

# Search Results

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## Search History

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

## 1. Phenotype-dependent inhibition of glutamatergic transmission on nucleus accumbens medium spiny neurons by the abused inhalant toluene.

- Citation:** Addiction Biology, March 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Mar 6, 2015)
- Author(s):** Beckley, Jacob T; Randall, Patrick K; Smith, Rachel J; Hughes, Benjamin A; Kalivas, Peter W; Woodward, John J
- Abstract:** Abstract Abused inhalants are voluntarily inhaled at high concentrations to produce intoxicating effects. Results from animal studies show that the abused inhalant toluene triggers behaviors, such as self-administration and conditioned place preference, which are commonly associated with addictive drugs. However, little is known about how toluene affects neurons within the nucleus accumbens (NAc), a brain region within the basal ganglia that mediates goal-directed behaviors and is implicated in the development and maintenance of addictive behaviors. Here we report that toluene inhibits a component of the after-hyperpolarization potential, and dose-dependently inhibits N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA)-mediated currents in rat NAc medium spiny neurons (MSN). Moreover, using the multivariate statistical technique, partial least squares discriminative analysis to analyze electrophysiological measures from rat NAc MSNs, we show that toluene induces a persistent depression of -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid (AMPA)-mediated currents in one subtype of NAc MSNs, and that the electrophysiological features of MSN neurons predicts their sensitivity to toluene. The CB1 receptor antagonist AM281 blocked the toluene-induced long-term depression of AMPA currents, indicating that this process is dependent on endocannabinoid signaling. The neuronal identity of recorded cells was examined using dual histochemistry and shows that toluene-sensitive NAc neurons are dopamine D2 MSNs that express preproenkephalin mRNA. Overall, the results from these studies indicate that physiological characteristics obtained from NAc MSNs during whole-cell patch-clamp recordings reliably predict neuronal phenotype, and that the abused inhalant toluene differentially depresses excitatory neurotransmission in NAc neuronal subtypes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2015
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

## 2. Orexin-1 receptor signaling increases motivation for cocaine-associated cues.

- Citation:** European Journal of Neuroscience, March 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (Mar 6, 2015)
- Author(s):** Bentzley, Brandon S; Aston-Jones, Gary
- Abstract:** Abstract The orexin/hypocretin system is involved in multiple cocaine addiction processes that involve drug-associated environmental cues, including cue-induced reinstatement of extinguished cocaine seeking and expression of conditioned place preference. However, the orexin system does not play a role in several behaviors that are less cue-dependent, such as cocaine-primed reinstatement of extinguished cocaine seeking and low-effort cocaine self-administration. We hypothesized that cocaine-associated cues, but not cocaine alone, engage signaling at orexin-1 receptors (OX1Rs), and this cue-engaged OX1R signaling increases motivation for cocaine. Motivation for cocaine was measured in Sprague-Dawley rats with behavioral-economic demand curve analysis after pretreatment with the OX1R antagonist SB-334867 (SB) or vehicle with and without light + tone cues. Demand for cocaine was higher when cocaine-associated cues were present, and SB only reduced cocaine demand in the presence of these cues. We then investigated whether cocaine demand was linked to the cued reinstatement of cocaine seeking, as both procedures are partially driven by

cocaine-associated cues in an orexin-dependent manner. SB blocked cue-induced reinstatement behavior, and baseline demand predicted SB efficacy with the largest effect in high-demand animals, i.e. animals with the greatest cue-dependent behavior. We conclude that OX1R signaling increases the reinforcing efficacy of cocaine-associated cues but not that of cocaine alone. This supports our view that orexin plays a prominent role in the ability of conditioned cues to activate motivational responses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Federation of European Neuroscience Societies and John Wiley & Sons Ltd; YEAR: 2015

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 3. Using the who assist to assess drug and alcohol misuse in the acute mental health setting to guide treatment interventions.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, March 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Mar 5, 2015)

**Author(s):** Heslop, Karen R; Ross, Calum; Berkin, John; Wynaden, Dianne

**Correspondence Address:** Heslop, Karen R.: Department of Psychiatry, Royal Perth Hospital, GPO Box X2213, Perth, Australia, 6001, k.heslop@curtin.edu.au

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Royal Perth Hospital, Perth, Australia; Department of Psychiatry, Royal Perth Hospital, Perth, Australia; Department of Psychiatry, Royal Perth Hospital, Perth, Australia; School of Nursing and Midwifery, Curtin University, Perth, Australia

**Abstract:** This article reports the prevalence of alcohol and substance use in 695 patients with mental illnesses admitted to an inner city acute mental health unit over a 14 month period. Data were collected from routine screening for alcohol and substance use on admission to the acute mental health unit using the World Health Organisation (WHO) Alcohol Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST). The substances most frequently used were tobacco, alcohol and cannabis. Interventions aimed at decreasing the frequency of use and harms associated with use of tobacco, alcohol and cannabis therefore have the greatest potential to improve health outcomes in this population. As drug and alcohol impact significantly on mental health outcomes, assessment of substance use, recognition of addictive behaviours, withdrawal management that includes appropriate pharmacological intervention and supportive counselling that is initiated in the acute mental health setting and continued post discharge are important to the person's recovery and ongoing quality of life. (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

### 4. Abnormal white matter structural networks characterize heroin-dependent individuals: A network analysis.

**Citation:** Addiction Biology, March 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Mar 4, 2015)

**Author(s):** Zhang, Ruibin; Jiang, Guihua; Tian, Junzhang; Qiu, Yingwei; Wen, Xue; Zalesky, Andrew; Li, Meng; Ma, Xiaofen; Wang, Junjing; Li, Shumei; Wang, Tianyue; Li, Changhong; Huang, Ruiwang

**Abstract:** Abstract Neuroimaging studies suggested that drug addiction is linked to abnormal brain functional connectivity. However, little is known about the alteration of brain white

matter (WM) connectivity in addictive drug users and nearly no study has been performed to examine the alterations of brain WM connectivity in heroin-dependent individuals (HDIs). Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) offers a comprehensive technique to map the whole brain WM connectivity in vivo. In this study, we acquired DTI datasets from 20 HDIs and 18 healthy controls and constructed their brain WM structural networks using a deterministic fibre tracking approach. Using graph theoretical analysis, we explored the global and nodal topological parameters of brain network for both groups and adopted a network-based statistic (NBS) approach to assess between-group differences in inter-regional WM connections. Statistical analysis indicated the global efficiency and network strength were significantly increased, but the characteristic path length was significantly decreased in the HDIs compared with the controls. We also found that in the HDIs, the nodal efficiency was significantly increased in the left prefrontal cortex, bilateral orbital frontal cortices and left anterior cingulate gyrus. Moreover, the NBS analysis revealed that in the HDIs, the significant increased connections were located in the paralimbic, orbitofrontal, prefrontal and temporal regions. Our results may reflect the disruption of whole brain WM structural networks in the HDIs. Our findings suggest that mapping brain WM structural network may be helpful for better understanding the neuromechanism of heroin addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2015

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 5. Psychometric validation of the chinese compulsive internet use scale (cius) with taiwanese high school adolescents.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Quarterly, March 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0033-2720;1573-6709 (Mar 4, 2015)

**Author(s):** Dhir, Amandeep; Chen, Sufen; Nieminen, Marko

**Correspondence Address:** Dhir, Amandeep: Institute of Behavioral Psychology, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland, amandeep.dhir@aalto.fi

**Institution:** Institute of Behavioral Psychology, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; Graduate Institute of Digital Learning and Education, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taipei, Taiwan; Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Aalto University, Espoo, Finland

**Abstract:** The recent development of internet infrastructure has fuelled a popular concern that young Asian internet users are experiencing Internet addiction due to excessive Internet use. In order to understand the phenomenon, psychometric validation of a 14-item Compulsive Internet Use Scale (CIUS), with 417 Chinese adolescents has been performed. Compared to other instruments for use with Chinese populations, e.g. the 20-item Internet Addiction Test (IAT) and the 26-item Chen Internet Addiction Scale, the CIUS is relatively concise, and easy to use for measuring and diagnosing Internet addiction. The present psychometric validation has found good factorial stability with a one-factor solution for the CIUS. The internal consistency and model fit indices were very good, and even better than any previous CIUS validations. The Chinese CIUS is a valid and reliable self-reporting instrument for examining compulsive Internet use among Chinese adolescents. Other findings included: male adolescents tend to experience more compulsive Internet use than their female counterparts, and CIUS scores were positively correlated with the daily Internet use time and negatively correlated with the academic performance of the participants. No significant relationships between the CIUS, ICT accessibility, family economic condition, parental occupation or religion were found. (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**6. Gender differences in access to methadone maintenance therapy in a canadian setting.****Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, March 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Mar 4, 2015)**Author(s):** Bach, Paxton; Milloy, M-J; Nguyen, Paul; Koehn, John; Guillemi, Silvia; Kerr, Thomas; Wood, Evan

**Abstract:** Abstract Introduction and Aims Methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) is an evidence-based treatment for opioid addiction. While gender differences in MMT pharmacokinetics, drug use patterns and clinical profiles have been previously described, few studies have compared rates of MMT use among community-recruited samples of persons who inject drugs (PWID). Design and Methods The present study used prospective cohorts of PWID followed between May 1996 and May 2013 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. We investigated potential factors associated with time to methadone initiation using Cox proportional hazards modelling. Stratified analyses were used to examine for gender differences in rates of MMT enrolment. Results Overall, 1848 baseline methadone-naïve PWID were included in the study, among whom 595 (32%) were female. In an adjusted model, male gender was independently associated with increased time to MMT initiation and an overall lower rate of enrolment [adjusted relative hazard = 0.74 (95% confidence interval: 0.65-0.85)]. Among both female and male PWID, Caucasian ethnicity and daily injection heroin use were associated with decreased time to methadone initiation, while in females, pregnancy was also associated with more rapid initiation. Discussion and Conclusions These data highlight gender differences in methadone use among a population of community-recruited PWID. While factors associated with methadone use were similar between genders, rates of use were lower among male PWID, highlighting the need to consider gender when designing strategies to improve recruitment into MMT. [Bach P, Milloy MJ, Nguyen P, Koehn J, Guillemi S, Kerr T, Wood E. Gender differences in access to methadone maintenance therapy in a Canadian setting. Drug Alcohol Rev 2015] (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2015**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:****Source:** PsycINFO**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Drug and Alcohol Review](#)**7. Making animals alcoholic: Shifting laboratory models of addiction.****Citation:** Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences, March 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0022-5061;1520-6696 (Mar 4, 2015)**Author(s):** Ramsden, Edmund

**Abstract:** The use of animals as experimental organisms has been critical to the development of addiction research from the nineteenth century. They have been used as a means of generating reliable data regarding the processes of addiction that was not available from the study of human subjects. Their use, however, has been far from straightforward. Through focusing on the study of alcoholism, where the nonhuman animal proved a most reluctant collaborator, this paper will analyze the ways in which scientists attempted to deal with its determined sobriety and account for their consistent failure to replicate the volitional consumption of ethanol to the point of physical dependency. In doing so, we will see how the animal model not only served as a means of interrogating a complex pathology, but also came to embody competing definitions of alcoholism as a disease process, and alternative visions for the very structure and purpose of a research field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors.; YEAR: 2015

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 8. Differences in substance use and substance use risk factors by Asian subgroups.

**Citation:** Asian American Journal of Psychology, March 2015, vol./is. 6/1(38-46), 1948-1985;1948-1993 (Mar 2015)

**Author(s):** Shih, Regina A; Tucker, Joan S; Miles, Jeremy N. V; Ewing, Brett A; Pedersen, Eric R; D'Amico, Elizabeth J

**Correspondence Address:** Shih, Regina A.: RAND Corporation, 1200 South Hayes Street, Arlington, VA, US, 22202-5050, rshih@rand.org

**Institution:** Department of Behavioral and Policy Sciences, RAND Corporation, Arlington, VA, US; Department of Behavioral and Policy Sciences, RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US; Department of Behavioral and Policy Sciences, RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US; Department of Behavioral and Policy Sciences, RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US; Department of Behavioral and Policy Sciences, RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US; Department of Behavioral and Policy Sciences, RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The present study examined differences in lifetime use and initiation of substance use and associated risk factors for alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana among 7 subgroups of Asian American (AA) adolescents: Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, and mixed-heritage Asian. Sixth- and 7th-grade AA adolescents in Southern California were surveyed 5 times over 3 academic years. We examined subgroup differences in (1) lifetime alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use assessed at baseline; (2) initiation of each substance over 3 years; and (3) baseline individual (positive and negative expectancies about substances, resistance self-efficacy, and intentions to use), family (closest adult and older sibling substance use), and school factors (perceived peer use). Although there was considerable heterogeneity in lifetime substance use and initiation rates, subgroup differences were not statistically significant ( $ps > .20$ ). Significant subgroup differences existed for negative expectancies about use, perceived peer use, and close adult alcohol and cigarette use ( $ps < .05$ ). Specifically, Vietnamese and Japanese adolescents had the lowest negative expectancies about cigarettes and marijuana, respectively. Vietnamese adolescents reported the highest levels of perceived peer cigarette use. Mixed-heritage adolescents reported the highest frequency of alcohol and cigarette use by their closest adult. Although no differences in substance use rates were observed, these findings are an important first step in understanding heterogeneity in AA adolescents' risk for substance use and initiation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2015

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Asians](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Marijuana](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 9. Mglur5 in the nucleus accumbens shell regulates morphine-associated contextual memory through reactive oxygen species signaling.

**Citation:** Addiction Biology, March 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Mar 3, 2015)

**Author(s):** Qi, Chong; Wang, Xinjuan; Ge, Feifei; Li, Yijing; Shen, Fang; Wang, Junkai; Cui, Cailian

**Abstract:** Abstract Emerging evidence indicates that metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 (mGluR5) critically modulates drug and drug-related behaviors. However, the role of mGluR5 in the opiate-induced contextual memory remains unclear. Here, we found that microinfusion of the mGluR5 antagonist 3-((2-Methyl-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)ethynyl)pyridine (MTEP) into the nucleus accumbens (NAc) shell, but not into the core, significantly attenuated the expression of morphine conditioned place preference (CPP) in rats. Following the expression of morphine CPP, the protein level of membrane mGluR5 was selectively increased in the NAc shell. In primary striatal neurons, we observed that treatment with the mGluR5 agonist CHPG increased the phosphorylation level of extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK), which was dependent on the mGluR5-inositol-1,4,5-trisphosphate-reactive oxygen species (ROS) pathway. Moreover, the microinjection of the ROS scavenger Tempol into the NAc shell of rats blocked the expression of morphine CPP. Further, the administration of t-BOOH, a ROS donor, into the NAc shell rescued the retrieval impairment of morphine CPP produced by MTEP. Our previous study demonstrated that the expression of morphine CPP increased the phosphorylation of ERK selectively in the NAc shell. Thus, results of the present study suggest that mGluR5 in the NAc shell, but not in the core, is essential for the retrieval of morphine contextual memory, which is mediated at least in part, through the ROS/ERK signaling pathway. Uncovering the molecular basis of opiate contextual memory will benefit the development of new therapeutic approaches for the treatment of opiate addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2015

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 10. Latent class analysis of alcohol treatment utilization patterns and 3-year alcohol related outcomes.

