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Search History

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

1. Responding to substance abuse: Equipping church leaders for ministry to the chemically dependent.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2015)

Author(s): Gilliam, Barbara

Institution: Assemblies of God Theological Seminary, US

Language: English

Abstract: Alcoholism and drug addiction fragment families, drain community resources, and cause people occupying church pews to live with shameful secrets. Church leaders play a major role in prevention, counseling, and referral services to people suffering from the effects of substance abuse. Well-informed and resourced leaders can create a caring and supportive community of faith where people feel safe and can heal. This project focused on the necessity for the education and resourcing of church leaders in the subject of substance abuse in order to more effectively counsel and refer people seeking help. A seminar designed for church leaders presented a theology of addiction, secular and Christian treatment options, relapse prevention, and the role of the church to a group of ministry leaders. A resource packet was created for churches and given to each participant at the conclusion of the event. The packet included usable educational materials, steps in forming community partnerships, and lists of referrals for people seeking help. Leaders who attended the event had prior knowledge and experience with alcoholics and drug addicts and understood the seriousness of the problem; their being well informed contributed to a lack of significant difference between pretest and posttest analysis, formulated to determine the effectiveness of seminar. However, qualitative feedback was positive, and participants appreciatively affirmed the seminar as useful and practical, providing a comprehensive tool for pastors and church leaders desiring information and guidance on the topic of substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Communities](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Family](#)
[Theology](#)
[Faith](#)

Source: PsycINFO

2. Early health and human capital accumulation: An econometric analysis using the PSID-CDS, 1997-2007.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2015)

Author(s): Kim, Dohyung

Institution: State U New York at Albany, US

Language: English

Abstract: The first chapter estimates the effect of fetal growth on academic achievement in childhood using a nested error-component two-stage least squares (NEC2SLS) estimator that draws on internal instruments from alternative dimensions of the multi-level panel data structure of the panel data set. This estimation method increases efficiency by exploiting information on children with no siblings in the sample as well as identifies coefficients for the time-invariant, mother-specific regressors, all of which are not feasible with conventional mother-fixed effects estimation. We estimate modest but statistically significant effects of birth weight and fetal growth rate on math and reading scores, with the effects concentrated in the low-birth-weight range. Infant health measures appear to explain little of the well-documented racial disparity in test scores. The second chapter estimates the effect of fetal growth on a set of neurobehavioral outcomes in childhood, measured by diagnosed developmental disabilities and an index of behavior problems.

After controlling for maternal heterogeneity, we find fetal growth rate is negatively associated with developmental delay and mental retardation. However, the fetal growth rate is not associated with the mother-reported Behavior Problems Index in general. The third chapter estimates the effects of mental health problems among children aged 4-12 on juvenile delinquency measured by lifetime criminal activities, victimization, and illicit drug use by age 18. We find that conduct disorder in childhood is strongly associated with lifetime arrest, probation, and incarceration as well as lifetime illicit drug use in adolescence. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity in childhood is associated with lifetime physical attack and rape, but not with criminal activities or illicit drug use. Our results are robust to maternal heterogeneity or comorbidity concern. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Academic Achievement](#)
[Birth Weight](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Human Capital](#)
[Infant Development](#)
[Least Squares](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. Homelessness: Relationships between program completion at a transformational shelter and mental illness, substance abuse, and trauma.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2015)

Author(s): McCutcheon, Richard T

Institution: U the Incarnate Word, US

Language: English

Abstract: Each and every evening many people do not have a home to return to. Solving the epidemic problem of homelessness is an ongoing pursuit. Analyzing issues related to homelessness will help solve the problem of homelessness for some individuals and families. Data was gathered, prioritized and analyzed to determine correlations and relationships between completion of a transformational shelter's program and mental illness, substance abuse, and trauma. Demographic variables were assessed as well. A person is more likely to complete the program if they have a substance abuse issue. Females are more likely than males to complete the program. Program completion is more likely as a person gets older. This study is significant because as it communicates a 47.6% completion rate for this new transformational shelter located in the southwestern part of the United States. The contribution of this research is providing a greater understanding of the impact that substance abuse has on the homeless population. Additionally, an understanding that female members are experiencing a greater level of success at completing the program than men. Social workers can now be better equipped to meet the needs of individuals in their shelters. This study will add significance to the overall research on homelessness because there is currently limited research proving the validity of an integrated program available. This study is foundational to understanding the factors that contribute to homelessness and the relationships that these factors have with successful completion of the individualized program. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Shelters](#)
[Trauma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. Getting out: A qualitative exploration of the exiting experience among former sex workers and adult sex trafficking victims.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2015)
Author(s):	Hickle, Kristine E
Institution:	Arizona State U., US
Language:	English
Abstract:	Sexual exploitation is a problem faced by women victimized by sex trafficking and are involved in the commercial sex industry as a result of limited employment options. Negative consequences associated with engaging in sex work in the United States include violent victimization, physical and mental health problems, addiction, isolation from positive social support, and economic instability. These consequences make exiting difficult, and recently Baker, Williamson, and Dalla (2010) created an integrated prostitution exiting model to help explain the exiting process, accounting for the impact of these consequences and identifying the role that failed exiting attempts play in leading women to a final exit. Currently, much remains unknown regarding the usefulness of the model and researchers have yet to explore the process of exiting from the perspective of former sex workers. This dissertation examines the process of exiting commercial sex work from the perspective of 19 adult women who exited the sex industry and had not engaged in sex work for at least two years. The goal of the study was to compare findings from these interviews to Baker et al.'s (2010) integrated model and to further understand the experience of exiting sex work. A narrative approach to data collection was taken (Wells, 2011), and individual interviews were conducted with each participant in order to elicit narratives about their experiences exiting sex work. A phenomenological approach was utilized to analyze the data (van Manen, 1990), and five overarching themes encompassing 21 subthemes emerged as key findings. Many of these themes supported the stages of Baker et al.'s (2010) model, including the experience of becoming disillusioned with the prostitution lifestyle as a precursor to successfully exiting, the likelihood that women will attempt to exit and then re-enter sex work a number of times before finally exiting, and the presence of specific barriers that inhibited the exiting process. Additional themes emerged, offering new information about the importance of involving former sex workers in treatment, the role that children, customers, and other relationships play in helping or hindering the exiting process, and the development of resiliency among women undergoing the exiting process. Recommendations for research and practice are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings:	*Business Employment Status Human Females Human Sex Differences Prostitution Sex Television Advertising
Source:	PsycINFO

5. Understanding the arrest experiences of women with co-occurring substance abuse and posttraumatic stress disorders: An application of general strain theory.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2015)
Author(s):	Kenney, Jennifer L
Institution:	Columbia U., US
Language:	English

Abstract:

Through the lens of general strain theory (Agnew, 1992), this dissertation examined the associations between arrests and the strains experienced by women with co-occurring substance use and posttraumatic stress disorders. Much of the research that has been conducted to better understand the experiences of female offenders shows that women in the criminal justice system are disproportionately affected by emotional and economic struggles such as substance use, trauma, depression, lower levels of education, lower employment achievement, and limited social support when compared to women not involved in the criminal justice system (Bloom, Owen, Covington, 2002; Chesney-Lind & Pasko, 2004; Chesney-Lind & Pasko, 2013; Freeman, 2000; Hayward, Kravitz, Goldman, & James & Glaze, 2006; Salisbury & Van Voorhis, 2009; & Warren, Hurt, Loper, Bale, Friend, & Chauhan, 2002). This study tested for associations between women's arrest and their strain experiences of drug use, alcohol use, posttraumatic stress disorder, depression, education, employment, and social support using data from the National Institute on Drug Abuse's (NIDA) Clinical Trials Network (CTN), Protocol #15 titled "Women's treatment for trauma and substance use disorders: A randomized clinical trial." Based on current research and general strain theory, I hypothesized that increased strain would be associated with a higher likelihood of arrest. In this study, I found that increased arrest was associated with increased levels of education and employment achievement. Increased education and employment achievement were also associated with increased severity of arrest type when crimes were categorized by no arrest, substance-related arrest, non-violent arrest, and violent arrest. Finally, I found that increases in alcohol and posttraumatic stress strain over time were associated with a higher likelihood of subsequent arrest. The results of the first two analyses were contrary to my hypotheses. One conclusion that can be drawn is that neither education nor employment strain are related to the increased likelihood of arrest or type of arrest. Alternatively, these results may show that the education and employment achievement scales were not adequate measures of strain because neither of the scores incorporated measures for subjective feelings of education or employment strain. It is also possible that the levels of education and employment achievement were a source of strain because they represented a failure of sorts for women who had hoped to attain higher levels of education and employment, especially after committing to a treatment program aimed at supporting them as they attempted to change their lives and begin their recovery from substance abuse. Results of the third analysis were consistent with my hypotheses. These results provide two important areas of focus for social work clinicians, policy makers, and researchers in their attempts to reduce women's criminal justice involvement. If severity of alcohol and posttraumatic stress strain were addressed, and subsequently reduced in treatment programs, these results suggest that this would help reduce women's likelihood of arrest. All of these results call for further testing of what constitutes women's strains and the relationships between these women-specific strains and arrest. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Achievement](#)
[*Criminal Justice](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Trauma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

6. Maternal substance use and neonatal abstinence syndrome: A descriptive study.

Citation: Maternal and Child Health Journal, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1092-7875;1573-6628 (Feb 6, 2015)

Author(s): McQueen, Karen A; Murphy-Oikonen, Jodie; Desaulniers, Lindsay

Correspondence Address: McQueen, Karen A.: Lakehead University School of Nursing, 955 Oliver Rd, Thunder Bay, Canada, P7B 5E1, kmcqueen@lakeheadu.ca

Institution: Lakehead University School of Nursing, Thunder Bay, Canada; Family and School Health, Thunder Bay District Health Unit, Thunder Bay, Canada; Northwestern Health Unit, Chronic Disease Prevention, Dryden, Canada

Abstract: Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) is one of the primary negative effects of substance use during pregnancy. The exact statistics regarding NAS and substance use during pregnancy are difficult to determine due to underreporting, especially in the context of pregnancy. Similarly, little is known regarding whether the severity of NAS differs based on substance exposure. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of NAS and types of substance use during pregnancy, and determine whether the presentation of NAS symptoms differ based on the type of substance. A retrospective chart review was conducted over a one year period at a tertiary care hospital. One hundred thirty-one mother-infant pairs met the inclusion criteria of documented NAS scores using the Modified Finnegan Scoring Tool and substance use during pregnancy. The results identified a high prevalence of NAS (8.7 %) primarily as a result of exposure to illicit opioids and/or to methadone as the treatment for opioid addiction. In addition, more than half the women on methadone maintenance treatment continued to use additional substances primarily opiates. Infants who were exposed to methadone experienced more severe NAS compared to infants not exposed to methadone including higher peak scores, prolonged NAS treatment, and length of stay. Given the severity of symptoms of the methadone exposed infants and the high rate of opioid use with methadone treatment, evidence-based interventions are required to decrease the negative effects of NAS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

7. Incarceration and health outcomes in hiv-infected patients: The impact of substance use, primary care engagement, and antiretroviral adherence.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Feb 6, 2015)

Author(s): Wang, Emily A; McGinnis, Kathleen A; Long, Jessica B; Akgun, Kathleen M; Edelman, E. Jennifer; Rimland, David; Wang, Karen H; Justice, Amy C; Fiellin, David A

Abstract: Background and Objectives One in seven HIV-infected individuals is incarcerated each year. We used data from the Veterans Aging Cohort Study (VACS) to explore the relationship between incarceration and HIV disease outcomes and evaluate potential mediators of this relationship. Methods HIV disease outcomes included: low CD4 counts (<200 cells/mL), detectable viral RNA loads (>500 copies/mL), and the VACS Index score. We performed a mediation analysis among 1,591 HIV-infected patients to examine whether unhealthy alcohol use, drug use, primary care engagement, or antiretroviral adherence mediated observed associations. Results Among 1,591 HIV-infected patients, 47% reported having a history of incarceration. In multivariate analyses, a history of incarceration was associated with a higher VACS Index score (2.47, 95% CI 0.52-4.43). Mediation analysis revealed that recent drug use attenuated the association by 22% (1.93, 95% CI -0.06, 3.91) while other proposed mediators did not. Conclusions and Scientific Significance Improving access to drug treatment when incarcerated and upon release may be an important target to improving the health of HIV-infected individuals with a history of incarceration. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

8. General and religious coping predict drinking outcomes for alcohol dependent adults in treatment.

- Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Feb 6, 2015)
- Author(s):** Martin, Rosemarie A; Ellingsen, Victor J; Tzilos, Golfo K; Rohsenow, Damaris J
- Abstract:** Background Religiosity is associated with improved treatment outcomes among adults with alcohol dependence; however, it is unknown whether religious coping predicts drinking outcomes above and beyond the effects of coping in general, and whether gender differences exist. Methods We assessed 116 alcohol-dependent adults (53% women; mean age = 37, SD = 8.6) for use of religious coping, general coping, and alcohol use within 2 weeks of entering outpatient treatment, and again 6 months after treatment. Results Religious coping at 6 months predicted fewer heavy alcohol use days and fewer drinks per day. This relationship was no longer significant after controlling for general coping at 6 months. Conclusions The relationship between the use of religious coping strategies and drinking outcomes is not independent of general coping. Coping skills training that includes religious coping skills, as one of several coping methods, may be useful for a subset of adults early in recovery. Scientific Significance This novel, prospective study assessed the relationship between religious coping strategies, general coping, and treatment outcomes for alcohol-dependent adults in treatment with results suggesting that the use of religious coping as one of several coping methods may be useful for a subset of adults early in recovery. (Am J Addict 2015;9999:1-6) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

9. A review of co-morbid tobacco and cannabis use disorders: Possible mechanisms to explain high rates of co-use.

- Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Feb 6, 2015)
- Author(s):** Rabin, Rachel Allison; George, Tony Peter
- Abstract:** Background Tobacco and cannabis are among the most commonly used psychoactive substances worldwide, and are often used in combination. Evidence suggests that tobacco use contributes to an increased likelihood of becoming cannabis dependent and similarly cannabis use promotes transition to more intensive tobacco use. Further, tobacco use threatens cannabis cessation attempts leading to increased and accelerated relapse rates among cigarette smokers. Given that treatment outcomes are far from satisfactory among individuals engaged in both tobacco and cannabis use highlights the need for further exploration of this highly prevalent co-morbidity. Objective Therefore, this review will elucidate putative neurobiological mechanisms responsible for facilitating the link between co-morbid tobacco and cannabis use. Method We performed an extensive literature search identifying published studies that examined co-morbid tobacco and cannabis use. Results Evidence of both synergistic and compensatory effects of co-morbid tobacco and cannabis use have been identified. Following, co-morbid use of these substances will be discussed within the context of two popular theories of addiction: the addiction vulnerability hypothesis and the gateway hypothesis. Lastly, common route of administration is proposed as a facilitator for co-morbid use. Conclusions & Scientific Significance While, only a paucity of treatment studies addressing co-morbid tobacco and cannabis use have been conducted, emerging evidence suggests that simultaneously quitting both tobacco and cannabis may yield benefits at both the psychological and neurobiological level. More research is needed to confirm this intervention strategy and future studies should consider employing prospective systematic designs. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:**Source:** PsycINFO**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The***10. Prevalence of traumatic brain injury in cocaine-dependent research volunteers.****Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Feb 6, 2015)**Author(s):** Ramesh, Divya; Keyser-Marcus, Lori A; Ma, Liangsuo; Schmitz, Joy M; Lane, Scott D; Marwitz, Jennifer H; Kreutzer, Jeffrey S; Moeller, Frederick Gerard

Abstract: Background There is a high prevalence of traumatic brain injury (TBI) among those with substance dependence. However, TBI often remains undiagnosed in these individuals, due to lack of routine screening in substance use treatment settings or due to overlap in some of the cognitive sequelae (eg impulsivity, disinhibition) of TBI and cocaine dependence. Methods The prevalence of self-reported mild to moderate TBI in a group of cocaine-dependent (n = 95) and a group of healthy volunteers (n = 75) enrolled at the same facility was assessed. Additionally, the relationship between TBI and clinically relevant correlates, including impulsivity, cocaine use history, and treatment outcome in the cocaine-dependent group was also examined. Results A higher proportion of individuals with cocaine dependence (29.5%) reported having suffered a TBI in their lifetime compared to controls (8%) on a Closed Head Injury scale. Among cocaine users, the average age of sustaining TBI was significantly lower than the age of initiating cocaine use. Presence of TBI was not associated with higher impulsivity on the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale-11 or self-reported years of cocaine use. No differences were noted on treatment outcome for cocaine dependence as measured by treatment effectiveness scores (TES) between cocaine users with TBI and their non-TBI counterparts. Conclusions These results are the first to highlight the high prevalence of TBI among individuals with cocaine dependence. This study underscores the possible role of TBI history as a risk factor for onset of cocaine use, however, more research is needed to determine the impact of co-morbid TBI as a complicating factor in the substance abuse treatment setting. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:****Source:** PsycINFO**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The***11. Toward personalized smoking-cessation treatment: Using a predictive modeling approach to guide decisions regarding stimulant medication treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (adhd) in smokers.****Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Feb 6, 2015)**Author(s):** Luo, Sean X; Covey, Lirio S; Hu, Mei-Chen; Levin, Frances R; Nunes, Edward V; Winhusen, Theresa M

Abstract: Background and Objectives Osmotic-release oral system methylphenidate (OROS-MPH) did not show overall benefit as an adjunct smoking cessation treatment for adult smokers with ADHD in a randomized, placebo-controlled, multicenter clinical trial. A secondary analysis revealed a significant interaction between ADHD symptom severity and treatment-response to OROS-MPH, but did not account for other baseline covariates or estimate the magnitude of improvement in outcome if treatment were optimized. This present study addressed the gaps in how this relationship should inform clinical practice. Methods Using data from the Adult Smokers with ADHD Trial (N = 255, six sites in five US States), we build predictive models to calculate the probability of achieving prolonged abstinence, verified by self-report, and expired carbon monoxide measurement. We evaluate the potential improvement in achieving prolonged abstinence with and without stratification on baseline ADHD severity. Results Predictive modeling demonstrates that

the interaction between baseline ADHD severity and treatment group is not affected by adjusting for other baseline covariates. A clinical trial simulation shows that giving OROS-MPH to patients with baseline Adult ADHD Symptom Rating Scale (ADHD-RS) >35 and placebo to those with ADHD-RS <35 would significantly improve the prolonged abstinence rate (52 +/- 8% vs. 42 +/- 5%, $p < .001$). Conclusions and Scientific Significance In smokers with ADHD, utilization of a simple decision rule that stratifies patients based on baseline ADHD severity can enhance overall achievement of prolonged smoking abstinence. Similar analysis methods should be considered for future clinical trials for other substance use disorders. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

12. Collaborative mental health services in primary care systems in latin america: Contextualized evaluation needs and opportunities.

Citation: Health Expectations: An International Journal of Public Participation in Health Care & Health Policy, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1369-6513;1369-7625 (Feb 5, 2015)

Author(s): Sapag, Jaime C; Rush, Brian; Ferris, Lorraine E

Abstract: Abstract Aim This study examined Latin American evaluation needs regarding the development of a collaborative mental health care (CMHC) evaluation framework as seen by local key health-care leaders and professionals. Potential implementation challenges and opportunities were also identified. Methods This multisite research study used an embedded mixed methods approach in three public health networks in Mexico, Nicaragua and Chile. Local stakeholders participated: decision-makers in key informant interviews, front-line clinicians in focus groups and other stakeholders through a survey. The analysis was conducted within site and then across sites. Results A total of 22 semi-structured interviews, three focus groups and 27 questionnaires (52% response rate) were conducted. Participants recognized a strong need to evaluate different areas of CMHC in Latin America, including access, types and quality of services, human resources and outcomes related to mental disorders, including addiction. A priority was to evaluate collaboration within the health system, including the referral system. Issues of feasibility, including the weaknesses of information systems, were also identified. Conclusion Local stakeholders strongly supported the development of a comprehensive evaluation framework for CMHC in Latin America and cited several dimensions and contextual factors critical for inclusion. Implementation must allow flexibility and adaptation to the local context. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Health Expectations](#)

13. Kappa opioid receptor signaling in the brain: Circuitry and implications for treatment.

Citation: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0278-5846 (Jan 12, 2015)

Author(s): Crowley, Nicole A; Kash, Thomas L

Abstract: Kappa opioid receptors (KORs) in the central nervous system have been known to be important regulators of a variety of psychiatry illnesses, including anxiety and addiction, but their precise involvement in these disorders is complex and has yet to be fully elucidated. Here, we briefly review the pharmacology of KORs in the brain, including

KOR's involvement in anxiety, depression, and drug addiction. We also review the known neuronal circuitry impacted by KOR signaling, and interactions with corticotrophin-releasing factor (CRF), another key peptide in anxiety-related illnesses, as well as the role of glucocorticoids. We suggest that KORs are a promising therapeutic target for a host of neuropsychiatric conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

14. Inflammatory response in heroin addicts undergoing methadone maintenance treatment.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0165-1781 (Jan 13, 2015)

Author(s): Chan, Yuan-Yu; Yang, Szu-Nian; Lin, Jyh-Chyang; Chang, Junn-Liang; Lin, Jaung-Geng; Lo, Wan-Yu

Abstract: Opioid addiction influences many physiological functions including reactions of the immune system. The objective of this study was to investigate the immune system function in heroin addicted patients undergoing methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) compared to healthy controls. We tested the cytokine production of IL-1, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10 and tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- from a group of heroin addicts (n=34) and healthy controls (n=20). The results show that production of IL-1, IL-6 and IL-8 was significantly higher in the group of methadone-maintained patients than in the healthy control group. Plasma TNF- and IL-6 levels were significantly correlated with the daily methadone dosage administered, and the IL-1 level was significantly correlated with the duration of methadone maintenance treatment. These findings suggest that methadone maintenance treatment influences the immune system functions of opioid-dependent patients and may also induce long-term systemic inflammation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Psychiatry Research*

15. Within-prison drug injection among hiv-infected male prisoners in indonesia: A highly constrained choice.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Jan 25, 2015)

Author(s): Culbert, Gabriel J; Waluyo, Agung; Iriyanti, Mariska; Muchransyah, Azalia P; Kamarulzaman, Adeeba; Altice, Frederick L

Abstract: BACKGROUND: In Indonesia, incarceration of people who inject drugs (PWID) and access to drugs in prison potentiate within-prison drug injection (WP-DI), a preventable and extremely high-risk behavior that may contribute substantially to HIV transmission in prison and communities to which prisoners are released. AIMS: This mixed method study examined the prevalence, correlates, and social context of WP-DI among HIV-infected male prisoners in Indonesia. METHODS: 102 randomly selected HIV-infected male prisoners completed semi-structured voice-recorded interviews about drug use changes after arrest, drug use cues within prison, and impact of WP-DI on HIV and addiction treatment. Logistic regression identified multivariate correlates of WP-DI and thematic analysis of interview transcripts used grounded-theory. RESULTS: Over half (56%) of participants reported previous WP-DI. Of those, 93% shared injection equipment in prison, and 78.6% estimated sharing needles with >10 other prisoners. Multivariate analyses independently correlated WP-DI with being incarcerated for drug offenses

(AOR=3.29, 95%CI=1.30-8.31, p=0.011) and daily drug injection before arrest (AOR=5.23, 95%CI=1.42-19.25, p=0.013). Drug availability and proximity to drug users while incarcerated were associated with frequent drug craving and escalating drug use risk behaviors after arrest. Energetic heroin marketing and stigmatizing attitudes toward methadone contribute to WP-DI and impede addiction and HIV treatment.
CONCLUSIONS: Frequent WP-DI and needle sharing among these HIV-infected Indonesian prison inmates indicate the need for structural interventions that reduce overcrowding, drug supply, and needle sharing, and improve detection and treatment of substance use disorders upon incarceration to minimize WP-DI and associated harm. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

16. Effects of injectable extended-release naltrexone (xr-ntx) for opioid dependence on residential rehabilitation outcomes and early follow-up.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Feb 4, 2015)

Author(s): Leslie, Douglas L; Milchak, William; Gastfriend, David R; Herschman, Philip L; Bixler, Edward O; Velott, Diana L; Meyer, Roger E

Abstract: Background and Objectives Little is known about the use of extended-release naltrexone (XR-NTX) during residential rehabilitation, and its effects on early outcomes and rates of follow-up treatment. This study examined patient characteristics and rates of treatment completion and engagement in post-residential care of opioid dependent patients who received XR-NTX during residential rehabilitation, compared with patients who did not receive this medication. Methods Electronic records for opioid dependent patients from three Pennsylvania residential detoxification and treatment facilities (N = 7,687) were retrospectively analyzed. We determined the proportion of patients who received XR-NTX (INJ), and compared rates of treatment completion and engagement in follow-up care relative to a naturalistic control group of patients recommended for, but not administered, XR-NTX (Non-INJ). Data on whether the patient initiated follow-up care were available from one site (N = 3,724). Results Overall, 598 (7.8%) patients were recommended for XR-NTX and of these, 168 (28.1%) received injections. Compared to non-INJ patients, INJ patients were less likely to leave against medical advice (4.8% vs. 30.2%, p < .001) and more likely to initiate follow-up care (37.7% vs. 19.7%, p < .001). These differences remained significant after controlling for demographic covariates using regression analysis. Conclusions XR-NTX was associated with higher rates of residential and early post-residential care engagement in patients with opioid dependence. Scientific Significance XR-NTX may be an effective adjunct in the residential treatment and aftercare of patients with opioid dependence. (Am J Addict 2014;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

17. Non-medical prescription drug use (nmpdu) and poor quality of life in the swedish general population.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Feb 4, 2015)

Author(s): Abrahamsson, Tove; Berglund, Mats; Hakansson, Anders

Abstract: Background and Objectives Quality of life has become an increasingly important measurement in the substance use field. The main aim of the present study was to

examine the relationships between non-medical use of prescription analgesics and sedatives and poor quality of life in the general population. Methods Data were drawn from a Swedish national household survey conducted in 2008-2009. A stratified sample of 58,000 individuals aged 15-64 was randomly selected, with a response rate of 38.3% (n = 22,095). We examined the relationships between non-medical prescription drug use and quality of life in a logistic regression analysis, controlling for other substance use and sociodemographic variables. Results In the final logistic regression model, both non-medical use of prescription analgesics and sedatives were independently associated with poor quality of life. Non-medical use of prescription sedatives was the strongest correlate of poor quality of life among the substance use variables. Discussion and Conclusions The associations between non-medical prescription drug use and poor quality of life might imply a need to better identify and provide treatment for this group, especially individuals with non-medical prescription sedative use, which seems to be a particularly strong correlate of poor quality of life. Scientific Significance Using a large, general population sample, the present paper is one of few to examine the relationships between non-medical prescription drug use and quality of life. (Am J Addict 2015;9999:1-7) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

18. The link between competitive sports and gambling behaviors among youths.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Feb 4, 2015)
Author(s): Gavriel-Fried, Belle; Bronstein, Israel; Sherpsky, Idit
Abstract: Background and Objectives This study examines the association between physical activities and gambling, making a distinction between two characteristics of the former: intensity level and type (competitive/non-competitive). Method 316 adolescents from four high schools in Israel completed questionnaires. Results For males, participation in competitive athletic sports was associated with gambling frequency and problem gambling. For females, participation in competitive athletic sports was associated only with gambling frequency. Conclusions Both types of physical activity and gender are important when analyzing the association between gambling and sporting activities. Scientific Significance Youths involved in competitive sports are at greater risk for gambling involvement. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:1 -3) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

19. Child abuse, drug addiction and mental health problems of incarcerated women in israel.

Citation: International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0160-2527 (Feb 3, 2015)
Author(s): Chen, Gila; Gueta, Keren
Abstract: The mental health problems and pathways to drug addiction and crime among female inmates have long been of interest to researchers and practitioners. The purpose of the current study was to examine the possible association between multiple types of childhood abuse, mental health problems, and drug addiction and the incarceration of 50 Israeli women in prison. The findings indicated that female inmates come from risky families with a high prevalence of family mental health problems, parental drug addiction

and crime, and sibling drug addiction and crime. Furthermore, they revealed that incarcerated women from risky families were victims of multiple types of childhood abuse and neglect by their parents, as well as their siblings. Overall, the results suggest that the adverse consequences of a family's mental health problems are much more dramatic than we assumed to date, and that women are more likely than men to be the victims of multiple types of childhood abuse and neglect, as well as suffering more severe psychiatric problems, depression, and drug addiction. The implications of these findings are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

20. The relationship of dsm-iv pathological gambling to compulsive buying and other possible spectrum disorders: Results from the iowa pg family study.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0165-1781 (Jan 13, 2015)

Author(s): Black, Donald W; Coryell, William; Crowe, Raymond; Shaw, Martha; McCormick, Brett; Allen, Jeff

Abstract: This study investigates the possible relationship between pathological gambling (PG) and potential spectrum disorders including the DSM-IV impulse control disorders (intermittent explosive disorder, kleptomania, pyromania, trichotillomania) and several non-DSM disorders (compulsive buying disorder, compulsive sexual behavior, Internet addiction). PG probands, controls, and their first-degree relatives were assessed with instruments of known reliability. Detailed family history information was collected on relatives who were deceased or unavailable. Best estimate diagnoses were assigned blind to family status. The results were analyzed using logistic regression by the method of generalized estimating equations. The sample included 95 probands with PG, 91 controls, and 1075 first-degree relatives (537 PG, 538 controls). Compulsive buying disorder and having "any spectrum disorder" were more frequent in the PG probands and their first-degree relatives vs. controls and their relatives. Spectrum disorders were significantly more prevalent among PG relatives compared to control relatives (adjusted OR=8.37), though much of this difference was attributable to the contribution from compulsive buying disorder. We conclude that compulsive buying disorder is likely part of familial PG spectrum. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

21. The association between heroin expenditure and dopamine transporter availability-a single-photon emission computed tomography study.

