight studies comprised of 12,703 subjects were included in the systematic review. Video interventions were variably effective for modifying health behaviors depending on the target behaviors to be influenced. Video interventions appear to be effective in breast self-examination, prostate cancer screening, sunscreen adherence, self-care in patients with heart failure, HIV testing, treatment adherence, and female condom use. However, videos have not shown to be effective in influencing addiction behaviors when they are not tailored. Compared to loss-framing, gain-framed messages may be more effective in promoting certain types of health behavior change. Also, video modeling may facilitate learning of new behaviors and can be an important consideration in future video interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Behavior](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Videotapes](#)
[Education](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. Studying sexual health in the UK.

Citation: The Lancet, November 2013, vol./is. 382/9907(1770-1772), 0140-6736 (Nov 30, 2013)

Author(s): Siva, Nayanah

Language: English

Abstract: This article discusses sexual health in UK. In 1990, the Natsal team interviewed a random sample of 18 876 men and women aged 16-59 years. The study reported detailed findings

on sexual behavior patterns in Britain including factors such as the number of men who had homosexual experiences, the number of sexual partners both homosexual men and heterosexual people were having, the age of first sex, and the number of men taking HIV tests. As well as providing data about sexual behaviour, which informed more reliable estimations of the potential magnitude of an HIV epidemic, the survey provided important information about other sexual health issues, such as sexually transmitted infections (STI), injecting drug use, and contraceptive use. The Natsal studies were the first, and remain by some distance the most important, large-scale population based surveys on sexual behaviors and attitudes both in the UK and globally. The Natsal studies have also resulted in unexpected findings, even for sexual health experts. In addition to driving health strategies and programs, Natsal has been instrumental in understanding the reality of sex in the population. Another important function of Natsal is to correct myths and misinterpretations relating to sexual behavior that might be conveyed either by people in the media, or by smaller or less reliable surveys of sexual lifestyles. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health](#)
[*Lifestyle](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[HIV Testing](#)
[Oral Contraceptives](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Lancet* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)
 Available from *Elsevier ScienceDirect Journals* in [Lancet, The](#)
 Available from *ProQuest* in [Lancet, The](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
 Available from *Elsevier* in [Lancet, The](#)
 Available from *The Lancet* in [Lancet, The](#)

34. Prevalence of and factors related to the use of antidepressants and benzodiazepines: Results from the Singapore Mental Health Study.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, September 2013, vol./is. 13/, 1471-244X (Sep 23, 2013)

Author(s): Subramaniam, Mythily; He, Vincent Y. F; Vaingankar, Janhavi A; Abdin, Edimansyah; Chong, Siow Ann

Correspondence Address: Subramaniam, Mythily: Research Division, Institute of Mental Health, Buangkok Green Medical Park, 10 Buangkok View, Singapore, Singapore, 539747, Mythily@imh.com.sg

Institution: Research Division, Institute of Mental Health, Buangkok Green Medical Park, Singapore, Singapore; Research Division, Institute of Mental Health, Singapore, Singapore

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Prescription and use of antidepressants and benzodiazepines are common in the general population. Prescription of psychotropic drugs is a complex process: patient, physician and healthcare characteristics mediate, interact and influence it. The current study aimed to establish the prevalence and factors associated with the use of antidepressants (ADs) and benzodiazepines (BZDs) in Singapore. Methods: The Singapore Mental Health Study (SMHS) was a nationally representative survey of Singapore Residents aged 18 years and above. Face-to-face interviews were conducted from December 2009 to December 2010. The diagnoses of mental disorders were established using the Composite International Diagnostic Interview version 3.0 (CIDI-3.0). The pharmacoepidemiology section was used to collect information on medication use. Results: The overall prevalence estimates for ADs and BZDs use during the 12 months prior to the interview were 1.1% and 1.2% respectively. In all, 2.0% had used ADs and/or BZDs. 'Help seeking for emotional or mental health problems' was the

most important predictor for the use of ADs and BZDs-help seekers were much more likely to use ADs (adjusted OR: 31.62, 95% CI: 13.36-74.83) and more likely to use BZDs than non-help seekers in the previous 12 months (adjusted OR: 34.38, 95% CI: 12.97-91.16). Only 27.6% of those with 12-month major depressive disorder (MDD) had sought formal medical help for their problems and ADs were being used by just over a quarter of this 'help-seeking group' (26.3%). Conclusions: We found that the use of ADs and BZDs in our population was relatively low, and 'help-seeking' was the most important predictor of the use of ADs and BZDs. In concordance with research from other Western countries, use of ADs was low among those with 12-month MDD. (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.; HOLDER: Hussain et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** *Antidepressant Drugs
*Benzodiazepines
*Prescription Drugs
Alcoholism
Major Depression
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *BMC Psychiatry*
Available from *BioMedCentral* in *BMC Psychiatry*
Available from *ProQuest* in *BMC Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

35. Treated incidence and baseline characteristics of substance induced psychosis in a Norwegian catchment area.

- Citation:** BMC Psychiatry, November 2013, vol./is. 13/, 1471-244X (Nov 27, 2013)
- Author(s):** Weibell, Melissa A; Joa, Inge; Bramness, Jorgen; Johannessen, Jan Olav; McGorry, Patrick D; Hegelstad, Wenche ten Velden; Larsen, Tor Ketil
- Correspondence Address:** Weibell, Melissa A.: Regional Centre for Clinical Research in Psychosis, TIPS, Stavanger University Hospital, Armauer Hansensvei, Stavanger, Norway, 4014, weim@sus.no
- Institution:** Regional Centre for Clinical Research in Psychosis, TIPS, Stavanger University Hospital, Stavanger, Norway; Regional Centre for Clinical Research in Psychosis, TIPS, Stavanger University Hospital, Stavanger, Norway; Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; Regional Centre for Clinical Research in Psychosis, TIPS, Stavanger University Hospital, Stavanger, Norway; ORYGEN Research Centre, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Regional Centre for Clinical Research in Psychosis, TIPS, Stavanger University Hospital, Stavanger, Norway; Regional Centre for Clinical Research in Psychosis, TIPS, Stavanger University Hospital, Stavanger, Norway
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Substance misuse is a well-recognized co-morbidity to psychosis and has been linked to poor prognostic outcomes in patients. Researchers have yet to investigate the difference in rates and characteristics between first-episode Substance Induced Psychosis (SIP) and primary psychosis. We aimed at comparing patients with SIP to primary psychosis patients with or without substance misuse at baseline. Methods: Thirty SIP patients, 45 primary psychosis patients with substance misuse (PS) and 66 primary psychosis patients without substance misuse (PNS) in a well-defined Norwegian catchment area were included from 2007-2011. Assessments included symptom levels (PANSS), diagnostic interviews (SCID), premorbid function scale (PAS) and global functioning (GAF f/s). Results: Treated incidence for SIP was found to be 6.5/100 000 persons per year, 9.7/100 000 persons per year for PS and 24.1/100 000 persons per year for PNS (15-65 yrs). Patients who had substance misuse (PS and SIP) were more likely to

be male. Duration of Untreated Psychosis (DUP) was significantly shorter in the SIP group (5.0 wks., $p = 0.003$) and these had more positive symptoms on the PANSS ($p = 0.049$). SIP patients also did poorer on early youth academic levels on the PAS. Conclusions: Yearly treated incidence of SIP is 6.5/100 000 persons per year in a Norwegian catchment area. SIP patients have short DUPs, are more likely to be male, have more positive symptoms at baseline and poorer premorbid academic scores in early adolescence. Follow-up will evaluate stability of diagnosis and characteristics. (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.; HOLDER: Weibell et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Psychosis

Source: PsycINFO

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

36. Validation of the Orbach & Mikulincer Mental Pain Scale (OMMP) on a drug addicted population.

Citation: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, March 2014, vol./is. 49/3(405-415), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Guimaraes, Rui; Fleming, Manuela; Cardoso, Margarida Fonseca

Correspondence Address: Cardoso, Margarida Fonseca: Instituto de Ciencias Biomedicas Abel Salazar (ICBAS), Universidade do Porto, Rua Jorge Viterbo Ferreira, 228, Porto, Portugal, 4050-313, mcard@icbas.up.pt

Institution: Instituto de Ciencias Biomedicas Abel Salazar (ICBAS), Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal; Instituto de Ciencias Biomedicas Abel Salazar (ICBAS), Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal; Instituto de Ciencias Biomedicas Abel Salazar (ICBAS), Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: Recognizing the relevance of mental pain in drug addiction, this study aimed to adapt and validate the Portuguese translation of the Orbach & Mikulincer Mental Pain Scale (OMMP) on a drug addicted population and assess its psychometric properties. Methods: The study sample (N = 403) was collected from several outpatient treatment centres for drug addiction and in therapeutic communities located in the north of Portugal. The validation of the OMMP Scale followed the same method considered by the authors of the original scale. Results: A confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was performed and did not confirm the structure of eight factors provided by the authors. An exploratory factor analysis revealed a five-factor model (labeled emptiness, irreversibility, emotional flooding, helplessness and confusion) leading to a reduction from 40 to 24 items. The OMMP-24-P showed acceptable levels for internal consistency and test-retest reliability. Confirmatory factor analysis indices supported the five-factor model. OMMP-24-P factors were positively correlated with measures of stress, anxiety and depression, negatively associated with quality of life, and showed small to moderate positive correlations with drug addiction severity, with exception of the helplessness factor. Conclusions: This study has shown the OMMP-24-P to be a valid and reliable scale for assessment and evaluation of mental pain among drug addicts. Further research should attempt to determine the contribution that mental pain can provide towards an understanding of drug addiction dynamics and other psychopathological syndromes, and thereby contribute to the development of more effective treatment programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Foreign Language Translation](#)
[Pain](#)
[Rating Scales](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Severity of club drug dependence and perceived need for treatment among a sample of adult club drug users in Shanghai, China.

Citation: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, March 2014, vol./is. 49/3(395-404), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Ding, Yingying; He, Na; Shoptaw, Steven; Gao, Meiyang; Detels, Roger

Correspondence Address: Detels, Roger: Department of Epidemiology, UCLA Jonathan and Karin Fielding School of Public Health, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90095-1772, detels@ucla.edu

Institution: Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, Fudan University, Key Laboratory of Public Health Safety, Ministry of Education, Shanghai, China; Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, Fudan University, Key Laboratory of Public Health Safety, Ministry of Education, Shanghai, China; Department of Family Medicine and Psychiatry, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, Fudan University, Key Laboratory of Public Health Safety, Ministry of Education, Shanghai, China; Department of Epidemiology, UCLA Jonathan and Karin Fielding School of Public Health, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: Examine the severity of club drug dependence and perceived need for treatment, and further identify their determinants among a sample of club drug users in Shanghai, China. Methods: Two hundred and seventy-six club drug users were recruited using respondent-driven sampling (RDS). Severity of dependence on club drugs was measured using the Severity of Dependence Scale (SDS). Results: 69.9 % reported dependence on club drugs (i.e., SDS > 4) and 36.6 % reported severe dependence (i.e., SDS > 6). One-eighth (12.7 %) perceived need for drug treatment. Severe dependence on club drugs was more likely among those who reported recent use of ecstasy and those who had more depressive symptoms, but less likely among those reporting recent use of methamphetamine. Perceived need for treatment was more likely among those who lived with a spouse or boy/girlfriend, but less likely among those had prior drug treatment experience and more severe club drug dependence. Conclusions: Our findings suggest that educational activities should be implemented to raise public awareness about the powerful addictive properties of club drugs, along with efforts to reduce stigma towards drug abuse and psychiatric disorders. Programs to motivate drug users to seek treatment and encourage treatment linkage are urgently needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Service Needs](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Methamphetamine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. Use transition between illegal drugs among Brazilian university students.

- Citation:** Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, March 2014, vol./is. 49/3(385-394), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** Castaldelli-Maia, Joao Mauricio; Martins, Silvia S; de Oliveira, Lucio Garcia; van Laar, Margriet; de Andrade, Arthur Guerra; Nicastrì, Sergio
- Correspondence Address:** Castaldelli-Maia, Joao Mauricio: Disciplines of Psychiatry and Medical Psychology, Medical School, Fundacao do ABC, Avenida Lauro Gomes, 2000 (Psiquiatria), Santo Andre, Brazil, 09060-870, jmcmaia2@gmail.com
- Institution:** Interdisciplinary Group of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs (GREA), Institute of Psychiatry, Medical School, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department of Epidemiology, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Interdisciplinary Group of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs (GREA), Institute of Psychiatry, Medical School, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Trimbos Institute, Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction, Utrecht, Netherlands; Interdisciplinary Group of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs (GREA), Institute of Psychiatry, Medical School, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Interdisciplinary Group of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs (GREA), Institute of Psychiatry, Medical School, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Purpose: The aim of the present study was to test whether the first use of an illicit drug increases the chance of first use of other illicit drugs. Method: The transitions from the first use of a drug to the first use of another drug were analyzed. Comparisons were made between first drug users and non-users. Survival analysis methods were used to compare the cumulative probability of second drug use after adjusting for socio-demographic covariates and the intermediate use of alcohol and/or tobacco. A total of 12,721 Brazilian university students participated in this study. Results: Inhalants and marijuana were used prior to the use of several other drugs, whereas the opposite pattern was not found. Ecstasy was used before other drugs in several instances. Other well-examined drugs, such as amphetamines, cocaine and hallucinogens, were used both before and after other illicit drugs without any marked predominance for either of the two roles. Conclusions: This study supports the role of the use of marijuana and inhalants almost exclusively before the use of other illicit drugs, whereas the use of ecstasy has an opposite role. These roles could be linked to the prevalence of lifetime use and whether individuals were at an earlier or later age during experimentation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Usage](#)
[College Students](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Life Changes](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

39. Perceived empowerment in people with a dual diagnosis of schizophrenia spectrum disorder and substance misuse.

- Citation:** Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, March 2014, vol./is. 49/3(377-384), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** Berry, Katherine; Allott, Rory; Emsley, Richard; Ennion, Sarah; Barrowclough, Christine
- Correspondence Address:** Berry, Katherine: School of Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, 2nd Floor, Zochonis Building, Brunswick Street, Manchester, United Kingdom, M13 9PL, Katherine.berry@manchester.ac.uk

Institution: School of Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom; School of Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom; School of Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom; School of Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom; School of Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: The aims of the present study were to validate a measure of empowerment in a British population of people with a dual diagnosis of schizophrenia and substance misuse and assess relationships between empowerment and other key outcomes. Method: Patients participating in a large randomised control trial for Motivational Interviewing for Drug and Alcohol misuse in Schizophrenia or psychosis (MIDAS trial) completed measures of empowerment, symptoms, global functioning and substance use at baseline, 12- and 24-month follow-ups. Results: A three factor model of empowerment: self-efficacy and control; power and anger; and activism provided the best fit of the data across all three time points. There was some evidence of associations between empowerment and both symptoms and global functioning, although these associations were not consistent across subscales. Changes in empowerment predicted changes in symptoms and functioning at follow-up. Conclusions: Empowerment is a broadly defined construct and its meaning may differ across different populations of people with severe and enduring mental health problems. Empowerment is a key component of recovery and should be assessed in treatments in addition to more traditional outcome measures of symptoms and functioning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Empowerment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Review of Clinical handbook of psychotropic drugs (19th ed.).