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0740-5472 (Feb 18, 2015)

**Author(s):** Mowbray, Orion; Glass, Joseph E; Grinnell-Davis, Claudette L

**Abstract:** People who obtain treatment for alcohol use problems often utilize multiple sources of help. While prior studies have classified treatment use patterns for alcohol use, an empirical classification of these patterns is lacking. For the current study, we created an empirically derived classification of treatment use and described how these classifications were prospectively associated with alcohol-related outcomes. Our sample included 257 participants of the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC) who first received alcohol treatment in the 3-year period prior to their baseline interview. We used latent class analysis to identify classes of treatment users based on their patterns of treatment use of 13 types of alcohol treatment. Regression models examined how classes of treatment use at baseline were associated with alcohol-related outcomes assessed at a 3-year follow-up interview. Outcomes included a continuous measure of the quantity and frequency of alcohol use and DSM-IV alcohol use disorder status. Four classes of treatment users were identified: (1) multiservice users (8.7%), (2) private professional service users (32.8%), (3) alcoholics anonymous (AA) paired with specialty addiction service users (22.0%), and (4) users of AA alone (36.5%). Those who utilized AA paired with specialty addiction services had better outcomes compared to those who used AA alone. In addition to elucidating the most common treatment utilization patterns executed by people seeking help for their alcohol problems, the results from this study suggest that increased efforts may be needed to refer

individuals across sectors of care to improve treatment outcomes. (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 *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

#### 11. Influence of dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and ventral striatum on risk avoidance in addiction: A mediation analysis.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Feb 16, 2015)

**Author(s):** Yamamoto, Dorothy J; Woo, Choong-Wan; Wager, Tor D; Regner, Michael F; Tanabe, Jody

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Alterations in frontal and striatal function are hypothesized to underlie risky decision making in drug users, but how these regions interact to affect behavior is incompletely understood. We used mediation analysis to investigate how prefrontal cortex and ventral striatum together influence risk avoidance in abstinent drug users. METHOD: Thirty-seven abstinent substance-dependent individuals (SDI) and 43 controls underwent fMRI while performing a decision-making task involving risk and reward. Analyses of a priori regions-of-interest tested whether activity in dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) and ventral striatum (VST) explained group differences in risk avoidance. Whole-brain analysis was conducted to identify brain regions influencing the negative VST-risk avoidance relationship. RESULTS: Right DLPFC (RDLPFC) positively mediated the group-risk avoidance relationship ( $p < 0.05$ ); RDLPFC activity was higher in SDI and predicted higher risk avoidance across groups, controlling for SDI vs. controls. Conversely, VST activity negatively influenced risk avoidance ( $p < 0.05$ ); it was higher in SDI, and predicted lower risk avoidance. Whole-brain analysis revealed that, across group, RDLPFC and left temporal-parietal junction positively ( $p < 0.001$ ) while right thalamus and left middle frontal gyrus negatively ( $p < 0.005$ ) mediated the VST activity-risk avoidance relationship. CONCLUSION: RDLPFC activity mediated less risky decision making while VST mediated more risky decision making across drug users and controls. These results suggest a dual pathway underlying decision making, which, if imbalanced, may adversely influence choices involving risk. Modeling contributions of multiple brain systems to behavior through mediation analysis could lead to a better understanding of mechanisms of behavior and suggest neuromodulatory treatments for addiction. (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*

#### 12. The sigma agonist 1,3-di-o-tolyl-guanidine reduces the morphological and behavioral changes induced by neonatal ventral hippocampus lesion in rats.

**Citation:** Synapse, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0887-4476;1098-2396 (Feb 28, 2015)

**Author(s):** Jaramillo-Loranca, Blanca Estela; Garces-Ramirez, Linda; Munguia Rosales, Alicia Angelica; Luna Ramirez, Carolina; Vargas Hernandez, Genaro; Morales-Dionisio, Oscar; Gonzalez-Elizalde, Kateri; Flores, Gonzalo; Zamudio, Sergio; De La Cruz-Lopez, Fidel

**Abstract:** ABSTRACT Sigma (sigma) receptors have generated a great deal of interest due to their possible role in psychosis, neuroprotection, and various other behaviors including addictive processes. Sigma receptors have been located in brain areas involved in motor functions, including the dopaminergic projections from the substantia nigra to the striatum. Evidence suggests that one of their major roles might be to regulate the activity

of the glutamatergic system via the N-methyl-d-aspartate receptor. The sigma receptor agonist 1,3-di-o-tolyl-guanidine (DTG) was found to increase dopamine release in the striatum, nucleus accumbens, and prefrontal cortex, in a dose-dependent manner, after central as well as peripheral administration, suggesting a modulatory role of these receptors on the dopaminergic system. The present study examines whether chronic administration of the DTG sigma agonist induces neuromorphological and behavioral changes in neonatal ventral hippocampal lesioned (nVHL) rats as a neurodevelopmental model of schizophrenia. The results show that the DTG administration reduces the hyperlocomotor activity in nVHL rats and reverses the neuronal hypotrophy generated in nVHL rats in the prefrontal cortex, amygdala, and nucleus accumbens. Our results demonstrate that DTG, a sigma-1 receptor agonist, reverses some of the behavioral and neuromorphological effects of nVHL on the rat and supports the possibility that DTG may have beneficial effects in the management of symptoms of schizophrenia. Synapse, 2015. &#xa9; 2015 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2015  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:**  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 13. Examining the specification validity of the hedis quality measures for substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0740-5472 (Jan 15, 2015)  
**Author(s):** Harris, Alex H.S; Ellerbe, Laura; Phelps, Tyler E; Finney, John W; Bowe, Thomas; Gupta, Shalini; Asch, Steven M; Humphreys, Keith; Trafton, Jodie  
**Abstract:** Accurate operationalization is a major challenge in developing quality measures for substance use disorder treatment. Specification validity is a term used to describe whether a quality measure is operationalized such that it captures the intended care processes and patients. This study assessed the specification validity of the 2009 Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS) substance use disorder initiation and engagement measures by examining whether encounters assumed to include relevant treatment have corroborating evidence in the clinical progress notes. The positive predictive values were excellent (>90%) for residential and outpatient records selected from addiction treatment programs but more modest for records generated in non-addiction settings, and were highly variable across facilities. Stakeholders using these measures to compare care quality should be mindful of the clinical composition of the data and determine if similar validation work has been conducted on the systems being evaluated. (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 *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

### 14. Long-term self-treatment with methadone or buprenorphine as a response to barriers to opioid substitution treatment: The case of Sweden.

**Citation:** Harm Reduction Journal, February 2015, vol./is. 12/, 1477-7517 (Feb 18, 2015)  
**Author(s):** Richert, Torkel; Johnson, Bjorn  
**Correspondence Address:** Richert, Torkel: Department of Social Work, Malmo University, Malmo, Sweden, torkel.richert@mah.se  
**Institution:** Department of Social Work, Malmo University, Malmo, Sweden; Department of Social Work, Malmo University, Malmo, Sweden  
**Language:** English

- Abstract:** Background: It is well known that illicit use of methadone and buprenorphine is common among people with an opioid dependence. Less notice has been taken of the fact that these substances are also used for extended periods of self-treatment, as a way of handling barriers to OST. In this study, motives for self-treatment are investigated, as well as attitudes and perceived barriers to OST among drug users with an opioid dependence in Sweden. Method: The study is based on qualitative research interviews with 27 opioid users who have treated themselves with methadone or buprenorphine for a period of at least three months. Results: The duration of self-treatment among the interviewees varied from 5 months to 7 years. Self-treatment often began as a result of a wish to change their life situation or to cut back on heroin, in conjunction with perceived barriers to OST. These barriers consisted of (1) difficulties in gaining access to OST due to strict inclusion criteria, limited access to treatment or a bureaucratic and arduous assessment process, (2) difficulties remaining in treatment, and (3) ambivalence toward or reluctance to seek OST, primarily due to a fear of stigmatization or disciplinary action. Self-treatment was described as an attractive alternative to OST, as a stepping stone to OST, and as a way of handling waiting lists, or as a saving resource in case of involuntary discharge. Conclusion: Illicit use of methadone and buprenorphine involve risks but may also have important roles to play for users who are unwilling or not given the opportunity to enter OST. A restrictive and strict rehabilitation-oriented treatment model may force many to manage their own treatment. More generous inclusion criteria, a less complex admission process, fewer involuntary discharges, and less paternalistic treatment may lead to increasing numbers seeking OST. Control measures are necessary to prevent diversion and harmful drug use but must be designed in such a way that they impose as few restrictions as possible on the daily life of patients. (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 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly credited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.; HOLDER: Richert and Johnson; licensee BioMed Central.; YEAR: 2015
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Treatment Barriers](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Methadone](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)  
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)
- 15. Sleeping problems in Chinese illicit drug dependent subjects.**
- 
- Citation:** BMC Psychiatry, February 2015, vol./is. 15/, 1471-244X (Feb 19, 2015)
- Author(s):** Tang, Jinsong; Liao, Yanhui; He, Haoyu; Deng, Qijian; Zhang, Guanbai; Qi, Chang; Cui, Hangtao; Jiao, Bin; Yang, Mei; Feng, Zhijuan; Chen, Xiaogang; Hao, Wei; Liu, Tieqiao
- Correspondence Address:** Liao, Yanhui: Department of Psychiatry, Institute of Mental Health, the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, 139 Renmin (M) Rd, Changsha, China, 410011, [tangliaoyanhui@gmail.com](mailto:tangliaoyanhui@gmail.com)
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Institute of Mental Health, the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, Changsha, China; Department of Psychiatry, Institute of Mental



**Citation:** Youth & Society, June 1988, vol./is. 19/4(395-425), 0044-118X;1552-8499 (Jun 1988)

**Author(s):** Marcos, Anastasios C; Bahr, Stephen J

**Institution:** American College of Greece, Athens, Greece; Family and Demographic Research Institute, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Adolescent drug use has become a major social problem in America. MacDonald (1984) refers to adolescent drug use as a national disaster because of the high proportion of adolescents who use drugs and the consequences associated with their use; he maintains that "virtually all alcoholics and drug addicts begin their use as adolescents." Among teenagers, marijuana, amphetamines, and cocaine are three of the most commonly used illicit drugs. The purpose of this research is to test and refine Hirschi's control theory as an explanation of adolescent use of marijuana, amphetamines, and cocaine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Conference Information:** Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Mar-Apr, 1985. Las Vegas. NV, US. earlier version of this article was presented at the aforementioned conference.

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Sage Publications, Inc.; YEAR: 1988

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Theories](#)  
[Amphetamine](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Marijuana Usage](#)  
[Social Issues](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 17. Oxytocin enhances the expression of morphine-induced conditioned place preference in rats.

**Citation:** Psychoneuroendocrinology, March 2015, vol./is. 53/(159-169), 0306-4530 (Mar 2015)

**Author(s):** Moaddab, Mahsa; Hyland, Brian I; Brown, Colin H

**Correspondence Address:** Brown, Colin H.: Centre for Neuroendocrinology, Department of Physiology, University of Otago, Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand, 9054, colin.brown@otago.ac.nz

**Institution:** Centre for Neuroendocrinology, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand; Department of Physiology, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand; Centre for Neuroendocrinology, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drug addiction is characterized by drug-seeking and drug-taking and has devastating consequences on addicts as well as on society. Environmental contexts previously associated with drug use can elicit continued drug use and facilitate relapse. Accumulating evidence suggests that the neuropeptide oxytocin might be a potential treatment for behavioral disorders, including drug addiction. Here, we investigated the effects of central oxytocin administration on the acquisition and expression of morphine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP), a model for measuring the rewarding effects of drugs of abuse, in male Wistar rats. Intracerebroventricular (ICV) administration of oxytocin (0.2micro#32;g) or the specific oxytocin receptor antagonist (OTA), desGly-NH2, d(CH2)5[Tyr(Me)2, Thr4] OVT, (0.75micro#32;g), on the conditioning days did not affect the acquisition of morphine-induced CPP. By contrast, ICV oxytocin, but not OTA, administration immediately prior to the post-conditioning session enhanced the expression of morphine-induced CPP, possibly by activation of oxytocin receptors in the nucleus accumbens shell (NAcSh). The oxytocin enhancement of morphine-induced CPP was not associated with any changes in the locomotor activity of morphine-conditioned rats. Together, these data suggest that central administration of exogenous oxytocin enhances the expression of morphine-induced CPP, at least in part,

via activation of oxytocin receptors within the NAcSh. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2015

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Morphine](#)  
[\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[\\*Oxytocin](#)  
[\\*Place Conditioning](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**18. Activity-regulated gene expression in immature neurons in the dentate gyrus following re-exposure to a cocaine-paired environment.**

**Citation:** Hippocampus, March 2015, vol./is. 25/3(354-362), 1050-9631;1098-1063 (Mar 2015)

**Author(s):** Barr, Jeffrey L; Unterwald, Ellen M

**Correspondence Address:** Barr, Jeffrey L.: Temple University School of Medicine, 3500 N. Broad Street, Medical Education and Research Building, Room 883A, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19140, jeffrey.barr@temple.edu

**Institution:** Department of Pharmacology, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Pharmacology, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Intense craving for drug and relapse are observed in addicts who are exposed to environmental stimuli associated with drug-taking behavior even after long periods of abstinence. The hippocampus is a brain region known to be involved in contextual processing, taking place predominantly in the septal hippocampus, and emotional processing, taking place predominantly in the temporal hippocampus. Conditioned place preference is an animal model of context-conditioned reward. The dentate gyrus is a hippocampal sub-region particularly important for the acquisition of cocaine-induced place preference and is a site of continuous neurogenesis, which has been implicated in the vulnerability to drug-taking behavior. Therefore, these experiments explored the role of newly generated neurons in drug reward-context association by examining the activation, as determined by expression of the immediate early gene *cfos*, of young and mature granule cells in the septal and temporal dentate gyrus of adult rats that were re-exposed to a drug-paired environment following the development of cocaine place preference. The overall level of *cfos* expression was increased in both the septal and temporal dentate gyrus of animals that developed place preference and were re-exposed to the drug paired environment compared with re-exposure to a neutral environment. Overall level of neurogenesis, as detected by the S-phase marker 5'-bromo-2'-deoxyuridine (BrdU) and the immature neuron marker doublecortin (DCX), was unaltered by cocaine conditioning. However, the number of activated new neurons (DCX + *cfos*) was greater in the temporal dentate gyrus of cocaine-conditioned rats re-exposed to the drug-paired environment as compared to those re-exposed to a neutral environment. Further understanding of the role of dentate gyrus neurogenesis on the conditioned effects of drugs of abuse may provide new insights into the role of this process in the expression of addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)

\*Hippocampus  
 \*Place Conditioning  
 \*Rats  
 Environment  
 Gene Expression  
 Genes  
 Neurogenesis  
 Granule Cells

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 19. Refining deep brain stimulation to emulate optogenetic treatment of synaptic pathology.

**Citation:** Science, February 2015, vol./is. 347/6222(659-664), 0036-8075 (Feb 6, 2015)

**Author(s):** Creed, Meaghan; Pascoli, Vincent Jean; Luscher, Christian

**Correspondence Address:** Luscher, Christian, christian.luscher@unige.ch

**Institution:** Department of Basic Neurosciences, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland;  
 Department of Basic Neurosciences, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland;  
 Department of Basic Neurosciences, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Circuit remodeling driven by pathological forms of synaptic plasticity underlies several psychiatric diseases, including addiction. Deep brain stimulation (DBS) has been applied to treat a number of neurological and psychiatric conditions, although its effects are transient and mediated by largely unknown mechanisms. Recently, optogenetic protocols that restore normal transmission at identified synapses in mice have provided proof of the idea that cocaine-adaptive behavior can be reversed in vivo. The most efficient protocol relies on the activation of metabotropic glutamate receptors, mGluRs, which depotentiates excitatory synaptic inputs onto dopamine D1 receptor medium-sized spiny neurons and normalizes drug-adaptive behavior. We discovered that acute low-frequency DBS, refined by selective blockade of dopamine D1 receptors, mimics optogenetic mGluR-dependent normalization of synaptic transmission. Consequently, there was a long-lasting abolishment of behavioral sensitization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Addiction  
 \*Cocaine  
 \*Mice  
 \*Deep Brain Stimulation  
 \*Synaptic Plasticity  
 Neural Receptors

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 20. Modeling habitual and addictive smartphone behavior: The role of smartphone usage types, emotional intelligence, social stress, self-regulation, age, and gender.

**Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, April 2015, vol./is. 45/(411-420), 0747-5632 (Apr 2015)

**Author(s):** van Deursen, Alexander J. A. M; Bolle, Colin L; Hegner, Sabrina M; Kommers, Piet A. M

**Correspondence Address:** van Deursen, Alexander J. A. M.: University of Twente, Department of Communication Science, PO Box 217, Enschede, Netherlands, 7500AE, a.j.a.m.vandeursen@utwente.nl

**Institution:** University of Twente, Department of Communication Science, Enschede, Netherlands;  
 University of Twente, Department of Communication Science, Enschede, Netherlands;  
 University of Twente, Department of Communication Science, Enschede, Netherlands;  
 University of Twente, Department of Communication Science, Enschede, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The present study investigates the role of process and social oriented smartphone usage, emotional intelligence, social stress, self-regulation, gender, and age in relation to habitual and addictive smartphone behavior. We conducted an online survey among 386 respondents. The results revealed that habitual smartphone use is an important contributor to addictive smartphone behavior. Process related smartphone use is a strong determinant for both developing habitual and addictive smartphone behavior. People who extensively use their smartphones for social purposes develop smartphone habits faster, which in turn might lead to addictive smartphone behavior. We did not find an influence of emotional intelligence on habitual or addictive smartphone behavior, while social stress positively influences addictive smartphone behavior, and a failure of self-regulation seems to cause a higher risk of addictive smartphone behavior. Finally, men experience less social stress than women, and use their smartphones less for social purposes. The result is that women have a higher chance in developing habitual or addictive smartphone behavior. Age negatively affects process and social usage, and social stress. There is a positive effect on self-regulation. Older people are therefore less likely to develop habitual or addictive smartphone behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2015

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Emotional Intelligence](#)  
[\\*Self Regulation](#)  
[\\*Social Stress](#)  
[\\*Cellular Phones](#)  
[Age Differences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**21. Towards classification criteria for internet gaming disorder: Debunking differences between addiction and high engagement in a German sample of World of Warcraft players.**

**Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, April 2015, vol./is. 45/(345-351), 0747-5632 (Apr 2015)

**Author(s):** Lehenbauer-Baum, Mario; Fohringer, Martina

**Correspondence Address:** Lehenbauer-Baum, Mario: Sigmund Freud University, Department of Psychology, Schnirchgasse 9a, Vienna, Austria, A-1030, office@drlehenbauer.com

**Institution:** Sigmund Freud University, Department of Psychology, Vienna, Austria; University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: More evidence is needed for diagnostic criteria of Internet Gaming Disorder (IGD) before it can be included as a disorder, according to DSM-V. Some studies suggest differences between an addicted and highly engaged online-gaming behavior. The current pilot study investigates differences between engagement and addiction in a German sample of high-level players of World of Warcraft. Methods: 577 participants (mean age 24.38 years; 77.1% male) from German speaking areas (Germany, Austria, Switzerland) participated in our online-study with an adapted version of the "Asheron's call" questionnaire (covering six addiction criteria including salience, euphoria, tolerance), the Internet Addiction Scale (ISS-20; covering criteria like tolerance and withdrawal symptoms), a quality-of-life questionnaire (WHOQOL-BREF), an Immersion Tendency Questionnaire and a brief personality questionnaire. Results: 93.6% are high-level player (level 85); only 3.1% are addicted to the internet (ISS-20). Addicted gamers play 30.7 h per week compared to engaged players (20.9 h), have higher scores in the immersion questionnaire and lower scores in all quality-of-life dimensions. Conclusions: Our results suggest that criteria like cognitive salience, tolerance and euphoria are not suitable for IGD. Further research studies should address criteria to differ between high engagement and addiction for a clinically adequate measurement of IGD. (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:** \*Computer Games  
 \*Internet Addiction  
 Diagnosis  
 Internet  
 Questionnaires  
**Source:** PsycINFO

## 22. Validation of a new Short Problematic Internet Use Test in a nationally representative sample of adolescents.

**Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, April 2015, vol./is. 45/(177-184), 0747-5632 (Apr 2015)  
**Author(s):** Siciliano, Valeria; Bastiani, Luca; Mezzasalma, Lorena; Thanki, Danica; Curzio, Olivia; Molinaro, Sabrina  
**Correspondence Address:** Molinaro, Sabrina: Institute of Clinical Physiology of the National Research Council (IFC-CNR), Via Moruzzi 1, Pisa, Italy, 56124, sabrina.molinaro@ifc.cnr.it  
**Institution:** Institute of Clinical Physiology of the National Research Council (IFC-CNR), Pisa, Italy; Institute of Clinical Physiology of the National Research Council (IFC-CNR), Pisa, Italy; Institute of Clinical Physiology of the National Research Council (IFC-CNR), Pisa, Italy; European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Lisbon, Portugal; Institute of Clinical Physiology of the National Research Council (IFC-CNR), Pisa, Italy; Institute of Clinical Physiology of the National Research Council (IFC-CNR), Pisa, Italy  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** The study aimed to develop a short screening instrument (6 items) to assess the problematic internet use among adolescents. The Short Problematic Internet Use Test (SPIUT) has been developed based on a review of existing literature and tested using CIUS (Compulsive Internet Use Scale) as a concurrent scale. Data were collected within ESPAD-Italia (European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs), a cross-sectional school survey conducted to monitor risk-behaviors in a representative sample of Italian students (15-19 years). The SPIUT has been validated in two steps: (a) construct validity, optimal scaling analysis, and assessment of differences in mean scores related to hours spent online (Study 1, internet users = 10,153); (b) reliability test of CIUS and concurrent validity of SPIUT (Study 2, internet users = 21,205). The SPIUT showed good psychometric properties. After Multiple Correspondence Analysis optimal weights for each item were found, improving internal consistency and reliability. Significant increase in mean score with increasing daily hours spent online was found and high correlation with the CIUS. A utilization of the SPIUT in school surveys could help us to understand the risk-profile of problematic internet users among adolescents. (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:** \*Internet Addiction  
 \*Psychometrics  
 \*Test Validity  
 Internet  
 Screening  
**Source:** PsycINFO

## 23. Measuring DSM-5 Internet Gaming Disorder: Development and validation of a short psychometric scale.

**Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, April 2015, vol./is. 45/(137-143), 0747-5632 (Apr 2015)  
**Author(s):** Pontes, Halley M; Griffiths, Mark D  
**Correspondence Address:** Pontes, Halley M.: Nottingham Trent University, Graduate School, Burton Street, Nottingham, United Kingdom, NG1 4BU, halley.pontes2013@ntu.ac.uk

**Institution:** Nottingham Trent University, Psychology Division, Nottingham, United Kingdom; Nottingham Trent University, Psychology Division, Nottingham, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Despite the large growth on gaming behaviour research, little has been done to overcome the problem stemming from the heterogeneity of gaming addiction nomenclature and the use of non-standardised measurement tools. Following the recent inclusion of Internet Gaming Disorder [IGD] as a condition worthy of future studies in the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders [DSM-5], researchers have now an opportunity to reach consensus and unification in the field. The aim of this study was to develop a new nine-item short-form scale to assess Internet Gaming Disorder (IGDS-SF9) and to further explore its psychometric properties. A sample of 1060 gamers (85.1% males, mean age 27years) recruited via online gaming forums participated. Exploratory factor analysis [EFA], confirmatory factor analysis [CFA], analyses of the criterion-related and concurrent validity, reliability, standard error of measurement [SEM], population cross-validity, and floor and ceiling effects were performed to assess the instrument's psychometric properties. The results from the EFA revealed a single-factor structure for IGD that was also confirmed by the CFA. The nine items of the IGDS-SF9 are valid, reliable, and proved to be highly suitable for measuring IGD. It is envisaged that the IGDS-SF9 will help facilitate unified research in the field. (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:** [\\*Computer Games](#)  
[\\*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[Test Validity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 24. Smoking and the developing brain: Altered white matter microstructure in attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and healthy controls.

**Citation:** Human Brain Mapping, March 2015, vol./is. 36/3(1180-1189), 1065-9471;1097-0193 (Mar 2015)

**Author(s):** van Ewijk, Hanneke; Groenman, Annabeth P; Zwiers, Marcel P; Heslenfeld, Dirk J; Faraone, Stephen V; Hartman, Catharina A; Luman, Marjolein; Greven, Corina U; Hoekstra, Pieter J; Franke, Barbara; Buitelaar, Jan; Oosterlaan, Jaap

**Correspondence Address:** van Ewijk, Hanneke: Department of Clinical Neuropsychology, Faculty of Psychology and Education, VU University Amsterdam, Van der Boechorststraat 1, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1081 BT, h.van.ewijk@vu.nl

**Institution:** Department of Clinical Neuropsychology, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Clinical Neuropsychology, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Centre for Cognitive Neuroimaging, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Radboud University, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Department of Clinical Neuropsychology, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands; Department of Clinical Neuropsychology, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Cognitive Neuroscience, Centre for Neuroscience, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands; Department of Human Genetics, Centre for Neuroscience, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Department of Cognitive Neuroscience, Centre for Neuroscience, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen,

Netherlands; Department of Clinical Neuropsychology, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Brain white matter (WM) tracts, playing a vital role in the communication between brain regions, undergo important maturational changes during adolescence and young adulthood, a critical period for the development of nicotine dependence. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is associated with increased smoking and widespread WM abnormalities, suggesting that the developing ADHD brain might be especially vulnerable to effects of smoking. This study aims to investigate the effect of smoking on (WM) microstructure in adolescents and young adults with and without ADHD. Diffusion tensor imaging was performed in an extensively phenotyped sample of nonsmokers (n = 95, 50.5% ADHD), irregular smokers (n = 41, 58.5% ADHD), and regular smokers (n = 50, 82.5% ADHD), aged 14-24 years. A whole-brain voxelwise approach investigated associations of smoking, ADHD and their interaction, with WM microstructure as measured by fractional anisotropy (FA) and mean diffusivity (MD). Widespread alterations in FA and MD were found for regular smokers compared to irregular and nonsmokers, mainly located in the corpus callosum and WM tracts surrounding the basal ganglia. Several regions overlapped with regions of altered FA for ADHD versus controls, albeit in different directions. Irregular and nonsmokers did not differ, and ADHD and smoking did not interact. Results implicate that smoking and ADHD have independent effects on WM microstructure, and possibly do not share underlying mechanisms. Two mechanisms may play a role in the current results. First, smoking may cause alterations in WM microstructure in the maturing brain. Second, pre-existing WM microstructure differences possibly reflect a risk factor for development of a smoking addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

[\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Neuroimaging](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[White Matter](#)

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**25. Reduced executive and default network functional connectivity in cigarette smokers.****Citation:**

Human Brain Mapping, March 2015, vol./is. 36/3(872-882), 1065-9471;1097-0193 (Mar 2015)

**Author(s):**

Weiland, Barbara J; Sabbineni, Amithrupa; Calhoun, Vince D; Welsh, Robert C; Hutchison, Kent E

**Correspondence Address:**

Weiland, Barbara J.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, Campus Box 345, Boulder, CO, US, 80309, barbara.weiland@colorado.edu

**Institution:**

Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, US; Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, US; Mind Research Network, Albuquerque, NM, US; Department of Radiology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Altered functional connectivity has been associated with acute and chronic nicotine use. Connectivity alterations, specifically in the right and left executive control networks (RECN/LECN) and the default mode network (DMN), may contribute to the addiction cycle. The objective of this study was to determine if executive control network (ECN)

and DMN connectivity is different between non-smokers and smokers and whether reductions in connectivity are related to chronic cigarette use. The RECN, LECN, and DMN were identified in resting state functional magnetic resonance imaging data in 650 subjects. Analyses tested for group differences in network connectivity strength, controlling for age and alcohol use. There was a significant group effect on LECN and DMN connectivity strength with smokers (n = 452) having lower network strengths than non-smokers (n = 198). Smokers had lower connectivity than non-smokers associated with key network hubs: the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, and parietal nodes within ECNs. Further, ECN connectivity strength was negatively associated with pack years of cigarette use. Our data suggest that chronic nicotine use negatively impacts functional connectivity within control networks that may contribute to the difficulty smokers have in quitting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[\\*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)  
[Cognitive Control](#)  
[Executive Function](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 26. Reconsolidation of maladaptive memories as a therapeutic target: Pre-clinical data and clinical approaches.

**Citation:** Frontiers in Psychiatry, August 2014, vol./is. 5/, 1664-0640 (Aug 19, 2014)

**Author(s):** Chiamulera, Cristiano; Hinnenthal, Ina; Auber, Alessia; Cibir, Mauro

**Correspondence Address:** Chiamulera, Cristiano, cristiano.chiamulera@univr.it

**Institution:** Neuropsychopharmacology Laboratory, Sezione Farmacologia, Universita di Verona, Policlinico "G.B. Rossi", Verona, Italy; PhD School in Health Economics and Management, Catholic University of Sacred Heart, Rome, Italy;  
 Neuropsychopharmacology Laboratory, Sezione Farmacologia, Universita di Verona, Policlinico "G.B. Rossi", Verona, Italy; Addictive Behaviours Department, Local Health Authority, Dolo Venice, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In this paper, we summarize the preclinical research evidence on the reconsolidation of emotional and appetitive memories. Then, we describe those human laboratory studies that demonstrated the possibility to interfere with memory reconsolidation. We also describe current clinical interventions for substance use disorders (SUD) and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) that act on memory processes and, finally, we report about on-going therapeutic experiences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Chiamulera, Hinnenthal, Auber and Cibir; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Memory](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapy](#)  
[Neurosciences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 27. "Influence of fat/carbohydrate ratio on progression of fatty liver disease and on development of osteopenia in male rats fed alcohol via total enteral nutrition (TEN)": Correction.