Citation: Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0925-4927 (Jan 19, 2015)

Author(s): Lin, Shih-Hsien; Chen, Kao Chin; Lee, Sheng-Yu; Chiu, Nan Tsing; Lee, I Hui; Chen, Po See; Yeh, Tzung Lieh; Lu, Ru-Band; Chen, Chia-Chieh; Liao, Mei-Hsiu; Yang, Yen Kuang

Abstract: One of the consequences of heroin dependency is a huge expenditure on drugs. This underlying economic expense may be a grave burden for heroin users and may lead to criminal behavior, which is a huge cost to society. The neuropsychological mechanism related to heroin purchase remains unclear. Based on recent findings and the established dopamine hypothesis of addiction, we speculated that expenditure on heroin and central dopamine activity may be associated. A total of 21 heroin users were enrolled in this study. The annual expenditure on heroin was assessed, and the availability of the

dopamine transporter (DAT) was assessed by single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) using [^{99m}Tc]TRODAT-1. Parametric and nonparametric correlation analyses indicated that annual expenditure on heroin was significantly and negatively correlated with the availability of striatal DAT. After adjustment for potential confounders, the predictive power of DAT availability was significant. Striatal dopamine function may be associated with opioid purchasing behavior among heroin users, and the cycle of spiraling dysfunction in the dopamine reward system could play a role in this association. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging*

22. Problematic mobile phone use in adolescents: Derivation of a short scale mppus-10.

Citation: International Journal of Public Health, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1661-8556;1661-8564 (Feb 3, 2015)
Author(s): Foerster, Milena; Roser, Katharina; Schoeni, Anna; Roosli, Martin
Correspondence Address: Roosli, Martin: Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Socinstrasse 57, Basel, Switzerland, 4002, martin.roosli@unibas.ch
Institution: Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland; Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland; Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland; Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland
Abstract: Objectives: Our aim was to derive a short version of the Mobile Phone Problem Use Scale (MPPUS) using data from 412 adolescents of the Swiss HERMES (Health Effects Related to Mobile phone use in adolescentS) cohort. Methods: A German version of the original MPPUS consisting of 27 items was shortened by principal component analysis (PCA) using baseline data collected in 2012. For confirmation, the PCA was carried out again with follow-up data 1 year later. Results: PCA revealed four factors related to symptoms of addiction (Loss of Control, Withdrawal, Negative Life Consequences and Craving) and a fifth factor reflecting the social component of mobile phone use (Peer Dependence). The shortened scale (MPPUS-10) highly reflects the original MPPUS (Kendalls' Tau: 0.80 with 90% concordant pairs). Internal consistency of MPPUS-10 was good with Cronbach's alpha: 0.85. The results were confirmed using the follow-up data. Conclusions: The MPPUS-10 is a suitable instrument for research in adolescents. It will help to further clarify the definition of problematic mobile phone use in adolescents and explore similarities and differences to other technological addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Swiss School of Public Health; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO

23. Police bribery and access to methadone maintenance therapy within the context of drug policy reform in tijuana, mexico.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Jan 20, 2015)
Author(s): Werb, D; Wagner, K.D; Beletsky, L; Gonzalez-Zuniga, Patricia; Rangel, Gudelia; Strathdee, S.A
Abstract: AIMS: In 2009, Mexico passed legislation to decriminalize drug possession and improve access to addiction treatment. We undertook research to assess the implementation of the reform among a cohort of people who inject drugs (PWID) in Tijuana. This study specifically sought to determine whether discretionary policing practices like extortion

impact access to methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) in Tijuana, a city characterized by high levels of drug-related harms. **METHODS:** Generalized estimating equation analyses were used to construct longitudinal confounding models to determine the association between paying a police bribe and MMT enrolment among PWID in Tijuana enrolled in a prospective cohort study. Outcome of interest was MMT enrolment in the past six months. Data on police interactions and MMT enrolment were also obtained. **RESULTS:** Between October, 2011 and September, 2013, 637 participants provided 1825 observations, with 143 (7.8%) reports of MMT enrolment during the study period. In a final confounding model, recently reporting being forced to pay a bribe to police was significantly associated with an increased likelihood of accessing MMT (adjusted odds ratio=1.69, 95% confidence interval: 1.02-2.81, p=0.043). However, in 56 (39.2%) cases, MMT enrolment ceased within six months. The majority of participant responses cited the fact that MMT was too expensive (69.1%). **DISCUSSION:** Levels of MMT access were low. PWID who experienced police extortion were more likely to access MMT at baseline, though this association decreased during the study period. Coupled with the costs of MMT, this may compromise MMT retention among PWID. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

24. Addiction and suicide: A review.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Feb 2, 2015)

Author(s): Yuodelis-Flores, Christine; Ries, Richard K

Abstract: Background Addiction specialists frequently find themselves faced with suicidal behavior in their addiction patients. Although many addiction treatment programs will not accept clients with recent suicidal behavior, up to 40% of patients seeking treatment for substance dependence report a history of suicide attempt(s). 1-3 Risk factors for suicide have been studied in the general population and among people with mental illness, less is known about risk factors in those with substance use disorders and co-occurring disorders. Methods Studies, psychological autopsies and recent reviews on risk factors for suicide and suicide attempts in patients with alcohol and drug use disorders and the relationship with co-occurring mental illness were examined. Results and Conclusions Suicidal behavior is a significant problem for people with co-occurring disorders seeking addiction treatment. Several predisposing and precipitating risk factors such as marital and interpersonal relationship disruption, occupational and financial stressors, recent heavy substance use and intoxication as well as a history of previous suicide attempts and sexual abuse combine in an additive fashion with personality traits and mental illnesses to intensify risk for suicidal behavior in addiction patients. Major depression, bipolar disorder, borderline personality disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder are especially associated with suicidal behavior in people with addictive disorders. Discussion and Scientific Significance Treatment implications of these findings are discussed. Addiction treatment providers should routinely gather information about client's suicidal histories, thoughts, and plans in order to assess risk and develop treatment plans for suicidality at various points in treatment. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:1-7) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

25. To suppress, or not to suppress? That is repression: Controlling intrusive thoughts in addictive behaviour.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Jan 22, 2015)

Author(s): Moss, Antony C; Erskine, James A.K; Albery, Ian P; Allen, James Richard; Georgiou, George J

Abstract: Research to understand how individuals cope with intrusive negative or threatening thoughts suggests a variety of different cognitive strategies aimed at thought control. In this review, two of these strategies - thought suppression and repressive coping - are discussed in the context of addictive behaviour. Thought suppression involves conscious, volitional attempts to expel a thought from awareness, whereas repressive coping, which involves the avoidance of thoughts without the corresponding conscious intention, appears to be a far more automated process. Whilst there has been an emerging body of research exploring the role of thought suppression in addictive behaviour, there remains a dearth of research which has considered the role of repressive coping in the development of, and recovery from, addiction. Based on a review of the literature, and a discussion of the supposed mechanisms which underpin these strategies for exercising mental control, a conceptual model is proposed which posits a potential common mechanism. This model makes a number of predictions which require exploration in future research to fully understand the cognitive strategies utilised by individuals to control intrusive thoughts related to their addictive behaviour. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

26. Review of Therapy in the real world: Effective treatments for challenging problems.

Citation: Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, December 2014, vol./is. 202/12(892), 0022-3018;1539-736X (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Gogineni, Rama Rao

Institution: Cooper Medical School of Rowan University, Camden, NJ, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Therapy in the Real World: Effective Treatments for Challenging Problems* by Nancy Boyd-Franklin, Elizabeth N. Cleek, Matt Wofsy, and Brian Mundy (see record 2013-26877-000). This compendium of a potpourri of evidence based practices aids the busy 21st century mental health physician in using individual, group, and family therapies and community interventions with a culturally and racially diverse clientele. Sixteen chapters are divided into five parts. Although behaviorists and addiction specialists have always been concerned about relapse prevention, this book gives this topic a broader spin. *Therapy in the Real World: Effective Treatments for Challenging Problems* is a must-read for neophyte therapists as well as mature physicians. All will find something in each chapter that expands one's clinical acumen. As the authors stated, this book is meant "to empower mental health practitioners and to validate the work that they do." (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Mental Health Personnel](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in [Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease](#)

27. The role of cannabinoid transmission in emotional memory formation: Implications for addiction and schizophrenia.

- Citation:** Frontiers in Psychiatry, June 2014, vol./is. 5/, 1664-0640 (Jun 30, 2014)
- Author(s):** Tan, Huibing; Ahmad, Tasha; Loureiro, Michael; Zunder, Jordan; Laviolette, Steven R
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- Institution:** Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, Schulich School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Western Ontario, London, ON, Canada; Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, Schulich School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Western Ontario, London, ON, Canada; Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, Schulich School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Western Ontario, London, ON, Canada; Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, Schulich School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Western Ontario, London, ON, Canada; Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, Schulich School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Western Ontario, London, ON, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Emerging evidence from both basic and clinical research demonstrates an important role for endocannabinoid (ECB) signaling in the processing of emotionally salient information, learning, and memory. Cannabinoid transmission within neural circuits involved in emotional processing has been shown to modulate the acquisition, recall, and extinction of emotionally salient memories and importantly, can strongly modulate the emotional salience of incoming sensory information. Two neural regions in particular, the medial prefrontal cortex (PFC) and the basolateral nucleus of the amygdala (BLA), play important roles in emotional regulation and contain high levels of cannabinoid receptors. Furthermore, both regions show profound abnormalities in neuropsychiatric disorders such as addiction and schizophrenia. Considerable evidence has demonstrated that cannabinoid transmission functionally interacts with dopamine (DA), a neurotransmitter system that is of exceptional importance for both addictive behaviors and the neuropsychopathology of disorders like schizophrenia. Research in our laboratory has focused on how cannabinoid transmission both within and extrinsic to the mesolimbic DA system, including the BLA->mPFC circuitry, can modulate both rewarding and aversive emotional information. In this review, we will summarize clinical and basic neuroscience research demonstrating the importance of cannabinoid signaling within this neural circuitry. In particular, evidence will be reviewed emphasizing the importance of cannabinoid signaling within the BLA->mPFC circuitry in the context of emotional salience processing, memory formation and memory-related plasticity. We propose that aberrant states of hyper or hypoactive ECB signaling within the amygdala-prefrontal cortical circuit may lead to dysregulation of mesocorticolimbic DA transmission controlling the processing of emotionally salient information. These disturbances may in turn lead to emotional processing, learning, and memory abnormalities related to various neuropsychiatric disorders, including addiction and schizophrenia-related psychoses. (PscINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Tan, Ahmad, Loureiro, Zunder and Laviolette; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Amygdala](#)
[*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Emotions](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
- Source:** PscINFO

28. Burnout among high-school students and cannabis use, consumption frequencies, abuse and dependence.

Citation: Child & Youth Care Forum, February 2015, vol./is. 44/1(33-42), 1053-1890;1573-3319 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Walburg, Vera; Moncla, Dany; Mialhes, Aurelie

Correspondence Address: Walburg, Vera: Faculte libre des lettres et des Sciences Humaines, Institut Catholique de Toulouse (ICT), BP 7012, 31 rue de la Fonderie, Toulouse - Cedex 7, France, 31068, vera.walburg@gmail.com

Institution: Faculte libre des lettres et des Sciences Humaines, Institut Catholique de Toulouse (ICT), Toulouse - Cedex 7, France; Faculte libre des lettres et des Sciences Humaines, Institut Catholique de Toulouse (ICT), Toulouse - Cedex 7, France; Faculte libre des lettres et des Sciences Humaines, Institut Catholique de Toulouse (ICT), Toulouse - Cedex 7, France

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Cannabis is a substance frequently consumed by adolescents, which is a risk factor for many psychopathological disorders. At the same time, adolescents in high-schools are likely to be exposed to significant stress from school that can sometimes lead to a burnout syndrome. Objective: The purpose of this study is to explore the impact of school related burnout on cannabis use in terms of frequencies, abuse and dependence among adolescents in high-schools. Method: 286 high-school students completed questionnaires concerning academic burnout, cannabis use, consumption frequencies, abuse and dependency scores. Data collection took place during their class hours. Results: Burnout, and in particular a cynical attitude towards the purpose of school, predicts higher cannabis consumption frequency and abuse, but not dependency. Also, cannabis users had higher burnout levels. Conclusion: In summary, the results from this study indicate that burnout, and especially the aspect of missing the purpose of and one's interest in schoolwork, increases the risk of cannabis consumption among adolescents in high-schools. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cannabis
*Drug Abuse
*Drug Usage
*High School Students
*Psychological Stress
Psychopathology
Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO

29. Health risk behavior among Thai youth: National Survey 2013.

Citation: Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health, January 2015, vol./is. 27/1(76-84), 1010-5395;1941-2479 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Sirirassamee, Tawima; Sirirassamee, Buppha

Correspondence Address: Sirirassamee, Tawima: Pediatrics Department, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University, Sukhumvit 23, Khlong Toei Nuea, Watthana, Bangkok, Thailand, 10110, tawima_s@yahoo.com

Institution: Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand; Mahidol University, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand

Language: English

Abstract: This study aims to establish the prevalence of risky health behaviors among Thai youth and to characterize the prevalence of these behaviors by gender, age group, educational status, and region. We analyzed data from a population-based, nationally representative, cross-sectional survey of 938 youth aged between 13 and 24 years, sampled from Bangkok and 4 regions of Thailand. The 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System questionnaire was used to measure youth risk behaviors. This study finds that 15.9% of

respondents had engaged in physical fights, and 8.1% had been cyber bullied. The prevalence of current cigarette smoking, alcohol, and marijuana use were 22.3%, 27.9%, and 2.3%, respectively. The prevalence of risky behaviors among Thai youth were found to be high, including behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence, unsafe sexual behaviors, and cigarette and alcohol consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: APJPH; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Behavior](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health*

30. Therapeutic opportunities for self-control repair in addiction and related disorders: Change and the limits of change in trans-disease processes.

Citation: Clinical Psychological Science, January 2015, vol./is. 3/1(140-153), 2167-7026;2167-7034 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Bickel, Warren K; Quisenberry, Amanda J; Moody, Lara; Wilson, A. George

Correspondence Address: Bickel, Warren K.: Addiction Recovery Research Center, Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute, 2 Riverside Circle, Roanoke, VA, US, 24016, wkbickel@vtc.vt.edu

Institution: Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute, Roanoke, VA, US; Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute, Roanoke, VA, US; Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute, Roanoke, VA, US; Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute, Roanoke, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Contemporary neuroeconomic approaches hypothesize that self-control failure results from drugs annexing normal learning mechanisms that produce pathological reward processing and distort decision making as a result from the dysregulation of two valuation systems. An emphasis on processes shared across different diseases and disorders is at odds with the contemporary approach that assumes unique disease etiologies and treatments. Studying trans-disease processes can identify mechanisms that operate in multiple disease states and ascertain if factors that influence processes in one disease state may be applicable to all disease states. In this article we review the dual model of self-control failure, the Competing Neurobehavioral Decision System approach, the relationship of delay discounting to the relative control of these two systems, and evidence that the executive system can be strengthened. Future research that could result in more potent interventions for executive system improvement and potential constraints on the repair of self-control failure are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Self Control](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Failure](#)
[Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Clinical Psychological Science*

31. Social desirability and partner agreement of men's reporting of intimate partner violence in substance abuse treatment settings.

- Citation:** Journal of Interpersonal Violence, February 2015, vol./is. 30/4(565-579), 0886-2605;1552-6518 (Feb 2015)
- Author(s):** Freeman, Andrew J; Schumacher, Julie A; Coffey, Scott F
- Correspondence Address:** Schumacher, Julie A.: Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, 2500 N. State St., Jackson, MS, US, 39216, jschumacher@umc.edu
- Institution:** University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS, US; Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS, US; Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Estimates indicate that intimate partner violence (IPV) occurs in approximately 30% of relationships and up to 85% of the relationships of men in substance abuse treatment. However, partners consistently display poor agreement in reporting the presence of IPV. Social desirability is frequently offered as the primary reason for under-reporting of IPV by perpetrators. The goal of the current study was to explicitly test the social desirability hypothesis using both partners' reports of negotiation, psychological aggression, physical aggression, sexual aggression, and injuries in a substance abuse treatment sample. A total of 54 males and their female partners were recruited from a residential adult substance use treatment facility. Consistent with prior literature, partners displayed poor agreement about the presence of different types of IPV. The male partner's social desirability was not associated with his reporting of male-to-female physical aggression, psychological aggression, or injuries. Men who engaged in higher levels of self-deceptive enhancement and lower levels of impression management were more likely to under-report male-to-female sexual coercion. Overall, the findings question the generalized importance of social desirability in IPV reporting in substance abuse treatment populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Abuse Reporting](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[*Social Desirability](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

32. Do adolescent drug users fare the worst? Onset type, juvenile delinquency, and criminal careers.

- Citation:** International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, February 2015, vol./is. 59/2(180-195), 0306-624X;1552-6933 (Feb 2015)
- Author(s):** DeLisi, Matt; Angton, Alexia; Behnken, Monic P; Kusow, Abdi M
- Correspondence Address:** DeLisi, Matt: Iowa State University, 203A East Hall, Ames, IA, US, 50011-1070, delisi@iastate.edu
- Institution:** Iowa State University, Ames, IA, US; Iowa State University, Ames, IA, US; Iowa State University, Ames, IA, US; Iowa State University, Ames, IA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Although substance abuse often accompanies delinquency and other forms of antisocial behavior, there is less scholarly agreement about the timing of substance use vis-a-vis an individual's antisocial trajectory. Similarly, although there is extraordinary evidence that onset is inversely related to the severity of the criminal career, there is surprisingly little research on the offense type of onset or the type of antisocial behavior that was displayed

when an individual initiated his or her offending career. Drawing on data from a sample of serious adult criminal offenders (N = 500), the current study examined 12 forms of juvenile delinquency (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, arson, weapons, sexual offense, drug sales, and drug use) in addition to age at arrest onset, age, sex, race to explore their association with chronicity (total arrests), extreme chronicity (1 SD above the mean which was equivalent to 90 career arrests), and lambda (offending per year). The only onset offense type that was significantly associated with all criminal career outcomes was juvenile drug use. Additional research on the offense type of delinquent onset is needed to understand launching points of serious antisocial careers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Criminals](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)
[Crime](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. Offender recidivism: An international dilemma.

Citation: International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, February 2015, vol./is. 59/2(119-120), 0306-624X;1552-6933 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Palermo, George B

Correspondence Address: Palermo, George B.: IJOTCC, 2169 Silent Echoes Drive, Henderson, NV, US, 89044, gbpalermo@gmail.com

Institution: University of Nevada Medical School, NV, US

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial focuses on the international dilemma of offender recidivism. The problem of offender recidivism is serious and widespread. Various studies have indicated that the reasons for such high rates of recidivism include inadequate preparation for discharge and a lack of the offenders' cooperation with these preparatory programs. These findings suggest that it is very important to prepare the offenders for discharge from the time of their first admission to a carceral institution and during the first year following release. Reentry programs that are offered are numerous and include, among other things, education leading to a GED (General Equivalency Degree), treatment for drug addiction, help in finding employment, assistance with mental health issues, and enhanced socialization. Helping offenders to become acquainted with the community in which they would like to settle has been found to be very efficacious. In this issue, Heng Choon (Oliver) Chan et al. presented a very interesting and extensively referenced article dealing with the recidivism of non-violent offenders in Hong Kong. The reader will find it very interesting to note how the findings of their study show similarities with those in the United States and other Western countries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Criminal Rehabilitation](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Program Development](#)
[*Recidivism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Reduction of opiate withdrawal symptoms with use of clonidine in a county jail.

Citation: Journal of Correctional Health Care, January 2015, vol./is. 21/1(27-34), 1078-3458;1940-5200 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Fresquez-Chavez, Kathy R; Fogger, Susanne

Correspondence Address: Fresquez-Chavez, Kathy R., 1243 Mechenbier Lane SW, Albuquerque, NM, US, 87105, fshootingstar@comcast.net

Institution: Bella Vida Healthcare Clinic, Los Lunas, NM, US; University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Increasingly, addicted inmates admitted to jail in New Mexico are in the process of opiate withdrawal. While the standard for opiate detoxification is a narcotic taper, correctional policy restricts opiate use for safety reasons. An alternative for withdrawal is a supportive intervention with clonidine, a non-opiate. Could clonidine be beneficial for acute opiate withdrawal symptoms in this population? Fifty-five inmates (37 male and 18 female) volunteered to participate in assessing clonidine for the reduction of withdrawal symptoms. Symptoms were assessed with the Subjective Opiate Withdrawal Scale and treated with a standard clonidine protocol. Clonidine significantly decreased the mean scores at 1 and 4 hours after medication use. Clonidine for opiate withdrawal reduces symptoms when opiate-assisted detoxification is not available. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clonidine](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prisons](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Correctional Institutions](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Correctional Health Care*

35. A Road Not Taken: Substance abuse programming in the New York City jail system.

Citation: Journal of Correctional Health Care, January 2015, vol./is. 21/1(7-11), 1078-3458;1940-5200 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Selling, Daniel; Lee, David; Solimo, Angela; Venters, Homer

Correspondence Address: Venters, Homer: NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Correctional Health Services, 42-09 28th St., New York City, NY, US, 11101, hventer1@health.nyc.gov

Institution: NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Correctional Health Services, New York City, NY, US; NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Correctional Health Services, New York City, NY, US; NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Correctional Health Services, New York City, NY, US; NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Correctional Health Services, New York City, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Substance abuse represents one of the most common diagnoses in jail settings and features prominently in the path into criminal justice involvement. In addition, substance abuse plays a major role in mortality, morbidity, and recidivism after release from jail. In 2008, a substance abuse treatment program was begun within the New York City jail system, the nation's second largest. This program, A Road Not Taken (ARNT), works collaboratively with courts, security officials within the jail, and community programs to identify inmates who have substance abuse concerns and provide in-jail programming and

coordination of treatment after jail. An evaluation of ARNT participants revealed that they experienced a lower rate in incarceration after their program participation than they did before participation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Prisons
 *Program Evaluation
 Recidivism
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Correctional Health Care*

36. Editor's letter.

Citation: Journal of Correctional Health Care, January 2015, vol./is. 21/1(5-6), 1078-3458;1940-5200 (Jan 2015)
Author(s): Miles, John R
Correspondence Address: Miles, John R., 250 Gatsby Place, Alpharetta, GA, US, 30022
Language: English
Abstract: This issue features an article on substance abuse programming in the New York City jail system and its evaluation along with two others dealing with measuring opioid dependence and managing opiate withdrawal. I am very pleased to also include a field report and letter to the editor. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Opiates
 *Prisons
 Criminals
 Drug Dependency
 Drug Withdrawal
 Incarceration
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Correctional Health Care*

37. Social support for informal caregivers of substance dependent patients.

Original Title: Suporte social em cuidadores informais de dependentes de substancias.
Citation: Revista Interamericana de Psicologia, January 2014, vol./is. 48/1(82-97), 0034-9690 (Jan-Apr 2014)
Author(s): Soares, Antonio Jose; Pereira, M. Graca
Correspondence Address: Pereira, M. Graca: Universidade do Minho, Escola de Psicologia, Campus de Gualtar, Braga, Portugal, 4710-057, gracep@psi.uminho.pt
Institution: University of Minho, Braga, Portugal; University of Minho, Braga, Portugal
Language: Portuguese
Abstract: Informal caregivers must cope with situations that may induce stress and burden. A sample with 120 addicts' caregivers, living in Portugal, completed a survey that included BDI (Beck, et al., 1961; McIntyre & Araujo-Soares, 1999), BSI (Canavarro, 1999;

Derogatis, 1975, 1993), CRA (Given, et al., 1992), WHOQOL-Bref (Fleck, 2000; Vaz Serra, et al., 2006) and IESSS (Ensel & Woelfel, 1986; Faria, 1999). Afterwards, the participants were assigned to one of three groups (G1, G2 and G3), based on the abstinence time of the family member whom they cared. This study explored the relationship among clinical variables, psychological variables and social support in those caregivers. The results revealed that living with the patient, distress, quality of life (social relations and psychological) and burden predict social support, explaining 48% of the observed variance. The mediation model demonstrated the social support was a partial mediator of the relationship between distress and burden, explaining 60% of the observed variance. Thus, the study emphasizes the importance of promoting social support in order to lessen the impact of distress and burden on informal caregivers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Caregivers](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Social Support](#)
[*Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. Alterity and identity refusal: The construction of the image of the crack user.