Citation: Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic, March 2014, vol./is. 78/1(92-93), 0025-9284 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Bereiter, Jeanne

Correspondence Address: Bereiter, Jeanne: Department of Psychiatry, University of New Mexico, 1 UNM. MSC09-5030, Albuquerque, NM, US, 87131-0001, jbereiter@salud.unm.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Clinical Handbook of Psychotropic Drugs (19th Ed.) edited by A. S. Virani, K. Z. Bezchlibnyk-Butler, J. J. Jeffries, and R. M. Procyshyn (see record 2011-21089-000). The book is complete, user friendly, up-to-date and portable. The organization of the book logical and user friendly, with color-coded headings and subheadings and easy-to-recognize icons to identify, for example, use in pregnancy, toxicity, and discontinuation syndrome and an extensive cross referencing about where to find specific information. Included are sections on drugs of abuse, medications used to treat substance use disorders, herbal and natural products, and unapproved treatments of psychiatric disorders. In this clinical handbook, information is accessible more quickly and is of higher quality than can be easily found on the Internet. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[Alternative Medicine](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Toxicity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Rates and risk factors for prolonged opioid use after major surgery: Population based cohort study.

Citation: BMJ: British Medical Journal, February 2014, vol./is. 348/, 0959-8138 (Feb 11, 2014)

Author(s): Clarke, Hance; Soneji, Neilesh; Ko, Dennis T; Yun, Lingsong; Wijeyesundera, Duminda N

Correspondence Address: Clarke, Hance: Department of Anesthesia and Pain Management, Toronto General Hospital, 200 Elizabeth Street, Eaton North, Toronto, ON, Canada, 3 EB 317, hance.clarke@utoronto.ca

Institution: Department of Anesthesia and Pain Management, Toronto General Hospital, Toronto, ON, Canada; Department of Anesthesia, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences, Toronto, ON, Canada; Department of Anesthesia and Pain Management, Toronto Western Hospital, Toronto, ON, Canada; Department of Anesthesia and Pain Management, Toronto General Hospital, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To describe rates and risk factors for prolonged postoperative use of opioids in patients who had not previously used opioids and undergoing major elective surgery. Design: Population based retrospective cohort study. Setting: Acute care hospitals in Ontario, Canada, between 1 April 2003 and 31 March 2010. Participants: 39 140 opioid naive patients aged 66 years or older who had major elective surgery, including cardiac, intrathoracic, intra-abdominal, and pelvic procedures. Main outcome measure: Prolonged opioid use after discharge, as defined by ongoing outpatient prescriptions for opioids for more than 90 days after surgery. Results: Of the 39 140 patients in the entire cohort, 49.2% (n = 19 256) were discharged from hospital with an opioid prescription, and 3.1% (n = 1229) continued to receive opioids for more than 90 days after surgery. Following risk adjustment with multivariable logistic regression modelling, patient related factors associated with significantly higher risks of prolonged opioid use included younger age, lower household income, specific comorbidities (diabetes, heart failure, pulmonary disease), and use of specific drugs preoperatively (benzodiazepines, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors). The type of surgical procedure was also highly associated with prolonged opioid use. Compared with open radical prostatectomies, both open and minimally invasive thoracic procedures were associated with significantly higher risks (odds ratio 2.58, 95% confidence interval 2.03 to 3.28 and 1.95 1.36 to 2.78, respectively). Conversely, open and minimally invasive major gynaecological procedures were associated with significantly lower risks (0.73, 0.55 to 0.98 and 0.45, 0.33 to 0.62, respectively). Conclusions: Approximately 3% of previously opioid naive patients continued to use opioids for more than 90 days after major elective surgery. Specific patient and surgical characteristics were associated with the development of prolonged postoperative use of opioids. Our findings can help better inform understanding about the long term risks of opioid treatment for acute postoperative pain and define patient subgroups that warrant interventions to prevent progression to prolonged postoperative opioid use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Surgery](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *BMJ*
Available from *BMJ* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

42. Impulsivity in inpatient substance abusers: An exploratory study.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Nursing, March 2014, vol./is. 23/5-6(896-899), 0962-1067;1365-2702 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Cicolini, Giancarlo; Simonetti, Valentina; Comparcini, Dania; Galli, Francesco; Luisa, Di Labio; Mercanti, Rosalia; Sepede, Gianna

Correspondence Address: Cicolini, Giancarlo: Center of Excellence on Aging, University of 'G. d'Annunzio', Chieti-Via dei Vestini 31, Chieti Scalo, Italy, 66013, g.cicolini@unich.it

Institution: Department of Medicine and Aging Sciences, Center of Excellence on Aging, 'G. d'Annunzio' University, Chieti Scalo, Italy; Department of Medicine and Aging Sciences, Center of Excellence on Aging, 'G. d'Annunzio' University, Chieti Scalo, Italy; Department of Medicine and Aging Sciences, Center of Excellence on Aging, 'G. d'Annunzio' University, Chieti Scalo, Italy; Department of Mental Health, Hospital of Ancona, Ancona, Italy; Emergency Department, Hospitals of Pavia, Pavia, Italy; University Hospital 'Ospedali Riuniti', Ancona, Italy; Department of Neuroscience and Imaging, Institute of Advanced Biomedical Technologies (ITAB), 'G. d'Annunzio' University, Chieti Scalo, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: The present article aims to assess impulsivity levels in patient substance abusers, before and after a detoxification treatment in a short-term detoxification unit. Impulsiveness is one of the most socially relevant personality traits, and individual differences in impulsivity are related to many social deviant behaviors, such as substance dependence. The study was carried out in a short-term Detoxification Inpatient Unit. Patients who met the inclusion criteria were enrolled. Inclusion criteria were: age > 18 years old; diagnosis of drugs and/or alcohol dependence according to DSM-IV-TR criteria; patients undergoing detoxification or abstinence from heroin, cocaine, alcohol and other drugs; patients admitted for at least five days and who accepted to be enrolled and signed informed consent. The preliminary results showed that a short-term detoxification unit admission reduces impulsiveness in substance abusers and suggest that high impulsivity score in this population may be related to obtaining and maintaining a job. Impulsiveness is a relevant factor in substance abusers and a predictor of aggressive and violent patients' behaviors. Nurses should assess impulsivity from the start of any intervention programs to better understand the role of impulsiveness in treatment and recovery of substance abusers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Detoxification](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Clinical Nursing*

43. Patient-provider perceptions on engagement in HIV care in Argentina.

Citation: AIDS Care, May 2014, vol./is. 26/5(602-607), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (May 2014)

Author(s): Bofill, Lina Margarita; Lopez, Maria; Dorigo, Analia; Bordato, Alejandra; Lucas, Mar; Cabanillas, Graciela Fernandez; Sued, Omar; Cahn, Pedro; Cassetti, Isabel; Weiss, Stephen; Jones, Deborah

Correspondence Address: Bofill, Lina Margarita, lbofill@med.miami.edu

- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Miami, Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Miami, Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL, US; Fundacion Huesped, Servicios a la Comunidad, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Fundacion Helios Salud, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Fundacion Huesped, Servicios a la Comunidad, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Fundacion Helios Salud, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Fundacion Huesped, Servicios a la Comunidad, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Fundacion Huesped, Servicios a la Comunidad, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Fundacion Helios Salud, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Miami, Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Miami, Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Approximately 30% of patients participating in the national antiretroviral therapy (ART) program in Argentina fail to achieve an undetectable viral load, and approximately 25% are not retained in care. This qualitative study was designed to explore and identify factors associated with engagement and retention in public and private health care in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Qualitative data from key informants (n = 12) and focus groups (n = 4 groups) of patients and providers from private and public HIV treatment facilities were recorded and transcribed. Predetermined and arising themes related to adherence, engagement, and retention in care were coded and analyzed using qualitative data analysis software. Reasons identified for patients' lack of adherence or engagement in care differed between patients and providers, and patients attributed limitations to low self-efficacy, fear and concerns about HIV, and lack of provider involvement in treatment. In contrast, providers viewed themselves as decision-makers in patient care and patients as responsible for their own nonadherence due to lack of commitment to their own health or due to medication side effects. Patients reported health care system limitations and HIV concerns contributed to a lack of engagement, and providers identified limited HIV literacy and stigma as additional problems. Both agreed that chronic illness and substance addiction impacted adherence and retention, and agreed on the importance of trust, honesty, and communication in the patient-provider relationship. Results support the incorporation of system-, provider-, and patient-focused components into interventions to facilitate patient engagement, adherence, and retention in public and private settings in Argentina. (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 Therapy](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
[*Treatment Facilities](#)
[Public Health Services](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 44. A population-based survey on perceptions of opioid treatment and palliative care units: OPTIM study.**
- Citation:** American Journal of Hospice & Palliative Medicine, March 2014, vol./is. 31/2(155-160), 1049-9091;1938-2715 (Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** Igarashi, Ayumi; Miyashita, Mitsunori; Morita, Tatsuya; Akizuki, Nobuya; Akiyama, Miki; Shirahige, Yutaka; Eguchi, Kenji
- Correspondence Address:** Igarashi, Ayumi: Department of Adult Nursing, Division of Health Sciences and Nursing, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan, 113-0033, igarashi-a@umin.ac.jp
- Institution:** Department of Gerontological Nursing, Graduate School of Health Care Sciences, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Tokyo, Japan; Department of Palliative Nursing and Health Sciences, Graduate School, Tohoku University, Miyagi, Japan; Department of Palliative and Supportive Care, Seirei Mikatahara General Hospital, Shizuoka, Japan;

Psycho-Oncology Division, Chiba Cancer Center, Chiba, Japan; Faculty of Environment and Information Studies, Keio University, Kanagawa, Japan; Shirahige Clinic, Nagasaki, Japan; Department of Internal Medicine and Medical Oncology, Teikyo University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan

Language: English

Abstract: This study aimed to clarify the general public's perceptions of opioids and palliative care units (PCUs) and explore factors related to such perceptions. A cross-sectional, anonymous questionnaire was administered to 8000 people. Although a majority agreed with positive perceptions of opioids and PCUs, some also agreed with negative perceptions, such as opioids are addictive and shorten life (28% and 27%, respectively). Multiregression analyses revealed that respondents with a better knowledge of PCUs had higher positive perceptions than those without such knowledge ($P < .001$). The higher positive perceptions were associated with a higher sense of security regarding regional cancer care ($P < .001$). Providing the general public with adequate knowledge about palliative care may improve perceptions of palliative care and the sense of security. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Palliative Care](#)
[Knowledge Level](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Public Opinion](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Implementation of approach bias re-training in alcoholism-How many sessions are needed?