**Citation:** Alcohol, February 2015, vol./is. 49/1(89-90), 0741-8329 (Feb 2015)

**Author(s):** Ronis, Martin J. J.; Mercer, Kelly; Suva, Larry J; Vantrease, Jamie; Ferguson, Matthew; Hogue, William R; Sharma, Neha; Cleves, Mario A; Blackburn, Michael L; Badger, Thomas M

**Correspondence Address:** Ronis, Martin J. J.: Arkansas Children's Nutrition Center, 15 Children's Way, Little Rock, AR, US, 72202, RonisMartinJ@uams.edu

**Institution:** Arkansas Children's Nutrition Center, Little Rock, AR, US; Arkansas Children's Nutrition Center, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Arkansas Children's Nutrition Center, Little Rock, AR, US; Arkansas Children's Nutrition Center, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Arkansas Children's Nutrition Center, Little Rock, AR, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reports an error in "Influence of fat/carbohydrate ratio on progression of fatty liver disease and on development of osteopenia in male rats fed alcohol via total enteral nutrition (TEN)" by Martin J. J. Ronis, Kelly Mercer, Larry J. Suva, Jamie Vantrease, Matthew Ferguson, William R. Hogue, Neha Sharma, Mario A. Cleves, Michael L. Blackburn and Thomas M. Badger (Alcohol, 2014[Mar], Vol 48[2], 133-144). 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 2014-10079-001). Alcohol abuse is associated with the development of fatty liver disease and also with significant osteopenia in both genders. In this study, we examined ethanol-induced pathology in response to diets with differing fat/carbohydrate ratios. Male Sprague-Dawley rats were fed intragastrically with isocaloric liquid diets. Dietary fat content was either 5% (high carbohydrate, HC) or 45% (high fat, HF), with or without ethanol (12-13 g/kg/day). After 14, 28, or 65 days, livers were harvested and analyzed. In addition, bone morphology was analyzed after 65 days. HC rats gained more weight and had larger fat pads than HF rats with or without ethanol. Steatosis developed in HC + ethanol (HC + EtOH) compared to HF + ethanol (HF + EtOH) rats, accompanied by increased fatty acid (FA) synthesis and increased nuclear carbohydrate response element binding protein (ChREBP) ( $p < 0.05$ ), but in the absence of effects on hepatic silent mating type information regulation 2 homolog (SIRT-1) or nuclear sterol regulatory binding element protein (SREBP-1c). Ethanol reduced serum leptin ( $p < 0.05$ ) but not adiponectin. Over time, HC rats developed fatty liver independent of ethanol. FA degradation was significantly elevated by ethanol in both HC and HF groups ( $p < 0.05$ ). HF + EtOH rats had increased oxidative stress from 28 days, increased necrosis compared to HF controls and higher expression of cytochromes P450, CYP2E1, and CYP4A1 compared to HC + EtOH rats ( $p < 0.05$ ). In contrast, HC + EtOH rats had no significant increase in oxidative stress until day 65 with no observed increase in necrosis. Unlike liver pathology, no dietary differences were observed on ethanol-induced osteopenia in HC compared to HF groups. These data demonstrate that interactions between diet composition and alcohol are complex, dependent on the length of exposure, and are an important influence in development of fatty liver injury. Importantly, it appears that diet composition does not affect alcohol-associated skeletal toxicity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2015

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Carbohydrates](#)  
[\\*Ethanol](#)  
[\\*Liver](#)  
[\\*Necrosis](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Diets](#)  
[Nutrition](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Alcohol*

### 28. Daily marijuana use is not associated with brain morphometric measures in adolescents or adults.

**Citation:** The Journal of Neuroscience, January 2015, vol./is. 35/4(1505-1512), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Jan 28, 2015)

**Author(s):** Weiland, Barbara J; Thayer, Rachel E; Depue, Brendan E; Sabbineni, Amithrupa; Bryan, Angela D; Hutchison, Kent E

**Correspondence Address:** Weiland, Barbara J.: University of Colorado Boulder, MUEN D244, 345 UCB, Boulder, CO, US, 80309-0345, barbara.weiland@colorado.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, US; Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, US; Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, US; Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, US; Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, US; Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Recent research has suggested that marijuana use is associated with volumetric and shape differences in subcortical structures, including the nucleus accumbens and amygdala, in a dose-dependent fashion. Replication of such results in well controlled studies is essential to clarify the effects of marijuana. To that end, this retrospective study examined brain morphology in a sample of adult daily marijuana users (n = 29) versus nonusers (n = 29) and a sample of adolescent daily users (n = 50) versus nonusers (n = 50). Groups were matched on a critical confounding variable, alcohol use, to a far greater degree than in previously published studies. We acquired high-resolution MRI scans, and investigated group differences in gray matter using voxel-based morphometry, surface-based morphometry, and shape analysis in structures suggested to be associated with marijuana use, as follows: the nucleus accumbens, amygdala, hippocampus, and cerebellum. No statistically significant differences were found between daily users and nonusers on volume or shape in the regions of interest. Effect sizes suggest that the failure to find differences was not due to a lack of statistical power, but rather was due to the lack of even a modest effect. In sum, the results indicate that, when carefully controlling for alcohol use, gender, age, and other variables, there is no association between marijuana use and standard volumetric or shape measurements of subcortical structures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The authors; YEAR: 2015

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)  
[\\*Marijuana Usage](#)  
[\\*Morphology](#)  
[Gray Matter](#)  
[White Matter](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 29. Middle-aged and older adults who had serious suicidal thoughts: Who made suicide plans and nonfatal suicide attempts?

**Citation:** International Psychogeriatrics, March 2015, vol./is. 27/3(491-500), 1041-6102;1741-203X (Mar 2015)

**Author(s):** Choi, Namkee G; DiNitto, Diana M; Marti, C. Nathan

**Correspondence Address:** Choi, Namkee G.: School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, 1925 San Jacinto Blvd D3500, Austin, TX, US, 78712, nchoi@austin.utexas.edu

**Institution:** School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: High suicide rates in late middle-aged and older adults are significant public health problems. Although suicide risk and protective factors are well established, more research is needed about suicide planners and attempters. Using multi-year, national epidemiologic survey data, this study identified correlates of making suicide plans and nonfatal suicide attempts among U.S. adults aged 50+ years. Methods: Data are from the 2008 to 2012 U.S. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). Descriptive statistics were used to examine sample characteristics by past-year serious suicidal thoughts, suicide plans, and suicide attempts. Binary logistic regression analyses were used to examine potential correlates (sociodemographic factors, health status, religiosity, psychiatric and substance use disorders (SUDs), and mental health and substance abuse treatment use) of suicide plans and suicide attempts among those who reported serious suicidal thoughts. Results: Of the 2.5% of the study population that had serious suicidal thoughts (n = 804), 28% made suicide plans and 11.5% attempted suicide. Although 42% of those with serious suicidal thoughts had major depressive episode (MDE), MDE was not significantly associated with suicide plans or attempts in multivariate models. Being employed decreased the odds of making suicide plans, while mental health service use was associated with increased odds of suicide plans. SUDs increased the odds of suicide attempts. Conclusions: It is important to screen middle-aged and older adults for severe mental and SUDs and suicidal thoughts and to target interventions for likely planners and attempters. (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:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
[\\*Suicide](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Risk Assessment](#)  
[Morbidity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 30. DRD4 long allele carriers show heightened attention to high-priority items relative to low-priority items.

**Citation:** Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, March 2015, vol./is. 27/3(509-521), 0898-929X;1530-8898 (Mar 2015)

**Author(s):** Gorlick, Marissa A; Worthy, Darrell A; Knopik, Valerie S; McGeary, John E; Beevers, Christopher G; Maddox, W. Todd

**Correspondence Address:** Maddox, W. Todd: Department of Psychology, University of Texas at Austin, University Station A8000, Austin, TX, US, 78712, Maddox@psy.utexas.edu

**Institution:** University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; Texas A&M, TX, US; Rhode Island Hospital, RI, US; Providence Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Providence, RI, US; University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Humans with seven or more repeats in exon III of the DRD4 gene (long DRD4 carriers) sometimes demonstrate impaired attention, as seen in attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, and at other times demonstrate heightened attention, as seen in addictive behavior. Although the clinical effects of DRD4 are the focus of much work, this gene

may not necessarily serve as a "risk" gene for attentional deficits, but as a plasticity gene where attention is heightened for priority items in the environment and impaired for minor items. Here we examine the role of DRD4 in two tasks that benefit from selective attention to high-priority information. We examine a category learning task where performance is supported by focusing on features and updating verbal rules. Here, selective attention to the most salient features is associated with good performance. In addition, we examine the Operation Span (OSPAN) task, a working memory capacity task that relies on selective attention to update and maintain items in memory while also performing a secondary task. Long DRD4 carriers show superior performance relative to short DRD4 homozygotes (six or less tandem repeats) in both the category learning and OSPAN tasks. These results suggest that DRD4 may serve as a "plasticity" gene where individuals with the long allele show heightened selective attention to high-priority items in the environment, which can be beneficial in the appropriate context. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Massachusetts Institute of Technology; YEAR: 2015  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Classification \(Cognitive Process\)](#)  
[\\*Genes](#)  
[\\*Learning](#)  
[\\*Selective Attention](#)  
[\\*Alleles](#)  
[Short Term Memory](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 31. Review of Women in narcotics anonymous: Overcoming shame and stigma.

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, January 2015, vol./is. 33/1(138-140), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jan 2015)  
**Author(s):** White, William L  
**Correspondence Address:** White, William L.: Chestnut Health Systems, 3329 Sunset Key Circle, Unit #203, Punta Gorda, FL, US, 33955, bwhite@chestnut.org  
**Institution:** Chestnut Health Systems, Bloomington, IL, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Women in Narcotics Anonymous: Overcoming Shame and Stigma by Sanders Jolene M. (2014). This book represents an important milestone in the study of Narcotics Anonymous (NA) and the larger study of addiction recovery among women. The book consists of seven 12-to 20-page, well-constructed, and well-written chapters that summarize the findings of a survey of 92 women attending women-only and mixed-sex NA meetings in a Mid-Atlantic urban community. This book will find a most appreciative audience among addiction professionals and other helping professionals working with women with addictions and their families. This book is highly recommended for anyone wanting a deeper understanding of addiction recovery among women and a deeper understanding of Narcotics Anonymous. (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:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Narcotic Drugs](#)  
[\\*Stigma](#)  
[\\*Twelve Step Programs](#)  
[Community Colleges](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 32. Review of Recover! Stop thinking like an addict and reclaim your life with the PERFECT program and Recovery now: A basic text for today.

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, January 2015, vol./is. 33/1(132-137), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jan 2015)

**Author(s):** White, William L

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

**Institution:** Chestnut Health Systems, Bloomington, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Recover! Stop Thinking Like an Addict and Reclaim Your Life with the PERFECT Program (2014) and Recovery Now: A Basic Text for Today by S. Peele and I. Thompson (2013). Recover! is a well-designed and well-written book that will find many appreciative readers among the general public and among some who have struggled in 12-Step programs and mainstream addiction treatment. Even those in 12-Step recovery will find some discussions helpful, though the periodic potshots at Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) will likely be distracting. Recovery Now is a blend of contemporary 12-Step interpretation blended with references to modern science and accumulating wisdom about how to live a fulfilled life in long-term addiction recovery. Both books suffer from a limitation of choices even as both allude to diverse pathways to recovery. (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:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Sciences](#)  
[Thinking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 33. Co-occurring self-reported behavioral problems in a substance use disorder treatment population: Treatment perspective.

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, January 2015, vol./is. 33/1(105-117), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jan 2015)

**Author(s):** Punzi, Elisabeth H; Fahlke, Claudia

**Correspondence Address:** Punzi, Elisabeth H.: Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden, SE 405 30, elisabeth.punzi@psy.gu.se

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden; Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Research and clinical experience indicate that individuals with substance use disorders (SUD) may also experience problems with excessive food intake, sexual activity, exercise, and gambling. Such behavioral problems cause individual suffering and might also complicate substance abuse treatment. In clinical practice, however, behavioral problems seem to escape identification. Through the use of a questionnaire, this study investigated whether patients in substance abuse treatment considered themselves having experienced behavioral problems, and whether behavioral problems had been acknowledged during treatment. Sixty-nine individuals in substance abuse treatment answered the questionnaire. Sixty-seven percent of the participants reported behavioral problems, predominantly two or more behaviors. Forty percent of the participants reported that their behavioral problems had been acknowledged in treatment. Based on these findings, it is suggested that treatment units should be prepared to identify behavioral problems and meet the treatment needs of patients who experience one or

several behavioral problems. (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:** [\\*Behavior Problems](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Food Intake](#)  
[\\*Gambling](#)  
[Exercise](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 34. Predictors of flexibility in social identity among people entering a therapeutic community for substance abuse.

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, January 2015, vol./is. 33/1(93-104), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jan 2015)

**Author(s):** Beckwith, Melinda; Best, David; Dingle, Genevieve; Perryman, Cassandra; Lubman, Dan

**Correspondence Address:** Best, David: Department of Law and Criminology, Sheffield Hallam University, Heart of the Campus, Collegiate Crescent, Sheffield, United Kingdom, S10 2BQ, D.Best@shu.ac.uk

**Institution:** Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** One of the key aspects of recovery from substance dependence is making a transition from a social network supportive of substance use to one that supports recovery. This study assessed this transition in social identity in an adult therapeutic community (TC) at baseline and 2 weeks into treatment. Where residents increased identification with the TC, and reduced social identification with using groups, retention in treatment improved. As retention is a proxy measure of positive outcomes, this pilot suggests that facilitating residents' positive identification with the community in the first weeks of treatment may be central to retaining residents and improving treatment outcomes. (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](#)  
[\\*Social Identity](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Community](#)  
[Social Networks](#)  
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 35. A qualitative study assessing the effectiveness of the key components of a drug court.

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, January 2015, vol./is. 33/1(64-81), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jan 2015)

**Author(s):** Gallagher, John R; Nordberg, Anne; Kennard, Teneisha

**Correspondence Address:** Gallagher, John R.: Indiana University South Bend, School of Social Work, Northside 420, 1700 Mishawaka Avenue, P.O. Box 7111, South Bend, IN, US, 46634-7111, johngall@iupui.edu

**Institution:** Indiana University, School of Social Work, South Bend, IN, US; University of Texas at Arlington, School of Social Work, Arlington, TX, US; Drug Impact Rehabilitation Enhanced Comprehensive Treatment (D.I.R.E.C.T.) Drug Court, Fort Worth, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drug courts are guided by 10 key components that help ensure fidelity to the treatment model and guide practitioners in effectively treating substance use disorders in criminal justice settings. This qualitative study assessed the effectiveness of certain key components, such as the quality of substance abuse treatment and the importance of frequent contact with the judge, by interviewing drug court participants (N = 41). Participants felt that the substance abuse counseling they received could have been improved by offering more individual counseling and by developing a trustworthy therapeutic relationship among the drug court team, participants, and substance abuse counselors. Having frequent contact with the judge and the random drug testing system were viewed as effective interventions in assisting participants with being successful in the program, with the ultimate goal of graduating drug court. Implications for drug court practice and future research 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:** [\\*Criminal Behavior](#)  
[\\*Criminal Justice](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Psychopharmacology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 36. Predicting termination from drug court and comparing recidivism patterns: Treating substance use disorders in criminal justice settings.