Citation: Paideia, September 2014, vol./is. 24/59(389-396), 0103-863X (Sep-Dec 2014)

Author(s): de Lima Acioli Neto, Manoel; de Fatima de Souza Santos, Maria

Correspondence Address: de Lima Acioli Neto, Manoel, Rua Azeredo Coutinho, 120, bloco 8, apt. 201, Recife, Brazil, CEP 50741-110, mdlacioli@hotmail.com

Institution: Graduate Program in Psychology, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil; Centro de Filosofia e Ciencias Humanas, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: The discourse disseminated in the media shows the user of crack as dependent or criminal. This study's aim was to analyze the construction of otherness around the image of crack users. We interviewed 14 crack users in different places and the data were analyzed using Thematic Content Analysis. The participants' reports suggest that the image of crack users is established based on alterity, in which the individual in this condition does not recognize him/herself. Thus, even though users contend that their actions are not determined by the standards provided by their interactional networks, hegemonic representations concerning their contexts of use attest that these activities concerning crack are just as they are perceived to be. Therefore, even though they have other experiences with the drug, these participants believe that the use of crack provides a destructive pleasure and impedes voluntary action. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Social Processes](#)
[Cocaine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

39. Understanding how people who use illicit drugs and alcohol experience relationships with psychiatric inpatient staff.

Citation: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, January 2015, vol./is. 50/1(51-58), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Chorlton, Emma; Smith, Ian; Jones, Sarah Amelia

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Institution: Division of Health Research, Furness College, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom; Division of Health Research, Furness College, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom; Greater Manchester West NHS Trust, Prestwich Hospital, Manchester, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: Psychiatric inpatient services are often required to provide care for people with mental health difficulties who use illicit drugs or alcohol (people with coexisting difficulties). In other settings, relationships between service users and staff can be important in alleviating distress and improving outcomes. This study explored how people with coexisting difficulties experienced relationships with staff in psychiatric inpatient services to increase understanding of these relationships. Methods: Ten adult service users (5 male, 5 female) from eight inpatient wards participated in semi-structured interviews. All participants had mental health diagnoses, and self-reported use of illicit drugs and/or heavy alcohol consumption. Data was analysed using interpretative phenomenological analysis. Results: Analysis yielded three consistent themes: 'weighing up the risk of relationships', 'relationships intertwined with power and control' and 'seeking compassionate care'. These themes highlighted the negative impact that service users' anticipation of rejection could have upon their willingness to develop relationships with staff, and the conflict which could occur due to their perceived difference to staff. Findings also highlighted that consistent, compassionate care by staff could minimise group differences and alleviate rejection fears. Conclusion: Previous experiences of rejection and power structures within psychiatric inpatient services can influence the abilities of people with coexisting difficulties to develop relationships with staff. It is, therefore, important for staff and services to demonstrate consistent care, where staff are sympathetic and show a desire to alleviate suffering and to encourage clinical approaches which foster equality and mutual understanding between staff and service users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Psychiatric Hospitalization](#)
[*Therapeutic Processes](#)
[Dual Diagnosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Profiles of acculturation among Hispanics in the United States: Links with discrimination and substance use.

Citation: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, January 2015, vol./is. 50/1(39-49), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Salas-Wright, Christopher P; Clark, Trenette T; Vaughn, Michael G; Cordova, David

Correspondence Address: Salas-Wright, Christopher P.: School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, 1925 San Jacinto Blvd. D3500, Austin, TX, US, 78712-0358, salaswright@utexas.edu

Institution: School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; School of Social Work, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, US; School of Social Work, College for Public Health and Social Justice, Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO, US; School of Social Work, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: Recent research suggests that acculturation is a multifaceted construct with implications for substance use among Hispanics. However, few, if any, studies examining profiles of acculturation have been conducted using national samples. Moreover, no cluster-based studies have examined how acculturation relates to discrimination and substance use disorders among Hispanics in the United States. Methods: The present study, employing Wave 2 data on Hispanics (n = 6,359) from the National Epidemiologic Survey of Alcohol and Related Conditions, aims to address these gaps. We use latent profile analysis to identify profiles of acculturation among Hispanics in the United States and, in turn, examine the relationships between membership in these profiles and experiences of discrimination and the prevalence of substance use disorders. Results: A five-class solution was the optimal modeling of the data. Classes were identified as Class 1: Spanish-dominant/strongly separated (17 %), Class 2: Spanish-dominant/separated (18 %), Class 3: bilingual/bicultural (33 %), Class 4: English-dominant/bicultural (16 %), and Class 5: English-dominant/assimilated (16 %). Bilingual/bicultural Hispanics (Class 3) reported the highest prevalence of discrimination (31 %). Spanish-language dominant Hispanics (Classes 1 and 2) reported the lowest prevalence of substance use disorders. Significant differences in the prevalence of substance use disorders were observed between the bilingual/bicultural (Class 3) and English-dominant/assimilated classes (Class 5), but no differences were noted between the two English-dominant classes (Classes 4 and 5). Conclusions: Study findings indicate that acculturation is heterogeneous in its expression among Hispanics and suggest that Hispanics who maintain their Spanish-language capacity are at a substantially lower risk for a variety of substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Acculturation
*Drug Usage
*Race and Ethnic Discrimination
"*Latinos/Latinas"

Source: PsycINFO

41. Anxiety, bulimia, drug and alcohol addiction, depression, and schizophrenia: What do you think about their aetiology, dangerousness, social distance, and treatment? A latent class analysis approach.

Citation: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, January 2015, vol./is. 50/1(27-37), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Mannarini, Stefania; Boffo, Marilisa

Correspondence Address: Mannarini, Stefania: Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education, and Applied Psychology (FISPPA), University of Padova, via Venezia 8, Padova, Italy, 35131, stefania.mannarini@unipd.it

Institution: Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education, and Applied Psychology (FISPPA), University of Padova, Padova, Italy; Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education, and Applied Psychology (FISPPA), University of Padova, Padova, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: Mental illness stigma is a serious societal problem and a critical impediment to treatment seeking for mentally ill people. To improve the understanding of mental illness stigma, this study focuses on the simultaneous analysis of people's aetiological beliefs, attitudes (i.e. perceived dangerousness and social distance), and recommended treatments related to several mental disorders by devising an over-arching latent structure that could explain the relations among these variables. Methods: Three hundred and sixty university students randomly received an unlabelled vignette depicting one of six mental disorders to be evaluated on the four variables on a Likert-type scale. A one-factor Latent Class Analysis (LCA) model was hypothesized, which comprised the four manifest variables as indicators and the mental disorder as external variable. Results: The main findings were the following: (a) a one-factor LCA model was retrieved; (b) alcohol and drug addictions

are the most strongly stigmatized; (c) a realistic opinion about the causes and treatment of schizophrenia, anxiety, bulimia, and depression was associated to lower prejudicial attitudes and social rejection. Conclusion: Beyond the general appraisal of mental illness an individual might have, the results generally point to the acknowledgement of the specific features of different diagnostic categories. The implications of the present results are discussed in the framework of a better understanding of mental illness stigma. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*Bulimia](#)
[*Mental Illness \(Attitudes Toward\)](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Dangerousness](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Etiology](#)
[Major Depression](#)
Source: PsycINFO

42. Education, income and alcohol misuse: A stress process model.

Citation: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, January 2015, vol./is. 50/1(19-26), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Jan 2015)
Author(s): Elliott, Marta; Lowman, Jennifer
Correspondence Address: Elliott, Marta: Department of Sociology, University of Nevada, Reno, 300, 1664 N. Virginia Street, Reno, NV, US, 89557-0300, melliott@unr.edu
Institution: Department of Sociology, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, NV, US; Department of Sociology, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, NV, US
Language: English
Abstract: Purpose: This study applies stress process theory to study and explain the negative association between socioeconomic status (SES) and alcohol misuse. SES is theorized to reduce alcohol misuse by reducing exposure to stressors and increasing access to resources. Methods: The National Co-Morbidity panel sample (N = 4,979) interviewed in 1990-1992 and 2000-2002 are analyzed to estimate direct and indirect pathways between SES and alcohol misuse over time via stressors and resources. Results: Higher education and income predict decreased alcohol misuse via internal and external locus of control. External locus of control is associated with increased alcohol intake over time, whereas internal locus of control is associated with a lower likelihood of developing future alcohol-related disorders. Income is also associated with increased alcohol misuse via religiosity, which is more common among people of low income, and protects against alcohol misuse. Conclusions: SES is negatively associated with alcohol misuse because low SES increases people's perceptions that their lives are determined by luck, and reduces their sense of personal control. However, low income has a countervailing negative influence on alcohol misuse via its association with religiosity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Socioeconomic Status](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Educational Attainment Level](#)
[Income Level](#)
[Morbidity](#)
Source: PsycINFO

43. Externalizing disorders and substance use: Empirically derived subtypes in a population-based sample of adults.

- Citation:** Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, January 2015, vol./is. 50/1(7-17), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Jan 2015)
- Author(s):** Rodgers, Stephanie; Muller, Mario; Rossler, Wulf; Castelao, Enrique; Preisig, Martin; Ajdacic-Gross, Vladeta
- Correspondence Address:** Rodgers, Stephanie: Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, Zurich University Hospital of Psychiatry, PO Box 1930, Zurich, Switzerland, CH-8021, stephanie.rodgers@dgsp.uzh.ch
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, Zurich University Hospital of Psychiatry, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, Zurich University Hospital of Psychiatry, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, Zurich University Hospital of Psychiatry, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, Zurich University Hospital of Psychiatry, Zurich, Switzerland
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Purpose: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), conduct disorder (CD), and oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) are common externalizing disorders of childhood. The common effects of these disorders on substance abuse need further investigation. The current study investigated the joint clusters of childhood/adolescence ADHD, CD, and ODD, and their influence on substance abuse/dependence in a population-based sample of adults. Methods: The data were drawn from the PsyCoLaus study (n = 3,720) conducted in Lausanne, Switzerland. The population-based sample included 238 subjects meeting criteria for ADHD/ODD/CD diagnoses before the age of 15. Latent class analyses (LCA) were performed to derive comorbidity subtypes, which were subsequently characterized with respect to psychosocial correlates and substance use. Results: The best fit in LCAs was achieved with three latent classes: an ADHD subtype (35.7 %); an externalizing multimorbid subtype (33.6 %) involving ODD, ADHD, and CD; and a third subtype with CD (30.7 %). The CD subtype showed the highest association with substance use. Apart from this, the externalizing multimorbid subtype was also significantly linked to substance use. The ADHD subtype had only elevated frequencies for alcohol dependence in comparison with subjects that had no history of ADHD, ODD, and CD during childhood or adolescence. Finally, important interactions between subtypes and sex were observed with regard to substance use. Conclusions: This study provides evidence showing that subtyping the externalizing disorders, ADHD, ODD and CD, along their comorbidity patterns leads to important differences regarding substance use. This could have implications for the etiology, prevention, and treatment of substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Conduct Disorder](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Externalization](#)
[*Subtypes \(Disorders\)](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

44. The neurokinin-1 receptor antagonist aprepitant in co-morbid alcohol dependence and posttraumatic stress disorder: A human experimental study.

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2015, vol./is. 232/1(295-304), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2015)

- Author(s):** Kwako, Laura E; George, David T; Schwandt, Melanie L; Spagnolo, Primavera A; Momenan, Reza; Hommer, Daniel W; Diamond, Christine A; Sinha, Rajita; Shaham, Yavin; Heilig, Markus
- Correspondence Address:** Kwako, Laura E.: Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, 10 Center Drive, 1-3330, Bethesda, MD, US, 20892-1108, laura.kwako@nih.gov
- Institution:** Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale Stress Center, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Behavioral Neuroscience Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Rationale: Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and alcoholism are frequently comorbid, suggesting the possibility of overlapping neural substrates. The neurokinin 1 (NK1) receptor for substance P (SP) has been implicated in both stress- and alcohol-related behaviors. The NK1 antagonist aprepitant, clinically available as a treatment for chemotherapy-induced nausea, offers a tool to probe a potential role of the SP/NK1 system in comorbid PTSD and alcoholism. Objectives: The aim of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of aprepitant for treatment of comorbid PTSD and alcoholism. Methods: Fifty-three patients with PTSD and alcoholism were admitted for 4 weeks to an inpatient unit at the NIH Clinical Center and randomized to double-blind aprepitant (125 mg/day; based on PET studies reporting >90 % central receptor occupancy at this dose) or placebo. After reaching steady state, subjects were assessed for PTSD symptom severity, behavioral and neuroendocrine responses to stress and alcohol cues, and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) responses to stimuli with positive or negative emotional valence. Results: Aprepitant treatment had no effect on PTSD symptoms or subjective or physiological responses to stress or alcohol cues. However, aprepitant robustly potentiated ventromedial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) fMRI responses to aversive visual stimuli. Conclusions: Despite the lack of effect on PTSD symptoms and responses to stress/alcohol cues, NK1 antagonism activated the ventral mPFC, an area considered hypoactive in PTSD, during exposure to aversive stimuli. Because this brain area is critically important for extinction of fear memories and in alcohol craving and relapse, our finding suggests that NK1 antagonism might be a useful pharmacological treatment to enhance extinction-based cue-exposure therapies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg (outside the USA); YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Neurokinins](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Craving](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. A preliminary double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized study of baclofen effects in alcoholic smokers.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, January 2015, vol./is. 232/1(233-243), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Leggio, Lorenzo; Zywiak, William H; Edwards, Steven M; Tidey, Jennifer W; Swift, Robert M; Kenna, George A

Correspondence Address: Leggio, Lorenzo: Section on Clinical Psychoneuroendocrinology and Neuropsychopharmacology, Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, 10 Center Drive (10CRC/15330) MSC 1108, Room 1-5429, Bethesda, MD, US, 20892-1108, lorenzo.leggio@nih.gov

Institution: Section on Clinical Psychoneuroendocrinology and Neuropsychopharmacology, Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Decision Sciences Institute, P.I.R.E, Pawtucket, RI, US; Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, US; Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: There is presently no approved single treatment for dual alcohol and nicotine dependencies. Objective: This pilot study investigated baclofen effects in alcoholic smokers. Methods: This was a preliminary double-blind placebo-controlled randomized clinical study with 30 alcoholic smokers randomized to baclofen at 80 mg/day or placebo. A subgroup (n = 18) participated in an alcohol cue-reactivity experiment. Results: Baclofen, compared with placebo, significantly decreased the percent days of abstinence from alcohol-tobacco co-use (p = 0.004). Alcohol dependence severity moderated baclofen effects, with the higher severity group having the greater baclofen response (p < 0.001). Although the percent days of alcohol-tobacco co-use declined in both groups, this decline was greater after placebo than baclofen (p < 0.001). Secondary analyses on alcohol or tobacco use alone suggested that the increase in percent days of co-abstinence was driven by the medication differences on heavy drinking days and on percent days smoking. In the cue-reactivity substudy, baclofen slightly decreased alcohol urge (p = 0.058) and significantly reduced salivation (p = 0.001), but these effects were not related to cue type. Conclusions: This study provides preliminary evidence suggesting a possible role of baclofen in the treatment of alcoholic smokers. However, the mixed results and the small sample require larger confirmatory studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg (Outside the USA); YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Baclofen](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. Behavioural and neurochemical assessment of salvinorin A abuse potential in the rat.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, January 2015, vol./is. 232/1(91-100), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Serra, Veronica; Fattore, Liana; Scherma, Maria; Collu, Roberto; Spano, Maria Sabrina; Fratta, Walter; Fadda, Paola

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Institution: Departamento de Fisiologia Medica y Biofisica, Universidad de Sevilla, Sevilla, Spain; Departamento de Fisiologia Medica y Biofisica, Universidad de Sevilla, Sevilla, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Repeated cocaine is known to induce morphological changes in dopaminergic circuits that are known to participate on cocaine-induced addictive changes. Objective: The objective of the present study was to discern if acute or repeated regimens of daily cocaine (10 mg/kg) lead to reliable changes in the expression of some protein markers for neural plasticity such as synaptophysin, p21-Arc, alpha-tubulin (-tubulin), and stathmin, in the mesolimbic dopaminergic circuit. Well-known changes in tyrosine hydroxylase and protein kinase A were used for confirming biochemical effects of repeated cocaine. Animals were subjected to three treatments: acute injection, 3-day injections, or sensitizing cocaine during 3 days followed by challenging doses at days 8 and 18. Results: The findings revealed that sensitizing regimen of cocaine increases stathmin levels within the nucleus accumbens at day 18 of treatment, not day 8, without changes of synaptophysin, p21-Arc, or -tubulin. This neural plasticity change seems not to be related to the development of motor sensitization. Other neural regions such as prefrontal cortex, dorsal striatum, and ventral tegmental area were not found to be affected. Repeated cocaine led to well-known short-term augmentation of tyrosine-hydroxylase and protein kinase A expressions in the nucleus accumbens, as well as maintained upregulation of tyrosine hydroxylase in the ventral tegmental area. Conclusions: As stathmin is an important regulatory protein of microtubule dynamics, this protein change would be linked to morphological changes after repeated cocaine. It was confirmed that upregulation of tyrosine hydroxylase within the ventral tegmental area may participate on the development of motor sensitization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Biological Markers](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Neural Plasticity](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Proteins](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Sexual debut before the age of 14 leads to poorer psychosocial health and risky behaviour in later life.

Citation: Acta Paediatrica, January 2015, vol./is. 104/1(91-100), 0803-5253;1651-2227 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Kastbom, Asa A; Sydsjo, Gunilla; Bladh, Marie; Priebe, Gisela; Svedin, Carl-Goran

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Institution: University Hospital, Linkoping, Sweden; Division of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, Linkoping University, Linkoping, Sweden; Division of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, Linkoping University, Linkoping, Sweden; Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, IKVL, Lund University, Lund, Sweden; Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, Linkoping University, Linkoping, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: This study investigated the relationship between sexual debut before 14 years of age and socio-demographics, sexual experience, health, experience of child abuse and behaviour at 18 years of age. Methods: A sample of 3432 Swedish high school seniors

completed a survey about sexuality, health and abuse at the age of 18. Results: Early debut was positively correlated with risky behaviours, such as the number of partners, experience of oral and anal sex, health behaviours, such as smoking, drug and alcohol use, and antisocial behaviour, such as being violent, lying, stealing and running away from home. Girls with an early sexual debut had significantly more experience of sexual abuse. Boys with an early sexual debut were more likely to have a weak sense of coherence, low self-esteem and poor mental health, together with experience of sexual abuse, selling sex and physical abuse. A multiple logistic regression model showed that a number of antisocial acts and health behaviours remained significant, but early sexual debut did not increase the risk of psychiatric symptoms, low self-esteem or low sense of coherence at 18 years of age. Conclusion: Early sexual debut was associated with problematic behaviours during later adolescence, and this vulnerability requires attention from parents and healthcare providers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; HOLDER: Foundation Acta Paediatrica.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[*Sexual Development](#)
[Child Abuse](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

49. A case series of a behavioral activation-enhanced smoking cessation program for inpatient substance users with elevated depressive symptoms.

Citation: Clinical Case Studies, February 2015, vol./is. 14/1(61-77), 1534-6501;1552-3802 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Banducci, Anne N; Long, Katherine E; MacPherson, Laura

Correspondence Address: Banducci, Anne N.: Department of Psychology, Center for Addictions, Personality, and Emotion Research, University of Maryland College Park, Building 144, Room 1148, College Park, MD, US, 20742-4411, anne.banducci@gmail.com

Institution: University of Maryland, College Park, PA, US; University of Maryland, College Park, PA, US; University of Maryland, College Park, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Smoking is the leading preventable cause of death and disease in the world and represents a critical public health problem. Smokers with substance use disorders and depressive symptoms have particular difficulties quitting smoking and represent an underserved population. The current study utilized a novel behavioral activation (BA)-enhanced smoking cessation treatment with three clients in residential substance use treatment who had elevated depressive symptoms. We present detailed descriptions of the treatment they received and the challenges they faced. Our clients, who received five individual BA-enhanced smoking cessation sessions and two follow-up booster sessions, benefited significantly from the BA treatment. Over an 8-week follow-up period, they did not relapse to smoking and experienced significant decreases in depressive symptoms. This suggests BA may be a beneficial treatment strategy for this particularly challenging population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Drug Usage
*Public Health
*Smoking Cessation
*Tobacco Smoking
Major Depression
Symptoms

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Clinical Case Studies*

50. Alcoholism; drug addiction.

Citation: Treatment in psychiatry., 1936(440-470) (1936)

Author(s): Diethelm, Oskar

Institution: Cornell University Medical College, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In both alcoholism and drug addiction, the main principles of treatment are alike. All these reactions are symptomatic of an underlying personality disorder which appears and needs to be corrected after the patient has been freed from the influence of alcohol or drugs. Addiction is a psychobiologic habit-formation, characterized by the features of cravings and tolerance and symptoms of withdrawal. The patient does not merely develop a desire for the drug and dependence on it but, due to physiologic changes from the prolonged use of the drug, a definite need (craving) for it. Little is known about the physiologic changes which cause this craving. Further, the patient begins to tolerate larger amounts of the drug, amounts which would be lethal in the person who has not acquired this tolerance. Due to the acquired tolerance, the patient needs to increase the drug amount to achieve full satisfaction and again pushes up his tolerance. A vicious circle develops which is limited by the body's reaction to this high chronic intoxication. Sudden withdrawal of the drug leads therefore usually to marked physiologic symptoms. Considering the factors of craving and tolerance and the according physiologic changes, it is doubtful whether one should speak of alcohol addiction. In chronic use of alcohol the patient does not develop the physiologic need. Whether we deal with the same tolerance as in drug addiction is doubtful. It is true that the average alcoholic develops a certain tolerance, but he usually remains then on a certain level and does not react with increased cravings. When consumption of alcohol increases rapidly the body begins to suffer soon and tolerance begins to decrease in a relatively short time, (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Drug Addiction
*Psychiatry
*Treatment
Chronic Alcoholic Intoxication
Craving
Drug Therapy
Drug Tolerance
Drug Withdrawal
Drugs
Habits
Personality Disorders
Psychiatric Symptoms
Psychobiology

Source: PsycINFO

51. Constitutional psychopathy.

Citation: The principles and practice of clinical psychiatry., 1937(238-254) (1937)

Author(s): Braude, Morris

Institution: Rush Medical College, The University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) There is scarcely a theme in psychiatry more controversial and more in need of terra firma than the one now considered. The number of titles-moral insanity, constitutional immorality, constitutional psychopathic inferiority, constitutional psychopathy, sociopath, and psychosatipath-all implying some kinship, sufficiently attest it. The one adopted for this chapter is psychogenetically probably the most logical, and best epitomizes current concepts. This chapter discusses the psychopathic personality and narcotic drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Narcotic Drugs](#)
[*Psychopathy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. The toxic psychoses.

Citation: The principles and practice of clinical psychiatry., 1937(153-172) (1937)

Author(s): Braude, Morris

Institution: Rush Medical College, The University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) There is, at the present time, a disposition to relieve alcohol of the onus of being the sole and ultimate cause of the symptoms comprehended in the clinical picture of the alcoholic psychoses. But, as it is at least the most obvious it must continue to bear this imputation. In accordance with accepted usage I give it first place in the present chapter. Also for social, industrial, and legal reasons-the lead industry in all its ramifications is very extensive today-I give second place to lead poisoning and its sequelae, and last, to carbon-monoxide and its mental problems. The addiction to narcotic drugs will be considered separately under the general heading of constitutional psychopathy. Disorders discussed in this chapter include alcoholic mental disturbances, lead encephalopathy, and carbon-monoxide encephalopathy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholic Hallucinosi](#)
[*Encephalopathies](#)
[*Toxic Psychoses](#)
[Carbon Monoxide Poisoning](#)
[Lead Poisoning](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. Neurocognitive profiles of marginally housed persons with comorbid substance dependence, viral infection, and psychiatric illness.