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, February 2014, vol./is. 38/2(587-594), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Eberl, Carolin; Wiers, Reinout W; Pawelczack, Steffen; Rinck, Mike; Becker, Eni S; Lindenmeyer, Johannes

Correspondence Address: Eberl, Carolin: Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, PO Box 9104, Nijmegen, Netherlands, 6500 HE, carolin.eberl@gmail.com

Institution: Salus Clinic, Lindow, Germany; ADAPT-Lab, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Salus Clinic, Lindow, Germany; Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Salus Clinic, Lindow, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Computerized cognitive bias modification (CBM) programs have generated promising results regarding the treatment of alcohol dependence and anxiety disorders. However, there is hardly any research yet on the implementation of alcohol-CBM into clinical practice. This article addresses the question of the optimal number of training sessions for a specific form of CBM: approach bias re-training in alcohol-dependent patients. Methods: Participants were 111 alcohol-dependent patients of an inpatient rehabilitation clinic. In addition to treatment as usual, they took part in a 12-session CBM protocol, aimed at re-training alcohol approach tendencies, with an adapted Alcohol Approach-Avoidance Task. Learning curves and 2-level fitted mean trends were analyzed. Furthermore, parameters of the fitted mean trend and information on the most effective number of training sessions were used to predict 1-year follow-up data. Results: Two-level analyses revealed 6 training sessions to be the mean optimum, yet many patients improve further after that. Prediction of the individual optimum (speed of response) and parameters of the fitted mean trends failed. The linear term of the graph describing the mean trend of training effects, but not the speed of response, predicted 1-year follow-up data. Conclusions: Suggestions for practical implementations of CBM are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[Clinical Practice](#)
[Cognitive Bias](#)
[Training](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

46. Efficacy of disulfiram for the treatment of alcohol dependence assessed with a multicenter randomized controlled trial.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, February 2014, vol./is. 38/2(572-578), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Yoshimura, Atsushi; Kimura, Mitsuru; Nakayama, Hisakazu; Matsui, Toshifumi; Okudaira, Fukiko; Akazawa, Shigeru; Ohkawara, Masao; Cho, Tetsuji; Kono, Yoshihiro; Hashimoto, Koji; Kumagai, Masayuki; Sahashi, Yukiko; Roh, Sungwon; Higuchi, Susumu

Correspondence Address: Higuchi, Susumu: National Hospital Organization, Kurihama Medical and Addiction Center, 5-3-1 Nobi, Kanagawa, Yokosuka, Japan, 239-0841, h-susumu@db3.so-net.ne.jp

Institution: National Hospital Organization, Kurihama Medical and Addiction Center, Yokosuka, Japan; National Hospital Organization, Kurihama Medical and Addiction Center, Yokosuka, Japan; National Hospital Organization, Kurihama Medical and Addiction Center, Yokosuka, Japan; National Hospital Organization, Kurihama Medical and Addiction Center, Yokosuka, Japan; Tohokukai Mental Hospital, Sendai, Japan; Funabashi Kita Hospital, Funabashi, Japan; Sumiyoshi Hospital Foundation, Kofu, Japan; Mental Care Center, Tsu, Japan; Kanaoka Central Hospital, Sakai, Japan; Koryo Hospital, Ube, Japan; Gannosu Hospital, Fukuoka, Japan; National Hospital Organization, Yokohama Medical Center, Yokohama, Japan; Department of Mental Health Research, Seoul National Hospital, Seoul, Korea; National Hospital Organization, Kurihama Medical and Addiction Center, Yokosuka, Japan

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The efficacy of disulfiram in preventing an alcoholic relapse has been controversial. The aim of our study was to assess the efficacy of supervised disulfiram for the treatment of alcohol dependence with a multi-institutional study in Japan. Methods: In a single-blinded, randomized placebo-controlled study, we recruited 109 patients diagnosed with alcohol dependence under ICD-10 criteria. The patients were randomly allocated to 4 treatment groups, depending on whether they took disulfiram (200 mg daily) or a placebo or whether they received adjunctive therapy consisting of mailed letters which delineated and emphasized the harmful effect of alcohol and the management of alcohol craving. The proportion of abstinence among the 4 groups at 26 weeks after discharge was the primary outcome measure. The proportion of abstinence was compared with the severity of alcohol dependence and craving. Furthermore, we examined the proportion of abstinence in patients with inactive aldehyde dehydrogenase-2 (ALDH2). Results: There were no significant differences among the 4 groups in terms of abstinent patients or study dropouts. The ratio of abstinence was not related to the severity of alcohol dependence or the degree of alcohol craving. Patients with inactive ALDH2 significantly sustained abstinence with the use of disulfiram ($p = 0.044$). Conclusions: Supervised oral disulfiram use followed by intervention via letters seems to be ineffective for increasing abstinence. Further studies are necessary to prove the efficacy of disulfiram for the pharmacological treatment of alcohol dependence. We indicated the effectiveness of disulfiram for the maintenance of abstinence in patients with inactive ALDH2. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Disulfiram](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Relapse Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

47. Psychiatric comorbidity and 12-step participation: A longitudinal investigation of treated young adults.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, February 2014, vol./is. 38/2(501-510), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Bergman, Brandon G; Greene, M. Claire; Hoepfner, Bettina B; Slaymaker, Valerie; Kelly, John F

Correspondence Address: Bergman, Brandon G.: Center for Addiction Medicine, 60 Staniford Street, Boston, MA, US, 02114, bgbergman@partners.org

Institution: Center for Addiction Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Center for Addiction Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Center for Addiction Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Hazelden Foundation, Center City, MN, US; Center for Addiction Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Evidence indicates that 12-step mutual-help organizations (MHOs), such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA), can play an important role in extending and potentiating the recovery benefits of professionally delivered addiction treatment among young adults with substance use disorders (SUD). However, concerns have lingered regarding the suitability of 12-step organizations for certain clinical subgroups, such as those with dual diagnosis (DD). This study examined the influence of diagnostic status (DD vs. SUD-only) on both attendance and active involvement (e.g., having a sponsor, verbal participation during meetings) in, and derived benefits from, 12-step MHOs following residential treatment. Methods: Young adults (N = 296; 18 to 24 years old; 26% female; 95% Caucasian; 47% DD [based on structured diagnostic interview]), enrolled in a prospective naturalistic study of SUD treatment effectiveness, were assessed at intake and 3, 6, and 12 months posttreatment on 12-step attendance/active involvement and percent days abstinent (PDA). t-Tests and lagged, hierarchical linear models (HLM) examined the extent to which diagnostic status influenced 12-step participation and any derived benefits, respectively. Results: For DD and SUD-only patients, posttreatment attendance and active involvement in 12-step organizations were similarly high. Overall, DD patients had significantly lower PDA relative to SUD-only patients. All patients appeared to benefit significantly from attendance and active involvement on a combined 8-item index. Regarding the primary effects of interest, significant differences did not emerge in derived benefit between DD and SUD-only patients for either attendance ($p = 0.436$) or active involvement ($p = 0.062$). Subsidiary analyses showed, however, that DD patients experienced significantly greater abstinence-related benefit from having a 12-step sponsor. Conclusions: Despite concerns regarding the clinical utility of 12-step MHOs for DD patients, findings indicate that DD young adults participate and benefit as much as SUD-only patients, and may benefit more from high levels of active involvement, particularly having a 12-step sponsor. Future work is needed to clarify how active 12-step involvement might offset the additional recovery burden of a comorbid mental illness on substance use outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

48. Repeated diagnoses of lifetime alcohol use disorders in a prospective study: Insights into the extent and nature of the reliability and validity problem.

Citation: *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, February 2014, vol./is. 38/2(489-500), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Haeny, Angela M; Littlefield, Andrew K; Sher, Kenneth J

Correspondence Address: Haeny, Angela M.: Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Missouri, 145 Psychology Building, Columbia, MO, US, 65211, amhnq6@mail.missouri.edu

Institution: Midwest Alcoholism Research Center, Columbia, MO, US; Midwest Alcoholism Research Center, Columbia, MO, US; Midwest Alcoholism Research Center, Columbia, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Prior research indicates that assessments of lifetime alcohol use disorders (AUDs) show low sensitivity and are unreliable when assessed by a single, retrospective interview. This study sought to replicate and extend previous research by calculating the lifetime prevalence rate of AUDs using both single retrospective assessments of lifetime diagnosis and repeated assessments of both lifetime and past-year diagnoses over a 16-year period within the same high-risk sample. In addition, this study examined factors that contributed to the consistency in reporting lifetime AUDs over time. Methods: Using prospective data, the reliability and validity of lifetime estimates of alcohol dependence and AUD were examined in several ways. Data were drawn from a cohort of young adults at high and low risk for alcoholism, originally ascertained as first-time college freshmen (N = 489 at baseline) at a large, public university and assessed over 16 years. Results: Compared with using a single, lifetime retrospective assessment of DSM-III disorders assessed at approximately age 34, lifetime estimates derived from using multiple, prospective assessments of both past-year and lifetime AUD were substantially higher (25% single lifetime vs. 41% cumulative past-year vs. 46% cumulative lifetime). This pattern of findings was also found when conducting these comparisons at the symptom level. Further, these results suggest that some factors (e.g., symptoms endorsed, prior consistency in reporting of a lifetime AUD, and family history status) are associated with the consistency in reporting lifetime AUDs over time. Conclusions: Based on these findings, lifetime diagnoses using a single measurement occasion should be interpreted with considerable caution given they appear to produce potentially large prevalence underestimates. These results provide further insight into the extent and nature of the reliability and validity problem with lifetime AUDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[Insight](#)
[Life Span](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

49. Bioinformatics analyses reveal age-specific neuroimmune modulation as a target for treatment of high ethanol drinking.

- Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, February 2014, vol./is. 38/2(428-437), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Agrawal, Rajiv G; Owen, Julie A; Levin, Patricia S; Hewetson, Aveline; Berman, Ari E; Franklin, Scott R; Hogue, Ryan J; Chen, Yukun; Walz, Chris; Colvard, Benjamin D; Nguyen, Jonathan; Velasquez, Oscar; Al-Hasan, Yazan; Blednov, Yuri A; Fowler, Anna-Kate; Syapin, Peter J; Bergeson, Susan E
- Correspondence Address:** Bergeson, Susan E.: Department of Pharmacology and Neuroscience, South Plains Alcohol and Addiction Research Center, Texas Tech University Health Science Center, 3601 4th St., MS 6592, Lubbock, TX, US, 79430, Susan.Bergeson@TTUHSC.edu
- Institution:** Department of Pharmacology and Neuroscience, South Plains Alcohol and Addiction Research Center, Texas Tech University Health Science Center, Lubbock, TX, US; Department of Pharmacology and Neuroscience, South Plains Alcohol and Addiction Research Center, Texas Tech University Health Science Center, Lubbock, TX, US; Waggoner Center for Alcohol and Addiction Research, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; Department of Pharmacology and Neuroscience, South Plains Alcohol and Addiction Research Center, Texas Tech University Health Science Center, Lubbock, TX, US; Waggoner Center for Alcohol and Addiction Research, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; Department of Pharmacology and Neuroscience, South Plains Alcohol and Addiction Research Center, Texas Tech University Health Science Center, Lubbock, TX, US; Department of Pharmacology and Neuroscience, South Plains Alcohol and Addiction Research Center, Texas Tech University Health Science Center, Lubbock, TX, US; Department of Pharmacology and Neuroscience, South Plains Alcohol and Addiction Research Center, Texas Tech University Health Science Center, Lubbock, TX, US; Waggoner Center for Alcohol and Addiction Research, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; Waggoner Center for Alcohol and Addiction Research, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; Waggoner Center for Alcohol and Addiction Research, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; Waggoner Center for Alcohol and Addiction Research, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; Department of Pharmacology and Neuroscience, South Plains Alcohol and Addiction Research Center, Texas Tech University Health Science Center, Lubbock, TX, US; Waggoner Center for Alcohol and Addiction Research, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; Department of Pharmacology and Neuroscience, South Plains Alcohol and Addiction Research Center, Texas Tech University Health Science Center, Lubbock, TX, US; Department of Pharmacology and Neuroscience, South Plains Alcohol and Addiction Research Center, Texas Tech University Health Science Center, Lubbock, TX, US; Department of Pharmacology and Neuroscience, South Plains Alcohol and Addiction Research Center, Texas Tech University Health Science Center, Lubbock, TX, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Use of in silico bioinformatics analyses has led to important leads in the complex nature of alcoholism at the genomic, epigenomic, and proteomic level, but has not previously been successfully translated to the development of effective pharmacotherapies. In this study, a bioinformatics approach led to the discovery of neuroimmune pathways as an age-specific druggable target. Minocycline, a neuroimmune modulator, reduced high ethanol (EtOH) drinking in adult, but not adolescent, mice as predicted a priori. Methods: Age and sex-divergent effects in alcohol consumption were quantified in FVB/NJ x C57BL/6J F1 mice given access to 20% alcohol using a 4 h/d, 4-day drinking-in-dark (DID) paradigm. In silico bioinformatics pathway overrepresentation analysis for age-specific effects of alcohol in brain was performed using gene expression data collected in control and DID-treated, adolescent and adult, male mice. Minocycline (50 mg/kg i.p., once daily) or saline alone was tested for an effect on EtOH intake in the F1 and C57BL/6J (B6) mice across both age and gender groups. Effects of minocycline on the pharmacokinetic properties of alcohol were evaluated by comparing the rates of EtOH elimination between the saline- and minocycline-treated F1 and B6 mice. Results: Age and gender differences in DID

consumption were identified. Only males showed a clear developmental increase difference in drinking over time. In silico analyses revealed neuroimmune-related pathways as significantly overrepresented in adult, but not in adolescent, male mice. As predicted, minocycline treatment reduced drinking in adult, but not adolescent, mice. The age effect was present for both genders, and in both the F1 and B6 mice. Minocycline had no effect on the pharmacokinetic elimination of EtOH. Conclusions: Our results are a proof of concept that bioinformatics analysis of brain gene expression can lead to the generation of new hypotheses and a positive translational outcome for individualized pharmacotherapeutic treatment of high alcohol consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Bioinformatics
*Ethanol
*Psychopharmacology
*Neuroimmunology
Mice

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

50. Blocking dopamine D1-like receptors attenuates context-induced renewal of Pavlovian-conditioned alcohol-seeking in rats.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, February 2014, vol./is. 38/2(418-427), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Sciascia, Joanna M; Mendoza, Jose; Chaudhri, Nadia

Correspondence Address: Chaudhri, Nadia: Department of Psychology, CSBN, Concordia University, 7141 Sherbrooke Street West, SP 244, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H4B-1R6, nadia.chaudhri@concordia.ca