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, January 2015, vol./is. 33/1(28-43), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jan 2015)

**Author(s):** Gallagher, John R; Nordberg, Anne; Deranek, Michael S; Ivory, Eric; Carlton, Jesse; Miller, Jane Woodward

**Correspondence Address:** Gallagher, John R.: Indiana University South Bend, School of Social Work, Northside 420, 1700 Mishawaka Avenue, P.O. Box 7111, South Bend, IN, US, 46634-7111, johngall@iupui.edu

**Institution:** Indiana University, School of Social Work, South Bend, IN, US; University of Texas at Arlington, School of Social Work, Arlington, TX, US; Bashor Children's Home, Goshen, IN, US; St. Joseph County, South Bend, IN, US; St. Joseph County, South Bend, IN, US; St. Joseph County, South Bend, IN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drug courts have been used in the criminal justice system to treat substance use disorders since 1989. This study evaluates a drug court in Indiana, focusing specifically on the most predictive variables for being terminated from the program and comparing recidivism patterns of drug court and probation participants. Participants were most likely to be terminated from drug court if they did not have a high school diploma or equivalent at admission, were not employed or a student at admission, identified cocaine as a drug of choice, had more positive drug tests, had a violation within the first 30 days of the program, and had a criminal history. Additional findings suggest that drug court is more effective than probation at reducing criminal recidivism rates for offenders with substance use disorders. Implications for drug court practice and future research 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:** [\\*Adjudication](#)  
[\\*Criminal Justice](#)

\*Criminals  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Recidivism  
 Program Development

**Source:** PsycINFO

**37. Social disadvantage and economic hardship as predictors of follow-up addiction severity after substance abuse treatment: Does referral to treatment by the criminal justice system matter?**

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, January 2015, vol./is. 33/1(6-27), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jan 2015)

**Author(s):** Wahler, Elizabeth A

**Correspondence Address:** Wahler, Elizabeth A.: Indiana University, School of Social Work, 902 W. New York Street, ES 4158, Indianapolis, IN, US, 46202, bwahler@iupui.edu

**Institution:** Indiana University, School of Social Work, Indianapolis, IN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Few studies have examined the effects of social disadvantage and economic hardship on addiction severity after treatment, and no known studies have examined these relationships in participants referred to treatment by the criminal justice system. This study used multiple regression analysis to examine the role of social disadvantage, economic hardship, and perceived stress on follow-up addiction severity among a group of substance abuse treatment participants referred by the criminal justice system and a comparison group. The hypothesized model was partially supported in both groups. Implications for treatment providers working with clients referred by the criminal justice system 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:** \*Criminal Behavior  
 \*Criminal Justice  
 \*Criminals  
 Disadvantaged  
 Drug Abuse  
 Drug Abuse Prevention  
 Stress

**Source:** PsycINFO

**38. Editorial.**

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, January 2015, vol./is. 33/1(1-2), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jan 2015)

**Author(s):** McGovern, Thomas F

**Correspondence Address:** McGovern, Thomas F., thomas.mcgovern@ttuhsc.edu

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This editorial provides an overview of the issue Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly. A unique aspect of this issue of the Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly (ATQ) is a thematic feature addressing the role of drug courts in promoting treatment and recovery initiatives for persons with substance use disorders in the criminal justice system. The Perspectives segment focuses on community affiliation and unexamined behavioral problems in treatment settings and on helpline telephone services as intervention strategies. The book reviews describe two different world views on the nature of addiction, with corresponding differing views on intervention and treatment, and also examine a gendered approach to Narcotics Anonymous which addresses women's issues. The contributors to this issue of the ATQ have identified the treatment and recovery needs of persons in the criminal justice system, with special concern for the disadvantaged and minority

populations who are clearly over-represented in our correctional system. (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:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Criminal Justice](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 39. Toward a translational approach to targeting the endocannabinoid system in posttraumatic stress disorder: A critical review of preclinical research.

**Citation:** Biological Psychology, January 2015, vol./is. 104/(8-18), 0301-0511 (Jan 2015)

**Author(s):** Papini, Santiago; Sullivan, Gregory M; Hien, Denise A; Shvil, Erel; Neria, Yuval

**Correspondence Address:** Neria, Yuval: New York State Psychiatric Institute, Unit 69, 1051 Riverside Drive, New York, NY, US, 10032, ny126@columbia.edu

**Institution:** 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; New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US; New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Despite the lack of clinical research, marijuana and synthetic cannabinoids have been approved to treat posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in several states in the United States. This review critically examines preclinical research on the endocannabinoid system (ECS) in order to evaluate three key questions that are relevant to PTSD: (1) Does ECS dysfunction impact fear extinction? (2) Can stress-related symptoms be prevented by ECS modulation? (3) Is the ECS a potential target for enhancing PTSD treatment? Disruption of the ECS impaired fear extinction in rodents, and ECS abnormalities have been observed in PTSD. Targeting fear memories via the ECS had mixed results in rodents, whereas augmented cannabinoid receptor activation typically facilitated extinction. However, the translational value of these findings is limited by the paucity and inconsistency of human research. Further investigation is necessary to determine whether incorporating cannabinoids in treatment would benefit individuals with PTSD, with cautious attention to risks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[Anxiety](#)  
[Cannabinoids](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Marijuana](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Biological Psychology](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

### 40. What adolescents enrolled in genomic addiction research want to know about conflicts of interest.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2015, vol./is. 147/(272-275), 0376-8716 (Feb 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Coors, Marilyn E; Raymond, Kristen M; McWilliams, Shannon K; Hopfer, Christian J; Mikulich-Gilbertson, Susan K

**Correspondence Address:** Coors, Marilyn E.: Center for Bioethics and Humanities, University of Colorado, Anschutz Medical Campus, 13080 E.19th Avenue B137, Aurora, CO, US, 80045, marilyn.coors@ucdenver.edu

**Institution:** Center for Bioethics and Humanities, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO, US; Division of Substance Dependence, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO, US; Division of Substance Dependence, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO, US; Division of Substance Dependence, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO, US; Division of Substance Dependence, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Perspectives of adolescent research participants regarding conflicts of interest (COIs) and their impact on trust in researchers have not been studied. This study evaluates views of adolescent patients in treatment for substance and conduct problems compared to controls enrolled in genomic addiction research. Methods: Participants included 273 (190 patients, 83 controls) adolescents. Participants consented or assented (with parental consent) to have their genomic information deposited in a NIH biobank that shares information globally with qualified investigators. As part of that study, participants completed a COI survey. Endorsement of each COI item was analyzed with multiple logistic regressions, evaluating group, age, sex, ethnicity, and highest grade completed. Results: Patients and controls differed in gender, ethnicity and highest grade completed. In response to the survey, 38.4% of patients and 25.3% of controls "want to know" and 35.3% of patients and 37.3% of controls "might want to know" about COIs. Males were less likely to want/might want disclosure about COIs. Older patients were more likely to want disclosure about financial interests; patients were more likely to want disclosure about possible treatments; males were more likely to want information about monetary gains. Both groups requested between 1 paragraph and 1 page of information. Disclosure of COIs did not impact trust for most participants. Conclusion: Adolescent patients and controls in this study want comparable information for disclosure of COIs including monetary gains, salary, publications, grants, and professional awards. Notably, the majority of patients and controls report that disclosure will not undermine trust in researchers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[Conflict of Interest](#)  
[Ethics](#)  
[Trust \(Social Behavior\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 41. Portraying mental illness and drug addiction as treatable health conditions: Effects of a randomized experiment on stigma and discrimination.

**Citation:** Social Science & Medicine, February 2015, vol./is. 126/(73-85), 0277-9536;1873-5347 (Feb 2015)

**Author(s):** McGinty, Emma E; Goldman, Howard H; Pescosolido, Bernice; Barry, Colleen L

**Correspondence Address:** McGinty, Emma E.: Department of Health Policy and Management, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 624 N. Broadway, Room 359, Baltimore, MD, US, 21205, emcginty@jhsph.edu

**Institution:** Department of Health Policy and Management, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Sociology, Indiana University,

IN, US; Department of Health Policy and Management, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, MD, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Despite significant advances in treatment, stigma and discrimination toward persons with mental illness and drug addiction have remained constant in past decades. Prior work suggests that portraying other stigmatized health conditions (i.e., HIV/AIDS) as treatable can improve public attitudes toward those affected. Our study compared the effects of vignettes portraying persons with untreated and symptomatic versus successfully treated and asymptomatic mental illness and drug addiction on several dimensions of public attitudes about these conditions. We conducted a survey-embedded randomized experiment using a national sample (N = 3940) from an online panel. Respondents were randomly assigned to read one of ten vignettes. Vignette one was a control vignette, vignettes 2-5 portrayed individuals with untreated schizophrenia, depression, prescription pain medication addiction and heroin addiction, and vignettes 6-10 portrayed successfully treated individuals with the same conditions. After reading the randomly assigned vignette, respondents answered questions about their attitudes related to mental illness or drug addiction. Portrayals of untreated and symptomatic schizophrenia, depression, and heroin addiction heightened negative public attitudes toward persons with mental illness and drug addiction. In contrast, portrayals of successfully treated schizophrenia, prescription painkiller addiction, and heroin addiction led to less desire for social distance, greater belief in the effectiveness of treatment, and less willingness to discriminate against persons with these conditions. Portrayal of persons with successfully treated mental illness and drug addiction is a promising strategy for reducing stigma and discrimination toward persons with these conditions and improving public perceptions of treatment effectiveness. (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:**

\*Drug Addiction  
 \*Health Attitudes  
 \*Mental Illness (Attitudes Toward)  
 \*Stigma  
 \*Treatment  
 Health Care Psychology  
 Mental Disorders  
 Public Opinion

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**42. LSD enhances suggestibility in healthy volunteers.****Citation:**

Psychopharmacology, February 2015, vol./is. 232/4(785-794), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2015)

**Author(s):**

Carhart-Harris, R. L.; Kaelen, M.; Whalley, M. G.; Bolstridge, M.; Feilding, A.; Nutt, D. J

**Correspondence Address:**

Carhart-Harris, R. L.: Centre for Neuropsychopharmacology, Division of Brain Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom, r.carhart-harris@imperial.ac.uk

**Institution:**

Centre for Neuropsychopharmacology, Division of Brain Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom; Centre for Neuropsychopharmacology, Division of Brain Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom; Berkshire NHS Foundation Trust, Reading, United Kingdom; Centre for Neuropsychopharmacology, Division of Brain Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom; Beckley Foundation, Oxford, United Kingdom; Centre for Neuropsychopharmacology, Division of Brain Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) has a history of use as a psychotherapeutic aid in the treatment of mood disorders and addiction, and it was also explored as an enhancer of mind control. Objectives: The present study sought to test the effect of LSD on suggestibility in a modern research study. Methods: Ten healthy volunteers were administered with intravenous (i.v.) LSD (40-80 microg) in a within-subject placebo-controlled design. Suggestibility and cued mental imagery were assessed using the Creative Imagination Scale (CIS) and a mental imagery test (MIT). CIS and MIT items were split into two versions (A and B), balanced for 'efficacy' (i.e. AB) and counterbalanced across conditions (i.e. 50 % completed version 'A' under LSD). The MIT and CIS were issued 110 and 140 min, respectively, post-infusion, corresponding with the peak drug effects. Results: Volunteers gave significantly higher ratings for the CIS ( $p = 0.018$ ), but not the MIT ( $p = 0.11$ ), after LSD than placebo. The magnitude of suggestibility enhancement under LSD was positively correlated with trait conscientiousness measured at baseline ( $p = 0.0005$ ). Conclusions: These results imply that the influence of suggestion is enhanced by LSD. Enhanced suggestibility under LSD may have implications for its use as an adjunct to psychotherapy, where suggestibility plays a major role. That cued imagery was unaffected by LSD implies that suggestions must be of a sufficient duration and level of detail to be enhanced by the drug. The results also imply that individuals with high trait conscientiousness are especially sensitive to the suggestibility-enhancing effects of LSD. (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:** \*Hallucinogenic Drugs  
\*Lysergic Acid Diethylamide  
\*Psychopharmacology  
\*Serotonin  
\*Suggestibility  
Hypnosis

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 43. Functional connectivity in frontal-striatal brain networks and cocaine self-administration in female rhesus monkeys.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, February 2015, vol./is. 232/4(745-754), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2015)

**Author(s):** Murnane, K. S; Gopinath, K. S; Maltbie, E; Daunais, J. B; Telesford, Q. K; Howell, L. L

**Correspondence Address:** Howell, L. L.: Yerkes National Primate Research Center, Emory University, 954 Gatewood Road, Atlanta, GA, US, 30322, lhowell@emory.edu

**Institution:** Division of Neuropharmacology and Neurologic Diseases, Yerkes National Primate Research Center, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; Department of Radiology & Imaging Sciences, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US; Division of Neuropharmacology and Neurologic Diseases, Yerkes National Primate Research Center, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; Department of Physiology & Pharmacology, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC, US; School of Biomedical Engineering and Sciences, Virginia Tech-Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC, US; Division of Neuropharmacology and Neurologic Diseases, Yerkes National Primate Research Center, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Cocaine addiction is characterized by alternating cycles of abstinence and relapse and loss of control of drug use despite severe negative life consequences associated with its abuse. Objective: The objective of the present study was to elucidate critical neural circuits involved in individual vulnerabilities to resumption of cocaine self-administration following prolonged abstinence. Methods: The subjects were three female rhesus monkeys in prolonged abstinence following a long history of cocaine self-administration. Initial experiments examined the effects of acute cocaine

administration (0.3 mg/kg, IV) on functional brain connectivity across the whole brain and in specific brain networks related to behavioral control using functional magnetic resonance imaging in fully conscious subjects. Subsequently, these subjects were allowed to resume cocaine self-administration to determine whether loss of basal connectivity within specific brain networks predicted the magnitude of resumption of cocaine intake following prolonged abstinence. Results: Acute cocaine administration robustly decreased global functional connectivity and selectively impaired top-down prefrontal circuits that control behavior, while sparing connectivity of striatal areas within limbic circuits. Importantly, impaired connectivity between prefrontal and striatal areas during abstinence predicted cocaine intake when these subjects were provided renewed access to cocaine. Conclusions: Based on these findings, loss of prefrontal to striatal functional connectivity may be a critical mechanism underlying the negative downward spiral of cycles of abstinence and relapse that characterizes cocaine addiction. (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:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Neuroimaging](#)  
[\\*Psychopharmacology](#)  
[\\*Biological Neural Networks](#)  
[Frontal Lobe](#)  
[Monkeys](#)  
[Striatum](#)  
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 44. Preclinical evidence implicating corticotropin-releasing factor signaling in ethanol consumption and neuroadaptation.

**Citation:** Genes, Brain & Behavior, January 2015, vol./is. 14/1(98-135), 1601-1848;1601-183X (Jan 2015)

**Author(s):** Phillips, T. J.; Reed, C; Pastor, R

**Correspondence Address:** Phillips, T. J.: VA Portland Health Care System, Research Service, R&D32, 3710 SW US Veterans Hospital Road, Portland, OR, US, 97239, phillipt@ohsu.edu

**Institution:** VA Portland Health Care System, Portland, OR, US; Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Portland Alcohol Research Center, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US; Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Portland Alcohol Research Center, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The results of many studies support the influence of the corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) system on ethanol (EtOH) consumption and EtOH-induced neuroadaptations that are critical in the addiction process. This review summarizes the preclinical data in this area after first providing an overview of the components of the CRF system. This complex system involves hypothalamic and extra-hypothalamic mechanisms that play a role in the central and peripheral consequences of stressors, including EtOH and other drugs of abuse. In addition, several endogenous ligands and targets make up this system and show differences in their involvement in EtOH drinking and in the effects of chronic or repeated EtOH treatment. In general, genetic and pharmacological approaches paint a consistent picture of the importance of CRF signaling via type 1 CRF receptors (CRF1) in EtOH-induced neuroadaptations that result in higher levels of intake, encourage alcohol seeking during abstinence and alter EtOH sensitivity. Furthermore, genetic findings in rodents, non-human primates and humans have provided some evidence of associations of genetic polymorphisms in CRF-related genes with EtOH drinking, although additional data are needed. These results suggest that CRF1 antagonists have potential as pharmacotherapeutics for alcohol use disorders. However, given the broad and important role of these receptors in adaptation to environmental and other challenges, full antagonist

effects may be too profound and consideration should be given to treatments with modulatory effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd and International Behavioural and Neural Genetics Society; YEAR: 2015

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Ethanol](#)  
[Polymorphism](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Genes, Brain and Behavior](#)

#### 45. Epigenetics and memory: Causes, consequences and treatments for post-traumatic stress disorder and addiction.

**Citation:** Genes, Brain & Behavior, January 2015, vol./is. 14/1(73-84), 1601-1848;1601-183X (Jan 2015)

**Author(s):** Pizzimenti, C. L.; Lattal, K. M

**Correspondence Address:** Lattal, K. M.: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US, 97239, lattalm@ohsu.edu