Citation: Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology, November 2014, vol./is. 36/10(1009-1022), 1380-3395;1744-411X (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Gicas, Kristina M; Vila-Rodriguez, Fidel; Paquet, Karine; Barr, Alasdair M; Procyshyn, Ric M; Lang, Donna J; Smith, Geoffrey N; Baitz, Heather A; Giesbrecht, Chantelle J; Montaner, Julio S; Krajden, Mel; Krausz, Michael; MacEwan, G. William; Panenka, William J; Honer, William G; Thornton, Allen E

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- Institution:** Department of Psychology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Institut Universitaire en Sante Mentale de Quebec, Quebec City, PQ, Canada; Department of Anesthesiology, Pharmacology and Therapeutics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Department of Radiology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Department of Psychology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada; Department of Psychology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada; BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; BC Centre for Disease Control, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Division of Neuropsychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Department of Psychology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Introduction: Individuals living in single-room occupancy (SRO) hotels constitute a socially marginalized group with exposure to multiple factors with adverse effects on neurocognition, including substance use, viral infection, psychiatric illness, and brain injury. Consequently, marked heterogeneity in neurocognitive functioning is observed. This study aimed to identify and describe distinct neurocognitive profiles within a marginally housed sample. Method: Two hundred and forty-nine (N = 249) SRO hotel residents (mean age = 43.5 years) were recruited. A battery of tests assessed neurocognition across six domains: premorbid IQ, verbal memory, attention, inhibition, mental flexibility, and decision making. Clinical examinations collected information pertaining to substance use and psychiatric diagnoses, viral infection, psychiatric symptoms, risk behaviors, and everyday functioning. Cluster analysis was used to identify subgroups of individuals with similar neurocognitive profiles and was supplemented with a discriminant function analysis. Analyses of variance and chi-square tests were used to validate the derived clusters on key clinical and functional variables. Results: A three-cluster solution was found to be optimal. Cluster 1 (n = 59) presented as overall higher functioning, whereas Cluster 3 (n = 87) exhibited overall lower functioning with a relative strength in decision-making skills. Cluster 2 (n = 103) was characterized by neurocognitive abilities that generally bisected the performance of the other groups, but with a relative weakness in decision-making skills. Discriminant function analysis indicated the six neurocognitive variables comprised two underlying dimensions that accounted for between-group variance. Clusters meaningfully differed on demographics, substance use, viral exposure, psychiatric symptoms, neurological soft signs, and risk behavior. Conclusion: Neurocognitive functioning provides the basis for identifying meaningful subgroups of marginally housed individuals, which can be reliably differentiated on key variables. This approach facilitates an understanding of the neurocognitive dysfunction and associated vulnerabilities of marginalized persons and ultimately may elucidate intervention targets. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Housing](#)
[*Infectious Disorders](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Neurocognition](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

54. Art therapy-theory, development and clinical application.

- Original Title:** Art terapija-teorijske postavke, razvoj i klinicka primjena.
- Citation:** Socijalna Psihijatrija, September 2014, vol./is. 42/3(190-198), 0303-7908 (Sep 2014)
- Author(s):** Ivanovic, Nada; Barun, Ivan; Jovanovic, N
- Correspondence Address:** Ivanovic, Nada, Kopernikova 22, Hrvatska, Zagreb, Croatia, 10 000, nada_ivanovic@yahoo.com
- Institution:** Privatna Praksa, Zagreb, Croatia; Klinika za psihijatriju Vrapce, Croatia; Medicinski Fakultet Sveucilista u Zagrebu, Klinicki Bolnicki Centar Zagreb, Klinika za Psihijatriju, Zagreb, Croatia
- Language:** Serbo-Croatian
- Abstract:** The purpose of this paper is to give an introduction and overview of art therapy, a profession still scarcely present in Croatia, even though it has been systematically developed and applied for over half a century in some countries. Art therapy is a form of psychotherapy that utilizes art processes (drawing, painting and modeling in the broadest sense of the term) as a means of expression and communication. Its theoretical basis is psychodynamic and draws on the phenomena such as transference, containment, transitional object and play. According to Jung, the goal of therapy is to unleash one's own creative energies that act as catalysts of transformation. This theoretical model is still attractive to many art psychotherapists. One of the pioneers of art therapy, Margaret Naumburg, has recognized that thoughts and emotions that come from the unconscious are more likely to find their expression in images rather than words. Due to its close links with pre-verbal emotions, creative expression can help in solving conflicts more easily than verbal expression. Art therapy can be practiced both individually and in a group, depending on the needs of the patients. Prior experience in art is not necessary and patients who are referred to art therapy may have emotional or behavioral difficulties, learning disabilities or physical impairment, brain damage or other neurologic diseases, or somatic diseases that lower the quality of life. This paper gives a review of the most recent scientific research on the clinical use of art therapy in schizophrenia, addictions, dementia, eating disorders, borderline personality disorder and states with suicidal and homicidal impulses. Like other psychotherapies, art therapy practice requires standardized training, expertise, maturity and experience of therapists. Currently having three art therapists qualified and registered in Great Britain. Croatia will maybe follow the examples of many other countries who have adopted the British model of art therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Art](#)
[*Art Therapy](#)
[*Psychodynamic Psychotherapy](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

55. Screening for alcohol and substance use for older people in geriatric hospital and community health settings.

- Citation:** International Psychogeriatrics, January 2015, vol./is. 27/1(157-166), 1041-6102;1741-203X (Jan 2015)
- Author(s):** Draper, Brian; Ridley, Nicole; Johnco, Carly; Withall, Adrienne; Sim, Welkee; Freeman, Matilda; Contini, Erika; Lintzeris, Nicholas
- Correspondence Address:** Draper, Brian: Academic Department for Old Age Psychiatry, Prince of Wales Hospital, Barker Street, Randwick, NSW, Australia, 2031, b.draper@unsw.edu.au
- Institution:** School of Psychiatry, University of NSW, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Dementia Collaborative Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Centre for Emotional Health, Department of Psychology, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW, Australia; School of Public Health & Community Medicine, University of NSW, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Department of Geriatric Medicine, Prince of Wales Hospital,

Randwick, NSW, Australia; Community Health Assessment and Therapy Team, Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick, NSW, Australia; ARC Centre of Excellence in Cognition and its Disorders, Department of Cognitive Science, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW, Australia; South East Sydney Local Health District D&A Services, Langton Centre, Faculty of Medicine, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: We aimed to determine the rates of alcohol and substance use in geriatric hospital and community health settings, and to evaluate the performance of screening instruments. **Method:** A two-phase cross-sectional study was undertaken in geriatric and aged care psychiatry wards and associated community services of a teaching hospital. Participants were screened with the Brief Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT-C) and the Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST) for other substances; Geriatric Depression Scale-15 for mood; the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale; and the Subjective Quality of Life scale. Medical conditions were established. Screen positives for risky substance use continued with the full AUDIT, full ASSIST, CAGE, Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination-Revised, and the Functional Activities Questionnaire. Medical records were reviewed after three months to ascertain recognition and management of substance use. **Results:** Of 210 participants aged 60+ (mean age 81.9, 63.3% female) without dementia or delirium and Mini Mental State Examination score >24, 41 (19.5%) were screen positive-36 (17.1%) for alcohol, seven for non-medical benzodiazepine use (3.3%) (four alcohol and benzodiazepine) and two for non-medical opioid use (0.95%). Screen positives differed from screen negatives on few demographic or health measures. On the ASSIST, 26 (12.4%) were rated as medium/high risk. The AUDIT-C with cut-point of >5 was the optimal measure for detecting risky alcohol use. **Conclusions:** Many patients in geriatric health services have risky alcohol or substance use, but few clinical features distinguish them from other patients. Routine screening of alcohol and substance use is recommended. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: International Psychogeriatric Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcohol Abuse
 *Drug Abuse
 *Health Care Delivery
 *Screening Tests
 Community Services
 Geriatric Patients

Source:

PsycINFO

56. Two cases of excessive internet use with comorbid family relationship problems.**Citation:**

Noropsikiyatri Arsivi / Archives of Neuropsychiatry, September 2014, vol./is. 51/3(280-282), 1300-0667 (Sep 2014)

Author(s):

Senormanci, Omer; Konkan, Ramazan; Guclu, Oya; Senormanci, Guliz

Correspondence Address:

Senormanci, Omer: Bulent Ecevit University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Zonguldak, Turkey, senorman_7@hotmail.com

Institution:

Bulent Ecevit University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Zonguldak, Turkey; Bakirkoy Research and Training Hospital for Psychiatry, Neurology and Neurosurgery, Clinic of Psychiatry, Istanbul, Turkey; Bakirkoy Research and Training Hospital for Psychiatry, Neurology and Neurosurgery, Clinic of Psychiatry, Istanbul, Turkey; Ataturk State Hospital, Clinic of Psychiatry, Zonguldak, Turkey

Language:

English

Abstract:

Although the internet is used effectively and beneficially in every aspect of life, several users have been experiencing some problems due to excessive and uncontrolled use. While the term "internet addiction" still remains controversial, disturbed family relationships are considered to be a diagnostic criterion. The use of the internet, even in non-excessive levels, is associated with disturbance in family and social life. As

considering from systemic point of view; while family relationships may be disturbed with internet addiction, people who have problems with their family relationships also may use internet excessively. This case report is composed of both the cases with excessive internet usage and those who had problems in complying with the changes in their family systems following the decrease in duration of internet usage during the treatment process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Galenos Publishing.; HOLDER: Archives of Neuropsychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Family Relations](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[Internet](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

57. Reliability and validity of the Turkish version of the Addiction Severity Index in male alcohol dependents.

Citation: Noropsikiyatri Arsivi / Archives of Neuropsychiatry, September 2014, vol./is. 51/3(216-221), 1300-0667 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Demirbas, Hatice; Ilhan, Inci Ozgur; Dogan, Yildirim Beyatli; Canatan, Ayse

Correspondence Address: Demirbas, Hatice: Gazi University, Faculty of Arts, Department of Psychology, Ankara, Turkey, demirbashatice@hotmail.com

Institution: Gazi University, Faculty of Arts, Department of Psychology, Ankara, Turkey; Ankara University, Faculty of Medicine, Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Unit, Ankara, Turkey; Ankara University, Faculty of Medicine, Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Unit, Ankara, Turkey; Gazi University, Faculty of Arts, Department of Sociology, Ankara, Turkey

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: We aimed to evaluate the psychometric characteristics of the Turkish translation of the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) in 115 male alcohol-dependent patients. Method: The reliability of the instrument was assessed by measuring test-retest, interrater and internal reliabilities. In the validity analysis, the correlation coefficients between corresponding severity ratings and composite scores of each subscale and concurrent validity were assessed. Moreover, the discriminant validity and concurrent validity scores were calculated. Results: The test-retest reliability of the ASI scores ranged from 0.79 to 0.91. The interrater reliability assigned by three raters was high (0.74 to 0.99). Cronbach's alpha coefficient for internal consistency was 0.85 for all scales, and it varied between 0.64 and 0.77 for the subscales. The Beck Depression Inventory moderately correlated with the Psychiatric status, and the MacAndrew Alcoholism Scale correlated with the Alcohol and Drug Use subscales of the Addiction Severity Index (ASI).The correlation coefficient was 0.91 for the alcohol use subscale. Conclusion: The results obtained in this study suggest that the Turkish version of the ASI could be used as a reliable and valid instrument in alcohol-dependent patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Galenos Publishing.; HOLDER: Archives of Neuropsychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Foreign Language Translation](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)

[*Test Reliability](#)

[*Test Validity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

58. Neuroinflammation as a possible link between cannabinoids and addiction.

Citation: Acta Neuropsychiatrica, December 2014, vol./is. 26/6(334-346), 0924-2708;1601-5215 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Rodrigues, Livia C. M; Gobira, Pedro H; de Oliveira, Antonio Carlos; Pelicao, Renan; Teixeira, Antonio Lucio; Moreira, Fabricio A; Campos, Alline Cristina

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Institution: Department of Physiological Sciences, Health Science Center, Universidade Federal do Espirito Santo, Vitoria, Brazil; Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Biological Sciences, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil; Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Biological Sciences, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil; Department of Physiological Sciences, Health Science Center, Universidade Federal do Espirito Santo, Vitoria, Brazil; Group of Neuroimmunology, Laboratory of Immunopharmacology, Institute of Biological Sciences, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil; Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Biological Sciences, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil; Group of Neuroimmunology, Laboratory of Immunopharmacology, Institute of Biological Sciences, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Substance dependence disorder is a chronically relapsing condition characterised by neurobiological changes leading to loss of control in restricting a substance intake, compulsion and withdrawal syndrome. In the past few years, (endo)cannabinoids have been raised as a possible target in the aetiology of drug addiction. On the other hand, although the exact mechanisms of the genesis of addiction remain poorly understood, it is possible that neuroinflammation might also play a role in the pathophysiology of this condition. Studies demonstrated that (endo) cannabinoids act as immunomodulators by inhibiting cytokines production and microglial cell activation. Thus, in the present review, we explore the possible role of neuroinflammation on the therapeutic effects of cannabinoids on drug addiction. Methods: We conducted an evidence-based review of the literature in order to assess the role of cannabinoids on the neuroinflammatory hypothesis of addiction (terms: addiction, cannabinoids and inflammation). We searched PubMed and BioMedCentral databases up to April 2014 with no date restrictions. Results: In all, 165 eligible articles were included in the present review. Existing evidence suggests that disruption in cannabinoid signalling during the drug addiction process leads to microglial activation and neuroinflammation. Conclusion: The literature showed that inflammation and changes in endocannabinoid signalling occur in drug abuse; however, it remains uncertain whether these changes are causally or coincidentally associated with addiction. Additional studies, therefore, are needed to elucidate the contribution of neuroinflammation on the behavioural and neuroprotective effects of cannabinoids on drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Scandinavian College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Neuroinflammation](#)

[Alcoholism](#)
[Cocaine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Internet gaming disorder or Internet addiction? A plea for conceptual clarity.

Citation: Clinical Neuropsychiatry: Journal of Treatment Evaluation, June 2014, vol./is. 11/3(145-146), 1724-4935 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Schimmenti, Adriano; Caretti, Vincenzo; La Barbera, Daniele

Correspondence Address: Schimmenti, Adriano, adriano.schimmenti@unikore.it

Institution: Faculty of Human and Social Science, Kore University of Enna (UKE), Enna, Italy; Department of Human Sciences, LU MSA University of Rome, Rome, Italy; Department of Experimental Biomedicine and Clinical Neurosciences, University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: The Internet has positively revolutionized our lives: it facilitates interactions across gender, race, social classes and geographic boundaries. However, there is a dark side of the coin, i.e. the psychiatric symptoms related to Internet abuse and addiction. Research has shown that Internet abuse is associated with a plethora of symptoms, including depressive feelings, social withdrawal, anxiety, lack of concentration, insomnia and dissociation, among others. A consistent body of research has shown the potential harmful effects caused by misuse of the Internet, thus the identification of a diagnostic category concerning the pathological use of the Internet seems necessary at this stage. Nevertheless, the name, definition and criteria for such disorder should be determined to reflect current research on the topic, psychiatric tradition, and practical issues in clinical work. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Computer Games](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[*Psychodiagnostic Typologies](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Assessing substance-related disorders in Asian Americans.

Citation: Guide to psychological assessment with Asians., 2014(211-223) (2014)

Author(s): Vogel, Sally J; Allen, Daniel N

Correspondence Address: Vogel, Sally J.: Psychology Department, University of Nevada, 4505 S Maryland Pkwy MS5030, Las Vegas, NV, US, 89154, sallyjvogel@live.com

Institution: Psychology Department, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV, US; Psychology Department, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, substance use disorder assessment instruments will be reviewed. This chapter is divided into two primary sections. The first section discusses general alcohol and substance abuse and dependence measures that have evidence for their effective use in Asian American Pacific Islanders (AAPI). Some measures assess only one drug class while others assess general drug and alcohol misuse. The second section reviews alcohol abuse and dependence assessment measures that have been researched for use in AAPI subgroups. The psychometric evidence of each assessment instrument will be discussed when available in addition to specific AAPI subgroups and ages the instruments have support in. For psychometric evidence, published reports often include estimates of reliability/precision, as well as sensitivity and specificity the estimates. A number of studies have also used receiver operating characteristics (ROC)

analyses, to determine sensitivity, specificity and a variety of other psychometric properties of the substance abuse instruments. Briefly, in ROC analyses, the area under the ROC curve (AUC) indicates the ability of a test score to distinguish between two groups, for example substance use and nonsubstance use groups. An AUC of 1.00 indicates perfect classification while an AUC of 0.50 indicates classification rate at chance levels. AUCs between 0.80 and 0.90 indicate good classification accuracy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Asians](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. In memoriam: William L. Woolverton.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, December 2014, vol./is. 39/13(3136), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Balster, Robert L

Correspondence Address: Balster, Robert L., balster@vcu.edu

Institution: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Presents an obituary of Dr. William L. Woolverton. Dr. William L Woolverton, Billy S Guyton Distinguished Professor and Vice Chair for Research in the Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior at the University of Mississippi Medical Center died after a brief illness at the age of 62 on 13 June 2013. Professor Woolverton, a member of ACNP, was a leading scientist and educator in the behavioral pharmacology of drugs of abuse. An Alabama native, Bill attended the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee, graduating Phi Beta Kappa in 1972. He did graduate work at the University of Chicago, studying pharmacology under the mentorship of Dr Charles R Schuster, graduating with a PhD in 1977. Although Bill received his formal training as a pharmacologist, he was strongly influenced by the behavioral sciences, conducting his doctoral research in the Psychiatry Department with a psychologist. Thus, many of Bill's major scientific contributions were on the behavioral determinants of the abuse-related effects of drugs. He did most of his research using nonhuman primates. Bill Woolverton was much admired by his colleagues and students. He had a very inquisitive mind and liked to challenge accepted scientific beliefs. He had a gentle way of guiding the development of his trainees and in engaging his research peers in the field. He loved to play and sing in the ever-shifting band of friends and colleagues that he cultivated primarily during his Mississippi years. He will be greatly missed. He is survived by his loving wife Candy Woolverton, and his son Chris and daughter Lucy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

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

62. In memoriam: Ellen Stover.

- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, December 2014, vol./is. 39/13(3132), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Dec 2014)
- Author(s):** Nemeroff, Charles B; Marder, Stephen R; Lieberman, Jeffrey
- Correspondence Address:** Nemeroff, Charles B., cnemeroff@med.miami.edu
- Institution:** University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL, US; West Los Angeles VA Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA, US; New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University, New York, NY, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Presents an obituary of Ellen Stover. She worked with multiple NIMH directors, perhaps a record, doing her best to incorporate her views as to where the science was going into the current director's vision. After graduating in 1972 with her BA from the University of Wisconsin's Honors Program in Experimental Psychology, she relocated to Washington, DC, where, in 1978, she received her PhD degree from the Catholic University of America. Remarkably, she conducted her doctoral work while an NIH employee, first as a consultant to NIDA (1972-1974) then as Executive Secretary (now termed Scientific Review Administrator) of a Drug Abuse Research Review Committee for NIDA (1974-1976), and then as a Special Assistant to the NIMH and Executive Secretary of the new NIMH Small Grant Committee (1977-1979), and subsequently the Chief of this program (1979-1983). Ellen poured her heart and soul into her work and served the NIH and her constituent researchers as passionately and effectively as anyone we have known. She exemplified what was best about government service and biomedical research for die public interest. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Experimentation](#)
[*Medical Sciences](#)
[*Welfare Services \(Government\)](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Neuropsychopharmacology](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

63. In memoriam: Daniel W. Hommer.

- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, December 2014, vol./is. 39/13(3128), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Dec 2014)
- Author(s):** Heilig, Markus A
- Correspondence Address:** Heilig, Markus A., markus.heilig@mail.nih.gov
- Institution:** National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Presents an obituary of Dr. Daniel Hommer. Dr. Daniel Hommer, 64 years, chief of NIAAA's section on brain electrophysiology and imaging, died on 2 January. He had served as head of the section since 1992, his second tenure working at NIH. A dedicated and respected scientist and physician with many contributions to the field of alcohol research and imaging, Dan was an outstanding mentor and was world renowned for his discoveries on structural and functional differences in brains of alcoholic and non-alcoholic individuals. He had more than 150 publications. Many of his students and mentees are now well-known and major contributors to the field of imaging and addictions. He served the community in diverse ways, notably by chairing and serving on

the NIAAA and CNS Institutional Review Boards and serving on the NIAAA promotion and tenure committee and scientific review committee. He was a member of several scientific organizations, including the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Organization for Human Brain Mapping and Research Society for Alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Experimental Ethics](#)
[*Neuropsychopharmacology Organizations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

64. Effect of GABRA2 genotype on development of incentive-motivation circuitry in a sample enriched for alcoholism risk.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, December 2014, vol./is. 39/13(3077-3086), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Heitzeg, Mary M; Villafuerte, Sandra; Weiland, Barbara J; Enoch, Mary-Anne; Burmeister, Margit; Zubieta, Jon-Kar; Zucker, Robert A

Correspondence Address: Heitzeg, Mary M.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, 4250 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109-2700, mheitzeg@umich.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Laboratory of Neurogenetics, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, NIH, Bethesda, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Heightened reactivity of the incentive-motivation system has been proposed to underlie adolescent-typical risky behaviors, including problem alcohol involvement. However, even in adolescence considerable individual variation in these behaviors exists, which may have genetic underpinnings and be related to variations in risk for later alcohol use disorder (AUD). Variants in GABRA2 have been associated with adult alcohol dependence as well as phenotypic precursors, including impulsiveness and externalizing behaviors. We investigated the impact of GABRA2 on the developmental trajectory of nucleus accumbens (NAcc) activation during anticipation of monetary reward from childhood to young adulthood. Functional MRI during a monetary incentive delay task was collected in 175 participants, with the majority (n = 151) undergoing repeated scanning at 1- to 2-year intervals. One group entered the study at age 8-13 years (n = 76) and another entered at age 18-23 years (n = 99). Most participants were children of alcoholics (79%) and thus at heightened risk for AUD. A total of 473 sessions were completed, covering ages 8-27 years. NAcc activation was heightened during adolescence compared with childhood and young adulthood. GABRA2 genotype (SNP rs279858) was associated with individual differences in NAcc activation specifically during adolescence, with the minor allele (G) associated with greater activation. Furthermore, NAcc activation mediated an effect of genotype on alcohol problems (n = 104). This work demonstrates an impact of GABRA2 genotype on incentive-motivation neurocircuitry in adolescence, with implications for vulnerability to alcoholism. These findings represent an important step toward understanding the genetic and neural basis of individual differences in how risk

for addiction unfolds across development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genotypes](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[Children of Alcoholics](#)
[Externalization](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

65. Kappa opioid receptor activation potentiates the cocaine-induced increase in evoked dopamine release recorded in vivo in the mouse nucleus accumbens.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, December 2014, vol./is. 39/13(3036-3048), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Enrich, Jonathan M; Phillips, Paul E. M; Chavkin, Charles

Correspondence Address: Chavkin, Charles: Department of Pharmacology, University of Washington School of Medicine, PO Box 357280, Seattle, WA, US, 98195, cchavkin@u.washington.edu

Institution: Graduate Program in Neurobiology and Behavior, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA, US; Graduate Program in Neurobiology and Behavior, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA, US; Graduate Program in Neurobiology and Behavior, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Behavioral stressors increase addiction risk in humans and increase the rewarding valence of drugs of abuse including cocaine, nicotine and ethanol in animal models. Prior studies have established that this potentiation of drug reward was mediated by stress-induced release of the endogenous dynorphin opioids and subsequent kappa opioid receptor (KOR) activation. In this study, we used in vivo fast scan cyclic voltammetry to test the hypothesis that KOR activation before cocaine administration might potentiate the evoked release of dopamine from ventral tegmental (VTA) synaptic inputs to the nucleus accumbens (NAc) and thereby increase the rewarding valence of cocaine. The KOR agonist U50488 inhibited dopamine release evoked by either medial forebrain bundle (MFB) or pedunculopontine tegmental nucleus (PPTg) activation of VTA inputs to the shell or core of the mouse NAc. Cocaine administration increased the dopamine response recorded in either the shell or core evoked by either MFB or PPTg stimulation. Administration of U50488 15 min before cocaine blocked the conditioned place preference (CPP) to cocaine, but only significantly reduced the effect of cocaine on the dopamine response evoked by PPTg stimulation to NAc core. In contrast, administration of U50488 60 min before cocaine significantly potentiated cocaine CPP and significantly increased the effects of cocaine on the dopamine response evoked by either MFB or PPTg stimulation, recorded in either NAc shell or core. Results of this study support the concept that stress-induced activation of KOR by endogenous dynorphin opioids may enhance the rewarding valence of drugs of abuse by potentiating the evoked dopamine response. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Dopamine](#)

*Neural Receptors
 *Nucleus Accumbens
 Animal Models
 Mice
 Opiates

Source: PsycINFO

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

66. Effects of genetic deletion of endogenous opioid system components on the reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior in mice.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, December 2014, vol./is. 39/13(2974-2988), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Gutierrez-Cuesta, Javier; Burokas, Aurelijus; Mancino, Samantha; Kummer, Sami; Martin-Garcia, Elena; Maldonado, Rafael

Correspondence Address: Maldonado, Rafael: Laboratory of Neuropharmacology, Pompeu Fabra University, Dr Aiguader 88, Parc de Recerca Biomedica de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain, 08003, rafael.maldonado@upf.edu

Institution: Departament de Ciències Experimental i de la Salut, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain; Departament de Ciències Experimental i de la Salut, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain; Departament de Ciències Experimental i de la Salut, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain; Departament de Ciències Experimental i de la Salut, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain; Departament de Ciències Experimental i de la Salut, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain; Departament de Ciències Experimental i de la Salut, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: The repeated cycles of cessation of consumption and relapse remain the major clinical concern in treating drug addiction. The endogenous opioid system is a crucial component of the reward circuit that participates in the adaptive changes leading to relapse in the addictive processes. We have used genetically modified mice to evaluate the involvement of micro μ -opioid receptor (MOR) and delta-opioid receptor (DOR) and their main endogenous ligands, the enkephalins derived from proenkephalin (PENK) and prodynorphin (PDYN), in the reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior. Constitutive knockout mice of MOR, DOR, PENK, and PDYN, and their wild-type littermates were trained to self-administer cocaine or to seek for palatable food, followed by a period of extinction and finally tested on a cue-induced reinstatement of seeking behavior. The four lines of knockout mice acquired operant cocaine self-administration behavior, although DOR and PENK knockout mice showed less motivation for cocaine than wild-type littermates. Moreover, cue-induced relapse was significantly decreased in MOR and DOR knockout mice. In contrast, PDYN knockout mice showed a slower extinction and increased relapse than wild-type littermates. C-Fos expression analysis revealed differential activation in brain areas related with memory and reward in these knockout mice. No differences were found in any of the four genotypes in operant responding to obtain palatable food, indicating that the changes revealed in knockout mice were not due to unspecific deficit in operant performance. Our results indicate that MOR, DOR, and PDYN have a differential role in cue-induced reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cocaine
 *Drug Addiction
 *Opiates
 *Drug Seeking
 *Reinstatement

[Genetics](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

67. Cognitive bias modification of alcohol approach tendencies: A Rasch model-based evaluation of a longitudinal study.

Citation: TPM-Testing, Psychometrics, Methodology in Applied Psychology, December 2014, vol./is. 21/4(449-466), 1972-6325 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Boffo, Marilisa; Mannarini, Stefania; Pronk, Thomas; Wiers, Reinout W

Correspondence Address: Mannarini, Stefania: Department of Philosophy, Pedagogy, Sociology and Applied Psychology, University of Padova, Via Venezia 8, Padova, Italy, 35131

Institution: University of Amsterdam, Netherlands; University of Padova, Padova, Italy; University of Amsterdam, Netherlands; University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: The present study explores the applicability of the Many-Facet Rasch Measurement model to an Approach Avoidance Task assessing automatic approach tendencies toward alcohol. The MFRM was applied to 54 alcohol dependent outpatients who completed a combined Cognitive Bias Modification (CBM) training, targeting alcohol approach and attentional bias. Main objectives were to examine a) occurrence of change; effect of b) experimental conditions and c) gender; d) measurement status of the measure. Main results included a) no main effect of time, which only modulates effects of experimental condition on approach/avoid tendencies; b) double CBM, and to a lower degree double placebo, outperformed the other conditions, while approach bias placebo/attentional CBM had a negative effect; c) no gender differences; d) the measure taps into general and drink-specific approach/avoid tendencies, is stable in time, and is slightly sensitive to stimuli context. Methodological and clinical implications of study results are further discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cises; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Cognitive Bias](#)
[*Mathematical Modeling](#)
[*Approach Avoidance](#)
[*Approach Behavior](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Cognitive Therapy](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Item Response Theory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. Response to the commentaries by Lee, Harkness, and Orford.

Citation: Journal of Gambling Issues, October 2014, vol./is. 29/(1-4), 1910-7595 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Calderwood, Kimberly A; Rajesparam, Anne

Institution: University of Windsor, Windsor, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Reply by the current author to the comments made by Bonnie K. Lee (see record 2014-49932-012), Daniel Harkness (see record 2014-49932-013) & Jim Orford (see record 2014-49932-014) on the original article (see record 2014-49932-011). Calderwood and Rajesparam begin by saying that the primary goal is to initiate sufficient critical

discussion for service providers to be more cautious about using the codependency (CD) tenets while at the same time reflecting on its origins, strengths, and limitations. Neither of us is a family therapist, hence our individualistic bias. We agree that the CD literature focuses too much on the individual, and we support Lee's argument for the importance of providing, and researching, couple therapy in the addiction context. The previous findings showed reliable rankings for the degree to which sample cases were codependent, we argue that CD may not have been a unique construct that respondents were measuring. Orford's recommendation was made in the context of treatment, not in the context of raising public awareness. In the treatment context, a negative attitude toward the CD concept risks an increase in attrition rates for clients who do take on the CD identity, and find it to be useful. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Codependency](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Significant Others](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. A response to Calderwood and Rajesparam's ideas on codependence.