Institution: Department of Psychology, Center for Studies in Behavioural Neurobiology, Concordia University, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Department of Psychology, Center for Studies in Behavioural Neurobiology, Concordia University, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Department of Psychology, Center for Studies in Behavioural Neurobiology, Concordia University, Montreal, PQ, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Environmental contexts associated with drug use can trigger craving in humans and the renewal of drug-seeking behaviors in animals. Here, we tested the hypothesis that context-induced renewal of Pavlovian-conditioned alcohol-seeking is mediated by dopamine. Methods: Male, Long-Evans rats were trained to discriminate between two, 10-second, auditory conditioned stimuli. One stimulus (CS+) was consistently paired with 15% ethanol (EtOH) (v/v, 0.2 ml per CS+) and the second stimulus (CS-) was not. Each CS occurred 16 times per session, and entries into a fluid port where EtOH was delivered were measured. Pavlovian discrimination training (PDT) occurred in a distinctive context, referred to as Context A. Subsequently, behavior was extinguished by presenting both cues without EtOH in a different context (Context B). At test, rats were injected with a dopamine D1-like receptor antagonist (R)-(+)-7-chloro-8-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-phenyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine hydrochloride (SCH 23390; 0, 3.33, 10 g/kg; 1 ml/kg; s.c.) and presented with the CS+ and CS- without EtOH in the prior PDT context (Context A). Results: Across training, rats developed higher response levels to the alcohol-predictive CS+, compared with the CS-. Port entries during the CS+ decreased across extinction. At test, placement into the alcohol-associated context triggered a selective increase in CS+ responses after saline, which was significantly reduced by SCH 23390 pretreatment. In separate studies, SCH 23390 did not affect lever-pressing for sucrose under reinforced or extinction conditions, but decreased port entries relative to saline in both cases. Conclusions: These data

indicate that dopamine is required for context-induced renewal of Pavlovian-conditioned alcohol-seeking and may also be necessary for preparatory conditioned approach behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Craving](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

51. Effects of ethanol on immune response in the brain: Region-specific changes in adolescent versus adult mice.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, February 2014, vol./is. 38/2(384-391), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Kane, Cynthia J. M; Phelan, Kevin D; Douglas, James C; Wagoner, Gail; Johnson, Jennifer W; Xu, Jihong; Phelan, Patrick S; Drew, Paul D

Correspondence Address: Drew, Paul D.: Department of Neurobiology and Developmental Sciences, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Slot 846, Biomedical Research Building II, Room 563-2, 4301 W. Markham St., Little Rock, AR, US, 72205, drewpauld@uams.edu

Institution: Department of Neurobiology and Developmental Sciences, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Neurobiology and Developmental Sciences, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Neurobiology and Developmental Sciences, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Neurobiology and Developmental Sciences, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Neurobiology and Developmental Sciences, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Neurobiology and Developmental Sciences, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Neurobiology and Developmental Sciences, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Neurobiology and Developmental Sciences, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Neurobiology and Developmental Sciences, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Neurobiology and Developmental Sciences, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Neurobiology and Developmental Sciences, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol use occurs across the life span beginning in adolescence and continuing through adulthood. Ethanol (EtOH)-induced pathology varies with age and includes changes in neurogenesis, neurodegeneration, and glial cell activation. EtOH-induced changes in glial activation and immune activity are believed to contribute to EtOH-induced neuropathology. Recent studies indicate an emerging role of glial-derived neuroimmune molecules in alcohol abuse and addiction. Methods: Adolescent and adult C57BL/6 mice were treated via gavage with 6 g/kg EtOH for 10 days, and tissue was harvested 1 day post treatment. We compared the effects of EtOH on chemokine and cytokine expression and astrocyte glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) immunostaining and morphology in the hippocampus, cerebellum, and cerebral cortex. Results: EtOH increased mRNA levels of the chemokine CCL2/MCP-1 in all 3 regions of adult mice relative to controls. The cytokine interleukin-6 (IL-6) was selectively increased only in the adult cerebellum. EtOH did not affect mRNA levels of the cytokine tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-) in any of these brain regions in adult animals. Interestingly, CCL2, IL-6, and TNF- mRNA levels were not increased in the hippocampus, cerebellum, or cortex of adolescent mice. EtOH treatment of adult and adolescent mice resulted in increased GFAP immunostaining. Conclusions: Collectively, these data indicate an age- and region-specific susceptibility to EtOH regulation of neuroinflammatory and addiction-related molecules as well as astrocyte phenotype. These

with AD, with each of the 7 DSM-IV criteria, and with the probability of belonging to 2 of 3 latent classes. Results: Heritability for DSM-IV AD was 61% and ranged from 17 to 60% for the other phenotypes. A single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the olfactory receptor OR51L1 was significantly associated (7.3×10^{-8}) with the DSM-IV criterion of persistent desire to, or inability to, cut down on drinking. LCA revealed a 3-class model: the "low-risk" class (50%) rarely endorsed any criteria and none met criteria for AD; the "moderate-risk" class (33%) endorsed primarily 4 DSM-IV criteria and 48% met criteria for AD; and the "high-risk" class (17%) manifested high endorsement probabilities for most criteria and nearly all (99%) met criteria for AD. One SNP in a sodium leak channel NALCN demonstrated genome-wide significance with the high-risk class ($p = 4.1 \times 10^{-8}$). Analyses in an independent sample did not replicate these associations. Conclusions: We explored the genetic contribution to several phenotypes derived from the DSM-IV AD criteria. The strongest evidence of association was with SNPs in NALCN and OR51L1. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Heritability](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Family History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

53. A brief, critical review of research on impaired control over alcohol use and suggestions for future studies.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, February 2014, vol./is. 38/2(301-308), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Leeman, Robert F; Beseler, Cheryl L; Helms, Christa M; Patock-Peckham, Julie A; Wakeling, Vanessa A; Kahler, Christopher W

Correspondence Address: Leeman, Robert F.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, CMHC, Room S200, 34 Park Street, New Haven, CT, US, 06519, robert.leeman@yale.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, US; Oregon National Primate Research Center, Division of Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Beaverton, OR, US; Department of Psychology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, US; Oregon National Primate Research Center, Division of Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Beaverton, OR, US; Department of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Impaired control, defined as "a breakdown of an intention to limit consumption" (Heather et al. *J Stud Alcohol* 1993; 54, 701), has historically been considered an important aspect of addiction. Despite recognition of its importance to addiction and potential value as an early indicator of problem drinking risk, we argue that impaired control over alcohol use has not received sufficient research attention. In an effort to spark further research, the present critical review offers brief discussion of the current state of knowledge regarding impaired control and avenues for future research. Three main research areas are addressed: (i) epidemiology; (ii) measurement issues; and (iii) potential mechanisms underlying relationships between impaired control and subsequent problem drinking. Measurement issues include complexities involved in self-report assessment of impaired control, development and validation of human and animal laboratory models, and impaired control's relationship to other constructs (i.e., impulsivity and other difficulties with self-control; symptoms of dependence such as craving). We discuss briefly 2 potential mechanisms that may help to explain why some drinkers experience impaired control while others do not: neurobiological dysfunction and family history/genetics.

Suggestions for future research are focused on ways in which the impaired control construct may enhance prediction of who might be at particular risk of subsequent problem drinking and to facilitate intervention to reduce problem alcohol use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the Research Society on Alcoholism. 2012. San Francisco. CA, US. The present review was based on a symposium on impaired control over alcohol use at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Self Control](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Intention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

54. High-frequency use of over-the-counter analgesics among adolescents: Reflections of an emerging difficult life, a cross-sectional study.

Citation: Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences, March 2014, vol./is. 28/1(49-56), 0283-9318;1471-6712 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Skarstein, Siv; Rosvold, Elin O; Helseth, Solvi; Kvarme, Lisbeth G; Holager, Tanja; Smastuen, Milada C; Lagerlov, Per

Correspondence Address: Skarstein, Siv: Department of Nursing, Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences, Hogskolen i Oslo og Akershus, Postboks 4. St. Olavs plass, Oslo, Norway, 0130, siv.skarstein@hioa.no

Institution: Department of Nursing, Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences, Oslo, Norway; Department of General Practice, Medical Faculty, Institute of Health and Society, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; Department of Nursing, Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences, Oslo, Norway; Diakonova University College, Oslo, Norway; Regional Medicines Information and Pharmacovigilance Centre, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway; Department of Nursing, Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences, Oslo, Norway; Department of General Practice, Medical Faculty, Institute of Health and Society, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To examine characteristics of 15- to 16-year-old adolescents who used over-the-counter analgesics daily to weekly (high-frequency users) as compared to those who used less or no analgesics (low-frequency users). Further to analyse the differences in pain experience, lifestyle, self-esteem, school attendance and educational ambition. Methods: An anonymous cross-sectional questionnaire-based study. The questionnaire covered the use of over-the-counter analgesics, pain experience, sociodemographics, lifestyle factors, self-esteem, school absence and future educational plans. The study took place in the 10th grade in six junior high schools in a medium-sized town in Norway. The local sales data for analgesics and antipyretics were close to the national average. We invited 626 adolescents to participate. Of the 367 adolescents (59%) who responded, 51% were girls. Associations between the frequency of use of over-the-counter analgesic and the mentioned variables were analysed using multiple logistic regression. Results: In total, 26% (42 boys and 48 girls) used over-the-counter analgesics daily to weekly. These high-frequency users experienced more widespread pain, slept less, had more paid spare-time work, drank more caffeinated drinks, participated more often in binge drinking, had lower self-esteem, less ambitious educational plans and more frequent school absence than did the low-frequency users. These associations remained significant when controlling for gender, cultural background and self-evaluated economic status. Conclusion: Adolescent, who are high-frequency users of over-the-counter analgesics,

suffer more pain and have identifiable characteristics indicative of complex problems. Their ability to handle stress appears to be discordant with the kind of situations to which they are exposed. The wear and tear associated with allostatic mechanisms counteracting stress may heighten their pain experience. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; HOLDER: Nordic College of Caring Science; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Analgesic Drugs](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Nonprescription Drugs](#)
[Lifestyle](#)
[Self Esteem](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences*

55. Glans necrosis produced by trauma during masturbation.

Citation: Archives of Sexual Behavior, November 2013, vol./is. 42/8(1391-1393), 0004-0002;1573-2800 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Arrabal-Polo, Miguel Angel; Pareja-Vilchez, Manuel; Lahoz-Garcia, Clara; Gonzalez-Torres, Samuel; Valderrama-Illana, Pilar; Arrabal-Martin, Miguel

Correspondence Address: Arrabal-Polo, Miguel Angel: Urology Department, San Cecilio University Hospital, 18, Oloriz Doctor Avenue, Granada, Spain, 18912, arrabalp@ono.com

Institution: Urology Department, San Cecilio University Hospital, Granada, Spain; Urology Department, San Cecilio University Hospital, Granada, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case report of a 52-year old man with a history of schizophrenia, substance abuse, and poorly controlled diabetes mellitus, who presented to the emergency room referred by the primary care physician due to the presence of edema in the penis that was necrotic on the ventral surface of the foreskin. In the case presented, the authors believe that the trigger was masturbating in contact with a horse and secondary trauma, which could have produced an infection in the area, demonstrated by positive culture and a subsequent poor outcome due to diabetes mellitus, which produces microvascular alterations and contributes to a worsening of the clinical situation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Diabetes Mellitus](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Masturbation](#)
[*Necrosis](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Trauma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. Hallucinogen use predicts reduced recidivism among substance-involved offenders under community corrections supervision.

Citation: Journal of Psychopharmacology, January 2014, vol./is. 28/1(62-66), 0269-8811;1461-7285 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Hendricks, Peter S; Clark, C. Brendan; Johnson, Matthew W; Fontaine, Kevin R; Cropsey, Karen L

Correspondence Address: Hendricks, Peter S.: School of Public Health, Department of Health Behavior, University of Alabama at Birmingham, 227L Ryals Public Health Building, 1665 University Blvd., Birmingham, AL, US, 35294, phendricks@uab.edu

Institution: Department of Health Behavior, School of Public Health, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurobiology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Health Behavior, School of Public Health, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurobiology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Hallucinogen-based interventions may benefit substance use populations, but contemporary data informing the impact of hallucinogens on addictive behavior are scarce. Given that many individuals in the criminal justice system engage in problematic patterns of substance use, hallucinogen treatments also may benefit criminal justice populations. However, the relationship between hallucinogen use and criminal recidivism is unknown. In this longitudinal study, we examined the relationship between naturalistic hallucinogen use and recidivism among individuals under community corrections supervision with a history of substance involvement (n = 25,622). We found that hallucinogen use predicted a reduced likelihood of supervision failure (e.g. noncompliance with legal requirements including alcohol and other drug use) while controlling for an array of potential confounding factors (odds ratio (OR) = 0.60 (0.46, 0.79)). Our results suggest that hallucinogens may promote alcohol and other drug abstinence and prosocial behavior in a population with high rates of recidivism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminals](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Hallucinogenic Drugs](#)
[*Recidivism](#)
[Communities](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

57. Dimethyltryptamine (DMT): Prevalence, user characteristics and abuse liability in a large global sample.

Citation: Journal of Psychopharmacology, January 2014, vol./is. 28/1(49-54), 0269-8811;1461-7285 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Winstock, Adam R; Kaar, Stephen; Borschmann, Rohan

Correspondence Address: Winstock, Adam R.: South London and Maudsley NHS Trust, Addictions Clinical Academic Group, King's College London, Maudsley Hospital, De Crespigny Park, London, United Kingdom, SE58AF, adam.winstock@kcl.ac.uk

Institution: Addiction CAG, South London and Maudsley NHS Trust, London, United Kingdom; Global Drug Survey, London, United Kingdom; Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: This paper presents original research on prevalence, user characteristics and effect profile of N, N-dimethyltryptamine (DMT), a potent hallucinogenic which acts primarily through the serotonergic system. Data were obtained from the Global Drug Survey (an anonymous online survey of people, many of whom have used drugs) conducted between November and December 2012 with 22,289 responses. Lifetime prevalence of DMT use was 8.9% (n