**Institution:** Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US; Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Understanding the interaction between fear and reward at the circuit and molecular levels has implications for basic scientific approaches to memory and for understanding the etiology of psychiatric disorders. Both stress and exposure to drugs of abuse induce epigenetic changes that result in persistent behavioral changes, some of which may contribute to the formation of a drug addiction or a stress-related psychiatric disorder. Converging evidence suggests that similar behavioral, neurobiological and molecular mechanisms control the extinction of learned fear and drug-seeking responses. This may, in part, account for the fact that individuals with post-traumatic stress disorder have a significantly elevated risk of developing a substance use disorder and have high rates of relapse to drugs of abuse, even after long periods of abstinence. At the behavioral level, a major challenge in treatments is that extinguished behavior is often not persistent, returning with changes in context, the passage of time or exposure to mild stressors. A common goal of treatments is therefore to weaken the ability of stressors to induce relapse. With the discovery of epigenetic mechanisms that create persistent molecular signals, recent work on extinction has focused on how modulating these epigenetic targets can create lasting extinction of fear or drug-seeking behavior. Here, we review recent evidence pointing to common behavioral, systems and epigenetic mechanisms in the regulation of fear and drug seeking. We suggest that targeting these mechanisms in combination with behavioral therapy may promote treatment and weaken stress-induced relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd and International Behavioural and Neural Genetics Society; YEAR: 2015

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[\\*Drug Seeking](#)  
[\\*Epigenetics](#)  
[Etiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Genes, Brain and Behavior*

#### 46. G2b reviews: Stress at the intersection of anxiety, addiction and eating disorders.

**Citation:** Genes, Brain & Behavior, January 2015, vol./is. 14/1(1-3), 1601-1848;1601-183X (Jan 2015)

**Author(s):** Holmes, Andrew

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This editorial provides an overview of the papers presented in the issue Genes, Brain & Behavior (G2B) This issue of G2B Reviews brings together a series of articles showcasing recent advances in stress-related research. In the spirit of the journal, these reviews span the levels of genes, brain and behavior, and bridge the realms of basic research and clinical work. In contrast to eating disorders, there is long history of research linking stress and drug addictions, perhaps most notably alcohol-use disorders. Corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) has been a major focus of this work, given its function as a master switch for the peripheral and central nervous systems' acute and long-term response to stress. The reader is left with a thorough appreciation of the role of CRF as both mediator and treatment-target for alcohol abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd and International Behavioural and Neural Genetics Society; YEAR: 2015

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Eating Disorders](#)  
[\\*Genes](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[Anxiety](#)  
[Imagery](#)  
[Ingestion](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Genes, Brain and Behavior*

#### 47. A qualitative study of black women's experiences in drug abuse and mental health services.

**Citation:** Affilia: Journal of Women & Social Work, February 2015, vol./is. 30/1(68-82), 0886-1099;1552-3020 (Feb 2015)

**Author(s):** Jones, Lani V; Hopson, Laura; Warner, Lynn; Hardiman, Eric R; James, Tana

**Correspondence Address:** Jones, Lani V.: University at Albany, 135 Western Ave., Richardson 211, Albany, NY, US, 12222, ljones@albany.edu

**Institution:** School of Social Welfare, University at Albany, SUNY, Albany, NY, US; University of Alabama, School of Social Work, Tuscaloosa, AL, US; University at Albany, Albany, NY, US; School of Social Welfare, University at Albany, SUNY, Albany, NY, US; School of Social Welfare, University at Albany, SUNY, Albany, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Little is known about black women's perceptions of service barriers in mental health and substance treatment. This article reports the findings of a qualitative study that explored the perceptions of 29 black women who received treatment in a small urban Northeastern city. Findings of the focus group data revealed participants' experiences of services as discussed through the themes of bias and stigma; incompatible perspectives of wellness versus illness between consumer and provider; consumer mistrust; and holistic wellness. Participants endorsed counseling as a treatment strategy but were adverse to the use of medication. Practice and research implications 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:** [\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)  
[Blacks](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 48. Neuropsychiatric presentation following acute hypoxic-ischaemic encephalopathy.

**Citation:** Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, February 2015, vol./is. 49/2(188-189), 0004-8674;1440-1614 (Feb 2015)  
**Author(s):** Hayhow, Brad; Velakoulis, Dennis; Dewhurst, Rebecca; Gaillard, Frank  
**Correspondence Address:** Hayhow, Brad: Neuropsychiatry Unit, Royal Melbourne Hospital, Level 2, John Cade Building, Parkville, VIC, Australia, 3050, bradleigh.hayhow@health.wa.gov.au  
**Institution:** Melbourne Neuropsychiatry Centre, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia; Melbourne Neuropsychiatry Centre, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia; Neuropsychiatry Unit, Royal Melbourne Hospital, Parkville, VIC, Australia; Department of Radiology, Royal Melbourne Hospital, Parkville, VIC, Australia  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Presents a case report of a 33-year-old Vietnamese man (KN) with a 10-year history of schizoaffective disorder was referred for neuropsychiatric assessment with a recent history of apathy, memory impairment, and becoming lost on public transport. His family related the onset of these symptoms to a heroin overdose 3 months previously, at which time he required emergency treatment for respiratory arrest at another institution. KN's past medical history included osteomyelitis, heroin addiction and hepatitis C, but his only regular medications were olanzapine 10 mg daily and escitalopram 20 mg daily. Besides warning against diagnostic overshadowing, this case demonstrates the important contribution of MRI in elucidating the pathophysiology and facilitating the definitive diagnosis of a complex neuropsychiatric presentation. A close working relationship between psychiatrists and radiologists is essential to this task. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Encephalopathies](#)  
[\\*Neuropsychiatry](#)  
[\\*Radiology](#)  
[\\*Schizoaffective Disorder](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)  
[Psychiatry](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry](#)

#### 49. Stimulant use disorders in people with psychosis: A meta-analysis of rate and factors affecting variation.

**Citation:** Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, February 2015, vol./is. 49/2(106-117), 0004-8674;1440-1614 (Feb 2015)  
**Author(s):** Sara, Grant E; Large, Matthew M; Matheson, Sandra L; Burgess, Philip M; Malhi, Gin S; Whiteford, Harvey A; Hall, Wayne D  
**Correspondence Address:** Sara, Grant E.: InforMH, Macquarie Hospital, PO Box 169, North Ryde, NSW, Australia, 1670, Grant.Sara@health.nsw.gov.au  
**Institution:** InforMH, Mental Health and Drug and Alcohol Office, NSW Health, North Sydney, NSW, Australia; Mental Health Service, Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick, NSW,

Australia; Schizophrenia Research Institute, Darlinghurst, NSW, Australia; School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Discipline of Psychiatry, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Centre for Youth Substance Abuse Research, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

**Objective:** Stimulant abuse and dependence often complicate the care of people with psychotic disorders. This study systematically reviews the prevalence estimates reported for stimulant abuse and dependence in people with psychotic disorders, and examines personal, clinical, regional and methodological factors which explain variation in these rates. **Methods:** PsychINFO, EMBASE and MEDLINE (1946-2013) were searched systematically for studies reporting on stimulant drug use disorders in representative samples of people with psychotic disorders. Random effects models estimated the pooled rate of a stimulant use disorder, defined to include stimulant abuse and stimulant dependence. Study characteristics associated with heterogeneity in rates of stimulant use disorder were examined by subgroup analyses for categorical variables, by meta-regression for continuous independent variables and by multiple meta-regression. **Results:** Sixty-four studies provided 68 estimates of lifetime or recent stimulant use disorders in 22,500 people with psychosis. The pooled rate of stimulant use disorder was 8.9% (95% CI 7.4%, 10.5%). Higher rates of stimulant use disorders were reported in studies of affective psychosis, studies from inpatient settings, studies from the USA and Australia, and studies with higher rates of cannabis disorder; in multiple meta-regression analysis these factors explained 68% of between-study variance. Rates of stimulant use disorder were stable over time, and unrelated to age, sex, stage of psychosis, type of stimulant drug or study methodology factors. **Conclusions:** Reported rates of stimulant use disorder in people with psychosis are much higher than in the general population but vary widely and are associated with regional, service setting and clinical differences between studies. It is likely that stimulants contribute to the overall burden of psychosis, and that social and environmental factors combine with drug and illness-related factors to influence stimulant use in psychosis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

HOLDER: The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

[\\*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)  
[Amphetamine](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)  
[Schizophrenia](#)

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**Available from *Highwire Press* in [Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry](#)**50. "Stimulant abuser groups to engage in 12-step: A multisite trial in the National Institute on Drug Abuse Clinical Trials Network": Erratum.****Citation:**

Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, February 2015, vol./is. 49/(71), 0740-5472 (Feb 2015)

**Author(s):**

Donovan, Dennis M; Daley, Dennis C; Brigham, Gregory S; Hodgkins, Candace C; Perl, Harold I; Garrett, Sharon B; Doyle, Suzanne R; Floyd, Anthony S; Knox, Patricia C; Botero, Christopher; Kelly, Thomas M; Killeen, Therese K; Hayes, Carole; Baumhofer, Nicole Kau'i; Seamans, Cindy; Zammarelli, Lucy

**Correspondence Address:**

Donovan, Dennis M.: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute, 1107 NE 45th Street, Suite 120, Seattle, WA, US, 98105-4631, [ddonovan@u.washington.edu](mailto:ddonovan@u.washington.edu)

- Institution:** Alcohol a Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Maryhaven, Columbus, OH, US; Gateway Community Services, Inc., Jacksonville, FL, US; National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD, US; Alcohol a Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Alcohol a Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; University of Washington, Human Subjects Division, Seattle, WA, US; Recovery Centers of King County, Seattle, WA, US; ChangePoint, Inc., Portland, OR, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Dorchester Alcohol and Drug Commission, Summerville, SC, US; Evergreen Manor, Everett, WA, US; Hina Mauka, Kaneohe, HI, US; Nexus Recovery Center, Dallas, TX, US; Willamette Family Treatment Services, Eugene, OR, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reports an error in "Stimulant abuser groups to engage in 12-step: A multisite trial in the National Institute on Drug Abuse Clinical Trials Network" by Dennis M. Donovan, Dennis C. Daley, Gregory S. Brigham, Candace C. Hodgkins, Harold I. Perl, Sharon B. Garrett, Suzanne R. Doyle, Anthony S. Floyd, Patricia C. Knox, Christopher Botero, Thomas M. Kelly, Therese K. Killeen, Carole Hayes, Nicole Kau'i Baumhofer, Cindy Seamans and Lucy Zammarelli (Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2013[Jan], Vol 44[1], 103-114). The authors regret the author name "Nicole Kau'iBaumhofer" was inadvertently stated. The correct author name should be "Nicole Kau'i Baumhofer". (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-31833-015). Aims: The study evaluated the effectiveness of an 8-week combined group plus individual 12-step facilitative intervention on stimulant drug use and 12-step meeting attendance and service. Design: Multisite randomized controlled trial, with assessments at baseline, mid-treatment, end of treatment, and 3- and 6-month post-randomization follow-ups (FUs). Setting: Intensive outpatient substance treatment programs. Participants: Individuals with stimulant use disorders (n = 471) randomly assigned to treatment as usual (TAU) or TAU into which the Stimulant Abuser Groups to Engage in 12-Step (STAGE-12) intervention was integrated. Measurements: Urinalysis and self-reports of substance use and 12-step attendance and activities. Intervention: Group sessions focused on increasing acceptance of 12-step principles; individual sessions incorporated an intensive referral procedure connecting participants to 12-step volunteers. Findings: Compared with TAU, STAGE-12 participants had significantly greater odds of self-reported stimulant abstinence during the active 8-week treatment phase; however, among those who had not achieved abstinence during this period, STAGE-12 participants had more days of use. STAGE-12 participants had lower Addiction Severity Index Drug Composite scores at and a significant reduction from baseline to the 3-month FU, attended 12-step meetings on a greater number of days during the early phase of active treatment, engaged in more other types of 12-step activities throughout the active treatment phase and the entire FU period, and had more days of self-reported service at meetings from mid-treatment through the 6-month FU. Conclusions: The present findings are mixed with respect to the impact of integrating the STAGE-12 intervention into intensive outpatient drug treatment compared with TAU on stimulant drug use. However, the results more clearly indicate that individuals in STAGE-12 had higher rates of 12-step meeting attendance and were engaged in more related activities throughout both the active treatment phase and the entire 6-month FU period than did those in TAU. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2015
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)  
[\\*Twelve Step Programs](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment](#)

**51. Sustained, new, never, and discontinued tobacco cessation services adopters.**

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, February 2015, vol./is. 49/(8-14), 0740-5472 (Feb 2015)

**Author(s):** Eby, Lillian T; Laschober, Tanja C; Muilenburg, Jessica L

**Correspondence Address:** Eby, Lillian T., 325 Psychology Building, Athens, GA, US, 30602, leby@uga.edu

**Institution:** University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examined longitudinal adoption patterns of tobacco cessation (TC) counseling and TC pharmacotherapy in substance use disorder treatment programs and baseline predictors (program characteristics and program culture) of these patterns 12-months later. Telephone survey data were collected in 2010 from 685 randomly sampled program administrators working in geographically representative treatment programs across the U.S. Regarding TC counseling, about 41% of programs never adopt, 33% sustain, and 27% change adoption patterns. Concerning TC pharmacotherapy, about 62% of programs never adopt, 19% sustain, and 18% change adoption patterns. The three most consistent predictors of counseling adoption patterns are TC reimbursement, TC financial resource availability, and smoking culture. For TC pharmacotherapy adoption patterns, the most consistent predictors include profit status, TC reimbursement, level of care, TC financial resource availability, and smoking culture. Findings provide insights into program characteristics and program culture as both potential barriers and facilitators of longitudinal TCS adoption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2015

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Treatment Compliance](#)  
[Treatment Dropouts](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment](#)

**52. Adolescent problem behavior in Toronto, Canada: Associations with family, school, and neighborhood social capital.**

**Citation:** Sociological Inquiry, February 2015, vol./is. 85/1(129-147), 0038-0245;1475-682X (Feb 2015)

**Author(s):** Strohschein, Lisa; Matthew, Alvinelle

**Correspondence Address:** Strohschein, Lisa: Department of Sociology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T6G 2H4, lisa.strohschein@ualberta.ca

**Institution:** Department of Sociology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada; University of West Indies, West Indies

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to evaluate the relative association of unique aspects of social capital at the level of families, schools, and neighborhoods on adolescent self-reported violence, property crimes, and substance use. Data come from the 2006 Canadian International Youth Survey that asked adolescents between the ages of 12 and 15 in the metropolitan city of Toronto (N = 3, 101) about their problem behavior. Poisson regression models revealed that parental monitoring, school performance, peer approval of illegal activities, and neighborhood social disorder were consistently associated with

all three adolescent problem behaviors, net of controls. Results were more mixed for remaining measures of social capital on adolescent problem behavior. Interestingly, neighborhood cohesion was a significant predictor of adolescent substance use, but operated in a direction that was contrary to the proposed hypotheses. These findings highlight the importance of teasing out how different facets of social capital in different environments are linked to adolescent problem behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Alpha Kappa Delta: The International Sociology Honor Society; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Behavior Problems](#)  
[\\*Family](#)  
[\\*Neighborhoods](#)  
[\\*Social Capital](#)  
[\\*Social Influences](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Violent Crime](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 53. Metabolic syndrome in mental health and addiction treatment: A quantitative study.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing, February 2015, vol./is. 22/1(15-19), 1351-0126;1365-2850 (Feb 2015)  
**Author(s):** Flynn, M; Houtjes, W; Merks, A; Mierlo, A; Wetering, B  
**Correspondence Address:** Flynn, M.: Bouman GGZ, FACT Noord, Zaagmolenstraat 60-62, Rotterdam, Netherlands, 3035HC, m.flynn@boumanggz.nl  
**Institution:** Community Care Team FACT Feijenoord, Bouman GGZ, Institute for Addictions and Mental Health Care, Rotterdam, Netherlands; Institute for the Education of Advanced Nurse Practitioners in Mental Health, Utrecht, Netherlands; Expert Centre, Ermergis, Goes, Netherlands; Department of Education and Training, Bouman GGZ, Institute for Addictions and Mental Health Care, Rotterdam, Netherlands; Institute for Addictions and Mental Health Care, Rotterdam, Netherlands  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** To identify if combined blood pressure and waist circumference measurements are reliable predictor of metabolic syndrome, a descriptive correlational design was used to examine the sensitivity and specificity of screening techniques used to detect metabolic syndrome. Data were collected regarding waist circumference, body mass index, blood pressure, fasting blood glucose, triglycerides and high-density lipoproteins. Blood pressure and waist circumference measurements demonstrated high significance, sensitivity and specificity as screening instruments for metabolic syndrome. Combined waist circumference and blood pressure measurements may be clinically useful for a quick and reliable detection of metabolic syndrome in patients with addiction and comorbid mental health problems. (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:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Dual Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)  
[\\*Metabolic Syndrome](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Mental Health](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing*