Citation: Journal of Gambling Issues, October 2014, vol./is. 29/(1-4), 1910-7595 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Orford, Jim

Institution: University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Kimberly A. Calderwood & Anne Rajesparam (see record 2014-49932-011). Codependency theory is an obvious example; as the authors say, there is some ambiguity as to whether it refers to a reaction or a personality type, but the very term codependency implies that what is being described is more than a reaction to an imposed set of stressful circumstances. But codependency is not the only perspective which is ambiguous in this respect. As well as being a pathological, or at best ambiguous, model, codependency also shares with other perspectives favoured by the psychological and health sciences a focus on individuals or at most the interiority of families. I also agree that it is more possible to keep excessive gambling hidden from members of the family for a long time. But of course these features figure in the case of alcohol and drug problems also, and it is doubtful whether the lack of clarity about when a line is crossed from acceptable to problematic gambling, or the importance of helping a family member understand excessive gambling and the gambler, which the authors refer to, are any different from their parallels for substance problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Codependency](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Significant Others](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Commentary on "Applying the codependency concept to concerned significant others of problem gamblers: Words of caution."

Citation: Journal of Gambling Issues, October 2014, vol./is. 29/(1-4), 1910-7595 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Harkness, Daniel

Institution: Boise State University, Boise, ID, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Kimberly A. Calderwood & Anne Rajesparam (see record 2014-49932-011). Our study began with a systematic review of the literature. Our reading list included the extant works cited in Calderwood and Rajesparam's "Words of Caution". Our review of the multiple meanings of co-dependency in the literature led us to suspect that codependency was largely a social construction. Noting how little seemed to be known about the counsellors who treat substance use disorders, we began planning, conducting, and reporting a series of studies designed to unravel their social construction of codependency in clinical practice - where constructed meaning shapes the treatment that consumers receive. Although this remain decidedly non-partisan on the question of what codependency is, the substance use counsellors we have studied were able to describe, operationalize, and assess it with impressive reliability in clinical practice, and with promising evidence of concurrent, convergent, discriminant, and predictive validity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Codependency](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Significant Others](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Where codependency takes us: A commentary.

Citation: Journal of Gambling Issues, October 2014, vol./is. 29/(1-5), 1910-7595 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Lee, Bonnie K

Institution: University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, AB, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Kimberly A. Calderwood & Anne Rajesparam (see record 2014-49932-011). In their article "Applying the codependency concept to significant others of problem gamblers: Words of caution", Calderwood and Rajesparam critique the codependency concept and highlight its problems when applied to problem gambling treatment. In this commentary I will show how codependency falls short of true family systems thinking and raise some questions concerning clinical work that includes concerned significant others (CSOs). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Codependency](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Significant Others](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Applying the codependency concept to concerned significant others of problem gamblers: Words of caution.

Citation: Journal of Gambling Issues, October 2014, vol./is. 29/(1-16), 1910-7595 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Calderwood, Kimberly A; Rajesparam, Anne

Institution: University of Windsor, Windsor, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Two competing models of understanding concerned significant others (CSOs) of people with addictions have emerged: codependency (CD) and stress-coping. In the context of CSOs of problem gamblers, some research has begun to examine the effectiveness of the stress-coping model, but no research to date has examined the utility of incorporating the CD concept into treatment planning. The purpose of this paper is to: critique the CD concept while highlighting possible differences between problem gambling and substance abuse (i.e., financial issues, the ability to hide the problem, cognitive distortions, and societal attitudes); identify important considerations when working with CSOs of problem gamblers; make recommendations for program managers regarding hiring and training practices; and recommend directions for research and in-depth program evaluations to assess what is actually occurring in existing practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Codependency](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Significant Others](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. A monetary valuation of the quality of life loss associated with pathological gambling: An application using a health utility index.

Citation: Journal of Gambling Issues, October 2014, vol./is. 29/(1-23), 1910-7595 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Kohler, Dimitri

Institution: Swiss Health Observatory, Neuchatel, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: This study estimates the Health Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) costs of gambling addiction. Pathological gamblers were recruited from treatment centers in Western Switzerland. The difference in HRQoL between pathological gamblers (n = 52) and a sample drawn from the general population (n = 93) was measured through a multiitem instrument, the SF-6D. We used a tobit regression to estimate the effect of pathological gambling on HRQoL, controlling for comorbidities and age. Finally, to obtain a monetary value of the HRQoL loss attributable to gambling addiction, we applied an existing value of a life year estimate. Results showed that pathological gambling is significantly associated with a decrease in the quality of life by 0.076 quality adjusted life year (QALY). The resulting cost per pathological gambler and per year was estimated at CHF 3,830. This study suggests that ignoring quality of life costs results in an underestimation of the social burden of gambling addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[Health](#)
[Monetary Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Editorial: Virtual reality is upon us.

Citation: Journal of Gambling Issues, October 2014, vol./is. 29/(3-7), 1910-7595 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Bouchard, Stephane

Institution: Universite du Quebec en Outaouais, PQ, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial discusses virtual reality. Virtual reality truly makes it possible to induce emotional states that can be used for therapeutic purposes. Early studies have, in fact, found that this innovative approach is relevant. The study data suggested that video lottery terminals (VLTs) tool could be used to identify at-risk gamblers and for preventative purposes (observing the risk behaviours of other gamblers, for example). The same virtual environments have been used with 10 pathological gamblers. Thus, virtual reality seems to be a promising option for the development of innovative treatments. In the case of nicotine dependence, a clinical pilot study comparing the effectiveness of cognitive behaviour therapy and virtual cue exposure therapy demonstrated that the latter modality can be effective. Professionals already have access to the clinical applications of virtual reality; however, these products are not yet ready for the mass market. There are two challenges, which are the hardware and the software. The use of 3D technology will require some training (a few hours) as well as competency in the application of empirically-validated treatments for gambling addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Virtual Reality](#)
[Emotional States](#)
[Innovation](#)
[Pathological Gambling](#)
[Therapeutic Processes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. Substance use and experienced stigmatization among ethnic minority men who have sex with men in the United States.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, October 2014, vol./is. 13/4(430-447), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Paul, Jay P; Boylan, Ross; Gregorich, Steve; Ayala, George; Choi, Kyung-Hee

Correspondence Address: Paul, Jay P., 109 Scott St., San Francisco, CA, US, 94117, jay.paul@ucsf.edu

Institution: Center for AIDS Prevention Studies, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US; Center for AIDS Prevention Studies, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US; Center for AIDS Prevention Studies, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US; Global Forum on MSM & HIV (MSMGF), Oakland, CA, US; Center for AIDS Prevention Studies, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Research has documented deleterious effects of racism among ethnic minorities and of homophobia among men who have sex with men (MSM). Less is known about the impact of multiple forms of stigmatization on ethnic minority MSM. This study examined substance use by African American, Asian/Pacific Islander and Latino MSM, and the associations of experienced racism and homophobia from various sources with polydrug use and stimulant drug use. Experienced racism within the general community was associated with higher levels of use; other forms of discrimination were either not associated with polydrug or stimulant use or had more complex relationships with use. Implications for further research and interventions are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Ethnic Identity](#)
[*Homosexuality \(Attitudes Toward\)](#)

*Minority Groups
 *Stigma
 Asians
 Blacks
 Pacific Islanders
 Racism
 Same Sex Intercourse
 "Latinos/Latinas"

Source: PsycINFO

76. Predictors of research use among staff in Aboriginal addiction treatment programs serving women.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, October 2014, vol./is. 13/4(315-336), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Davey, Caitlin J; Niccols, Alison; Henderson, Joanna; Dobbins, Maureen; Sword, Wendy; Dell, Colleen; Wylie, Tammie; Sauve, Ernest

Correspondence Address: Davey, Caitlin J.: Department of Psychology, Ryerson University, 350 Victoria Street, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5B 2K3, cdavey@psych.ryerson.ca

Institution: Ryerson University, Toronto, ON, Canada; McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada; Tillicum Lelum Aboriginal Friendship Centre, Nanaimo, BC, Canada; White Buffalo Treatment Centre, Saskatoon, SK, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: The objective of this study was to identify the predictors of research use among staff from Aboriginal addiction programs serving women. A total of 89 staff from 26 Aboriginal addiction programs completed an online survey that included items assessing the theory of planned behavior constructs (attitudes, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control), intent to use research, and research use. Consistent with the theory of planned behavior, research use was predicted by attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. Intent to use research was not a mediator, demonstrating partial applicability of the theory of planned behavior to staff in Aboriginal addiction programs serving women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Addiction
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Indigenous Populations
 *Planned Behavior
 *Health Personnel
 Experimentation
 Human Females
 Knowledge Transfer

Source: PsycINFO

77. Outgoing editor-in-chief comments.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, October 2014, vol./is. 13/4(313-314), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Myers, Peter L

Language: English

Abstract: I am proud to turn over Editorship of this Journal to two outstanding scholars, Marie Claire Van Hout, PhD (Editor-in-Chief), and Kathy Burlew, PhD (Associate Editor). Thirteen years has been a long haul, and during that time we changed publishers and went to two automated systems for review- ing submissions and preparing them for

publication. We recently added and subtracted some reviewers. Our Editorial Board has some of the most celebrated scholars in the field. It is a fantastic improvement to bring in two individuals to run the journal so that somebody is always alert if the other is distracted by an emergency or work crisis. In addition, we add an international cachet in the fact that Professor Van Hout works in Ireland. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Scientific Communication
Source: PsycINFO

78. An empirical evaluation of the Project B.U.I.L.D Gang Intervention Program.

Citation: Journal of Gang Research, 2014, vol./is. 22/1(13-24), 1079-3062 (Fal, 2014)
Author(s): Parker, M. Michaux; Wilson, George; Thomas, Chalita
Language: English
Abstract: For decades, gang intervention programs have demonstrated mixed results. Some intervention programs have been shown to be ineffective while others have been shown to be effective at impacting juvenile behaviors loosely associated with gangs. The purpose of this study was to empirically test the Building, Uplifting and Impacting Lives Daily (B.U.I.L.D.) gang intervention program in order to determine the program impact on the participants. This study attempted to assess whether the program positively impacted gang activity and other tangential juvenile behavior. Additionally, the researchers examined how tangential behaviors, such as school failure and substance use may be correlated with gang activity. The study used a two-step evaluation model that tested for statistical significance and treatment effect. Findings suggest that the Building, Uplifting and Impacting Lives Daily (B.U.I.L.D.) gang intervention program was successful in reducing the mean level of deviant behaviors across seven variables. Five of the reductions were statistically significant and the remaining two behavioral reductions were borderline significant. Additionally, all of the reductions had large effect sizes that suggested statistical importance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Community Services
 *Intervention
 *Juvenile Gangs
 *Program Evaluation
 *Social Programs
 Academic Underachievement
 Drug Usage
Source: PsycINFO

79. Art therapy, trauma and substance misuse: Using imagery to explore a difficult past with a complex client.

Citation: International Journal of Art Therapy, November 2014, vol./is. 19/3(114-121), 1745-4832;1745-4840 (Nov 2014)
Author(s): Skeffington, Petra May; Browne, Mandy
Correspondence Address: Skeffington, Petra May, Petra.skeffington@postgrad.curtin.edu.au
Institution: University of Western Australia, WAU, Australia; School of Psychology, Murdoch University, Murdoch, WAU, Australia
Language: English
Abstract: Literature regarding the efficacy of treatment programmes for post-trauma pathologies is prolific; however, often little attention is given to the treatment of resistant and complex

trauma. Many psychotherapists recognise that a trauma history may need to be considered and explored, particularly when working with complex clients. Avoidance of distressing thoughts, feelings and images can manifest in a range of symptoms and behaviours other than post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), including substance abuse and interpersonal problems. Creative therapies, such as art therapy, utilise the potentially unfamiliar language of imagery. Imagery, as an adjunct to a sense of safety and holding, in some cases has been shown to overcome therapeutic avoidance. This paper outlines the unveiling and recognition of intra-familial childhood trauma through Art Therapy with a highly articulate Australian woman battling binge drinking behaviours. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: British Association of Art Therapists; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Art Therapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[Clients](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

80. -arrestin-2-biased agonism of delta opioid receptors sensitizes transient receptor potential vanilloid type 1 (TRPV1) in primary sensory neurons.

Citation: Molecular Pain, August 2014, vol./is. 10/, 1744-8069 (Aug 1, 2014)

Author(s): Rowan, Matthew P; Szteyn, Kalina; Doyle, Allison P; Gomez, Ruben; Henry, Michael A; Jeske, Nathaniel A

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Institution: Department of Oral, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US; Department of Oral, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US; Department of Pharmacology, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US; Department of Oral, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US; Departments of Endodontics, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US; Department of Oral, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Despite advances in understanding the signaling mechanisms involved in the development and maintenance of chronic pain, the pharmacologic treatment of chronic pain has seen little advancement. Agonists at the mu opioid receptor (MOPr) continue to be vital in the treatment of many forms of chronic pain, but side-effects limit their clinical utility and range from relatively mild, such as constipation, to major, such as addiction and dependence. Additionally, chronic activation of MOPr results in pain hypersensitivity known as opioid-induced hyperalgesia (OIH), and we have shown recently that recruitment of -arrestin2 to MOPr, away from transient potential vanilloid receptor type 1 (TRPV1) in primary sensory neurons contributes to this phenomenon. The delta opioid receptor (DOPr) has become a promising target for the treatment of chronic pain, but little is known about the effects of chronic activation of DOPr on nociceptor sensitivity and OIH. Here we report that chronic activation of DOPr by the DOPr-selective agonist, SNC80, results in the sensitization of TRPV1 and behavioral signs of OIH via -arrestin2 recruitment to DOPr and away from TRPV1. Conversely, chronic treatment with ARM390, a DOPr-selective agonist that does not recruit -arrestin2, neither sensitized TRPV1 nor produced OIH. Interestingly, the effect of SNC80 to sensitize TRPV1 is species-dependent, as rats developed OIH but mice did not. Taken together, the reported data identify a novel side-effect of chronic administration of -arrestin2-biased DOPr agonists and highlight the importance of potential species-specific effects of DOPr

agonists. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Narcotic Agonists](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Sensory Neurons](#)
[Mice](#)
[Proteins](#)
[Rats](#)
[Sensitization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

81. Psychosis in adulthood is associated with high rates of ADHD and CD problems during childhood.

Citation: Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, November 2014, vol./is. 68/8(560-566), 0803-9488;1502-4725 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Dalteg, Arne; Zandelin, Anders; Tuninger, Eva; Levander, Sten

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Institution: Psychiatric Clinic, Oskarshamn, Sweden; Child and Youth Psychiatric Unit, Oskarshamn, Sweden; Lund University, Lund, Sweden; Department of Criminology, Malmo University, Malmo, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Patients diagnosed with schizophrenia display poor premorbid adjustment (PPA) in half of the cases. Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and conduct disorder (CD) are common child psychiatric disorders. These two facts have not previously been linked in the literature. Aims: To determine the prevalence of ADHD/CD problems retrospectively among patients with psychoses, and whether and to what extent the high frequency of substance abuse problems among such patients may be linked to ADHD/CD problems. Method: ADHD and CD problems/diagnoses were retrospectively recorded in one forensic (n = 149) and two non-forensic samples (n = 98 and n = 231) of patients with a psychotic illness: schizophrenia, bipolar or other, excluding drug-induced psychoses. Results: ADHD and CD were much more common among the patients than in the general population-the odds ratio was estimated to be greater than 5. There was no significant difference in this respect between forensic and non-forensic patients. Substance abuse was common, but substantially more common among patients with premorbid ADHD/CD problems. Conclusions: Previous views regarding PPA among patients with a psychotic illness may reflect an association between childhood ADHD/CD and later psychosis. The nature of this association remains uncertain: two disorders sharing some generative mechanisms or one disorder with two main clinical manifestations. Childhood ADHD and particularly CD problems contribute to the high frequency of substance abuse in such groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Conduct Disorder](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[Adjustment](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Forensic Psychiatry](#)
[Mentally Ill Offenders](#)
[Premorbidity](#)
[Schizophrenia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

82. Alcohol binge drinking during adolescence or dependence during adulthood reduces prefrontal myelin in male rats.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, October 2014, vol./is. 34/44(14777-14782), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Oct 29, 2014)

Author(s): Vargas, Wanette M; Bengston, Lynn; Gilpin, Nicholas W; Whitcomb, Brian W; Richardson, Heather N

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Institution: Neuroscience and Behavior Program, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA, US; Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA, US; Department of Physiology, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA, US; Department of Public Health, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA, US; Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Teen binge drinking is associated with low frontal white matter integrity and increased risk of alcoholism in adulthood. This neuropathology may result from alcohol exposure or reflect a pre-existing condition in people prone to addiction. Here we used rodent models with documented clinical relevance to adolescent binge drinking and alcoholism in humans to test whether alcohol damages myelinated axons of the prefrontal cortex. In Experiment 1, outbred male Wistar rats self-administered sweetened alcohol or sweetened water intermittently for 2 weeks during early adolescence. In adulthood, drinking behavior was tested under nondependent conditions or after dependence induced by 1 month of alcohol vapor intoxication/withdrawal cycles, and prefrontal myelin was examined 1 month into abstinence. Adolescent binge drinking or adult dependence induction reduced the size of the anterior branches of the corpus callosum, i.e., forceps minor (CCFM), and this neuropathology correlated with higher relapse-like drinking in adulthood. Degraded myelin basic protein in the gray matter medial to the CCFM of binge rats indicated myelin was damaged on axons in the mPFC. In follow-up studies we found that binge drinking reduced myelin density in the mPFC in adolescent rats (Experiment 2) and heavier drinking predicted worse performance on the T-maze working memory task in adulthood (Experiment 3). These findings establish a causal role of voluntary alcohol on myelin and give insight into specific prefrontal axons that are both sensitive to alcohol and could contribute to the behavioral and cognitive impairments associated with early onset drinking and alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The authors; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Drinking Behavior](#)

*Axons
 *Binge Drinking
 *Myelin Sheath
 *Prefrontal Cortex
 Alcoholism
 Animal Development
 Animal Models
 Male Animals
 Rats

Source: PsycINFO

83. Oxytocin treatment for amphetamine-induced social impairments.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, October 2014, vol./is. 34/44(14503-14505), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Oct 29, 2014)

Author(s): Carson, Dean S

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by K. A. Young et al. (see record 2014-27257-022). Young et al. aimed to determine the shared involvement of the oxytocinergic and dopaminergic systems in amphetamine-mediated impairment of partner preference formation in female prairie voles and to determine the utility of oxytocin as a treatment for drug-induced social deficits. In this research, Young et al. first replicated their previous work in male prairie voles by showing that repeated doses of amphetamine to female prairie voles impaired mating-induced partner preference formation. Next, they provided evidence that repeated amphetamine administration significantly lowered oxytocin receptor (OTR) density in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) and significantly lowered D2-like receptors (D2R) density in the nucleus accumbens (NAcc) in female voles. Their findings provide strong support that amphetamine-induced social deficits in female prairie voles results from selective inhibition of both OTR and D2R activity in the mesocorticolimbic system and suggest a therapeutic potential for oxytocin in the treatment of drug-induced social deficits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The authors; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Amphetamine
 *Neurotransmission
 *Nucleus Accumbens
 *Oxytocin
 Attachment Behavior
 Dopamine
 Drug Addiction
 Rodents

Source: PsycINFO

84. Methadone induced Torsades de Pointes mimicking seizures in clinical presentation.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2014, vol./is. 40/6(490-492), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Raina, Sameer; Paydak, Hakan; Al-lahham, Tawfiq; Shihabuddin, Bashir S

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Institution: University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US

Language: English

Abstract: Torsades de Pointes (TdP) has been associated with high dose methadone use. This usually presents clinically with palpitations, dizziness and syncope. We report a case of methadone induced TdP with an unusual clinical presentation mimicking convulsive seizures. This case highlights the importance of being aware of methadone-induced TdP and the possible atypical clinical manifestations of this condition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Heart Disorders](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Seizures](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse](#), *The*

85. Neuropsychological Assessment Battery-Screening Module (S-NAB): Performance in treatment-seeking cocaine users.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2014, vol./is. 40/6(476-483), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Cannizzaro, Daniela L; Elliott, Jennifer C; Stohl, Malka; Hasin, Deborah S; Aharonovich, Efrat

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Institution: New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US; Department of Epidemiology, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US; New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US; New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Cocaine use is associated with cognitive impairments, which can have a negative effect on treatment retention and drug use. Thus, there is an increasing demand for a screening cognitive battery can be used by clinicians to detect such impairments in cocaine patients so that treatment can be adapted to patients' specific cognitive strengths and deficits. The Neuropsychological Assessment Battery-Screening Module (S-NAB) test for adults takes approximately 35-45 min to administer, and assesses attention, language, memory (verbal and visual), visual spatial reasoning, and executive functioning. Objective: The purpose of this descriptive study was to present S-NAB score results for a sample of treatment seeking adult cocaine users to determine its potential utility for detecting cognitive impairments in this population. Methods: In the present sample, 145 adult cocaine users participated in screening to enroll in an intervention to decrease cocaine use (59% male; 73.1% African American); screening included the S-NAB and self-report questionnaires. Results: A substantial proportion of the sample (44%) met criteria for impairment, i.e. composite scores of one or more standard deviations below the mean. Furthermore, memory scores were significantly lower than language and spatial scores ($p < 0.007$). Conclusions: The impairments detected by the

S-NAB were generally consistent with those previously observed in samples of cocaine users completing other batteries, as well in other substance abusing samples completing the S-NAB. This suggests that the S-NAB can be considered an additional appropriate battery, as an alternative to other existing batteries, for assessment of the cognitive functioning of adult cocaine users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[*Neuropsychological Assessment](#)
[Psychometrics](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Test Validity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

86. Unique aspects of impulsive traits in substance use and overeating: Specific contributions of common assessments of impulsivity.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2014, vol./is. 40/6(463-475), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Beaton, Derek; Abdi, Herve; Filbey, Francesca M

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Impulsivity is a complex trait often studied in substance abuse and overeating disorders, but the exact nature of impulsivity traits and their contribution to these disorders are still debated. Thus, understanding how to measure impulsivity is essential for comprehending addictive behaviors. Objectives: Identify unique impulsivity traits specific to substance use and overeating. Methods: Impulsive Sensation Seeking (ImpSS) and Barratt's Impulsivity scales (BIS) Scales were analyzed with a non-parametric factor analytic technique (discriminant correspondence analysis) to identify group-specific traits on 297 individuals from five groups: Marijuana (n = 88), Nicotine (n = 82), Overeaters (n = 27), Marijuana + Nicotine (n = 63), and Controls (n = 37). Results: A significant overall factor structure revealed three components of impulsivity that explained respectively 50.19% (pperm < 0.0005), 24.18% (pperm < 0.0005), and 15.98% (pperm < 0.0005) of the variance. All groups were significantly different from one another. When analyzed together, the BIS and ImpSS produce a multi-factorial structure that identified the impulsivity traits specific to these groups. The group specific traits are (1) Control: low impulse, avoids thrill-seeking behaviors; (2) Marijuana: seeks mild sensation, is focused and attentive; (3) Marijuana + Nicotine: pursues thrill-seeking, lacks focus and attention; (4) Nicotine: lacks focus and planning; (5) Overeating: lacks focus, but plans (short and long term). Conclusions: Our results reveal impulsivity traits specific to each group. This may provide better criteria to define spectrums and trajectories-instead of categories - of symptoms for substance use and eating disorders. Defining symptomatic spectrums could be an important step forward in diagnostic strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Eating Behavior](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

87. Molecular neurobiology of addiction: What's all the (DELTA)FosB about?

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2014, vol./is. 40/6(428-437), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Ruffle, James K

Correspondence Address: Ruffle, James K.: Centre for Neuroscience and Trauma, Blizard Institute, Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry, Queen Mary University of London, 4 Newark Street, London, United Kingdom, E1 2AT, j.ruffle@smd10.qmul.ac.uk

Institution: Centre for Neuroscience and Trauma, Blizard Institute, Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: The transcription factor DELTAFosB is upregulated in numerous brain regions following repeated drug exposure. This induction is likely to, at least in part, be responsible for the mechanisms underlying addiction, a disorder in which the regulation of gene expression is thought to be essential. In this review, we describe and discuss the proposed role of DELTAFosB as well as the implications of recent findings. The expression of DELTAFosB displays variability dependent on the administered substance, showing region-specificity for different drug stimuli. This transcription factor is understood to act via interaction with Jun family proteins and the formation of activator protein-1 (AP-1) complexes. Once AP-1 complexes are formed, a multitude of molecular pathways are initiated, causing genetic, molecular and structural alterations. Many of these molecular changes identified are now directly linked to the physiological and behavioral changes observed following chronic drug exposure. In addition, DELTAFosB induction is being considered as a biomarker for the evaluation of potential therapeutic interventions for addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Biological Markers](#)
[*Brain](#)
[*Gene Expression](#)
[*Transcription Factors](#)
[*Epigenetics](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Mice](#)
[Neurobiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

88. Appetitive cue-evoked ERK signaling in the nucleus accumbens requires NMDA and D1 dopamine receptor activation and regulates CREB phosphorylation.