= 1980) and past year prevalence use was 5.0% (n = 1123). We explored the effect profile of DMT in 472 participants who identified DMT as the last new drug they had tried for the first time and compared it with ratings provided by other respondents on psilocybin (magic mushrooms), LSD and ketamine. DMT was most often smoked and offered a strong, intense, short-lived psychedelic high with relatively few negative effects or "come down". It had a larger proportion of new users compared with the other substances (24%), suggesting its popularity may increase. Overall, DMT seems to have a very desirable effect profile indicating a high abuse liability that maybe offset by a low urge to use more. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Psychopharmacology*

58. Sodium oxybate in maintaining alcohol abstinence in alcoholic patients according to lesch typologies: A pilot study.

Citation: Journal of Psychopharmacology, January 2014, vol./is. 28/1(23-30), 0269-8811;1461-7285 (Jan 2014)
Author(s): Caputo, Fabio; Del Re, Arfedele; Brambilla, Romeo; Grignaschi, Alice; Vignoli, Teo; Vigna-Taglianti, Federica; Addolorato, Giovanni; Zoli, Giorgio; Cibir, Mauro; Bernardi, Mauro
Correspondence Address: Caputo, Fabio: Department of Internal Medicine, SS Annunziata Hospital, Via Vicini 2, Cento (Ferrara), Italy, 44042, f.caputo@ausl.fe.it
Institution: Department of Internal Medicine, SS Annunziata Hospital, Cento (Ferrara), Italy; Unit for Addiction Treatment, Bologna, Italy; Piedmont Centre for Drug Addiction Epidemiology, Torino, Italy; G. Fontana' Centre for the Study and Multidisciplinary Treatment of Alcohol Addiction, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy; Unit for Addiction Treatment, Lugo (Ravenna), Italy; Piedmont Centre for Drug Addiction Epidemiology, Torino, Italy; Institute of Internal Medicine, Catholic University of Roma, Rome, Italy; Department of Internal Medicine, SS Annunziata Hospital, Cento (Ferrara), Italy; Department of Addictive Behaviours, Venice, Italy; G. Fontana' Centre for the Study and Multidisciplinary Treatment of Alcohol Addiction, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy
Language: English

Abstract: Sodium oxybate (SO) is a -amino-butyric acid (GABA)-ergic drug currently used for the treatment of alcohol dependence (AD) in some European countries. The aim of this study was to describe the effect of SO administration in alcoholics classified according to Lesch alcoholism typology (LAT). Forty-eight patients were enrolled and classified into four groups according to LAT. All patients were treated with oral SO (50 mg/kg of body weight t.i.d.) for 12 weeks. All patients significantly reduced their alcohol intake ($p < 0.001$). Alcohol abstinence during the 12 weeks of treatment did not differ between the four groups at the end of treatment. Craving for SO did not significantly differ amongst groups; cases of SO abuse were very limited and were observed in almost 10% of patients. In conclusion, our study showed an overall efficacy of SO in the treatment of AD irrespective of LAT categories. However, our results confirm that alcoholics with psychiatric co-morbidity, particularly with a borderline personality disorder of Axis II, are at a greater risk of developing craving for and abuse of the drug: until craving for alcohol and craving for SO are characterized in depth, SO should be used with caution in these patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)

*Drug Therapy
 *Sobriety
 *Sodium
 Patients

Source: PsycINFO

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

59. The role of the opioid system in alcohol dependence.

Citation: Journal of Psychopharmacology, January 2014, vol./is. 28/1(8-22), 0269-8811;1461-7285 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Nutt, David J

Correspondence Address: Nutt, David J.: Centre for Neuropsychopharmacology, Division of Brain Sciences, Department of Medicine, Imperial College London, Hammersmith Hospital, Burlington-Danes Building, Campus, Du Cane Rd., London, United Kingdom, W12 0NN, d.nutt@imperial.ac.uk

Institution: Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: The role of the brain opioid system in alcohol dependence has been the subject of much research for over 25 years. This review explores the evidence: firstly describing the opioid receptors in terms of their individual subtypes, neuroanatomy, neurophysiology and ligands; secondly, summarising emerging data from specific neurochemical, behavioural and neuroimaging studies, explaining the characteristics of addiction with a focus on alcohol dependence and connecting the opioid system with alcohol dependence; and finally reviewing the known literature regarding opioid antagonists in clinical use for alcohol dependence. Further interrogation of how modulation of the opioid system, via use of MOP (mu), DOP (delta) and KOP (kappa) agents, restores the balance of a dysregulated system in alcohol dependence should increase our insight into this disease process and therefore guide better methods for understanding and treating alcohol dependence in the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Alcoholism
 *Opiates

Source: PsycINFO

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

60. Doing it by numbers: A simple approach to reducing the harms of alcohol.

Citation: Journal of Psychopharmacology, January 2014, vol./is. 28/1(3-7), 0269-8811;1461-7285 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Nutt, David J; Rehm, Jurgen

Correspondence Address: Nutt, David J.: Imperial College, Hammersmith Hospital, Burlington-Danes Building, London, United Kingdom, W12 0NN, D.Nutt@imperial.ac.uk

Institution: Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol use is one of the top five causes of disease and disability in almost all countries in Europe, and in the eastern part of Europe it is the number one cause. In the UK, alcohol is now the leading cause of death in men between the ages of 16-54 years, accounting for over 20% of the total. Europeans above 15 years of age in the EU on average consume

alcohol at a level which is twice as high as the world average. Alcohol should therefore be a public health priority, but it is not. This paper puts forward a new approach to reduce alcohol use and harms that would have major public health and social impacts. Our approach comprises individual behaviour and policy elements. It is based on the assumption that heavy drinking is key. It is simple, so it would be easy to introduce, and because it lacks stigmatising issues such as the diagnosis of addiction and dependence, it should not be contentious. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Public Health](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Psychopharmacology*

61. Health, quality of life and substances consume and length of homelessness.

Original Title: Salud, calidad de vida y consumo de sustancias en funcion del tiempo en situacion sin hogar.
Citation: Anales de Psicologia, January 2014, vol./is. 30/1(71-78), 0212-9728;1695-2294 (Jan 2014)
Author(s): Panadero-Herrero, Sonia; Munoz-Lopez, Manuel
Correspondence Address: Panadero-Herrero, Sonia: Facultad de Psicologia, UCM, Campus de Somosaguas, s/n, Madrid, Spain, 28223, spanadero@psi.ucm.es
Institution: Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain; Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
Language: Spanish
Abstract: The study investigated main characteristics of "new" homeless people vs. "old" or "chronic" homeless people. Superficially this paper presents the differences in relevant variables (quality of life, health, alcohol and drug consume) between homeless people who were homeless less than one year and these who were more than five years in this situation. Aim of that is to investigate the effect of length of homelessness and identify differential variables that permit to recognize specific needs and planning services and resources for each group and moment. Results show important differences between both of groups; higher deterioration among long-term homeless (higher alcohol and drugs consume, disabilities) and more difficulties (mere rough sleepers, begging, etc.). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Servicio de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Murcia. Murcia (Espana); YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[Health](#)
[Treatment Planning](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Anales de Psicologia*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

62. Cognitive-behavioral treatment of online role-playing videogames: Proposal of treatment and a case study.

- Original Title:** Tratamiento cognitivo-conductual de la adiccion a videojuegos de rol online: Fundamentos de propuesta de tratamiento y estudio de caso.
- Citation:** Anales de Psicologia, January 2014, vol./is. 30/1(46-55), 0212-9728;1695-2294 (Jan 2014)
- Author(s):** Marco, Clara; Choliz, Mariano
- Correspondence Address:** Marco, Clara: Dpto. de Psicologia Basica, Universitat de Valencia, Avda. Blasco Ibanez, 21, Valencia, Spain, 46010, Clara.Marco@uv.es
- Institution:** Facultad de Psicologia, Universitat de Valencia, Valencia, Spain; Facultad de Psicologia, Universitat de Valencia, Valencia, Spain
- Language:** Spanish
- Abstract:** This article provides a proposal of cognitive-behavioral treatment for video game addiction. A clinical case (a 21 years old man with serious problems caused by the excessive use of videogames) is presented. The intervention phases are explained. The results obtained have been analyzed using a case study design. After thirteen weekly sessions, the patient showed a significant decrease in the amount of time spent using computer and gaming, as well as an improvement of personal and social functioning. The efficacy of the program applied is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Servicio de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Murcia. Murcia (Espana); YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Role Playing Games](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Anales de Psicologia*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

63. Social responsibility, substance use, and sexual risk behavior in men who have sex with men.

- Citation:** Journal of Homosexuality, February 2014, vol./is. 61/2(251-269), 0091-8369;1540-3602 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Martin, Aaron M; Benotsch, Eric G; Cejka, Anna; Luckman, Diana
- Correspondence Address:** Benotsch, Eric G.: Department of Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth University, P.O. Box 842018, Richmond, VA, US, 23284, ebenotsch@vcu.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Department of Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Colorado Denver, Denver, CO, US; University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Considerable public health literature focuses on relationships between problematic human characteristics (e.g., psychopathology) and unhealthy behaviors. A recent movement termed positive psychology emphasizes the advantages of assessing relationships between human strengths (e.g., altruism) and beneficial health behaviors. The present study assessed social responsibility, an orientation to help or protect others even when there is nothing to be gained as an individual, and its relationship to HIV-relevant behaviors. In our sample of 350 men who have sex with men (MSM), social responsibility was negatively correlated with substance use and HIV risk behaviors. Men who had been tested for HIV and knew their HIV status-a behavior that helps men protect their partners

but does not protect themselves from the virus-also scored higher in social responsibility. Interventions designed to reduce HIV risk behavior in MSM may benefit from efforts to promote human strengths. (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: *Health Behavior
 *Sexual Risk Taking
 *Social Responsibility
 Drug Abuse
 HIV
Source: PsycINFO

64. Testing the feasibility of mobile audio-based recovery material as an adjunct to intensive outpatient treatment for veterans with substance abuse disorders.

Citation: Journal of Technology in Human Services, October 2013, vol./is. 31/4(321-336), 1522-8835;1522-8991 (Oct 2013)
Author(s): Shaw, Bret R; Sivakumar, Gayathri; Balinas, Travis; Chipman, Randall; Krahn, Dean
Correspondence Address: Shaw, Bret R.: University of Wisconsin-Madison, 316 Hiram Smith Hall, 1545 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI, US, 53706-1215, brshaw@wisc.edu
Institution: University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI, US; University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI, US; OutboundEngine, Austin, TX, US; William S. Middleton Memorial Veterans Hospital, Madison, WI, US; William S. Middleton Memorial Veterans Hospital, Madison, WI, US
Language: English
Abstract: This pilot study explored the feasibility of mobile media players as a resource to help veterans in recovery for alcohol abuse and dependence disorders. Twenty veterans, enrolled in intensive outpatient treatment at a Veterans Hospital, participated in this study. Participants were provided an iPod loaded with recovery-related audio podcasts, and surveys were conducted before and after the intervention. Participants generally indicated they used the device regularly, thought it was useful and wished they had access to this type of support earlier in their recovery process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Communications Media
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Outpatient Treatment
 *Mobile Devices
 Military Veterans
Source: PsycINFO

65. Dendritic remodeling in the adolescent medial prefrontal cortex and the basolateral amygdala of male and female rats.

Citation: Synapse, February 2014, vol./is. 68/2(61-72), 0887-4476;1098-2396 (Feb 2014)
Author(s): Koss, Wendy A; Belden, Chelsea E; Hristov, Alexander D; Juraska, Janice M
Correspondence Address: Juraska, Janice M.: Department of Psychology, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, 603 E. Daniel Street, Champaign, IL, US, 61820, jjjuraska@illinois.edu
Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, US; Department of Psychology, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, US; Department of Psychology, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign,

Champaign, IL, US; Department of Psychology, University of Illinois
Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: There is recent evidence of continuing development throughout adolescence in two neural areas involved in emotion and cognition, the basolateral amygdala (BLN) and the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC). Previous research from our laboratory has demonstrated a cellular loss in both of these brain regions in rats between postnatal day (P) 35 and 90. This study investigates dendritic changes in pyramidal neurons of the BLN and Layer 5 of the mPFC at P20 (juvenile), 35 (puberty), and 90 (adulthood) in hooded rats of both sexes. Dendritic branching and dendritic spines were quantified in Golgi-Cox impregnated tissue. Between P20 and 35, dendritic length and complexity, as well as the density of dendritic spines, increased in both structures. Between P35 and 90, dendritic spines in the mPFC neurons significantly decreased in both sexes, while a loss of basilar dendrites was only detected in females. In the BLN, there was an increase in the number of branches between P35 and 90 without an increase in the total length of the dendritic tree. BLN spine density also remained stable during this period. These results show that the dendritic tree grows prior to puberty while dendritic remodeling and pruning occurs after puberty in both of these neural areas. This late development may lead to susceptibilities to psychopathologies and addictions that often develop at this time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amygdala](#)
[*Animal Sex Differences](#)
[*Dendrites](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Pyramidal Neurons](#)
[Neural Pathways](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. The effects of nicotine and tobacco particulate matter on dopamine uptake in the rat brain.