**54. Serotonin and mental disorders: A concise review on molecular neuroimaging evidence.**

- Citation:** Clinical Psychopharmacology and Neuroscience, December 2014, vol./is. 12/3(196-202), 1738-1088 (Dec 2014)
- Author(s):** Lin, Shih-Hsien; Lee, Lan-Ting; Yang, Yen Kuang
- Correspondence Address:** Lee, Lan-Ting: Department of Psychiatry, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, 138 Sheng Li Road, North Dist, Tainan, Taiwan, 70403, bce2369@hotmail.com
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Serotonin is one of the most important neurotransmitters influencing mental health and, thus, is a potential target for pharmacological treatments. Functional neuroimaging techniques, such as positron-emission tomography (PET) and single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT), could provide persuasive evidence for the association between mental disorders and serotonin. In this concise review, we focus on evidence of the links between serotonin and major depressive disorders, as well as other mood disorders, anxiety disorders, schizophrenia, addiction, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and autism. (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 Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: Korean College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** \*Mental Disorders  
\*Pharmacology  
\*Serotonin  
Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography
- Source:** PsycINFO

**55. Preferences for professional versus informal care at end of life amongst African-American drug users with HIV/AIDS.**

- Citation:** AIDS Care, February 2015, vol./is. 27/2(218-222), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Feb 2015)
- Author(s):** Mitchell, Mary M; Robinson, Allysha C; Nguyen, Trang Q; Smith, Thomas J; Knowlton, Amy R
- Correspondence Address:** Mitchell, Mary M., mmitch32@jhu.edu
- Institution:** Department of Health, Behavior and Society, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Health, Behavior and Society, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Health, Behavior and Society, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Oncology, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Health, Behavior and Society, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** With the advent of antiretroviral therapies, persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVs) are living longer but with increased impairment and care needs. The purpose of this study was to assess whether a vulnerable population of PLHIVs preferred informal versus professional care when unable to care for themselves, and individual and support network

factors associated with preference for informal care. The findings have potential implications for facilitating the population's informal care at end of life. Data were from the BEACON study, which examined social factors associated with health outcomes among former or current drug-using PLHIVs in Baltimore, MD. Structural equation modeling was used to identify individual and support network characteristics associated with PLHIVs' preference for informal (family or friends) compared to professional care. The structural equation model indicated preference for informal care was associated with female sex, greater informal care receipt, reporting one's main partner (i.e., boy/girlfriend or spouse) as the primary source of informal care, and a support network comprised greater numbers of female kin and persons supportive of the participant's HIV treatment adherence. Not asking for needed help to avoid owing favors was associated with preferring professional care. Findings suggest that interventions to promote informal end of life care should bolster supportive others' resources and skills for care provision and treatment adherence support, and should address perceived norms of reciprocity. Such intervention will help ensure community caregiving in a population with high needs for long-term care. (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:** [\\*AIDS](#)  
[\\*Blacks](#)  
[\\*Caregivers](#)  
[\\*Palliative Care](#)  
[\\*Social Networks](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Structural Equation Modeling](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 56. Substance related and addictive disorders.

**Citation:** Handbook of consultation-liaison psychiatry (2nd ed.), 2015(279-290) (2015)

**Author(s):** Streltzer, Jon

**Correspondence Address:** Streltzer, Jon: Department of Psychiatry, John A. Burns School of Medicine, University of Hawaii, 1356 Lusitana St., 4th Floor, Honolulu, HI, US, 96813, streltzerj@dop.hawaii.com

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, John A. Burns School of Medicine, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Substance abuse is a major problem in consultation liaison psychiatry, disproportionate to the degree of substance abuse in the community. Twenty to thirty percent of consultations in a general hospital have been reported to involve a substance abuse diagnosis, and this has been consistent over time. A number of medical complications, direct and indirect, occur due to the use of substances of abuse, and result in medical admissions. Motor vehicle accidents, falls, and other kinds of trauma are so frequently associated with substance use that trauma services routinely do urine toxicology to screen new admissions for drugs and alcohol. The consultation-liaison psychiatrist is typically called upon to diagnose and treat patients for the substance abuse problems that are present. Motivating the patient for treatment and/or making some kind of long-term treatment plan is often the main reason for the consult. In addition, there may be an acute problem associated with intoxication or withdrawal that needs to be assessed and managed. These issues are discussed with a focus on the practical issues facing the consultation liaison psychiatrist. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

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

Consultation Liaison Psychiatry  
Medical Diagnosis

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 57. Common reasons for psychiatric consultation.

**Citation:** Handbook of consultation-liaison psychiatry (2nd ed.), 2015(27-38) (2015)

**Author(s):** Leigh, Hoyle

**Correspondence Address:** Leigh, Hoyle: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US, hoyle.leigh@ucsf.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The most frequent emotions, behaviors, and symptoms that patients exhibit that draw the attention of the health care professional and result in a psychiatric consultation request are the following: (1) Depression and Suicidal Behavior; (2) Altered states of consciousness/delirium; (3) Anxiety and agitated behavior; (4) Psychotic symptoms; (5) Suspected psychogenic physical symptoms; (6) Patient behavior generating strong feelings in staff or splitting staff; and, (7) Addiction and pain problems. This chapter discusses the immediate evaluation of these common reasons for consultation request, their immediate management, and how to proceed from there. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Delirium](#)  
[\\*Professional Consultation](#)  
[\\*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)  
[Consciousness States](#)  
[Health Personnel](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 58. Opioids and pain: The dark side of the moon.

**Citation:** Mental health and pain: Somatic and psychiatric components of pain in mental health., 2014(211-226) (2014)

**Author(s):** Stavro, Katherine; Potvin, Stephane

**Correspondence Address:** Potvin, Stephane: Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Centre de Recherche Fernand-Seguin, University of Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada, stephane.potvin@umontreal.ca

**Institution:** Clinique Nouveau Depart., Montreal, PQ, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Centre de Recherche Fernand-Seguin, University of Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Pain is a crucial survival mechanism that alerts the body of danger. Following injury, acute pain is felt in the area specific to the site of injury and persists until the wound has healed. However, sometimes acute pain develops into chronic pain long after the organic healing process has come to an end. Treating pain often requires the use of opioids, which are highly addictive psychoactive substances. Opioids are used for their rapid and highly effective analgesic effects. The topic of chronic pain is widely studied and quite complex, while the study of addiction is equally dense. This chapter focuses on how pain and opiate addiction intertwine to provide the reader with a glimpse into the clinical implications of pain and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Clinical Psychology](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)

[\\*Pain](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**59. "I'd just cut myself to kill the pain": Seeing sense in young women's self-injury.****Citation:** Rethinking youth wellbeing: Critical perspectives., 2015(109-126) (2015)**Author(s):** Daley, Kathryn**Correspondence Address:** Daley, Kathryn: School of Global, Urban and Social Studies, RMIT University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia, kathryn.daley@rmit.edu.au**Institution:** Centre for Applied Social Research, School of Global, Urban and Social Studies, RMIT University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia**Language:** English**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Self-injury is a complex and stigmatized phenomenon, most commonly associated with young women and generally assumed to be damaging to wellbeing. This chapter challenges the assumption that self-injury is a threat to wellbeing by arguing that it is a defence mechanism some young women draw on to cope with immense emotional pain. When understandings of self-injury begin from the assumption that the behaviour is "harmful" ("self-harm") and counter to one's wellbeing, they are unable to capture its nuanced function. To presume self-injury compromises wellbeing is to presuppose that the effects of cutting are worse than the effects of not cutting. Drawing on narratives of young women accessing drug treatment services who also had a history of self-injury, the complex correlations between self-injury and childhood trauma - specifically, sexual abuse and experiences of abandonment - are highlighted. These traumas appear to lead to a ruptured sense of embodiment and emotional dissociation. The accounts of these young women suggest that rather than an indicator of psychopathology, self-injury may be better understood as a logical response to trauma. The young woman is not seeking to compromise her wellbeing; rather, she is trying to ensure it. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Emotional Trauma](#)  
[\\*Self Injurious Behavior](#)  
[\\*Sexual Abuse](#)  
[Abandonment](#)  
[Childhood Development](#)  
[Dissociation](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Victimization](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**60. Posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms and food addiction in women by timing and type of trauma exposure.****Citation:** JAMA Psychiatry, November 2014, vol./is. 71/11(1271-1278), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Nov 2014)**Author(s):** Mason, Susan M; Flint, Alan J; Roberts, Andrea L; Agnew-Blais, Jessica; Koenen, Karestan C; Rich-Edwards, Janet W**Correspondence Address:** Mason, Susan M.: Division of Epidemiology and Community Health, University of Minnesota School of Public Health, 1300 S Second St, Ste 300, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55454, smmason@umn.edu**Institution:** Connors Center for Women's Health and Gender Biology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US; Department of Nutrition, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US; Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US; Department of Epidemiology, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US; Department of Epidemiology, Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, New York, NY,

US; Connors Center for Women's Health and Gender Biology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

**Importance:** Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) appears to increase obesity risk but the pathways by which PTSD leads to weight gain are not known. Identification of the links between PTSD and obesogenic eating behaviors is necessary to clarify this pathway and inform development of obesity prevention strategies in PTSD-affected populations. **Objective:** To determine whether women with PTSD symptoms are more likely to report food addiction, a measure of perceived dependence on food, than women without PTSD symptoms. Also, to determine whether age at PTSD symptom onset and type of trauma influence the PTSD-food addiction association. **Design, Setting, and Participants:** Cross-sectional analysis of 49 408 participants in the Nurses' Health Study II, a cohort comprising women nurses who were aged 25 to 42 years at the 1989 recruitment from 14 US states. **Main Outcomes and Measures:** The Nurses' Health Study II ascertained lifetime trauma exposure and PTSD symptoms in 2008 and current food addiction in 2009. Food addiction was defined as 3 or more clinically significant symptoms on a modified version of the Yale Food Addiction Scale. Confounder-adjusted prevalence ratios and 95% CIs were estimated using modified Poisson regression. **Results:** Approximately 80% of the study sample reported some type of trauma exposure, with 66% of the trauma-exposed participants reporting at least 1 lifetime PTSD symptom. Eight percent of the cohort met the criteria for food addiction. The prevalence of food addiction increased with the number of lifetime PTSD symptoms, and women with the greatest number of PTSD symptoms (6-7 symptoms) had more than twice the prevalence of food addiction as women with neither PTSD symptoms nor trauma histories (prevalence ratio, 2.68; 95%CI, 2.41-2.97). Symptoms of PTSD were more strongly related to food addiction when symptom onset occurred at an earlier age. The PTSD-food addiction association did not differ substantially by trauma type. **Conclusions and Relevance:** Symptoms of PTSD were associated with increased food addiction prevalence in this cohort of women. Strategies to reduce obesity associated with PTSD may require psychological and behavioral interventions that address dependence on food and/or use of food to cope with distress. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

[\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Food](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)  
[Eating Behavior](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**61. Testing the drug substitution switching-addictions hypothesis: A prospective study in a nationally representative sample.****Citation:**

JAMA Psychiatry, November 2014, vol./is. 71/11(1246-1253), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):**

Blanco, Carlos; Okuda, Mayumi; Wang, Shuai; Liu, Shang-Min; Olfson, Mark

**Correspondence Address:**

Blanco, Carlos: Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, 1051 Riverside Dr, Unit 69, New York, NY, US, 10032, cb255@columbia.edu

**Institution:**

Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Importance: Adults who remit from a substance use disorder (SUD) are often thought to be at increased risk for developing another SUD. A greater understanding of the prevalence and risk factors for drug substitution would inform clinical monitoring and management. Objective: To determine whether remission from an SUD increases the risk of onset of a new SUD after a 3-year follow-up compared with lack of remission from an SUD and whether sociodemographic characteristics and psychiatric disorders, including personality disorders, independently predict a new-onset SUD. Design, Setting, and Participants: A prospective cohort study where data were drawn from a nationally representative sample of 34 653 adults from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. Participants were interviewed twice, 3 years apart (wave 1, 2001-2002; wave 2, 2004-2005). MAIN Main Outcomes and Measures: We compared new-onset SUDs among individuals with at least 1 current SUD at wave 1 who did not remit from any SUDs at wave 2 (n = 3275) and among individuals with at least 1 current SUD at wave 1 who remitted at wave 2 (n = 2741). Results: Approximately one-fifth (n = 2741) of the total sample had developed a new-onset SUD at the wave 2 assessment. Individuals who remitted from 1 SUD during this period were significantly less likely than those who did not remit to develop a new SUD (13.1% vs 27.2%,  $P < .001$ ). Results were robust to sample specification. An exception was that remission from a drug use disorder increased the odds of a new SUD (odds ratio [OR] = 1.46; 95%CI, 1.11-1.92). However, after adjusting for the number of SUDs at baseline, remission from drug use disorders decreased the odds of a new-onset SUD (OR = 0.66; 95%CI, 0.46-0.95) whereas the number of baseline SUDs increased those odds (OR=1.68; 95%CI, 1.43-1.98). Being male, younger in age, never married, having an earlier age at substance use onset, and psychiatric comorbidity significantly increased the odds of a new-onset SUD during the follow-up period. Conclusions and Relevance: As compared with those who do not remit from an SUD, remitters have less than half the risk of developing a new SUD. Contrary to clinical lore, achieving remission does not typically lead to drug substitution but rather is associated with a lower risk of new SUD onsets. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[Drug Usage Screening](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Onset \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 62. Levels of teen dating violence and substance use in an urban emergency department.