Citation: Learning & Memory, November 2014, vol./is. 21/11(606-615), 1072-0502 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Kirschmann, Erin K. Z; Mauna, Jocelyn C; Willis, Cory M; Foster, Rebecca L; Chipman, Amanda M; Thiels, Edda

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Language: English

Abstract: Conditioned stimuli (CS) can modulate reward-seeking behavior. This modulatory effect can be maladaptive and has been implicated in excessive reward seeking and relapse to drug addiction. We previously demonstrated that exposure to an appetitive CS causes an increase in the activation of extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) and cyclic-AMP response-element binding protein (CREB) in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) of rats, and that CS-evoked ERK activation is critical for CS control over reward seeking. To elucidate the mechanism that mediates CS-driven ERK activation in the NAc, we selectively blocked NMDA glutamate or D1 dopamine receptors in the NAc. To determine whether CS-driven ERK and CREB activation are linked, we selectively blocked ERK signaling in the NAc. We found that both NMDA and D1 receptors are critical for CS-driven ERK signaling in the NAc, and that this recruitment of the ERK cascade is responsible for increased CREB activation in the presence of the CS. Our findings suggest that activation of the NMDAR-D1R/ERK/CREB signal transduction pathway plays a critical role in the control of reward-seeking behavior by reward-predictive cues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This article is distributed exclusively by Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press for the first 12 months after the full-issue publication date (see <http://learnmem.cshlp.org/site/misc/terms.xhtml>). After 12 months, it is available under a Creative Commons License (Attribution- NonCommercial 4.0 International), as described at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.; HOLDER: Kirschmann et al.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Kinases](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*CREB Activation](#)
[*Phosphorylation](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Rats](#)
[Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. Manipulating a "cocaine engram" in mice.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, October 2014, vol./is. 34/42(14115-14127), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Oct 15, 2014)

Author(s): Hsiang, Hwa-Lin (Liz); Epp, Jonathan R; van den Oever, Michel C; Yan, Chen; Rashid, Asim J; Insel, Nathan; Ye, Li; Niibori, Yosuke; Deisseroth, Karl; Frankland, Paul W; Josselyn, Sheena A

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Health, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, ON, Canada; Department of Bioengineering and Psychiatry, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, US; Program in Neurosciences and Mental Health, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, ON, Canada; Program in Neurosciences and Mental Health, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language:

English

Abstract:

Experience with drugs of abuse (such as cocaine) produces powerful, long-lasting memories that may be important in the development and persistence of drug addiction. The neural mechanisms that mediate how and where these cocaine memories are encoded, consolidated and stored are unknown. Here we used conditioned place preference in mice to examine the precise neural circuits that support the memory of a cocaine-cue association (the "cocaine memory trace" or "cocaine engram"). We found that a small population of neurons (~10%) in the lateral nucleus of amygdala (LA) were recruited at the time of cocaine-conditioning to become part of this cocaine engram. Neurons with increased levels of the transcription factor CREB were preferentially recruited or allocated to the cocaine engram. Ablating or silencing neurons overexpressing CREB (but not a similar number of random LA neurons) before testing disrupted the expression of a previously acquired cocaine memory, suggesting that neurons overexpressing CREB become a critical hub in what is likely a larger cocaine memory engram. Consistent with theories that coordinated postencoding reactivation of neurons within an engram or cell assembly is crucial for memory consolidation (Marr, 1971; Buzsa'ki, 1989; Wilson and McNaughton, 1994; McClelland et al., 1995; Girardeau et al., 2009; Dupret et al., 2010; Carr et al., 2011), we also found that post-training suppression, or nondiscriminate activation, of CREB overexpressing neurons impaired consolidation of the cocaine memory. These findings reveal mechanisms underlying how and where drug memories are encoded and stored in the brain and may also inform the development of treatments for drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: The authors; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Amygdala
*Cocaine
*Drug Addiction
*Place Conditioning
*Memory Consolidation
Mice

Source:

PsycINFO

90. Protein kinase B (AKT1) genotype mediates sensitivity to cannabis-induced impairments in psychomotor control.**Citation:**

Psychological Medicine, November 2014, vol./is. 44/15(3315-3328), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Nov 2014)

Author(s):

Bhattacharyya, S; Iyegbe, C; Atakan, Z; Martin-Santos, R; Crippa, J. A; Xu, X; Williams, S; Brammer, M; Rubia, K; Prata, D; Collier, D. A; McGuire, P. K

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Department of Psychosis Studies, King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Center, King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Department of Psychosis Studies, King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Pharmacology Research Unit, IMIM-Hospital, Barcelona, Spain; Department of Neurology, Psychiatry and Medical Psychology, Faculty of Medicine of Ribeirao Preto, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Center, King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Department of Neuroimaging, Centre for Neuroimaging Sciences, King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Department of Neuroimaging, Centre for Neuroimaging Sciences, King's College London, Institute of

Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Department of Psychosis Studies, King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Center, King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Department of Psychosis Studies, King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: What determines inter-individual variability to impairments in behavioural control that may underlie road-traffic accidents, and impulsive and violent behaviours occurring under the influence of cannabis, the most widely used illicit drug worldwide? **Method:** Employing a double-blind, repeated-measures design, we investigated the genetic and neural basis of variable sensitivity to cannabis-induced behavioural dyscontrol in healthy occasional cannabis users. Acute oral challenge with placebo or DELTA9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the main psychoactive ingredient in cannabis, was combined with functional magnetic resonance imaging, while participants performed a response inhibition task that involved inhibiting a prepotent motor response. They were genotyped for rs130233 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the protein kinase B (AKT1) gene. **Results:** Errors of inhibition were significantly ($p = 0.008$) increased following administration of THC in carriers of the A allele, but not in G allele homozygotes of the AKT1 rs130233 SNP. The A allele carriers also displayed attenuation of left inferior frontal response with THC evident in the sample as a whole, while there was a modest enhancement of inferior frontal activation in the G homozygotes. There was a direct relationship ($r = \sim 0.327$, $p = 0.045$) between the behavioural effect of THC and its physiological effect in the inferior frontal gyrus, where AKT1 genotype modulated the effect of THC. **Conclusions:** These results require independent replication and show that differing vulnerability to acute psychomotor impairments induced by cannabis depends on variation in a gene that influences dopamine function, and is mediated through modulation of the effect of cannabis on the inferior frontal cortex, that is rich in dopaminergic innervation and critical for psychomotor control (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Cannabis
 *Cognitive Impairment
 *Kinases
 *Perceptual Motor Processes
 *Proteins
 Drug Abuse
 Genes
 Impulsiveness
 Polymorphism
 Response Inhibition
 Tetrahydrocannabinol

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

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

91. Predictors of substance use reduction in an epidemiological first-episode psychosis cohort.**Citation:**

Early Intervention in Psychiatry, November 2014, vol./is. 8/4(358-365), 1751-7885;1751-7893 (Nov 2014)

Author(s):

Rebgetz, Shane; Conus, Philippe; Hides, Leanne; Kavanagh, David J; Cotton, Sue; Schimmelmann, Benno G; McGorry, Patrick D; Lambert, Martin

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Institution: Institute of Health & Biomedical Innovation, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Treatment and Early Intervention in Psychosis Program (TIPP), Departement de Psychiatrie, CHUV, Universite de Lausanne, Prilly, Switzerland; Institute of Health & Biomedical Innovation, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Institute of Health & Biomedical Innovation, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Orygen Youth Health Research Centre, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia; University Hospital of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; Orygen Youth Health Research Centre, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia; Psychosis Early Detection and Intervention Centre (PEDIC), Department for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: To assess the predictors of a significant decrease or cessation of substance use (SU) in a treated epidemiological cohort of first-episode psychosis (FEP) patients. Method: Participants were FEP patients of the Early Psychosis Prevention and Intervention Centre in Australia. Patients' medical files were reviewed using a standardized file audit. Data on 432 patients with FEP and baseline co-morbid substance use disorder (SUD) were available for analysis. Predictors of reduction/cessation of SU at follow up were examined using logistic regression analyses. Results: In univariate analyses, a reduction/cessation of SU was predicted by baseline measures reflecting higher education, employment, accommodation with others, cannabis use disorder (CUD) only (rather than poly-SUDs), better global functioning and better premorbid social and occupational functioning, later age at onset of psychosis, and a diagnosis of non-affective psychosis. In multivariate analysis, CUD alone and better premorbid social and occupational functioning remained significant predictors. Conclusions: Addressing SUDs and social and occupational goals in people with FEP may offer opportunities to prevent SUDs becoming more severe or entrenched. Further longitudinal research on recovery from SU and FEP is needed to disentangle directions of influence and identify key targets for intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Publishing Asia Pty Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Schizophrenia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

92. Environmental enrichment alters protein expression as well as proteomic response to cocaine in rat nucleus accumbens.

Citation: Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, July 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5153 (Jul 21, 2014)

Author(s): Lichti, Cheryl F; Fan, Xiuzhen; English, Robert D; Zhang, Yafang; Li, Dingge; Kong, Fanping; Sinha, Mala; Andersen, Clark R; Spratt, Heidi; Luxon, Bruce A; Green, Thomas A

Correspondence Address: Green, Thomas A.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Center for Addiction Research, University of Texas Medical Branch, 301 University Drive, Bldg. 17, 3.324G, Galveston, TX, US, 77555, tom.green@utmb.edu

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Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX, US; Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX, US; Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX, US; Sealy Center for Molecular Medicine, Institute for Translational Science, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX, US; Sealy Center for Molecular Medicine, Institute for Translational Science, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX, US; Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX, US; Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX, US; Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Prior research demonstrated that environmental enrichment creates individual differences in behavior leading to a protective addiction phenotype in rats. Understanding the mechanisms underlying this phenotype will guide selection of targets for much-needed novel pharmacotherapeutics. The current study investigates differences in proteome expression in the nucleus accumbens of enriched and isolated rats and the proteomic response to cocaine self-administration using a liquid chromatography mass spectrometry (LCMS) technique to quantify 1917 proteins. Results of complementary Ingenuity Pathways Analyses (IPA) and gene set enrichment analyses (GSEA), both performed using protein quantitative data, demonstrate that cocaine increases vesicular transporters for dopamine and glutamate as well as increasing proteins in the RhoA pathway. Further, cocaine regulates proteins related to ERK, CREB and AKT signaling. Environmental enrichment altered expression of a large number of proteins implicated in a diverse number of neuronal functions (e.g., energy production, mRNA splicing, and ubiquitination), molecular cascades (e.g., protein kinases), psychiatric disorders (e.g., mood disorders), and neurodegenerative diseases (e.g., Huntington's and Alzheimer's diseases). Upregulation of energy metabolism components in EC rats was verified using RNA sequencing. Most of the biological functions and pathways listed above were also identified in the Cocaine X Enrichment interaction analysis, providing clear evidence that enriched and isolated rats respond quite differently to cocaine exposure. The overall impression of the current results is that enriched saline-administering rats have a unique proteomic complement compared to enriched cocaine-administering rats as well as saline and cocaine-taking isolated rats. These results identify possible mechanisms of the protective phenotype and provide fertile soil for developing novel pharmacotherapeutics. Proteomics data are available via ProteomeXchange with identifier PXD000990. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

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Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Animal Environments](#)
[*Animal Rearing](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[*Proteomics](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Rats](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

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

93. Risk-assessment and risk-taking behavior predict potassium- and amphetamine-induced dopamine response in the dorsal striatum of rats.

- Citation:** Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, July 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5153 (Jul 15, 2014)
- Author(s):** Palm, Sara; Momeni, Shima; Lundberg, Stina; Nylander, Ingrid; Roman, Erika
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- Institution:** Department of Pharmaceutical Biosciences, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden;
Department of Pharmaceutical Biosciences, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Certain personality types and behavioral traits display high correlations to drug use and an increased level of dopamine in the reward system is a common denominator of all drugs of abuse. Dopamine response to drugs has been suggested to correlate with some of these personality types and to be a key factor influencing the predisposition to addiction. This study investigated if behavioral traits can be related to potassium- and amphetamine-induced dopamine response in the dorsal striatum, an area hypothesized to be involved in the shift from drug use to addiction. The open field and multivariate concentric square field tests were used to assess individual behavior in male Wistar rats. Chronoamperometric recordings were then made to study the potassium- and amphetamine-induced dopamine response in vivo. A classification based on risk-taking behavior in the open field was used for further comparisons. Risk-taking behavior was correlated between the behavioral tests and high risk takers displayed a more pronounced response to the dopamine uptake blocking effects of amphetamine. Behavioral parameters from both tests could also predict potassium- and amphetamine-induced dopamine responses showing a correlation between neurochemistry and behavior in risk-assessment and risk-taking parameters. In conclusion, the high risk-taking rats showed a more pronounced reduction of dopamine uptake in the dorsal striatum after amphetamine indicating that this area may contribute to the sensitivity of these animals to psychostimulants and proneness to addiction. Further, inherent dopamine activity was related to risk-assessment behavior, which may be of importance for decision-making and inhibitory control, key components in addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: Palm, Momeni, Lundberg, Nylander and Roman; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Animal Open Field Behavior](#)
[*Multivariate Analysis](#)
[*Neurochemistry](#)
[*Visual Cortex](#)
[Rats](#)
[Striatum](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience](#)

94. Review of Habitus and drug using environments: Health, place and lived experience.

Citation: Criminology & Criminal Justice: An International Journal, November 2014, vol./is. 14/5(631-633), 1748-8958;1748-8966 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Monaghan, Mark

Institution: University of Leeds, Leeds, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Habitus and Drug Using Environments: Health, Place and Lived Experience* by Stephen Parkin (2013). It is refreshing to see a genuinely sociological account of drug use and the author delivers this paying homage throughout to the work of Pierre Bourdieu. Based on a number of empirical research projects in the south of England inclusive of the author's PhD research, the author makes an original contribution to the theoretical debates surrounding drug use. The study centres around how the environment in which drug use occurs can directly impact on the drug-taking activity in terms of how harm is manifested. Parkin intends to assess Bourdieu's habitus construct and so sets out to examine how social or spatial environments may influence harm and hazard within the lived experience of injecting drug use. Additionally, 'the research aims to assess the way in which these particular lived-experiences become embodied in a particular logic of practice in which the latter serves to produce and reproduce drug-related harm'. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Environment](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

95. Local control of striatal dopamine release.

Citation: *Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience*, May 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5153 (May 23, 2014)

Author(s): Cachope, Roger; Cheer, Joseph F

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Institution: Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: The mesolimbic and nigrostriatal dopamine (DA) systems play a key role in the physiology of reward seeking, motivation and motor control. Importantly, they are also involved in the pathophysiology of Parkinson's and Huntington's disease, schizophrenia and addiction. Control of DA release in the striatum is tightly linked to firing of DA neurons in the ventral tegmental area (VTA) and the substantia nigra (SN). However, local influences in the striatum affect release by exerting their action directly on axon terminals. For example, endogenous glutamatergic and cholinergic activity is sufficient to trigger striatal DA release independently of cell body firing. Recent developments involving genetic manipulation, pharmacological selectivity or selective stimulation have allowed for better characterization of these phenomena. Such termino-terminal forms of control of DA release transform considerably our understanding of the mesolimbic and nigrostriatal systems, and have strong implications as potential mechanisms to modify impaired control of DA release in the diseased brain. Here, we review these and related mechanisms and their implications in the physiology of ascending DA systems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Acetylcholine](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Limbic System](#)
[*Motor Processes](#)
[*Striatum](#)
[Glutamic Acid](#)
[Neurotransmission](#)
[Tegmentum](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

96. Getting a grip on problem gambling: What can neuroscience tell us?

Citation: Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, May 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5153 (May 20, 2014)

Author(s): Goudriaan, Anna E; Yucel, Murat; van Holst, Ruth J

Correspondence Address: Goudriaan, Anna E.: Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, PO Box 22660, Meibergdreef 5, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1100 DD, agoudriaan@gmail.com

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Monash Clinical and Imaging Neuroscience (MCIN) Laboratory, Monash Biomedical Imaging, Monash University, Monash, VIC, Australia; Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: In problem gamblers, diminished cognitive control and increased impulsivity is present compared to healthy controls. Moreover, impulsivity has been found to be a vulnerability marker for the development of pathological gambling (PG) and problem gambling (PrG) and to be a predictor of relapse. In this review, the most recent findings on functioning of the brain circuitry relating to impulsivity and cognitive control in PG and PrG are discussed. Diminished functioning of several prefrontal areas and of the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) indicate that cognitive-control related brain circuitry functions are diminished in PG and PrG compared to healthy controls. From the available cue reactivity studies on PG and PrG, increased responsiveness towards gambling stimuli in fronto-striatal reward circuitry and brain areas related to attentional processing is present compared to healthy controls. At this point it is unresolved whether PG is associated with hyper- or hypo-activity in the reward circuitry in response to monetary cues. More research is needed to elucidate the complex interactions for reward responsivity in different stages of gambling and across different types of reward. Conflicting findings from basic neuroscience studies are integrated in the context of recent neurobiological addiction models. Neuroscience studies on the interface between cognitive control and motivational processing are discussed in light of current addiction theories. Clinical implications: We suggest that innovation in PG therapy should focus on improvement of dysfunctional cognitive control and/or motivational functions. The implementation of novel treatment methods like neuromodulation, cognitive training and pharmacological interventions as add-on therapies to standard treatment in PG and PrG, in combination with the study of their effects on brain-behavior mechanisms could prove an important clinical step forward towards personalizing and improving treatment results in PG. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: Goudriaan, Yucel and van Holst; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cues](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Monetary Rewards](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Cognitive Control](#)
[Cingulate Cortex](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

97. "Organizational implementation of evidence-based substance abuse treatment in racial and ethnic minority communities": Erratum.

Citation: Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research, November 2014, vol./is. 41/6(750-752), 0894-587X;1573-3289 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Guerrero, Erick G; He, Amy; Kim, Ahraemi; Aarons, Gregory A

Correspondence Address: Guerrero, Erick G.: School of Social Work, University of Southern California, 655 West 34th Street, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90089, erickgue@usc.edu

Institution: School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, San Diego, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Organizational implementation of evidence-based substance abuse treatment in racial and ethnic minority communities" by Erick G. Guerrero, Amy He, Ahraemi Kim and Gregory A. Aarons (Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research, 2014[Nov], Vol 41[6], 737-749). In the original article, there are some errors. The corrections are present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-33593-001). We evaluated organizational factors associated with the implementation of contingency management treatment (CMT) and medication-assisted treatment (MAT) in substance abuse treatment (SAT) programs serving racial and ethnic minority communities. Analysis of cross-sectional data collected in 2010-2011 from a random sample of 148 publicly funded SAT programs showed that accepting private insurance was positively associated with CMT and MAT implementation, whereas larger programs were associated with greater implementation of MAT. Supervisorial openness to and expectations about implementing evidence-based practices (EBPs) and attributes for change were strongly associated with CMT, whereas the interactions between openness to EBPs and programs that accept private insurance and that are governed by parent organizations were positively associated with MAT. These external expectations and managerial attitudes supported the implementation of psychosocial and pharmacotherapy treatments in SAT. Implications for improving standards of care in minority communities are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Minority Groups](#)
[Contingency Management](#)
[Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

98. Technology addiction's contribution to mental wellbeing: The positive effect of online social capital.

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, November 2014, vol./is. 40/(23-30), 0747-5632 (Nov 2014)
- Author(s):** Magsamen-Conrad, Kate; Billotte-Verhoff, China; Greene, Kathryn
- Correspondence Address:** Magsamen-Conrad, Kate: Department of Communication, Bowling Green State University, 316B West Hall, Bowling Green, OH, US, 43403, kmagsam@bgsu.edu
- Institution:** Department of Communication, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH, US; Department of Communication, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, US; Department of Communication, Rutgers University, NJ, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This research examines the effect of online social capital and Internet use on the normally negative effects of technology addiction, especially for individuals prone to self-concealment. Self-concealment is a personality trait that describes individuals who are more likely to withhold personal and private information, inhibiting catharsis and wellbeing. Addiction, in any context, is also typically associated with negative outcomes. However, we investigate the hypothesis that communication technology addiction may positively affect wellbeing for self-concealing individuals when online interaction is positive, builds relationships, or fosters a sense of community. Within these parameters, increased communication through mediated channels (and even addiction) may reverse the otherwise negative effects of self-concealment on wellbeing. Overall, the proposed model offers qualified support for the continued analysis of mediated communication as a potential source for improving the wellbeing for particular individuals. This study is important because we know that healthy communication in relationships, including disclosure, is important to wellbeing. This study recognizes that not all people are comfortable communicating in face-to-face settings. Our findings offer evidence that the presence of computers in human behaviors (e.g., mediated channels of communication and NCTs) enables some individuals to communicate and foster beneficial interpersonal relationships, and improve their wellbeing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Human Computer Interaction](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Technology](#)
[Social Capital](#)
[Well Being](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

99. The renaissance of acetaldehyde as a psychoactive compound: Decades in the making.

- Citation:** Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, July 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5153 (Jul 22, 2014)
- Author(s):** Correa, Merce; Acquas, Elio; Salamone, John D
- Correspondence Address:** Correa, Merce, correa@psb.uji.es
- Institution:** Department of Psicobiology, University Jaume I, Castello, Spain; Department of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy; Department of Psychology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This editorial presents the summary of the articles which were featured in the current issue of Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience. The present group of articles provides a comprehensive and up-to-date overview of research related to the actions of acetaldehyde,

with recent results from the many groups that have decisively contributed to the field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: Correa, Acguas and Salamone; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Behavioral Neuroscience](#)
[Acetaldehyde](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

100. Alcohol and tobacco use in sport coaches.

Citation: Kinesiology, July 2014, vol./is. 46/Sup1(113-118), 1331-1441 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Matkovic, Branka R; Nedic, Antonela; Matkovic, Andro; Rucic, Tomislav; Ozegovic, Petra

Correspondence Address: Matkovic, Branka R.: University of Zagreb, Faculty of Kinesiology, Horvacanski zavoj 15, Zagreb, Croatia, 10000, bmatkovic@kif.hr

Institution: Faculty of Kinesiology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia; Faculty of Kinesiology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia; Medical Center Zagreb-Center, Zagreb, Croatia; Faculty of Kinesiology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia; Clinical Hospital Merkur, Zagreb, Croatia

Language: English

Abstract: Sport coaches are a population with its specific characteristics and because of their association with the athletes, especially young ones, their lifestyle habits deserve attention. The aim of this study was to determine the habits related to alcohol consumption and smoking in the Croatian sport coaches. The study was conducted on 56 women and 147 men, coaches of various sport disciplines in 2012. AUDIT questionnaire, related to alcohol consumption, and FTND questionnaire, to determine nicotine addiction, were used. Most of the sports coaches of both genders have no problems with alcohol and their nicotine addiction is weak on average, although there are some very serious nicotine addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Athletes](#)
[*Coaches](#)
[*Sports](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

101. Role of appetite-regulating peptides in the pathophysiology of addiction: Implications for pharmacotherapy.

Citation: CNS Drugs, October 2014, vol./is. 28/10(875-886), 1172-7047;1179-1934 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Engel, Jorgen A; Jerlhag, Elisabet

Correspondence Address: Jerlhag, Elisabet: Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, POB 431, Gothenburg, Sweden, 405 30, elisabet.jerlhag@pharm.gu.se

- Institution:** Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden; Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Food intake and appetite are regulated by various circulating hormones including ghrelin and glucagon-like-peptide 1 (GLP-1). Ghrelin, mainly released from the stomach, increases food intake, induces appetite, enhances adiposity as well as releases growth hormone. Hypothalamic "ghrelin receptors" (GHS-R1A) have a critical role in food intake regulation, but GHS-R1A are also expressed in reward related areas. GLP-1 is produced in the intestinal mucosa as well as in the hindbrain in response to nutrient ingestion. This gut-brain hormone reduces food intake as well as regulates glucose homeostasis, foremost via GLP-1 receptors in hypothalamus and brain stem. However, GLP-1 receptors are expressed in areas intimately associated with reward regulation. Given that regulation of food and drug intake share common neurobiological substrates, the possibility that ghrelin and GLP-1 play an important role in reward regulation should be considered. Indeed, this leading article describes that the orexigenic peptide ghrelin activates the cholinergic-dopaminergic reward link, an important part of the reward systems in the brain associated with reinforcement and thereby increases the incentive salience for motivated behaviors via this system. We also review the role of ghrelin signaling for reward induced by alcohol and addictive drugs from a preclinical, clinical and human genetic perspective. In addition, the recent findings showing that GLP-1 controls reward induced by alcohol, amphetamine, cocaine and nicotine in rodents are over-viewed herein. Finally, the role of several other appetite regulatory hormones for reward and addiction is briefly discussed. Collectively, these data suggest that ghrelin and GLP-1 receptors may be novel targets for development of pharmacological treatments of alcohol and drug dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com.; HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Appetite](#)
[*Pathophysiology](#)
[*Peptides](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[Food Intake](#)
[Glucagon](#)
[Rats](#)
[Somatotropin](#)
[Ghrelin](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 102. Expression and localization of cannabinoid receptor 1 in rats' brain treated with acute and repeated morphine.**
- Citation:** Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis, 2014, vol./is. 74/3(288-297), 0065-1400 (2014)
- Author(s):** Jin, Lingjing; Pan, Lizhen; Guo, Yan; Zheng, Yuguo; Nie, Zhiyu; Zhu, Rongrong
- Correspondence Address:** Zhu, Rongrong, rrzhu@tongji.edu.cn
- Institution:** Department of Neurology, Shanghai Tongji Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China; Department of Neurology, Shanghai Tongji Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China; Department of Neurology, Shanghai Tongji Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China; Department of Biomedicine, China National Center for Biotechnology Development, Beijing, China; Department of Neurology, Shanghai Tongji Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China; Department of Neurology, Shanghai Tongji Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China

- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Morphine induces adaptive changes in gene expression throughout the reward circuitry of brain. Recent research has proven the functional interactions between opioid and endogenous cannabinoid system in the central nervous system (CNS). The cannabinoid receptor 1 (CB1-R) is one of the receptors that mediate the actions of cannabinoids and endocannabinoids in the CNS. Here, we investigated the expression of CB1-R in mRNA and protein levels in the brains of rats treated with acute and repeated morphine. Three groups of rats received intraperitoneal injections (ip injections) of saline, acute morphine (10 mg/kg) and repeated morphine (10 mg/kg, twice daily for 12 consecutive days), and the mRNA levels and protein expressions of CB1-R were examined. RT-PCR and western blot analyses supported that both mRNA and protein levels of CB1-R in cortex, cerebellum and hippocampus were increased by repeated morphine treatment. However, the mRNA level in cerebellum was down-regulated only after acute morphine treatment and would returned to basal levels later. We used immunohistochemistry techniques to determine the functional expression of CB1-R in morphine treated rat's brain. Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) revealed the significant increase of cytokine (IL-1, IL-6) levels in the repeated morphine treatment rats' cortex and hippocampus regions, which are both addiction-related brain areas. In addition, the results from RT-PCR and western blot assay indicated that the expression of CB1-R was directly increased by morphine treatment in vitro. All the results indicated that the CB1-R expression could be changed by morphine exposure and it might be involved in neural immune function, which provided a potential target for neurogenic disease treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Polish Neuroscience Society-PTBUN, Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Gene Expression](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*mRNA](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Brain](#)
[Genes](#)
[Rats](#)
[Neuroimmunology](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 103. Multi-day recurrences of intimate partner violence and alcohol intake across dynamic patterns of violence.**
- Citation:** Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice, October 2014, vol./is. 20/5(711-718), 1356-1294;1365-2753 (Oct 2014)
- Author(s):** Katerndahl, David; Burge, Sandra; Ferrer, Robert; Becho, Johanna; Wood, Robert
- Correspondence Address:** Katerndahl, David: Department of Family & Community Medicine, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US, 78229, katerndahl@uthscsa.edu
- Institution:** Department of Family & Community Medicine, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US; Department of Family & Community Medicine, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US; Department of Family & Community Medicine, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US; Department of Family & Community Medicine, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US; Department of Family & Community Medicine, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US
- Language:** English

Abstract: Rationale, aims and objectives: Consistent links exist between male alcohol intake and male-perpetrated intimate partner violence (IPV) as well as female alcohol intake and female-perpetrated IPV. However, the nature of the relationship remains unclear. This study attempted to identify unique alcohol-violence patterns within three different types of relationship dynamics to better understand the alcohol-violence relationship and its role in violence dynamics. Method: Two hundred women in abusive relationships were recruited from six primary care clinics. Subjects completed daily assessments of their relationship using interactive verbal response via telephone for 12 weeks. Dynamic patterns (periodic, chaotic, random) were determined by positive versus negative Lyapunov exponents and measures of correlation dimension saturation. To identify recurrent day-to-day activities, we used orbital decomposition (based on symbolic dynamics). Results: Periodic dynamics included daily reports with mutual abuse and alcohol intake while random dynamics included a variety of patterns, especially those involving unequal mutual abuse. Unique strings for each dynamic pattern were examined. Periodic dynamics involved heavy alcohol intake by the husband or mutual moderate-severe violence. Random dynamics uniquely involved mutual verbal abuse with husband's alcohol intake on same or different days as well as husband-perpetrated moderate-severe violence with or without husband-perpetrated minor violence. Chaotic dynamics uniquely involved combinations from wife-perpetrated minor violence alone to combinations of husband's heavy alcohol intake (with or without husband-perpetrated minor violence), mutual verbal abuse, and husband-perpetrated verbal abuse (with or without husband's heavy alcohol intake). Conclusion: Recurrent 4-day patterns were observed. Each dynamic pattern was characterized by recurrent strings unique to that pattern. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[*Verbal Abuse](#)
[Ethanol](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice*

104. Life without childhood-Parentification of women with ACoA syndrome.

Original Title: Zycie bez dzieciństwa-Parentyfikacja u kobiet z syndromem DDA.