Citation: Synapse, February 2014, vol./is. 68/2(45-60), 0887-4476;1098-2396 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Danielson, Kirsty; Putt, Fraser; Truman, Penelope; Kivell, Bronwyn M

Correspondence Address: Kivell, Bronwyn M.: School of Biological Sciences, Centre for Biodiscovery, Victoria University of Wellington, PO Box 600, Wellington, New Zealand, 6140, bronwyn.kivell@vuw.ac.nz

Institution: School of Biological Sciences, Centre for Biodiscovery, Department of Science, Victoria University of Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand; School of Biological Sciences, Centre for Biodiscovery, Department of Science, Victoria University of Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand; Institute of Environmental Science and Research Ltd., Porirua, New Zealand; School of Biological Sciences, Centre for Biodiscovery, Department of Science, Victoria University of Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand

Language: English

Abstract: Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of preventable death worldwide. Recently, tobacco extracts have been shown to have a different pharmacological profile to nicotine alone and there is increasing evidence of a role for non-nicotinic components of cigarette smoke in smoking addiction. Nicotine is known to affect the uptake of dopamine in the brain of laboratory animals, but studies in the literature are often contradictory and little is known of the effects on non-nicotinic tobacco components on dopamine uptake. This study has examined the acute and chronic effects of nicotine and a tobacco extract (TPM) on dopamine uptake by the dopamine and norepinephrine transporters (DAT and NET) *ex vivo* using rotating disk electrode voltammetry, and quantified DAT and NET protein and mRNA expression in key brain regions. Nicotine (0.35 mg/kg) significantly decreased DAT function in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) at 30 min with no change in protein

expression. This effect was sensitive to mecamylamine and DHE but not MLA, indicating that it is dependent on 4 subunit containing nicotinic receptors. Furthermore, TPM, but not nicotine, increased DAT function in the dorsal striatum at 1 h in a nicotinic receptor independent manner with no change in DAT protein expression. At 1 h DAT mRNA in the ventral tegmental area was decreased by both acute and chronic TPM treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Dopamine
 *Nicotine
 *Norepinephrine
 *Tobacco Smoking
 *Neurotransmitter Transporters
 Rats
Source: PsycINFO

67. Computer game preference analysis: Relationship with personality, coping and flow traits.

Original Title: A szamitogepes jatekpreferencia vizsgalata: A felhasznalok személyiségjellemzoi, a megkuzdes modjaira es a flow elmenyeire utalo jegyek összehasonlito vizsgalata.

Citation: Magyar Pszichologiai Szemle, June 2013, vol./is. 68/2(245-258), 0025-0279;1588-2799 (Jun 2013)

Author(s): Mate, Smohai; Daniel, Toth; Zsuzsanna, Mirmics

Correspondence Address: Mate, Smohai, smohabasketball@gmail.com

Institution: ELTE PPK Szemelyiseg- es Egeszsegpszichologia Tanszek, Hungary; XI. Keruleti Pszichiatrai Gondozo, Hungary; Karoli Gaspar Reformatus Egyetem, Hungary

Language: Hungarian

Abstract: Background: Recently, video gaming has become one of the most popular leisure activity. Researches point out its positive and negative aspects, dangers (personality development, emotional function, addiction). Our aim is the recognition of Hungarian adolescent's psychological functions (personality, coping, flow) through the groups of gaming time and preferred game genre. Method: A total of 2715 secondary school students participated (56% males, mean age 14,8 years) through Internet during secondary school lessons. Big Five personality dimensions, coping, and flow were explored with questionnaires. Two way ANOVA-s were applied. Results: Gamers, who are playing at least 4 hours daily felt high flow during game time, but had worse well-being at school compared to others. The same group scored lower on agreeableness and conscientiousness. Players whose daily game time varied between 1-4 hours have experienced significantly less boredom and anxiety both in school and at home, than those who play more. Genre preferences were in line with different flow capacity, coping, and personality traits. For example who preferred aggressive, hard core games, feel more flow during game play, but they find often indisposition in school in contrast casual game players. Latter group has higher scores in agreeableness, conscientiousness and openness. Conclusion: We cannot handle video game players as an union group. The phenomenon-in accordance with earlier studies-can have both beneficial and harmful effects. However, present results turn attention to the role of gaming time and preferred game type as moderator variables. Flow capacity and coping mechanisms development in the real life situations can be valuable goals of prevention and intervention in adolescent videogame addict risk groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Adolescent Development
 *Computer Games
 *Coping Behavior
 *Personality Traits

[Analysis](#)
[Preferences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. Addicts under the condition of the Social Code SGB II: Referrals to addiction treatment facilities by job centers and job integration-A critical view.

Original Title: Suchtkranke im SGB II: Vermittlungen an die Suchthilfe durch Jobcenter und Integration in Arbeit-eine kritische Bilanz.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, 2013, vol./is. 59/5(279-286), 0939-5911 (2013)

Author(s): Henkel, Dieter; Zemlin, Uwe

Correspondence Address: Henkel, Dieter, Ebertsbronn 31, Niederstetten, Netherlands, 97996, prof.dieter.henkel@t-online.de

Institution: Institut für Suchtforschung (ISFF), Fachhochschule Frankfurt a. M., Germany; AHG Klinik Wilhelmsheim, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: Aims: According to the German Social Code SGB II (16a) addiction treatment can be provided for welfare recipients if it is necessary for their successful job integration. The current article examines how many of the addicts who receive unemployment benefits are referred to addiction treatment facilities by their job centers, and how many of these no longer rely on SGB II benefits by integration into a job. Method: The investigation is mainly based on data of the German Addiction Treatment Statistics (DSHS). Results: In terms of the high prevalence of substance use disorders among welfare recipients the current estimates suggests that only a small number of these are referred to addiction treatment facilities, with their numbers declining since 2010. Moreover, these referrals are often made selectively. The selection depends on the type of substance use disorder, with a clear preference given to individuals with alcohol disorders and with a disadvantage to those with opioid-related disorders. Different data sources provide evidence that the rate of successful job integration of addicted welfare recipients continues to be very low. Conclusions: The authors make a number of recommendations how the current referral rate could be increased by establishing a screening procedure in the job centers. They also describe several conditions that have to be met for this screening procedure to succeed. Furthermore, special emphasis is given to the establishment of best practice conditions in the job centers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Community Welfare Services](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Professional Referral](#)
[*Social Services](#)
[*Unemployment](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Community Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. The neurobiology of alcohol consumption and alcoholism: An integrative history.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, November 2013, vol./is. 113/(20-37), 0091-3057 (Nov 15, 2013)

Author(s): Tabakoff, Boris; Hoffman, Paula L

Correspondence Address: Tabakoff, Boris, MS 8303, 12800 E. 19th Ave, Aurora, CO, US, 80045, boris.tabakoff@ucdenver.edu

Institution: University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, CO, US; University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, CO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Studies of the neurobiological predisposition to consume alcohol (ethanol) and to transition to uncontrolled drinking behavior (alcoholism), as well as studies of the effects of alcohol on brain function, started a logarithmic growth phase after the repeal of the 18th Amendment to the United States Constitution. Although the early studies were primitive by current technological standards, they clearly demonstrated the effects of alcohol on brain structure and function, and by the end of the 20th century left little doubt that alcoholism is a "disease" of the brain. This review traces the history of developments in the understanding of ethanol's effects on the most prominent inhibitory and excitatory systems of brain (GABA and glutamate neurotransmission). This neurobiological information is integrated with knowledge of ethanol's actions on other neurotransmitter systems to produce an anatomical and functional map of ethanol's properties. Our intent is limited in scope, but is meant to provide context and integration of the actions of ethanol on the major neurobiologic systems which produce reinforcement for alcohol consumption and changes in brain chemistry that lead to addiction. The developmental history of neurobehavioral theories of the transition from alcohol drinking to alcohol addiction is presented and juxtaposed to the neurobiological findings. Depending on one's point of view, we may, at this point in history, know more, or less, than we think we know about the neurobiology of alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Animal Drinking Behavior](#)
[*Brain](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[Ethanol](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Revisiting the role of the urban environment in substance use: The case of analgesic overdose fatalities.

Citation: American Journal of Public Health, December 2013, vol./is. 103/12(2252-2260), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Cerda, Magdalena; Ransome, Yusuf; Keyes, Katherine M; Koenen, Karestan C; Tardiff, Kenneth; Vlahov, David; Galea, Sandro

Correspondence Address: Cerda, Magdalena: Department of Epidemiology, Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, 722 W168th St, Room 527, New York, NY, US, 10032, mc3226@columbia.edu

Institution: Department of Epidemiology, Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, New York, NY, US; Department of Sociomedical Sciences, Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, New York, NY, US; Department of Epidemiology, Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, New York, NY, US; Department of Epidemiology, Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, US; School of Nursing, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; Department of Epidemiology, Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: We examined whether neighborhood social characteristics (income distribution and family fragmentation) and physical characteristics (clean sidewalks and dilapidated housing) were associated with the risk of fatalities caused by analgesic overdose. Methods: In a case-control study, we compared 447 unintentional analgesic

opioid overdose fatalities (cases) with 3436 unintentional nonoverdose fatalities and 2530 heroin overdose fatalities (controls) occurring in 59 New York City neighborhoods between 2000 and 2006. Results: Analgesic overdose fatalities were less likely than nonoverdose unintentional fatalities to have occurred in higher-income neighborhoods (odds ratio [OR] = 0.82; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 0.70, 0.96) and more likely to have occurred in fragmented neighborhoods (OR = 1.35; 95% CI = 1.05, 1.72). They were more likely than heroin overdose fatalities to have occurred in higher income (OR = 1.31; 95% CI = 1.12, 1.54) and less fragmented (OR = 0.71; 95% CI = 0.55, 0.92) neighborhoods. Conclusions: Analgesic overdose fatalities exhibit spatial patterns that are distinct from those of heroin and nonoverdose unintentional fatalities. Whereas analgesic fatalities typically occur in lower-income, more fragmented neighborhoods than nonoverdose fatalities, they tend to occur in higher-income, less unequal, and less fragmented neighborhoods than heroin fatalities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Analgesic Drugs](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Overdoses](#)
[*Neighborhoods](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Urban Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

71. Risk, reward, and the double-edged sword: Perspectives on pharmacogenetic research and clinical testing among Alaska Native people.

Citation: American Journal of Public Health, December 2013, vol./is. 103/12(2220-2225), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Shaw, Jennifer L; Robinson, Renee; Starks, Helene; Burke, Wylie; Dillard, Denise A

Correspondence Address: Shaw, Jennifer L.: Southcentral Foundation Research Department, 4105 Tudor Centre Drive, Suite 200, Anchorage, AK, US, 99508, jshaw@scf.cc

Institution: Southcentral Foundation Research Department, Anchorage, AK, US; Southcentral Foundation Research Department, Anchorage, AK, US; University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Southcentral Foundation Research Department, Anchorage, AK, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Pharmacogenetic research and clinical testing raise important concerns for individuals and communities, especially where past medical research and practice has perpetrated harm and cultivated distrust of health care systems and clinicians. We investigated perceptions of pharmacogenetics among Alaska Native (AN) people. Methods: We held four focus groups for 32 ANs in south central Alaska to elicit views about pharmacogenetics in general and for treatment of cardiovascular disease, breast cancer, depression, and nicotine addiction. We analyzed data for perceived risks and rewards of pharmacogenetics. Results: Potential risks of pharmacogenetics included health care rationing, misuse of information, and stigma to individuals and the AN community. Potential rewards included decreased care costs, improved outcomes, and community development. Participants also discussed 8 contingent conditions that could mitigate risks and increase pharmacogenetic acceptability. Conclusions: Alaska Natives perceive pharmacogenetics as potentially benefitting and harming individuals, communities, and health systems, depending on methods and oversight. Researchers, clinicians, and administrators, especially in community-based clinic and health care systems serving minority populations, must address this "double-edged sword" to

effectively conduct pharmacogenetics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Care Services](#)
[*Managed Care](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
[*Pharmacodynamics](#)
[Clinicians](#)
[Indigenous Populations](#)
[Testing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

72. Refining the notion of maturing out: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions.

Citation: American Journal of Public Health, December 2013, vol./is. 103/12(e67-e73), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Verges, Alvaro; Haeny, Angela M; Jackson, Kristina M; Bucholz, Kathleen K; Grant, Julia D; Trull, Timothy J; Wood, Phillip K; Sher, Kenneth J

Correspondence Address: Verges, Alvaro: Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Missouri-Columbia, 200 S 7th St., Columbia, MO, US, 65211, avhz6@mail.missouri.edu

Institution: Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO, US; Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO, US; Department of Community Health, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; School of Medicine, Washington University, St Louis, MO, US; School of Medicine, Washington University, St Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO, US; Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO, US; Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Our aim was to determine if the decrease in drug use disorders with age is attributable to changes in persistence, as implied by the notion of maturing out. Also, we examined the association between role transitions and persistence, recurrence, and new onset of drug use disorders. Methods: We performed secondary analysis of the 2 waves of the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions data (baseline assessment 2001-2002, follow-up conducted 2004-2005). We conducted logistic regressions and multinomial logistic regression to determine the effect of age on wave 2 diagnosis status, as well as the interaction between age and role transitions. Results: Rates of persistence were stable over the life span, whereas rates of new onset and recurrence decreased with age. Changes in parenthood, marital, and employment status were associated with persistence, new onset, and recurrence. We found an interaction between marital status and age. Conclusions: Our findings challenge commonly held notions that the age-related decrease in drug use disorders is attributable to an increase in persistence, and that the effects of role transitions are stronger during young, compared with middle and older, adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

73. Chicano gang members in recovery: The public talk of negotiating Chicano masculinities.

Citation: Social Problems, November 2013, vol./is. 60/4(476-490), 0037-7791;1533-8533 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Flores, Edward Orozco; Hondagneu-Sotelo, Pierrette

Correspondence Address: Flores, Edward Orozco: Department of Sociology, Loyola University Chicago, Chicago, IL, US, 60660, eflores2@luc.edu

Institution: Loyola University Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Using ethnographic data from Los Angeles, this article examines the ritualized forms of verbal communication used in two Chicano gang recovery programs, Homeboy Industries and Victory Outreach. These two distinctive programs facilitate recovery from gangs through contrasting models of communication anchored in religion and therapeutic rehabilitation. In recovery, ritualized verbal displays subordinate gang masculinity and elevate conventional notions of masculinity. Former gang members use sermons, group therapy, 12-step programs, and personal testimonials to articulate hegemonic ideals of masculinity, such as responsible fatherhood. A critical component of these gang rehabilitation programs rearticulates the meanings of Chicano masculinity to include abstaining from drug use, providing for family members, and engaging in nurturing behavior. Through these verbal rituals, reformed gang masculinity is repositioned as dominant, desirable, and accessible to marginalized Chicano men with past gang affiliations and addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for the Study of Social Problems, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Rehabilitation](#)
[*Masculinity](#)
[*Gangs](#)
["*Latinos/Latinas"](#)
[Ethnography](#)
[Religion](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Elevated functional connectivity in a striatal-amygdala circuit in pathological gamblers.