Citation: Psychiatria Polska, 2014, vol./is. 48/3(553-562), 0033-2674 (2014)

Author(s): Pasternak, Aneta; Schier, Katarzyna

Correspondence Address: Pasternak, Aneta: Wydział Psychologii, UW, ul. Stawki 5/7, Warszawa, Poland, 00-183

Institution: Wydział Psychologii, UW, Warszawa, Poland; Wydział Psychologii, UW, Warszawa, Poland

Language: Polish

Abstract: Aim of the study: The aim of the study conducted on 110 women (55 research group, 55 control group) was to answer the question: If and what kind of 'parentificatori (role reversal in the family) do women with Adult Children of Alcoholics (ACoA) syndrome experience in comparison to women who did not experience parent's alcoholism in childhood? Method: The following methods were applied in the study: a questionnaire prepared for screening Children of alcoholics Children of Alcoholics Screenittg Test (CAST) by John Jones and Joanne Pilat, and a questionnaire to examine prettification Filial Responsibility Scale for Adult (FRS-A) created by Gregory Jurkovic and Alison Thirkield. Results: The results have shown that in comparison to' women who did not experience parental alcoholism in childhood, women with AGoA syndrome have more often experienced parentification and a sense of injustice in the past. Currently, these women also experience this feeling more frequently Conclusions: The analysis of the

results of this study could serve as valuable clues for the therapeutic work with women who are Adult Children of Alcoholics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Children of Alcoholics](#)
[*Syndromes](#)
[Family](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Parenting](#)

Source: PsycINFO

105. An interaction between a polymorphism of the serotonin transporter (5HTT) gene and the clinical picture of adolescents with combined type of ADHD (hyperkinetic disorder) and youth drinking.

Original Title: Związek polimorfizmu genu transportera serotoniny 5HTT z obrazem klinicznym u adolescentów z ADHD-podtyp mieszany (zaburzenie hiperkinetyczne) oraz u młodzieży wczesnie eksperymentującej z alkoholem.

Citation: Psychiatria Polska, 2014, vol./is. 48/3(541-551), 0033-2674 (2014)

Author(s): Gorzkowska, Izabela; Gorzkowski, Grzegorz; Samochowiec, Agnieszka; Suchanecka, Aleksandra; Samochowiec, Jerzy

Correspondence Address: Gorzkowska, Izabela: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM, ul. Broniewskiego 26, Szczecin, Poland, 71-460

Institution: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecin, Poland; Katedra i Zakład Protetyki Stomatologicznej, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecin, Poland; Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecin, Poland; Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecin, Poland; Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecin, Poland

Language: Polish

Abstract: Introduction: The combined type of ADHD and alcohol dependence are two different disorders. Research demonstrate that 45-55% of patients diagnosed with ADHD also suffer from comorbid substance abuse, and 11 -55% of patients diagnosed with substance abuse suffer . from undiagnosed ADHD. Alcohol is by far the most widely used psychoactive substance in the European culture. The serotonin transporter (5HHT) gene has been implicated as one of the candidate genes in both disorders.in.recent molecular genetic research. 'Aim: The aim of the present study was to seek a common clinical and biological marker for hyperkinetic disorder and youth drinking. Methods: The study was conducted between 2008 and 2012. The sample consisted of 100 coffined type. ADHD patients: 51 adolescents youth drinking and 100 individuals without mental disorders or addiction in a population-based group. The 5HHT gene polymorphism was examined using PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction). Statistical analysis was conducted with STATISTICA.PL software (version 5.0.97) licensed by StatSoft, Inc. USA. Results: A preferential trend for the "s" short allele of the investigated 5HHT gene polymorphism was observed in all the groups of adolescents compared to the population-based group of adults without alcohol dependence (p=0.01). Conclusion: Based on the conducted study a provisional conclusion may be drawn that the presence of the short "s" allele of the 5HHT gene polymorphism may be a prognostic factor of impulsivity in ADHD and of predisposition to alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

106. High trait impulsivity predicts food addiction-like behavior in the rat.

- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 39/10(2463-2472), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Sep 2014)
- Author(s):** Velazquez-Sanchez, Clara; Ferragud, Antonio; Moore, Catherine F; Everitt, Barry J; Sabino, Valentina; Cottone, Pietro
- Correspondence Address:** Cottone, Pietro: Laboratory of Addictive Disorders, Department of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Boston University School of Medicine, 72 E Concord Street, R-618, Boston, MA, US, 02118, cottone@bu.edu
- Institution:** Laboratory of Addictive Disorders, Department of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US; Laboratory of Addictive Disorders, Department of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US; Laboratory of Addictive Disorders, Department of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US; Behavioral and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Laboratory of Addictive Disorders, Department of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US; Laboratory of Addictive Disorders, Department of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Impulsivity is a behavioral trait frequently seen not only in drug-addicted individuals but also in individuals who pathologically overeat. However, whether impulsivity predates the development of uncontrollable feeding is unknown. In this study, we hypothesized that a high impulsivity trait precedes and confers vulnerability for food addiction-like behavior. For this purpose, we trained ad libitum-fed male Wistar rats in a differential reinforcement of low rates of responding (DRL) task to select Low- and High-impulsive rats. Then, we allowed Low- and High-impulsive rats to self-administer a highly palatable diet (Palatable group) or a regular chow diet (Chow group) in 1-h daily sessions, under fixed ratio (FR) I, FR3, FR5, and under a progressive ratio (PR) schedules of reinforcement. In addition, we tested the compulsiveness for food in Low- and High-impulsive rats by measuring the food eaten in the aversive, open compartment of a light/dark conflict test. Finally, we measured the expression of the transcription factor DELTA FosB in the shell and the core of the nucleus accumbens, which is a marker for neuroadaptive changes following addictive drug exposure. The data we obtained demonstrate that impulsivity is a trait that predicts the development of food addiction-like behaviors, including: (i) excessive intake, (ii) heightened motivation for food, and (iii) compulsive-like eating, when rats are given access to highly palatable food. In addition, we show that the food addiction phenotype in high impulsive subjects is characterized by an increased expression of the transcription factor DELTA FosB in the nucleus accumbens shell. These results reveal that impulsivity confers an increased propensity to develop uncontrollable overeating of palatable food. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Animal Feeding Behavior](#)
[*Differential Reinforcement](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[Rats](#)
[Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Neuropsychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-Licence

107. Phasic mesolimbic dopamine signaling encodes the facilitation of incentive motivation produced by repeated cocaine exposure.

- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 39/10(2441-2449), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Sep 2014)
- Author(s):** Ostlund, Sean B; LeBlanc, Kimberly H; Kosheleff, Alisa R; Wassum, Kate M; Maidment, Nigel T
- Correspondence Address:** Ostlund, Sean B.: Department of Anesthesiology and Perioperative Care, University of California at Irvine School of Medicine, 3111 Gillespie Neuroscience Research Facility, 837 Health Science Road, Irvine, CA, US, 92697, sostlund@ucla.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; NIDDK, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Brain Research Institute, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Brain Research Institute, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Drug addiction is marked by pathological drug seeking and intense drug craving, particularly in response to drug-related stimuli. Repeated psychostimulant administration is known to induce long-term alterations in mesolimbic dopamine (DA) signaling that are hypothesized to mediate this heightened sensitivity to environmental stimuli. However, there is little direct evidence that drug-induced alteration in mesolimbic DA function underlies this hypersensitivity to motivational cues. In the current study, we tested this hypothesis using fast-scan cyclic voltammetry to monitor phasic DA signaling in the nucleus accumbens core of cocaine-pretreated (6 once-daily injections of 15 mg/kg, i.p.) and drug-naïve rats during a test of cue-evoked incentive motivation for food-the Pavlovian-to-instrumental transfer task. We found that prior cocaine exposure augmented both reward seeking and DA release triggered by the presentation of a reward-paired cue. Furthermore, cue-evoked DA signaling positively correlated with cue-evoked food seeking and was found to be a statistical mediator of this behavioral effect of cocaine. Taken together, these findings provide support for the hypothesis that repeated cocaine exposure enhances cue-evoked incentive motivation through augmented phasic mesolimbic DA signaling. This work sheds new light on a fundamental neurobiological mechanism underlying motivated behavior and its role in the expression of compulsive reward seeking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Cocaine](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Incentives](#)
[*Cell Signaling](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Rats](#)
[Chemical Exposure](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Neuropsychopharmacology](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

108. Transient receptor potential vanilloid type I channel may modulate opioid reward.

- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 39/10(2414-2422), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Sep 2014)

- Author(s):** Nguyen, Thi-Lien; Kwon, Seung-Hwan; Hong, Sa-Ik; Ma, Shi-Xun; Jung, Yang-Hee; Hwang, Ji-Young; Kim, Hyoung-Chun; Lee, Seok-Yong; Jang, Choon-Gon
- Correspondence Address:** Jang, Choon-Gon: Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Sungkyunkwan University, 2066 Seobu-ro, Jangan-gu, Suwon, South Korea, 440-746, jang@skku.edu
- Institution:** Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, South Korea; Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, South Korea; Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, South Korea; Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, South Korea; Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, South Korea; Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, South Korea; Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, South Korea; Neurotoxicology Program, College of Pharmacy, Korea Institute of Drug Abuse, Kangwon National University, Chuncheon, South Korea; Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, South Korea; Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, South Korea
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Transient receptor potential vanilloid type 1 (TRPV1), a nonselective cation channel, is a well-known pain-related receptor. TRPV1 involvement in morphine-induced antinociception, tolerance, and withdrawal symptoms has been previously reported. Emerging evidence indicates that TRPV1 may be related to both the cellular and behavioral effects of addictive drugs. In the present study, we investigated the role of TRPV1 in morphine reward using the conditioned place preference (CPP) paradigm in mice. Repeated morphine treatments upregulated TRPV1 expression in the dorsal striatum (DSt). Treatment with a TRPV1 agonist potentiated morphine reward, and pretreatment with TRPV1 antagonists attenuated these effects. Microinjection of a selective TRPV1 antagonist into the DSt significantly inhibited morphine-CPP. In addition, treatment with a TRPV1 antagonist suppressed morphine-induced increases in microRNA-32, -opioid receptor binding, adenylyl cyclase 1 (AC1), p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (p38 MAPK), and nuclear factor kappa B (NF-kappaB) expression in the DSt. Administering a p38 inhibitor not only prevented morphine-CPP, but also prevented morphine-induced NF-kappaB and TRPV1 activation in the DSt. Furthermore, injecting an NF-kappaB inhibitor significantly blocked morphine-CPP. Our findings suggest that TRPV1 in the DSt contribute to morphine reward via AC1, p38 MAPK, and NF-kappaB. Brain TRPV1 may serve as a novel therapeutic target to treat morphine-addictive disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Morphine](#)
[*Nociceptors](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Ion Channel](#)
[Mice](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Neuropsychopharmacology](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License
- 109. Alterations in reward, fear and safety cue discrimination after inactivation of the rat prelimbic and infralimbic cortices.**
- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 39/10(2405-2413), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Sep 2014)
- Author(s):** Sangha, Susan; Robinson, Paul D; Greba, Quentin; Davies, Don A; Howland, John G

- Correspondence Address:** Sangha, Susan: Department of Physiology, University of Saskatchewan, GB33, Health Sciences Building, 107 Wiggins Road, Saskatoon, SK, Canada, S7N 5E5, sangha@purdue.edu
- Institution:** Department of Physiology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada; Department of Physiology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada; Department of Physiology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada; Department of Physiology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada; Department of Physiology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Accurate discrimination of environmental cues predicting reward, fear, or safety is important for survival. The prelimbic and infralimbic cortices are implicated in regulating reward-seeking and fear behaviors; however, no studies have examined their roles in discriminating among reward, fear, and safety cues. Using a discriminative conditioning task that includes presentations of a reward cue (paired with a reward pellet), fear cue (paired with footshock), and a compound fear + safety cue (no footshock) within the same sessions allowed us to assess the flexibility and precision of fear and reward-seeking behaviors to these cues. We found that fear behavior was appropriately limited to the fear cue in untreated rats, but during infralimbic cortical inactivation, similar levels of fear were seen to the fear and compound fear + safety cues. Reward-seeking behavior was also appropriately limited to the reward cue in untreated rats. Inactivating the prelimbic cortex altered discriminative reward seeking as rats with prelimbic inactivation did not increase their reward seeking behavior during the reward cue to the same degree as saline controls. Our results imply dissociable roles of the two cortical regions: the prelimbic cortex in precise discriminative reward seeking and the infralimbic cortex in discriminating between fear and safety cues. These data suggest that alterations in the balance of activity between areas homologous to the prelimbic and infralimbic cortices may be involved in the processes that go awry in anxiety and addiction disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** *Cues
*Fear
*Prefrontal Cortex
*Rewards
*Safety
Rats
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Neuropsychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

110. Dopamine function in cigarette smokers: An [¹⁸F]-DOPA PET study.

- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 39/10(2397-2404), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Sep 2014)
- Author(s):** Bloomfield, Michael A. P; Pepper, Fiona; Egerton, Alice; Demjaha, Arsime; Tomasi, Gianpaolo; Mouchlianitis, Elias; Maximen, Levi; Veronese, Mattia; Turkheimer, Federico; Selvaraj, Sudhakar; Howes, Oliver D
- Correspondence Address:** Howes, Oliver D.: Psychiatric Imaging Group, Medical Research Council Clinical Sciences Centre, Institute of Clinical Sciences, Hammersmith Hospital, Imperial College London, Mansfield Building, Du Cane Road, London, United Kingdom, W12 0NN, oliver.howes@csc.mrc.ac.uk
- Institution:** Psychiatric Imaging Group, Medical Research Council, Clinical Sciences Centre, Institute of Clinical Sciences, Hammersmith Hospital, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom; Psychiatric Imaging Group, Medical Research Council, Clinical Sciences

Centre, Institute of Clinical Sciences, Hammersmith Hospital, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom; Psychiatric Imaging Group, Medical Research Council, Clinical Sciences Centre, Institute of Clinical Sciences, Hammersmith Hospital, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom; Psychiatric Imaging Group, Medical Research Council, Clinical Sciences Centre, Institute of Clinical Sciences, Hammersmith Hospital, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom; Medical Research Council, Clinical Sciences Centre, Institute of Clinical Sciences, Hammersmith Hospital, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom; Psychiatric Imaging Group, Medical Research Council, Clinical Sciences Centre, Institute of Clinical Sciences, Hammersmith Hospital, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom; Hammersmith Imanet Limited, Hammersmith Hospital, London, United Kingdom; Department of Neuroimaging, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, King's Health Partners, London, United Kingdom; Department of Neuroimaging, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, King's Health Partners, London, United Kingdom; Psychiatric Imaging Group, Medical Research Council, Clinical Sciences Centre, Institute of Clinical Sciences, Hammersmith Hospital, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom; Psychiatric Imaging Group, Medical Research Council, Clinical Sciences Centre, Institute of Clinical Sciences, Hammersmith Hospital, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom

Language:

English

Abstract:

Tobacco addiction is a global public health problem. Addiction to tobacco is thought to involve the effects of nicotine on the dopaminergic system. Only one study has previously investigated dopamine synthesis capacity in cigarette smokers. This study, exclusively in male volunteers, reported increased dopamine synthesis capacity in heavy smokers compared with non-smokers. We sought to determine whether dopamine synthesis capacity was elevated in a larger sample of cigarette smokers that included females. Dopamine synthesis capacity was measured in 15 daily moderate smokers with 15 sex- and age-matched control subjects who had never smoked tobacco. Dopamine synthesis capacity (indexed as the influx rate constant K_{ic}) was measured with positron emission tomography and 3,4-dihydroxy-6-[¹⁸F]-fluoro-*l*-phenylalanine. There was no significant group difference in dopamine synthesis capacity between smokers and non-smoker controls in the whole striatum ($t_{28} = 0.64$, $p = 0.53$) or any of its functional subdivisions. In smokers, there were no significant relationships between the number of cigarettes smoked per day and dopamine synthesis capacity in the whole striatum ($r = -0.23$, $p = 0.41$) or any striatal subdivision. These findings indicate that moderate smoking is not associated with altered striatal dopamine synthesis capacity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Dopamine
*Drug Addiction
*Nicotine
*Tobacco Smoking

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

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

111. A window into the intoxicated mind? Speech as an index of psychoactive drug effects.**Citation:**

Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 39/10(2340-2348), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Sep 2014)

Author(s):

Bedi, Gillinder; Cecchi, Guillermo A; Slezak, Diego F; Carrillo, Facundo; Sigman, Mariano; de Wit, Harriet

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Institution: Division on Substance Abuse, New York State Psychiatric Institute, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Computational Biology Center-Neuroscience, IBM T.J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, NY, US; Computer Science Department, School of Sciences, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Computer Science Department, School of Sciences, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Physics Department, School of Sciences, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Human Behavioral Pharmacology Laboratory, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Abused drugs can profoundly alter mental states in ways that may motivate drug use. These effects are usually assessed with self-report, an approach that is vulnerable to biases. Analyzing speech during intoxication may present a more direct, objective measure, offering a unique 'window' into the mind. Here, we employed computational analyses of speech semantic and topological structure after +/- 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA; 'ecstasy') and methamphetamine in 13 ecstasy users. In 4 sessions, participants completed a 10-min speech task after MDMA (0.75 and 1.5mg/kg), methamphetamine (20mg), or placebo. Latent Semantic Analyses identified the semantic proximity between speech content and concepts relevant to drug effects. Graph-based analyses identified topological speech characteristics. Group-level drug effects on semantic distances and topology were assessed. Machine-learning analyses (with leave-one-out cross-validation) assessed whether speech characteristics could predict drug condition in the individual subject. Speech after MDMA (1.5mg/kg) had greater semantic proximity than placebo to the concepts friend, support, intimacy, and rapport. Speech on MDMA (0.75 mg/kg) had greater proximity to empathy than placebo. Conversely, speech on methamphetamine was further from compassion than placebo. Classifiers discriminated between MDMA (1.5 mg/kg) and placebo with 88% accuracy, and MDMA (1.5 mg/kg) and methamphetamine with 84% accuracy. For the two MDMA doses, the classifier performed at chance. These data suggest that automated semantic speech analyses can capture subtle alterations in mental state, accurately discriminating between drugs. The findings also illustrate the potential for automated speech-based approaches to characterize clinically relevant alterations to mental state, including those occurring in psychiatric illness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[*Oral Communication](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

112. Frequency of cocaine self-administration influences drug seeking in the rat: Optogenetic evidence for a role of the prelimbic cortex.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 39/10(2317-2330), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Martin-Garcia, Elena; Courtin, Julien; Renault, Prisca; Fiancette, Jean-Francois; Wurtz, Helene; Simonnet, Amelie; Levet, Florian; Herry, Cyril; Deroche-Gamonet, Veronique

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- Institution:** INSERM U862, Team Pathophysiology of Addiction, NeuroCentre Magendie, Bordeaux, France; University of Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France; INSERM U862, Team Pathophysiology of Addiction, NeuroCentre Magendie, Bordeaux, France; INSERM U862, Team Pathophysiology of Addiction, NeuroCentre Magendie, Bordeaux, France; University of Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France; INSERM U862, Team Pathophysiology of Addiction, NeuroCentre Magendie, Bordeaux, France
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** High-frequency intake and high drug-induced seeking are associated with cocaine addiction in both human and animals. However, their relationships and neurobiological underpinnings remain hypothetical. The medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), basolateral amygdala (BLA), and nucleus accumbens (NAc) have been shown to have a role in cocaine seeking. However, their involvement in regulating high-frequency intake and high cocaine-induced seeking is unclear. We manipulated frequency of cocaine self-administration and investigated whether it influenced cocaine seeking. The contribution of the aforementioned structures was evaluated using changes in expression of the immediate early gene c-Fos and targeted optogenetic manipulations. Rats that self-administered at High frequency (short inter-infusion intervals allowed by short time-out) showed higher cocaine-induced seeking than low frequency rats (long inter-infusions intervals imposed by longtime-out), as measured with cocaine-induced reinstatement. c-Fos was enhanced in High frequency rats in the prelimbic (PL) and infralimbic (IL) areas of the mPFC, the BLA, and the NAc core and shell. Correlational analysis of c-Fos revealed that the PL was a critical node strongly correlated with both the IL and NAc core in High frequency rats. Targeted optogenetic inactivation of the PL decreased cocaine-induced reinstatement, but increased cocaine self-administration, in High frequency rats. In contrast, optogenetic activation of the PL had no effect on Low frequency rats. Thus, high-frequency intake promotes a PL-dependent control of cocaine seeking, with the PL exerting a facilitatory or inhibitor/ effect, depending on operant contingencies. Individual differences in cocaine-induced PL activation might be a source of vulnerability for poorly controlled cocaine-induced seeking and/or cocaine intake. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Rats](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Neuropsychopharmacology](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License
- 113. Effects of the trace amine-associated receptor 1 agonist RO5263397 on abuse-related effects of cocaine in rats.**
- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 39/10(2309-2316), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Sep 2014)
- Author(s):** Thorn, David A; Jing, Li; Qiu, Yanyan; Gancarz-Kausch, Amy M; Galuska, Chad M; Dietz, David M; Zhang, Yanan; Li, Jun-Xu
- Correspondence Address:** Li, Jun-Xu: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, 102 Farber Hall, 3435 Main Street, Buffalo, NY, US, 14214, junxuli@buffalo.edu
- Institution:** Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY, US; Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University at

Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY, US; Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY, US; Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY, US; Department of Psychology, College of Charleston, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY, US; Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, NC, US; Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY, US

- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Animal knockout studies suggest that trace amine associated receptor (TAAR) 1 is involved in behavioral effects of psychostimulants such as cocaine. Recently several highly selective TAAR 1 agonists have been discovered. However, little is known of the impact of TAAR 1 agonists on abuse-related effects of cocaine. Here we report the effects of a TAAR 1 agonist RO5263397 on several abuse-related behavioral effects of cocaine in rats. RO5263397 was evaluated for its effects on cocaine-induced behavioral sensitization, conditioned place preference (CPP), cue- and cocaine prime-induced reinstatement of cocaine seeking behavior, and cocaine self-administration using behavioral economic analysis. RO5263397 reduced the expression of cocaine behavioral sensitization, cue- and cocaine prime-induced reinstatement of cocaine seeking, and expression but not development of cocaine CPP. Behavioral economic analysis showed that RO5263397 increased the elasticity of the cocaine demand curve, but did not change cocaine consumption at minimal prices. Taken together, this is the first systematic assessment of a TAAR 1 agonist on a range of behavioral effects of cocaine, showing that RO5263397 was efficacious in reducing cocaine mediated behaviors. Collectively, these data uncover essential neuromodulatory roles of TAAR 1 on cocaine abuse, and suggest that TAAR 1 may represent a novel drug target for the treatment of cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Amines](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Self Administration](#)
[Place Conditioning](#)
[Rats](#)
[Sensitization](#)
[Drug Seeking](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Neuropsychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License
- 114. Activation of the trace amine-associated receptor I prevents relapse to cocaine seeking.**
- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 39/10(2299-2308), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Sep 2014)
- Author(s):** Pei, Yui; Lee, Jungah; Leo, Damiana; Gainetdinov, Raul R; Hoener, Marius C; Canales, Juan J
- Correspondence Address:** Canales, Juan J.: Department of Psychology, University of Canterbury, Private Bag 4800, Christchurch, New Zealand, 8140, juan.canales@canterbury.ac.nz
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Switzerland; Department of Psychology, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand

Language:

English

Abstract:

The trace amine-associated receptor I (TAARI) has emerged as a promising target for medication development in addiction because of its ability to regulate dopamine (DA) transmission. We tested in rats the efficacy of RO5203648 and RO5256390, partial and full TAARI agonists, respectively, in models of cocaine relapse. Using a model of context-induced relapse, both RO5203648 and RO5256390 dose-dependently suppressed cocaine seeking after a 2-week period of withdrawal from chronic cocaine self-administration. In a model of extinction-reinstatement, RO5203648 completely inhibited cocaine-primed reinstatement of cocaine seeking. At doses that effectively suppressed cocaine seeking neither RO5203648 nor RO5256390 altered responding maintained by a natural reward. Moreover, fast scan cyclic voltammetry data showed that RO5203648 prevented cocaine-induced DA overflow in the nucleus accumbens without altering DA half-life, suggesting that the partial TAARI agonist attenuated cocaine-stimulated DA overflow by mechanisms other than direct interference with DA uptake. Collectively, these data provide strong evidence in support of TAARI as a neuropharmacological target for the treatment of cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Amines
*Cocaine
*Drug Addiction
*Relapse (Disorders)
*Drug Seeking
Dopamine
Rats

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

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

115. Cannabis abstinence during treatment and one-year follow-up: Relationship to neural activity in men.**Citation:**

Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 39/10(2288-2298), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Sep 2014)

Author(s):

Kober, Hedy; DeVito, Elise E; DeLeone, Cameron M; Carroll, Kathleen M; Potenza, Marc N

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Cannabis is among the most frequently abused substances in the United States. Cognitive control is a contributory factor in the maintenance of substance-use disorders and may relate to treatment response. Therefore, we assessed whether cognitive-control-related neural activity before treatment differs between treatment-seeking cannabis-dependent and healthy individuals and relates to cannabis-abstinence measures during treatment and 1-year follow-up. Cannabis-dependent males (N = 20) completed a functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) cognitive-control (Stroop) task before a 12-week randomized controlled trial of cognitive-behavioral therapy and/or contingency management A healthy-comparison group (N = 20) also completed the fMRI task. Cannabis use was

assessed by urine toxicology and self-report during treatment, and by self-report across a 1-year follow-up period (N = 18). The cannabis-dependent group displayed diminished Stroop-related neural activity relative to the healthy-comparison group in multiple regions, including those strongly implicated in cognitive-control and addiction-related processes (eg, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and ventral striatum). The groups did not differ significantly in response times (cannabis-dependent, N = 12; healthy-comparison, N = 14). Within the cannabis-dependent group, greater Stroop-related activity in regions including the dorsal anterior cingulate cortex was associated with less cannabis use during treatment. Greater activity in regions including the ventral striatum was associated with less cannabis use during 1-year posttreatment follow-up. These data suggest that lower cognitive-control-related neural activity in classic 'control' regions (eg, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and dorsal anterior cingulate) and classic 'salience/reward/learning' regions (eg, ventral striatum) differentiates cannabis-dependent individuals from healthy individuals and relates to less abstinence within-treatment and during long-term follow-up. Clinically, results suggest that treatment development efforts that focus on enhancing cognitive control in addition to abstinence may improve treatment outcomes in cannabis dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Cognitive Control](#)
[Electrical Activity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

116. The addiction progress notes planner (5th ed.).

Citation: The addiction progress notes planner (5th ed.)., 2015 (2015)

Author(s): Berghuis, David J; Jongsma, Arthur E Jr.