Citation: PLoS ONE, September 2013, vol./is. 8/9, 1932-6203 (Sep 2, 2013)

Author(s): Peter, Jan; Miedl, Stephan Franz; Buchel, Christian

Correspondence Address: Peter, Jan, j.peters@uke.de

Institution: Department of Systems Neuroscience, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Department of Psychology, University of Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria; Department of Systems Neuroscience, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Both substance-based addiction and behavioural impulse control disorders (ICDs) have been associated with dysfunctions of the ventral striatum. Recent studies using functional connectivity techniques have revealed increased coupling of the ventral striatum with other limbic regions such as amygdala and orbitofrontal cortex in patients with substance abuse disorders and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. In the present study, we re-analyzed previously published functional magnetic resonance imaging data acquired in pathological gamblers and controls during value-based decision-making to investigate whether PG is associated with similar functional connectivity effects. In line with previous studies in other ICDs, we observed reliable increases in functional coupling between striatum and bilateral amygdala in gamblers vs. controls. Implications of these findings for neural models of self-control and addiction are discussed. (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, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.; HOLDER: Peters et al.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Amygdala](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Basal Ganglia](#)
[Decision Making](#)
[Striatum](#)

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](#)

75. Therapeutic engagement as a predictor of retention in adolescent therapeutic community treatment.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 23/1(49-57), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Abdel-Salam, Sami; Gunter, Whitney D

Correspondence Address: Abdel-Salam, Sami: Criminal Justice Department, West Chester University, 200 Ruby Jones Hall, West Chester, PA, US, 19383, ssalam@wcupa.edu

Institution: West Chester University, West Chester, PA, US; Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: The adolescent drug problem places a huge toll on society and a heavy burden on the criminal justice system. Research regarding the benefits of therapeutic community (TC) treatment for adolescents has shown it to be effective. Despite the ability of therapeutic communities to lower drug relapse and reduce criminality, a great deal remains unknown in terms of how the process of treatment actually works for adolescents. Using data collected as part of the Drug Abuse Treatment Outcomes Study-Adolescent, this study examines the relationship between therapeutic engagement and treatment retention. The primary findings are that measures of therapeutic engagement had a significant association with whether or not an adolescent completed treatment. Findings suggest that instruments that evaluate therapeutic engagement are important in assessing involvement in treatment, and that programming designed to engage the adolescent in TC treatment should be utilized in order to reduce the risk of premature treatment 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: [*Involvement](#)

*Prediction
 *Therapeutic Community
 *Treatment Outcomes
 Criminal Justice
 Drug Usage
 Therapeutic Processes

Source: PsycINFO

76. Illicit drug use from adolescence to young adulthood among child welfare-involved youths.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 23/1(29-48), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Casanueva, Cecilia; Stambaugh, Leyla; Urato, Matthew; Fraser, Jenifer Goldman; Williams, Jason

Correspondence Address: Casanueva, Cecilia: RTI International, 3040 Cornwallis Road, P.O. Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, NC, US, 27709-2194, ccasanueva@rti.org

Institution: RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US; RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined illicit substance use among 1,004 adolescents, ages 11-21, involved with the Child Welfare System (CWS) and followed from 1999 to 2007. By the time they reached transition age, more than 60% of the sample had used an illicit substance in their lifetime. Predictors of regular use during adolescence were having a prior CWS report, externalizing behavior problems, delinquency, and any sexual experience. Exposure to physical abuse was predictive of escalating substance use trajectories. Protective factors included having a child at any point during the study, parental monitoring, and being placed in kinship care. (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: *Age Differences
 *Child Welfare
 *Drug Usage
 Life Changes

Source: PsycINFO

77. Relationships between drugs and delinquency in adolescence: Influence of gender and victimization experiences.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 23/1(19-28), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Brunelle, Natacha; Tremblay, Joel; Blanchette-Martin, Nadine; Gendron, Annie; Tessier, Melanie

Correspondence Address: Brunelle, Natacha: University of Quebec at Trois-Rivieres (UQTR), Department of Special Education, (1064-C, M-S), C.P. 500, Trois-Rivieres, PQ, Canada, G9A 5H7, natacha.brunelle@uqtr.ca

Institution: University of Quebec at Trois-Rivieres, Trois-Rivieres, PQ, Canada; University of Quebec at Trois-Rivieres, Trois-Rivieres, PQ, Canada; Centres de Readaptation en Dependance de Quebec, Quebec, PQ, Canada; University of Quebec at Trois-Rivieres, Trois-Rivieres, PQ, Canada; University of Quebec at Trois-Rivieres, Trois-Rivieres, PQ, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: A total of 726 youths presenting a severe addiction were evaluated at the time of their request for services in an addiction rehabilitation center. Results show that the more

delinquent youths have a more severe profile of substance use, thus confirming the strong association between psychoactive substance (PAS) use severity and delinquency. Girls being treated for addiction present a more severe profile of substance use than boys treated. No interaction effect was found between gender and level of delinquency. It also appears important that the history of sexual abuse be considered as one of the variables associated with the severity of PAS 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: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Victimization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. Alcohol use growth trajectories in young adolescence: Pathways and predictors.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 23/1(9-18), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Shamblen, Stephen R; Ringwalt, Chris L; Clark, Heddy K; Hanley, Sean M

Correspondence Address: Shamblen, Stephen R.: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, 1300 South 4th Street, Suite 300, Louisville, KY, US, 40208, sshamblen@pire.org

Institution: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Louisville Center, Louisville, KY, US;
 Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Chapel Hill Center, Chapel Hill, NC, US;
 Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Chapel Hill Center, Chapel Hill, NC, US;
 Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Chapel Hill Center, Chapel Hill, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: New analytical tools have facilitated the exploration of the trajectories of alcohol use; however, there are a limited number of studies that explore early adolescence. A sample of 5,903 youths followed from sixth through eighth grade was used to (1) examine the trajectories of alcohol use and (2) determine the degree to which common correlates predicted these trajectories. Our models provided the most support for a four trajectory group solution with nearly half of the sample (49.3%) largely abstaining, more than a quarter of the sample (29.4%) experimenting and exhibiting small increases, 15.0% initiating early and exhibiting a consistent level of low use, and a small percentage (6.3%) rapidly progressing to a heavy level of drinking across the three-year period. Perceived behavioral control was the most consistent predictor of trajectory type, but peer norms and positive attitudes toward alcohol also played a role. The implications and limitations of these findings are discussed. (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](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Prediction](#)
[*Protective Factors](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. Substance use in adolescent psychiatric outpatients: Self-report, health care providers' clinical impressions, and urine screening.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 23/1(1-8), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Holzer, Laurent; Pihet, Sandrine; Passini, Christina Moses; Feijo, Isabelle; Camus, Didier; Eap, Chin

Correspondence Address: Holzer, Laurent: Centre Therapeutique de Jour Pour Adolescents (CTJA), Service Universitaire de Psychiatrie de l'Enfant et de l'Adolescent (SUPEA), Av. de Beaumont 48, Lausanne, Switzerland, CH-1012, laurent.holzer@chuv.ch

Institution: Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland; Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: To determine the prevalence of substance use among adolescent psychiatric outpatients using a variety of data sources. Method: Using a questionnaire, 3-month prevalence of substance use data were obtained from 50 adolescents and their health care providers. Adolescents' self-reports and providers' clinical impressions were compared with urine screen results. Results: The prevalence of substance use was low with the exception of self-reported cannabis and alcohol use, 48% and 70%, respectively (N = 50). Conclusion: Urine screening did not provide extra information on adolescent psychiatric outpatients' substance use compared to patients' self-reports and health care providers' clinical impressions. (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 Usage](#)
[*Screening](#)
[*Self Report](#)
[*Urine](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Outpatients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

80. Classification and definition of misuse, abuse, and related events in clinical trials: ACTION systematic review and recommendations.

Citation: Pain, November 2013, vol./is. 154/11(2287-2296), 0304-3959 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Smith, Shannon M; Dart, Richard C; Katz, Nathaniel P; Paillard, Florence; Adams, Edgar H; Comer, Sandra D; Degroot, Aldemar; Edwards, Robert R; Haddox, J. David; Jaffe, Jerome H; Jones, Christopher M; Kleber, Herbert D; Kopecky, Ernest A; Markman, John D; Montoya, Ivan D; O'Brien, Charles; Roland, Carl L; Stanton, Marsha; Strain, Eric C; Vorsanger, Gary; Wasan, Ajay D; Weiss, Roger D; Turk, Dennis C; Dworkin, Robert H

Correspondence Address: Smith, Shannon M., shannon1_smith@urmc.rochester.edu

Institution: Department of Anesthesiology, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, NY, US; University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver Health, Denver, CO, US; Analgesic Solutions, Natick, MA, US; Focus Biocom, Durango, CO, US; Covance Market Access, Gaithersburg, MD, US; Columbia University, New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US; Astellas Pharma, Inc., Northbrook, IL, US; Brigham & Women's Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Tufts University, Boston, MA, US; University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MA, US; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, US; Columbia University, New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US; Collegium Pharmaceutical, Inc., Canton, MA, US; Department of Neurosurgery, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY, US; National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD, US; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Pfizer Inc., Cary, NC, US; Horizon Pharma, Inc., Deerfield, IL, US; Department

of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Janssen Scientific Affairs, LLC, Raritan, NJ, US; Harvard Medical School, Chestnut Hill, MA, US; Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US; Department of Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Department of Anesthesiology, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, NY, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

As the nontherapeutic use of prescription medications escalates, serious associated consequences have also increased. This makes it essential to estimate misuse, abuse, and related events (MAREs) in the development and postmarketing adverse event surveillance and monitoring of prescription drugs accurately. However, classifications and definitions to describe prescription drug MAREs differ depending on the purpose of the classification system, may apply to single events or ongoing patterns of inappropriate use, and are not standardized or systematically employed, thereby complicating the ability to assess MARE occurrence adequately. In a systematic review of existing prescription drug MARE terminology and definitions from consensus efforts, review articles, and major institutions and agencies, MARE terms were often defined inconsistently or idiosyncratically, or had definitions that overlapped with other MARE terms. The Analgesic, Anesthetic, and Addiction Clinical Trials, Translations, Innovations, Opportunities, and Networks (ACTION) public-private partnership convened an expert panel to develop mutually exclusive and exhaustive consensus classifications and definitions of MAREs occurring in clinical trials of analgesic medications to increase accuracy and consistency in characterizing their occurrence and prevalence in clinical trials. The proposed ACTION classifications and definitions are designed as a first step in a system to adjudicate MAREs that occur in analgesic clinical trials and postmarketing adverse event surveillance and monitoring, which can be used in conjunction with other methods of assessing a treatment's abuse potential. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: International Association for the Study of Pain; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Drug Abuse
*Prescription Drugs
*Taxonomies
Clinical Trials

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available from *Elsevier* in [Pain](#)**81. Awareness, perceptions and use of snus among young adults from the upper Midwest region of the USA.****Citation:**

Tobacco Control: An International Journal, November 2013, vol./is. 22/6(412-417), 0964-4563 (Nov 2013)

Author(s):

Choi, Kelvin; Forster, Jean

Correspondence Address:

Choi, Kelvin: Division of Epidemiology and Community Health, University of Minnesota, 1300 South Second Street Suite 300, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55454, choix137@umn.edu

Institution:

Division of Epidemiology and Community Health, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Division of Epidemiology and Community Health, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Since its introduction in 2006, snus has been aggressively marketed by tobacco companies. However, little is known about the awareness, perceptions and use of snus among young adults after Camel and Marlboro snus were sold nationwide in 2010. Methods: Data were collected from 2607 young adults (ages 20-28) who participated in the Minnesota Adolescent Community Cohort Study in 2010-2011. Data include

awareness of snus, ever and past 30-day use, perceived potential of snus as a quit aid, and perceived harmfulness and addictiveness of snus relative to cigarettes. The authors assessed the associations between these outcome variables and socio-demographic characteristics. Results: Overall, 64.8% of participants were aware of snus, 14.5% ever used snus and 3.2% used snus in the past 30 days. Men and participants who smoked >100 cigarettes in their lifetime were associated with these three outcomes ($p < 0.05$). Among those who were aware of snus, 16.3% agreed snus can help people quit smoking, 17.3% agreed snus is less harmful than cigarettes and 11.3% agreed snus is less addictive than cigarettes. These perceptions were associated with ever use and the past 30-day use of snus ($p < 0.05$). Conclusions: In this regional sample of US young adults, the majority of young adults were aware of snus, and over one in 10 had used snus. More young adults in the sample than the overall US adult population believed that snus is less harmful than cigarettes. Perceptions of snus are associated with snus use. Strategic health communication interventions targeting young adults to confront the positive perceptions associated with snus may be needed to curb the interest in snus. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Adult Attitudes](#)
[*Smokeless Tobacco](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