Institution: Private Practice, US; Psychological Consultants, Grand Rapids, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) The Addiction Progress Notes Planner, Fifth Edition contains complete prewritten session and patient presentation descriptions for each behavioral problem in The Addiction Treatment Planner, Fifth Edition. Staying accountable does not have to mean spending hours on treatment records and sacrificing valuable time with clients. The prewritten progress notes can be easily and quickly adapted to fit a particular client need or treatment situation. This new edition has been revised to correspond to DSM-5 diagnostic categories, changes in accreditation requirements, and new evidence-based practice standards. In addition, this book: provides treatment plan components for 46 behaviorally based presenting problems, including substance use, eating disorders, and others; gives special attention to Recovery Model objectives and interventions, the Patient Placement Criteria (PPC) developed by the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM), and clients' stages of readiness and change; and features evidence-based practice interventions now required by many publicly funded sources and private insurers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Treatment Planning](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Eating Disorders
Recovery (Disorders)

Source: PsycINFO

117. eIF2 dephosphorylation in basolateral amygdala mediates reconsolidation of drug memory.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, July 2014, vol./is. 34/30(10010-10021), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Jul 23, 2014)

Author(s): Jian, Min; Luo, Yi-Xiao; Xue, Yan-Xue; Han, Ying; Shi, Hai-Shui; Liu, Jian-Feng; Yan, Wei; Wu, Ping; Meng, Shi-Qiu; Deng, Jia-Hui; Shen, Hao-Wei; Shi, Jie; Lu, Lin

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Institution: Institute of Mental Health, Sixth Hospital, Peking University, Beijing, China; Institute of Mental Health, Sixth Hospital, Peking University, Beijing, China; National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China; Institute of Mental Health, Sixth Hospital, Peking University, Beijing, China; Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Basic Medical College, Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang, China; Institute of Mental Health, Sixth Hospital, Peking University, Beijing, China; Institute of Mental Health, Sixth Hospital, Peking University, Beijing, China; National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China; Institute of Mental Health, Sixth Hospital, Peking University, Beijing, China; Institute of Mental Health, Sixth Hospital, Peking University, Beijing, China; National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China; National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China; Institute of Mental Health, Sixth Hospital, Peking University, Beijing, China

Language: English

Abstract: Maladaptive memories elicited by exposure to environmental stimuli associated with drugs of abuse are often responsible for relapse among addicts. Interference with the reconsolidation of drug memory can inhibit drug seeking. Previous studies have indicated that the dephosphorylation of the eukaryotic initiation factor 2 -subunit (eIF2) plays an important role in synaptic plasticity and long-term memory consolidation, but its role in the reconsolidation of drug memory remains unknown. The amygdala is required for the reconsolidation of a destabilized drug memory after retrieval of drug-paired stimuli. Here, we used conditioned place preference (CPP) and self-administration procedures to determine whether amygdala eIF2 dephosphorylation is required for the reconsolidation of morphine and cocaine memories in rats. We found that the levels of eIF2 phosphorylation (Ser51) and activating transcription factor 4 (ATF4) were decreased after reexposure to a previously morphine- or cocaine-paired context (i.e., a memory retrieval procedure) in the basolateral amygdala (BLA) but not in the central amygdala. Intra-BLA infusions of Sal003, a selective inhibitor of eIF2 dephosphorylation, immediately after memory retrieval disrupted the reconsolidation of morphine- or cocaine-induced CPP, leading to a long-lasting suppression of drug-paired stimulus-induced craving. Advanced knockdown of ATF4 expression in the BLA by lentivirus-mediated short-hairpin RNA blocked the disruption of the reconsolidation of morphine-induced CPP induced by Sal003 treatment. Furthermore, inhibition of eIF2 dephosphorylation in the BLA immediately after light/tone stimulus retrieval decreased subsequent cue-induced heroin-seeking behavior in the self-administration procedure. These results demonstrate that eIF2 dephosphorylation in the BLA mediates the memory reconsolidation of drug-paired stimuli. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[*Phosphorylation](#)
[*Synaptic Plasticity](#)
[*Memory Consolidation](#)

[Amygdala](#)
[Rats](#)

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

118. Empirical views on European gambling law and addiction.

Citation: Empirical views on European gambling law and addiction., 2014, 2214-2037;2214-2045 (2014)

Author(s): Planzer, Simon

Institution: University of St. Gallen HSG, St. Gallen, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) This book analyses the voluminous and meandering case law on gambling of the Court of Justice from an empirical perspective. It offers a comprehensive overview of the legal situation of gambling services in the EU Single Market. Additionally, the book presents the current state of research on gambling addiction. It then seeks to answer the central research question as to what extent the views of the Court of Justice on gambling find support in empirical evidence. The Court of Justice granted exceptionally wide discretion to the Member States due to a so-called 'peculiar nature' of games of chance. With the margin of appreciation having played a key role, the book inquires whether the Court of Justice followed the principles and criteria that normally steer the use of this doctrine. Noting the Court's special approach, the book elaborates on its causes and consequences. Throughout the book, the approach of the Court of Justice is contrasted with that of its sister court, the EFTA Court. Finally, the potential role of the precautionary principle and of EU fundamental rights in the area of gambling law is examined. Situated at the intersection of law and science, this book seeks to bridge the legal and scientific perspectives and the unique vocabularies common to each. It illustrates the direct relevance of science and empirical research for court cases and policy making. And it contrasts science-informed policy making with the on-going morality discourse on gambling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Adjudication](#)
[*Empirical Methods](#)
[*Laws](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Gambling](#)
[Policy Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Empirical Views on European Gambling Law and Addiction*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

119. The neuroeconomics of alcohol demand: An initial investigation of the neural correlates of alcohol cost-benefit decision making in heavy drinking men.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, July 2014, vol./is. 39/8(1988-1995), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Jul 2014)

Author(s): MacKillop, James; Amlung, Michael T; Acker, John; Gray, Joshua C; Brown, Courtney L; Murphy, James G; Ray, Lara A; Sweet, Lawrence H

Correspondence Address: MacKillop, James: Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, 100 Hooper Street, Athens, GA, US, 30605, 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

Georgia, Athens, GA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; Department of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Neuroeconomics integrates concepts and methods from psychology, economics, and cognitive neuroscience to understand how the brain makes decisions. In economics, demand refers to the relationship between a commodity's consumption and its cost, and, in behavioral studies, high alcohol demand has been consistently associated with greater alcohol misuse. Relatively little is known about how the brain processes demand decision making, and the current study is an initial investigation of the neural correlates of alcohol demand among heavy drinkers. Using an event-related functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) paradigm, participants (N = 24) selected how much they would drink under varying levels of price. These choices determined access to alcohol during a subsequent bar laboratory self-administration period. During decisions to drink in general, greater activity was present in multiple distinct subunits of the prefrontal and parietal cortices. In contrast, during decisions to drink that were demonstrably affected by the cost of alcohol, significantly greater activation was evident in frontostriatal regions, suggesting an active interplay between cognitive deliberation and subjective reward value. These choices were also characterized by significant deactivation in default mode network regions, suggesting suppression resulting from greater cognitive load. Across choice types, the anterior insula was notably recruited in diverse roles, further implicating the importance of interoceptive processing in decision-making behavior. These findings reveal the neural signatures subserving alcohol cost-benefit decision making, providing a foundation for future clinical applications of this paradigm and extending this approach to understanding the neural correlates of demand for other addictive commodities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Brain](#)
[*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[*Electrical Activity](#)
[*Neuroeconomics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

120. Nucleus accumbens-specific interventions in RGS9-2 activity modulate responses to morphine.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, July 2014, vol./is. 39/8(1968-1977), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Gaspari, Sevasti; Papachatzaki, Maria M; Koo, Ja Wook; Carr, Fiona B; Tsimpanouli, Maria-Efstratia; Stergiou, Eugenia; Bagot, Rosemary C; Ferguson, Deveroux; Mouzon, Ezekieil; Chakravarty, Sumana; Deisseroth, Karl; Lobo, Mary Kay; Zachariou, Venetia

Correspondence Address: Zachariou, Venetia: Department of Neuroscience, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, Friedman Brain Institute, New York, NY, US, 10029, venetia.zachariou@mssm.edu

Institution: Department of Basic Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, University of Crete, Heraklion, Greece; Department of Basic Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, University of Crete, Heraklion, Greece; Fishberg Department of Neuroscience, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, Friedman Brain Institute, New York, NY, US; Fishberg Department of Neuroscience, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, Friedman Brain Institute, New York, NY, US; Department of Basic Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, University of Crete, Heraklion, Greece; Department of Basic Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, University of Crete, Heraklion, Greece; Fishberg Department of Neuroscience, Icahn School of

Medicine at Mount Sinai, Friedman Brain Institute, New York, NY, US; Fishberg Department of Neuroscience, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, Friedman Brain Institute, New York, NY, US; Fishberg Department of Neuroscience, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, Friedman Brain Institute, New York, NY, US; Division of Chemical Biology, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad, India; Department of Bioengineering, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, US; Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Basic Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, University of Crete, Heraklion, Greece

Language:

English

Abstract:

Regulator of G protein signalling 9-2 (Rgs9-2) modulates the actions of a wide range of CNS-acting drugs by controlling signal transduction of several GPCRs in the striatum. RGS9-2 acts via a complex mechanism that involves interactions with G subunits, the G5 protein, and the adaptor protein R7BP. Our recent work identified Rgs9-2 complexes in the striatum associated with acute or chronic exposures to mu opioid receptor (MOR) agonists. In this study we use several new genetic tools that allow manipulations of Rgs9-2 activity in particular brain regions of adult mice in order to better understand the mechanism via which this protein modulates opiate addiction and analgesia. We used adeno-associated viruses (AAVs) to express forms of Rgs9-2 in the dorsal and ventral striatum (nucleus accumbens, NAc) in order to examine the influence of this protein in morphine actions. Consistent with earlier behavioural findings from constitutive Rgs9 knockout mice, we show that Rgs9-2 actions in the NAc modulate morphine reward and dependence. Notably, Rgs9-2 in the NAc affects the analgesic actions of morphine as well as the development of analgesic tolerance. Using optogenetics we demonstrate that activation of Channelrhodopsin2 in Rgs9-2-expressing neurons, or in D1 dopamine receptor (Drd1)-enriched medium spiny neurons, accelerates the development of morphine tolerance, whereas activation of D2 dopamine receptor (Drd2)-enriched neurons does not significantly affect the development of tolerance. Together, these data provide new information on the signal transduction mechanisms underlying opiate actions in the NAc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Drug Tolerance](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Proteins](#)
[Mice](#)
[Striatum](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

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

121. Effects of repeated cocaine exposure on habit learning and reversal by N-acetylcysteine.**Citation:**

Neuropsychopharmacology, July 2014, vol./is. 39/8(1893-1901), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Jul 2014)

Author(s):

Corbit, Laura H; Chieng, Billy C; Balleine, Bernard W

Correspondence Address:

Corbit, Laura H.: School of Psychology, University of Sydney, Brennan MacCallum Building (A18), Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2006, laura.corbit@sydney.edu.au

Institution:

School of Psychology, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Brain and Mind Research Institute, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Brain and Mind Research Institute, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language:

English

Abstract: Exposure to drugs of abuse can result in a loss of control over both drug- and nondrug-related actions by accelerating the transition from goal-directed to habitual control, an effect argued to reflect changes in glutamate homeostasis. Here we examined whether exposure to cocaine accelerates habit learning and used *in vitro* electrophysiology to investigate its effects on measures of synaptic plasticity in the dorsomedial (DMS) and dorsolateral (DLS) striatum, areas critical for actions and habits, respectively. We then administered N-acetylcysteine (NAC) in an attempt to normalize glutamate homeostasis and hence reverse the cellular and behavioral effects of cocaine exposure. Rats received daily injections of cocaine (30 mg/kg) for 6 days and were then trained to lever press for a food reward. We used outcome devaluation and whole-cell patch-clamp electrophysiology to assess the behavioral and cellular effects of cocaine exposure. We then examined the ability of NAC to reverse the effects of cocaine exposure on these measures. Cocaine treatment produced a deficit in goal-directed action, as assessed by outcome devaluation, and increased the frequency of spontaneous and miniature excitatory postsynaptic currents (EPSCs) in the DMS but not in the DLS. Importantly, NAC treatment both normalized EPSC frequency and promoted goal-directed control in cocaine-treated rats. The promotion of goal-directed control has the potential to improve treatment outcomes in human cocaine addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Learning](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Cysteine](#)
[*Glutamic Acid](#)
[*Synaptic Plasticity](#)
[Habits](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

122. Amphetamine self-administration attenuates dopamine D2 autoreceptor function.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, July 2014, vol./is. 39/8(1833-1842), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Calipari, Erin S; Sun, Haiguo; Eldeeb, Khalil; Luessen, Deborah J; Feng, Xin; Howlett, Allyn C; Jones, Sara R; Chen, Rong

Correspondence Address: Chen, Rong: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Medical Center Boulevard, Winston Salem, NC, US, 27157, rchen@wakehealth.edu

Institution: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston Salem, NC, US; Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston Salem, NC, US; Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston Salem, NC, US; Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston Salem, NC, US; Department of Otolaryngology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston Salem, NC, US; Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston Salem, NC, US; Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston Salem, NC, US; Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston Salem, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Dopamine D2 autoreceptors located on the midbrain dopaminergic neurons modulate dopamine (DA) neuron firing, DA release, and DA synthesis through a negative-feedback

mechanism. Dysfunctional D2 autoreceptors following repeated drug exposure could lead to aberrant DA activity in the ventral tegmental area (VTA) and projection areas such as nucleus accumbens (NAcc), promoting drug-seeking and -taking behavior. Therefore, it is important to understand molecular mechanisms underlying drug-induced changes in D2 autoreceptors. Here, we reported that 5 days of amphetamine (AMPH) self-administration reduced the ability of D2 autoreceptors to inhibit DA release in the NAcc as determined by voltammetry. Using the antibody-capture [5S]GTPS scintillation proximity assay, we demonstrated for the first time that midbrain D2/D3 receptors were preferentially coupled to Gi2, whereas striatal D2/D3 receptors were coupled equally to Gi2 and Go for signaling. Importantly, AMPH abolished the interaction between Gi2 and D2/D3 receptors in the midbrain while leaving striatal D2/D3 receptors unchanged. The disruption of the coupling between D2/D3 receptors and Gi2 by AMPH is at least partially explained by the enhanced RGS2 (regulator of G-protein signaling 2) activity resulting from an increased RGS2 trafficking to the membrane. AMPH had no effects on the midbrain expression and trafficking of other RGS proteins such as RGS4 and RGS8. Our data suggest that midbrain D2/D3 receptors are more susceptible to AMPH-induced alterations. Reduced D2 autoreceptor function could lead to enhanced DA signaling and ultimately addiction-related behavior. RGS2 may be a potential non-dopaminergic target for pharmacological intervention of dysfunctional DA transmission and drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Mesencephalon](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Rats](#)
[Tegmentum](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

123. ADHD.

Citation: ADHD., 2014 (2014)

Author(s): McGough, James J

Institution: David Geffen School of Medicine, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) This concise paperback summarizes basic and clinical sciences relevant to our understanding of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) with a particular emphasis on history, etiology, phenomenology, neurobiology, assessment, and treatment. Written by an internationally recognized clinician, researcher, and educator, the book ideally targets the learning needs of students, residents, and early-career practitioners, but also provides an updated overview with likely appeal for more experienced clinicians. The text is organized into succinct and well-referenced chapters. Critical information is easily discerned in accompanying key points, boxes, tables, and figures. References and suggestions for further reading are handy aids for readers who wish to obtain additional information on material described. Topics of special interest include assessment, approaches to initiating ADHD medications, controversies surrounding medication use, complementary and alternative treatments, and management of ADHD with co-occurring substance abuse. Of particular note, the author utilizes a developmental perspective that recognizes how the disorders manifestations and treatment needs change over the lifespan from childhood to adulthood. The book is not intended to be an encyclopedia covering

everything known about ADHD, but is an easily read, user-friendly introduction that provides a solid foundation for clinical management of the disorder (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Measurement](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Alternative Medicine](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Etiology](#)
[History](#)
[Life Span](#)
[Neurobiology](#)
[Phenomenology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

124. Psychiatric disorders in individuals with methamphetamine dependence: Prevalence and risk factors.

Citation: Metabolic Brain Disease, June 2014, vol./is. 29/2(351-357), 0885-7490;1573-7365 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Akindipe, Taiwo; Wilson, Don; Stein, Dan J

Correspondence Address: Akindipe, Taiwo: Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa, taiwo.akindipe@gmail.com

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa; Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa; Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

Language: English

Abstract: Methamphetamine dependence may be associated with a range of psychiatric disorders. However, relatively few studies have systematically examined these disorders and possible risk factors. This study used a structured diagnostic interview to assess the prevalence and pattern of co-morbid psychiatric disorders in individuals with methamphetamine dependence; and identified risk factors for this comorbidity. One hundred adult volunteers with a diagnosis of methamphetamine dependence and without co-morbid medical disorders were consecutively recruited from three drug rehabilitation centres. Each volunteer was assessed with a socio-demographic questionnaire and evaluated for psychiatric comorbidity using the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I disorders (SCID-I). A regression model was used to determine predictors of psychiatric comorbidity. Co-morbid psychiatric disorders were present in 36.0 % of the sample; these included mood disorders (16.0 %), psychotic disorders (13.0 %) and anxiety disorders (7.0 %). One in four of these disorders were assessed as being substance-induced. Independent predictors of psychiatric comorbidity included being male (OR = 10.04, 95 % C.I = 2.07-48.63, p = 0.004), younger (OR = 0.87, 95 % C.I = 0.77-0.99, p = 0.04), and having a previous psychiatric disorder (OR = 18.45, 95 % C.I = 3.81-89.33, p < 0.001). Mood, psychotic, and anxiety disorders are common in individuals with methamphetamine dependence. Risk factors for such comorbidity can be identified. These findings underscore the need for an integrated model of care addressing both substance use disorders and psychiatric comorbidity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Metabolic Brain Disease*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

125. Alcohol abuse and substance misuse in later life.

Citation: APA handbook of clinical geropsychology, Vol. 2: Assessment, treatment, and issues of later life., 2015(121-144) (2015)
Author(s): Satre, Derek D; Wolf, Jennifer Price
Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US; Prevention Research Center, Oakland, CA, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) Substance use assessment and intervention are important components of clinical practice for geropsychologists. Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among older adults, and drinking may lead to a number of medical (Finlayson & Hurt, 1998; Meyerhoff et al., 2005), functional (Moore, Endo, & Carter, 2003), and psychiatric problems (Blow, Walton, Barry, et al., 2000). In addition to alcohol, recent studies showing the increased use of cannabis and prescription drugs with potential for abuse (especially pain medications; Simoni-Wastila & Yang, 2006) demonstrate the importance of substance use awareness in clinical geropsychology practice. As will be described, a substantial percentage of older adults seeking mental health services also report use of alcohol and drugs. Psychology has an important role to play in providing appropriate care for these patients. To inform clinical work with older adults, this chapter summarizes what is currently known regarding alcohol and drug use patterns and strategies for effective assessment and intervention (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Geropsychology](#)
[Aging](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Measurement](#)
[Treatment](#)
Source: PsycINFO

126. What works for whom? A critical review of treatments for children and adolescents (2nd ed.).

Citation: What works for whom? A critical review of treatments for children and adolescents (2nd ed.), 2015 (2015)
Author(s): Fonagy, Peter; Cottrell, David; Phillips, Jeannette; Bevington, Dickon; Glaser, Danya; Allison, Elizabeth
Institution: University College London, United Kingdom; University of Leeds, United Kingdom; Cambridge and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust, United Kingdom; University College London, United Kingdom; University College London, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: (from the jacket) The standard reference in the field, this acclaimed work synthesizes findings from hundreds of carefully selected studies of mental health treatments for children and adolescents. The second edition incorporates over a decade of research advances and evolving models of evidence-based care. A new chapter addresses child maltreatment; broadened coverage of self-harming disorders now encompasses separate chapters on self-injurious behavior, eating disorders, and substance use disorders. Chapters on depression, anxiety, and conduct disorder have been expanded. The second edition also reviews the burgeoning range of manualized psychosocial "treatment

packages" for children. The book presents clear recommendations for treating children with specific diagnoses and for improving the services provided to this population as a whole. Chapters offer in-depth coverage of what is known about treating the full range of frequently encountered child and adolescent disorders. For each clinical problem, basic tasks and challenges in treatment are identified and the available outcome research is systematically reviewed. The volume analyzes data on all of the major treatment approaches, including medication management, behavioral and cognitive-behavioral therapies, psychodynamic psychotherapy, social skills training, family-based interventions, psychoeducation, school-based interventions, and more. The limitations as well as the strengths of existing research are frankly addressed, with sufficient detail provided about each study to allow clinicians to make up their own minds about the best approach to take with an individual child. Also examined are implications for the overall structure and planning of clinical services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Affective Disorders](#)
[Anxiety Disorders](#)
[Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[Child Abuse](#)
[Conduct Disorder](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Eating Disorders](#)
[Pervasive Developmental Disorders](#)
[Psychosis](#)
[Self Injurious Behavior](#)
[Tourette Syndrome](#)

Source: PsycINFO

127. **Connections: Biomedicalization of drug addiction and the reproduction of inequality.**

Citation: Understanding deviance: Connecting classical and contemporary perspectives., 2014(542-551) (2014)

Author(s): Anderson, Tammy L; Kavanaugh, Philip R

Institution: University of Delaware, Newark, DE, US; Pennsylvania State Harrisburg, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this reading we discuss the relationship among biomedicalization, inequality, and drug addiction, specifically to opiates, to inform possible developments in the future of deviance in our society. If the medicalization of deviance means that nonnormal traits, behaviors, and conditions are defined using medical language and viewed from a medical perspective, then we can understand biomedicalization as a next step or biologically based efforts and innovations to "fix" those traits, behaviors, and conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Social Equality](#)
[*Society](#)
[Antisocial Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

128. **"Civilizing technologies" and the control of deviance.**

Citation: Understanding deviance: Connecting classical and contemporary perspectives., 2014(531-541) (2014)

Author(s): Vrecko, Scott

Institution: Department of Sociology and Philosophy, University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This reading has sought to build upon the important contributions that critical cultural studies have made to the interdisciplinary field of addiction studies, by questioning contemporary neuroscientific accounts and practices that, without interrogation, might lead to addiction being taken as a bona fide biological disease that exists independently of culture and politics. While critical social analyses of behavioural addictions have tended to be dismissive of, or unwilling to consider in a serious way, scientific accounts and biological aspects of human behaviour, the approach taken here has been to avoid dismissing biology out of hand and instead to think about how developments in the biosciences-even if they cannot yield an essentially biological representation of addiction-are nevertheless involved in processes of social change and social regulation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Antisocial Behavior](#)
[*Social Change](#)
[*Social Control](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

129. Connections: [A]moral panics and risk in contemporary drug and viral pandemic claims.

Citation: Understanding deviance: Connecting classical and contemporary perspectives., 2014(378-387) (2014)

Author(s): Kavanaugh, Philip R; Maratea, R. J

Institution: Pennsylvania State Harrisburg, PA, US; New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Why address the moral panics concept in this chapter? On one hand, moral panics still exist in a fashion similar to when they were first defined. Consider that we continue to debate the morality of folk devils like controversial musician Marilyn Manson just as decades ago when parents feared that Elvis Presley's swiveling hips would send their daughters into uncontrolled sexual frenzy. On the other hand, morality is not necessarily the defining theme in contemporary panics. Sociologists often speak in more neutral terms of claims-makers (Spector and Kitsuse 1977), and the rhetoric about troubling conditions formerly the subject of moral outrage has shifted toward concerns about individual and public health. The problem of illegal drug use, for example, has been culturally rebranded to emphasize HIV/ AIDS and other disease risks resulting from injection or biochemical addiction rather than concerns about moral corruption and hedonism. Considering such developments naturally begs the question as to whether the moral panic concept, as traditionally theorized, is in need of modification to reflect developments in the areas of health, risk, and medicalization? This is the chief question we answer in this reading. Our analysis proceeds by means of two case studies. First we examine a new drug scare-that of crystal methamphetamine. Second, we look at claims made about the H5N1 bird flu virus and the possibility of a global pandemic. We conclude by discussing the usefulness of the moral panic in understanding definitions of deviance and collective threats in the modern era. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Morality](#)

*Pandemics
 *Panic
 Infectious Disorders
 Methamphetamine
 Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO

130. Resistance as edgework in violent intimate relationships of drug-involved women.

Citation: Understanding deviance: Connecting classical and contemporary perspectives., 2014(229-242) (2014)

Author(s): Rajah, Valli

Institution: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This reprinted article originally appeared in British Journal of Criminology, 2007 (Mar), Vol 47(2), 196-213. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2007-05324-001.) Intimate relationships marked by partner violence are also characterized by sociological ambivalence—the incompatible and sometimes contradictory normative expectations and privileges granted to each partner in the relationship. This ethnographic interview study of poor, minority, drug-involved women in violent relationships examines one mode of response to this sociological ambivalence: edgework-resistance. 'Edgework' describes volitional risk-taking activities in which individuals court physical injury but deploy context-specific expertise to avoid it. As applied to situations of intimate partner violence (IPV), edgework-resistance gives oppressed women the opportunity to experience the embodied rewards of self-authorship. This paper explores how edgework may be differentiated across gender, class and race, and it refines the resistance concept by specifying both when resistance is likely to occur and what the specific rewards of resistance may be. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Intimate Partner Violence
 *Partner Abuse
 Human Females

Source: PsycINFO

131. Introduction.

Citation: Understanding deviance: Connecting classical and contemporary perspectives., 2014(209-211) (2014)

Author(s): Anderson, Tammy L

Institution: University of Delaware, Newark, DE, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter attempts to answer these questions through labeling theory and the concepts of resistance and edgework. The reading by Lemert (1974) and the Section 1 reading by Becker articulate the labeling theory position, while readings by Lyng (1990) and Rajah (2007) discuss resistance and edgework. They offer very different answers to the questions above using various types of deviance, such as juvenile delinquency, extreme sports and voluntary risk-taking, drug abuse, and domestic violence. John J. Brent's connections reading about parkour-urban free-running-describes the differences by weaving labeling, resistance, and edgework into a framework of governance, which is a more encompassing form of social control that characterizes our society today. Brent shows how young free-runners practicing parkour- similar to the skateboarders in Newport, Massachusetts, or Asheville, South Carolina-"tinker" with the boundaries of safety and risk and violate ordinances and norms about the environment to

move through cities and towns as they see fit. Such resistance of local ordinances and edgework-like behavior are ways people push back against social control instead of giving in to it. The paragraphs below briefly introduce students to the evolution of social control and governance in society through the concepts of labeling theory, resistance, and edgework. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Domestic Violence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Resistance](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Labeling](#)
[Social Control](#)
[Social Norms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

132. Dealing with life: Tactics employed by drug-using Thai mothers living with HIV.

Citation: Women, motherhood and living with HIV/AIDS: A cross-cultural perspective., 2013(147-160) (2013)

Author(s): Haritavorn, Niphattra

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Institution: Faculty of Public Health, Thammasat University, Pathumthani, Thailand

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, I explore the ways in which Thai women's injecting practises revolve around the role of mother and the tactics they employ to cope with gender expectations of being a mother, tactics that revolve around social expectations of "good" mothers. Being a mother who use drugs and living with HIV challenge the hegemonic notion of motherhood. Living with HIV exacerbates the life of drug-using mother as AIDS is interpreted to their understanding as well as public recognition as pollution. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*AIDS](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Parental Role](#)
[Injections](#)
[Mothers](#)
[Sex Roles](#)

Source: PsycINFO