82. Assimilating/integrative: The case of contemporary gestalt therapy.

Citation: Abnormal psychology across the ages, Vol. 1: History and conceptualizations, Vol. 2: Disorders and treatments, Vol. 3: Trends and future directions., 2013(221-234) (2013)
Author(s): Brownell, Phillip
Institution: Benedict Associates, Ltd., Hamilton, Bermuda
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter describes the theoretical core of gestalt therapy and its consilience with other clinical approaches on the way to explaining gestalt therapy's understanding of psychopathology, and it concludes with a brief picture of how gestalt therapists might respond to the psychopathology of addiction. Gestalt therapy originated as a theory of contact emerging from the theoretical integration of existential phenomenology, the philosophy of dialogical relationship, the holistic field theory of German science, and the experientialism of behavioral experimentation. It was an attempt at a revision of Sigmund Freud's talking cure. It proposed the growth model currently evident in contemporary positive psychology and conceived of psychopathology as various kinds of failure to thrive-interruptions of contact, anemic figures of interest, lack of awareness, and foggy intentionality. Conversely, gestalt therapists seek to support contacting, clear figures of interest, and good gestalt formation within the context of a therapeutic relationship, and they experiment with creative behaviors having potential for increased awareness and self-regulation with the expansion of the client's lifeworld. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Gestalt Therapy](#)
[*History of Psychology](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Therapists](#)
Source: PsycINFO

83. Substance-related disorders: Diagnosis, etiology, and treatment.

Citation: Abnormal psychology across the ages, Vol. 1: History and conceptualizations, Vol. 2: Disorders and treatments, Vol. 3: Trends and future directions., 2013(1-14) (2013)

Author(s): Klein, Eric

Institution: Ashford University, College of Health, Human Services, and Science, San Diego, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter provided an overview of substance use disorders (SUDs), with a particular focus on substance abuse and substance dependence. More specifically, this chapter will highlight the definitions in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV-TR), the general epidemiological features of substance abuse and dependence, and the clinical issues of diagnosis, etiology, and treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Diagnosis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

84. Abnormal psychology across the ages, Vol. 1: History and conceptualizations, Vol. 2: Disorders and treatments, Vol. 3: Trends and future directions.

Citation: Abnormal psychology across the ages, Vol. 1: History and conceptualizations, Vol. 2: Disorders and treatments, Vol. 3: Trends and future directions., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Plante, Thomas G [Ed]

Institution: Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the preface) What is normal? What is abnormal? What is acceptable human behavior, and what is not? How do we understand why people do what they do, and what can we do to help those who behave in ways that are unhealthy, disturbing, and dangerous to themselves or to others? To attempt to answer these important questions, this three-volume book examines the past, present, and predicted future of our understanding and diverse perspectives regarding psychopathology and abnormal behavior, broadly defined. Leading experts from across multiple perspectives come together in this book to offer their views on abnormal psychology across the ages. The first volume focuses on the history of abnormal behavior throughout time. This volume follows our understanding of abnormal behavior from ancient times through the Renaissance and Enlightenment eras, and through the 20th century. Additionally, this volume highlights different organizing principles and themes that have informed our views of psychopathology, such as biological, psychological, social, and cultural perspectives. The second volume provides a contemporary understanding of abnormal psychology in the present that reviews what we know about psychopathology from different diagnostic categories, such as eating disorders, mood disorders, cognitive disorders, and addictive disorders, to name just a few. The third volume examines current and future trends in abnormal psychology, such as the role of pharmaceuticals, legal issues, and global concerns. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Abnormal Psychology](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[History](#)
[History of Psychology](#)
[Legal Processes](#)
[Psychodiagnosis](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. Yoga effects on mood and quality of life in Chinese women undergoing heroin detoxification: A randomized controlled trial.

- Citation:** Nursing Research, July 2013, vol./is. 62/4(260-268), 0029-6562;1538-9847 (Jul-Aug 2013)
- Author(s):** Zhuang, Shu-mei; An, Shi-hui; Zhao, Yue
- Correspondence Address:** Zhao, Yue: School of Nursing, Tianjin Medical University, No. 22 Qixiangtai Rd., Heping District, Tianjin, China, yuezhao2012@hotmail.com
- Institution:** School of Nursing, Tianjin Medical University, Tianjin, China; Tianjin An-Kang Psychiatric Hospital, Tianjin, China; School of Nursing, Tianjin Medical University, Tianjin, China
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Yoga, as a mind-body therapy, is effective in improving quality of life for patients with chronic diseases, yet little is known about its effectiveness in female heroin addicts. b Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of yoga on mood status and quality of life among women undergoing detoxification for heroin dependence in China. Method: This study was a randomized controlled trial. Seventy five women aged 20Y37 years undergoing detoxification for heroin dependence at AnKang Hospital were allocated randomly into an intervention or a control group. Women in the intervention group received a 6-month yoga intervention in addition to hospital routine care, and women in the control group received hospital routine care only. Mood status and quality of life were assessed using the Profile of Mood States and Medical Outcomes Study 36-item Short-Form Health Survey at baseline and following 3 and 6 months of treatment. Repeated-measures analysis of variance was used to evaluate treatment and time effects on mood and quality of life. Results: Most female heroin addicts were young and single, with a low education level. Most had used heroin by injection. Mood state and quality of life of female heroin addicts were poor. The intervention group showed a significant improvement in mood status and quality of life over time compared with their counterparts in the control group. Conclusion: Yoga may improve mood status and quality of life for women undergoing detoxification for heroin dependence. Yoga can be used as an auxiliary treatment with traditional hospital routine care for these women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Detoxification](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[*Yoga](#)
[Human Females](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

86. Reducing the barriers to pain management in Albania: Results from an educational seminar with family doctors.

- Citation:** Journal of Palliative Medicine, July 2013, vol./is. 16/7(758-761), 1096-6218;1557-7740 (Jul 2013)
- Author(s):** Xhixha, Ali; Rama, Rudina; Radbruch, Lukas
- Correspondence Address:** Xhixha, Ali: Home Care Team, Ryder Albania Association, Ali Pashe Gucia Nd9 H7 Apt. 2, Tirana, Albania, 10000, alixhixha@yahoo.com
- Institution:** Home Care Team, Ryder Albania Association, Tirana, Albania; Home Care Team, Ryder Albania Association, Tirana, Albania; Department of Palliative Medicine, University Hospital Bonn, Bonn, Germany
- Language:** English

Abstract: Palliative care (PC) services are a very limited service in Albania and are provided mainly from the nonprofit sector (nongovernmental organizations [NGOs]) that cover about 30% of the demand. There are very few doctors and nurses qualified in PC and pain management. Training and education programs on opioid treatment do not exist and patients cannot access opioids easily. This study evaluated the attitudes of family doctors on pain assessment, management, and opioid usage before and after seminars on opioid pain management. The Barriers Questionnaire II (BQ-II) was used to evaluate attitudes towards pain management in 227 family doctors (general practitioners) working in the state primary health care system in both urban and rural areas. Data was collected before and after one-day seminars on opioids conducted in six cities located in all the major regions of the country. The response rate was 83.3%. Barriers were measured to be high in the participating physicians, with mean scores of 3 out of 5 or above for 10 of 27 items. The danger of addiction to pain medicines as well as the fear that many people with cancer would get addicted to pain medicine received the highest scores. At the end of the seminar barriers were significantly lower, with the total mean scores (with standard deviation) reduced from 2.4 + 0.6 to 1.6 + 0.7. High barriers to the use of opioids in family physicians in Albania were reduced significantly following a one-day training, demonstrating the effectiveness of the intervention. However, more research on the sustainability of the training effect is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[*Palliative Care](#)
[*Physicians](#)
[Pain Management](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. Working with addicted and substance-abusing offenders.

Citation: Criminal justice social work: A South African practice framework., 2012(118-134) (2012)

Author(s): Schoeman, Marelize

Institution: Unisa - Department of Criminology and Security Science, South Africa

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Substance abuse has become a way of life for many South Africans, regardless of their socio-economic status. Research has shown that the socio-economic effects associated with substance abuse can include unemployment, violence, crime, risky sexual practices and disrupted family life and work performance (Setlalentoa, Pisa, Theskisho, Ryke & Loots, 2010). The difference between substance use and misuse is that a person engaging in substance use does so without any identifiable damaging effects associated with it (Mitchell & Angelone, 2006). For example, a teenager may experiment with marijuana and decide not to continue using it without experiencing any adverse effects. In contrast, substance misuse is a term that describes people who suffer from either substance abuse or substance dependence disorder. Substance abuse and dependence are complex problems that can be defined as the detrimental or risky use of legal or illegal substances or the use of legal substances in a manner that is inconsistent with medical recommendations. It is a disorder that affects the physical health and psychosocial functioning of the abuser (Bedi & Duff, 2008). In terms of alcohol abuse, risky drinking is viewed as consuming five or more standard drinks per day for men and consuming three or more drinks per day for a woman (Parry, 2000). Substance abuse is generally broken down into two categories, namely alcohol and drug abuse. In this chapter, attention will be given to the classification of substance use disorder and substance typology. Emphasis will be placed on the relationship between substance use and crime and the treatment of addicted or substance using offenders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Criminal Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Clinical Practice](#)
[Criminals](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Development the Internet Usage Self-Control Scale for College Students.

Citation: Chinese Mental Health Journal, January 2013, vol./is. 27/1(54-57), 1000-6729 (Jan 2013)

Author(s): Ou-Yang, Yi; Zhang, Da-Jun; Wu, Ming-Xia

Correspondence Address: Zhang, Da-Jun: Psychology Department, Southwest University, Chongqing, China, 400715, zhangdj@swu.edu.cn

Institution: Students' Affairs Division, Hunan University of Technology, Zhuzhou, China; Psychology Department, Southwest University, Chongqing, China; Psychology Department, Southwest University, Chongqing, China

Language: Chinese

Abstract: Objective: To develop the Internet Usage Self-Control Scale for College Students (IUSCS-CS) and test its reliability and validity. Methods: Totally 1165 college students were randomly divided into two groups. One group containing 583 subjects was used for exploratory factor analysis, and the other group with 582 subjects was used for confirmatory factor analysis. The Self-Control Scale (SCS) and Chinese Internet Addiction Scale (CIAS) were used as criterion scales. The coefficients of internal consistency of this scale and the subscales were tested by using data of the 1165 subjects. Results: This scale contained three subscales, namely cognitive, emotional and behavioral self-control subscales, each of which had 3 factors. In the confirmatory factor analysis, the scale had sound fit indexes. The total scores and subscores of IUSCS-CS were positively correlated with the SCS scores ($r = 0.53 - 0.70$, $P_s < 0.01$), and negatively correlated with the CIAS scores ($r = -0.57 - -0.78$, $P_s < 0.01$). The coefficients of internal consistency in three subscales and total scale were 0.77, 0.76, 0.82 and 0.90 respectively. Conclusion: It suggests that the Internet Usage Self-Control Scale for College Students (IUSCS-CS) has satisfactory reliability and validity, and it is suitable to measure college students' internet usage self-control. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Construction](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)
[College Students](#)
[Rating Scales](#)
[Self Control](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. Associations between deprived life circumstances, wellbeing and self-rated health in a socially marginalized population.

Citation: European Journal of Public Health, October 2012, vol./is. 22/5(647-652), 1101-1262;1464-360X (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Pedersen, Pia V; Gronbaek, Morten; Curtis, Tine

- Institution:** National Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark; National Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark; National Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Previous studies of self-rated health among socially marginalized people provide insufficient understandings of what influences their self-rated health. This study aimed to examine how disadvantaged life circumstances (homelessness, substance abuse, poverty) and general well-being were associated with poor self-rated health among the socially marginalized. Methods: In a nationwide survey in Denmark, 1348 users of shelters, drop-in centres, treatment centres and social psychiatric centres answered a self-administered questionnaire. We analysed data using logistic regression. Results: Disadvantaged life circumstances and well-being were associated with self-rated health, also when controlling for illness, mental disorder and age. Male respondents exposed to two or more disadvantaged life circumstances had higher odds of poor self-rated health [odds ratio (OR): 2.96; 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.80-4.87] than males exposed to fewer disadvantages. A low sense of personal well-being implied higher odds of poor self-rated health among both men and women. Among men, not showering regularly (OR: 1.81; 95% CI: 1.17-2.79), and among women, not eating varied food (OR: 2.24; 95% CI: 1.20-4.20) and exposure to physical violence (borderline significant) implied higher odds of poor self-rated health. Male and female respondents reporting lack of sleep and loneliness (borderline significant among women) had higher odds of poor self-rated health. Conclusions: The poor self-rated health among socially marginalized is strongly associated with massive social problems, poor living conditions and poor well-being. This study elucidates the need for more broadly based and holistic initiatives by both the health sector and the social services, incorporating health promotion initiatives into social work. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the European Public Health Association. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Poverty](#)
[*Well Being](#)
[*Marginalization](#)
[Life Changes](#)
[Psychiatric Hospitals](#)
[Public Health](#)
[Public Health Services](#)
[Self Report](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [European Journal of Public Health](#), *The*
Available from *Oxford University Press* in [European Journal of Public Health](#)