**Citation:** Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, November 2014, vol./is. 35/9(576-581), 0196-206X;1536-7312 (Nov-Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Mason, Michael J; Campbell, Leah; Zaharakis, Nikola; Foster, Robin; Richards, Susan

**Correspondence Address:** Mason, Michael J.: Commonwealth Institute for Child and Family Studies, Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University, 515 N 10th St, PO Box 980489, Richmond, VA, US, 23298, [mjmason@vcu.edu](mailto:mjmason@vcu.edu)

**Institution:** Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Commonwealth Institute for Child & Family Studies, Richmond, VA, US; Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Commonwealth Institute for Child & Family Studies, Richmond, VA, US; Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Commonwealth Institute for Child & Family Studies, Richmond, VA, US; Division of Pediatric Emergency Services, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Division of Pediatric Emergency Services, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US

- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: Teen dating violence (TDV) is associated with multiple sequelae including substance use. The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence and association between levels of dating violence and substance use among urban adolescents presenting at a pediatric emergency department (ED). Methods: As part of standard practice, 282 adolescents were screened for relationship status, producing 135 dating violence screens. Scales from the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey were used to capture variables of interest. Logistic regression was performed to test the influence of levels of dating violence on substance use, while controlling for gender, race, age, sexual orientation, and psychiatric symptoms. Results: Over one-quarter of those teens (27.3%) within a current relationship reported experiencing any dating violence, 26.1% experienced psychological violence, and 11.9% experienced physical violence. Teens experiencing psychological violence were at twice the risk for any substance use (alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco use) and specifically for alcohol and marijuana, whereas no increased risk was found for teens experiencing physical violence. Conclusions: This study contributes to the understanding of TDV within the context of high-risk, urban adolescents presenting at a pediatric ED. Identifying levels of TDV and understanding the association with substance use can provide an important foundation for prevention and early intervention for urban youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Social Dating](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)  
[Intimate Partner Violence](#)  
[Pediatrics](#)  
[Urban Environments](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 63. In the blink of an eye: Relating positive-feedback sensitivity to striatal dopamine D2-like receptors through blink rate.**
- 
- Citation:** The Journal of Neuroscience, October 2014, vol./is. 34/43(14443-14454), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Oct 22, 2014)
- Author(s):** Groman, Stephanie M; James, Alex S; Seu, Emanuele; Tran, Steven; Clark, Taylor A; Harpster, Sandra N; Crawford, Maverick; Lee Burtner, Joanna; Feiler, Karen; Roth, Robert H; Elsworth, John D; London, Edythe D; Jentsch, James David
- Correspondence Address:** Jentsch, James David: University of California, Los Angeles, Department of Psychology, Box 951563, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90095, jentsch@psych.ucla.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, New Haven, CT, US;  
Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, New Haven, CT, US;  
Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, New Haven, CT, US;  
Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, New Haven, CT, US;  
Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, New Haven, CT, US;  
Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, New Haven, CT, US;  
Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, New Haven, CT, US;  
Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, New Haven, CT, US;  
Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, New Haven, CT, US;  
Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, New Haven, CT, US;  
Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US;  
Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US;  
Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, New Haven, CT, US
- Language:** English

**Abstract:** For > 30 years, positron emission tomography (PET) has proven to be a powerful approach for measuring aspects of dopaminergic transmission in the living human brain; this technique has revealed important relationships between dopamine D2-like receptors and dimensions of normal behavior, such as human impulsivity, and psychopathology, particularly behavioral addictions. Nevertheless, PET is an indirect estimate that lacks cellular and functional resolution and, in some cases, is not entirely pharmacologically specific. To identify the relationships between PET estimates of D2-like receptor availability and direct in vitro measures of receptor number, affinity, and function, we conducted neuroimaging and behavioral and molecular pharmacological assessments in a group of adult male vervet monkeys. Data gathered from these studies indicate that variation in D2-like receptor PET measurements is related to reversal-learning performance and sensitivity to positive feedback and is associated with in vitro estimates of the density of functional dopamine D2-like receptors. Furthermore, we report that a simple behavioral measure, eyeblink rate, reveals novel and crucial links between neuroimaging assessments and in vitro measures of dopamine D2 receptors. (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:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Feedback](#)  
[\\*Psychopathology](#)  
[\\*Positron Emission Tomography](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Eyeblink Reflex](#)  
[Monkeys](#)  
[Striatum](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 64. Dopamine Invigorates Reward seeking by promoting cue-evoked excitation in the nucleus accumbens.

**Citation:** The Journal of Neuroscience, October 2014, vol./is. 34/43(14349-14364), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Oct 22, 2014)

**Author(s):** du Hoffmann, Johann; Nicola, Saleem M

**Correspondence Address:** Nicola, Saleem M.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1300 Morris Park Avenue, Bronx, NY, US, 10461, saleem.nicola@einstein.yu.edu

**Institution:** Dominick P. Purpura Department of Neuroscience, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Dominick P. Purpura Department of Neuroscience, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Approach to reward is a fundamental adaptive behavior, disruption of which is a core symptom of addiction and depression. Nucleus accumbens (NAc) dopamine is required for reward-predictive cues to activate vigorous reward seeking, but the underlying neural mechanism is unknown. Reward-predictive cues elicit both dopamine release in the NAc and excitations and inhibitions in NAc neurons. However, a direct link has not been established between dopamine receptor activation, NAc cue-evoked neuronal activity, and reward-seeking behavior. Here, we use a novel microelectrode array that enables simultaneous recording of neuronal firing and local dopamine receptor antagonist injection. We demonstrate that, in the NAc of rats performing a discriminative stimulus task for sucrose reward, blockade of either D1 or D2 receptors selectively attenuates excitation, but not inhibition, evoked by reward-predictive cues. Furthermore, we establish that this dopamine-dependent signal is necessary for reward-seeking behavior. These results demonstrate a neural mechanism by which NAc dopamine invigorates environmentally cued reward-seeking behavior. (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:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Neural Receptors](#)  
[\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[\\*Rats](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[Cues](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 65. The Marshmallow Test: Mastering self-control.

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**Citation:** The Marshmallow Test: Mastering self-control., 2014 (2014)  
**Author(s):** Mischel, Walter  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the introduction) The Marshmallow Test and the experiments that have followed over the last fifty years have helped stimulate a remarkable wave of research on self-control, with a fivefold increase in the number of scientific publications just within the first decade of this century. In this book I tell the story of this research, how it is illuminating the mechanisms that enable self-control, and how these mechanisms can be harnessed constructively in everyday life. It began in the 1960s with preschoolers at Stanford University's Bing Nursery School, in a simple study that challenged them with a tough dilemma. My students and I gave the children a choice between one reward (for example, a marshmallow) that they could have immediately, and a larger reward (two marshmallows) for which they would have to wait, alone, for up to 20 minutes. We let the children select the rewards they wanted most from an assortment that included marshmallows, cookies, little pretzels, mints, and so on. What the preschoolers did as they tried to keep waiting, and how they did or didn't manage to delay gratification, unexpectedly turned out to predict much about their future lives. The more seconds they waited at age four or five, the higher their SAT scores and the better their rated social and cognitive functioning in adolescence. At age 27-32, those who had waited longer during the Marshmallow Test in preschool had a lower body mass index and a better sense of self-worth, pursued their goals more effectively, and coped more adaptively with frustration and stress. At midlife, those who could consistently wait ("high delay"), versus those who couldn't ("low delay"), were characterized by distinctively different brain scans in areas linked to addictions and obesity. What does the Marshmallow Test really show? Is the ability to delay gratification prewired? How can it be taught? What is its downside? This book speaks to these questions, and the answers are often surprising. In The Marshmallow Test, I discuss what "willpower" is and what it is not, the conditions that undo it, the cognitive skills and motivations that enable it, and the consequences of having it and using it. I examine the implications of these findings for rethinking who we are; what we can be; how our minds work; how we can - and can't - control our impulses, emotions, and dispositions; how we can change; and how we can raise and educate our children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Delay of Gratification](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Self Control](#)  
[Cognitive Ability](#)  
[Cognitive Processes](#)  
[Experimental Psychology](#)  
[Rewards](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 66. Translation of etiology into evidence-based prevention: The life skills program IPSY.

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**Citation:** Theory-based approaches to substance misuse and abuse prevention in school., 2014(83-94), 1533-8916;1537-5781 (2014)

**Author(s):** Weichold, Karina

**Institution:** Department of Developmental Psychology, University of Jena, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (create) IPSY (Information + Psychosocial Competence = Protection) is a universal life skills program aiming at the promotion of generic intra- and interpersonal life skills, substance-specific skills (for example, resistance skills), school bonding, knowledge, and the prevention of substance misuse with a focus on alcohol and tobacco in youth. This program is based on the WHO's life skills approach as well as on theories and empirical findings concerning the development of substance misuse during early adolescence. Guided by models of translational research dealing with conditions of a successful translation of etiological findings into evidence-based prevention programs, the chapter highlights the results of a more than ten-year research program focusing on the development and evaluation of the IPSY program. Findings on long-term general effects, mediators, and moderators of program effectiveness and cross-cultural transferability of the program to Other European countries will be summarized and discussed in light of dissemination issues. It is hoped that changes in educational practices based on newly gained scientific knowledge will emerge, and programs proven effective will become widely implemented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[\\*Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Skill Learning](#)  
[Social Skills](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**67. "Unplugged," a European school-based program for substance use prevention among adolescents: Overview of results from the EU-Dap trial.**

**Citation:** Theory-based approaches to substance misuse and abuse prevention in school., 2014(67-82), 1533-8916;1537-5781 (2014)

**Author(s):** Vigna-Taglianti, Federica D; Galanti, Maria Rosaria; Burkhart, Gregor; Caria, Maria Paola; Vadrucci, Serena; Faggiano, Fabrizio

**Institution:** University of Torino, Italy; Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institute, Sweden; European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Lisbon, Portugal; Department of Translational Medicine, Avogadro University, Novara, Italy; Piedmont Centre for Drug Addiction Epidemiology, Torino, Italy; Department of Translational Medicine, Avogadro University, Novara, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (create) The EU-Dap study ([www.eudap.net](http://www.eudap.net)) was initiated in 2003 with funding from the EC, with the scope to develop and evaluate a European school-based curriculum for the prevention of substance use among adolescents. Until then, no collaborative large studies on structured preventive interventions were conducted in Europe. The study was carried on in seven European countries: Italy, Greece, Spain, Austria, Belgium, Germany, and Sweden. The aim of this chapter is to summarize the findings of the E U - Dap study as previously published in several scientific papers to which we refer for details. The effectiveness of the program was evaluated through a cluster randomized trial where schools were randomly assigned to experimental (receiving Unplugged) or control group (receiving usual curriculum). Results of the EU-Dap study suggest that universal prevention programs like Unplugged can be widely implemented and effective in reducing tobacco and cannabis use, and alcohol abuse in early adolescence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

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

[\\*School Based Intervention](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**68. Life skills training: Preventing substance misuse by enhancing individual and social competence.**

**Citation:** Theory-based approaches to substance misuse and abuse prevention in school., 2014(57-65), 1533-8916;1537-5781 (2014)

**Author(s):** Botvin, Gilbert J; Griffin, Kenneth W

**Institution:** Weill Cornell Medical College, Cornell University, NY, US; Weill Cornell Medical College, Cornell University, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Research concerning the etiology and prevention of substance misuse led to the development of preventive interventions that are theory based and effective. This chapter focuses on a school-based prevention approach, Life Skills Training (LST), designed to address key risk and protective factors associated with the initiation and escalation of tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drug use. LST was extensively tested in a series of randomized trials that provide robust evidence of its effectiveness. To date, schools in all fifty states in the United States and in thirty-five countries around the world have implemented LST-making it one of the most widely implemented evidence-based substance abuse prevention programs. In this chapter, we describe the LST program, summarize evidence of its effectiveness, and discuss the application of this approach to multiple populations and other health risk behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Competence](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*School Based Intervention](#)  
[\\*Social Skills](#)  
[\\*Training](#)  
[Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[Health Behavior](#)  
[Risk Taking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**69. Substance use: Determinants and opportunities for prevention in the family and school context.**

**Citation:** Theory-based approaches to substance misuse and abuse prevention in school., 2014(15-32), 1533-8916;1537-5781 (2014)

**Author(s):** Kleinjan, Marloes; Engels, Rutger C. M. E

**Institution:** Department of Developmental Psychopathology, Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands; Department of Developmental Psychopathology, Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) During adolescence, teenagers try a range of risk behaviors including smoking, drinking, and the use of soft drugs. Because substance use contributes to an unhealthy lifestyle of teenagers on the short term and can lead to serious health problems on +/- e longer term, prevention in this target group is important. We provide here an overview of the determinants of substance use on the one hand, and primary and secondary prevention opportunities on the other, especially in the school context. At the end, we will discuss future directions and recommendations for school, youth, and family. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

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

\*Drug Abuse Prevention  
 \*Family Relations  
 \*School Environment  
 Health Impairments  
 Risk Taking

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 70. Theory-based approaches to substance misuse and abuse prevention in school.

**Citation:** Theory-based approaches to substance misuse and abuse prevention in school., 2014, 1533-8916;1537-5781 (2014)

**Author(s):** Noam, Gil G [Ed]; Weichold, Karina [Ed]; Giannotta, Fabrizia [Ed]

**Institution:** Harvard University, MA, US; Department of Developmental Psychology, University of Jena, Germany; Center for Developmental Research, Orebro University, Sweden

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the cover) Youth substance use and misuse are still highly common among Western countries, despite substantial efforts made to reduce the problem. Early start with substance use is often associated with more severe short- and long-term negative consequences for youth psycho-social adjustment. Thus, there is a need to find efficacious and cost-effective ways to prevent youth substance use. This volume of New Directions for Youth Development brings together international experts in the areas of prevention, health, and developmental science in the attempt to present the most up-to-date knowledge about etiology (e.g., risk and protective factors) of substance use behaviors and the most effective interventions that can be implemented in the school setting. Finally, it presents current hot topics in the field, such as the importance of implementation fidelity for the success of the program, the need to find effective ways to disseminate evidence-based interventions and to understand whether those interventions are, in fact, cost effective. Taken together, these articles shed a light on what has been done and what still needs to be done to combat substance use among youth and suggest new theoretical perspectives and new practical approaches to address the problem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Drug Abuse Prevention  
 \*School Based Intervention  
 \*School Environment  
 Etiology  
 Evidence Based Practice  
 Psychosocial Development

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 71. Legalization of marijuana for non-medical use: Health, policy, socioeconomic, and nursing implications.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services, September 2014, vol./is. 52/9(22-26), 0279-3695 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Durkin, Anne

**Correspondence Address:** Durkin, Anne: Quinnipiac University, 275 Mount Carmel Avenue, NH1-HSC, Hamden, CT, US, 06518, anne.durkin@quinnipiac.edu

**Institution:** Quinnipiac University, Hamden, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The legalization of marijuana is a controversial issue with implications for health care providers, policy makers, and society at large. The use of marijuana for medical reasons is accepted in many states. However, legal sale of the drug for non-medical use began for the first time on January 1, 2014, in Colorado, following a relaxation of marijuana restrictions that is unprecedented worldwide. News reports have indicated that sales of the

drug have been brisk. Marijuana-infused food products have been unexpectedly popular, exceeding sales projections. Marijuana use is associated with numerous physical and mental disorders and could result in addiction. Evidence suggests its potency has increased since the 1980s. Colorado has established regulations regarding the sale of marijuana for non-medical use, but concerns still exist. The current article offers a discussion of the health, public policy, socioeconomic, and nursing implications of the legalization of marijuana for non-medical use. [Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services, 52(9), 22-26.] (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Marijuana Legalization](#)  
[\\*Marijuana Usage](#)  
[\\*Nursing](#)  
[\\*Recreation](#)  
[Economics](#)  
[Government Policy Making](#)  
[Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**72. CPP with a preschool-age boy living in a residential program for women with substance use disorders: The case of Deanna and Brian C.**

**Citation:** Treating traumatized children: A casebook of evidence-based therapies., 2014(140-162) (2014)

**Author(s):** Sommer, Amy R; Spielman, Eda; Van Horn, Patricia [Col]; Lieberman, Alicia F [Col]

**Institution:** Center for Early Relationship Support, Jewish Family and Children's Service, Waltham, MA, US; Center for Early Relationship Support, Jewish Family and Children's Service, Waltham, MA, US; Child Trauma Research Program, San Francisco General Hospital, San Francisco, CA, US; Child Trauma Research Program, San Francisco General Hospital, San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (create) This chapter discusses the case of Deanna C. and her two young children, Brian and Annie, who were living at a residential program for pregnant and parenting women in substance use recovery when they were referred for child-parent psychotherapy (CPP). Deanna, age 28, was married to Charlie, age 29, the father of her children. He was living in a nearby sober house for men and visited the family one evening a week and on Sunday afternoons. Deanna and her family were seen for 28 sessions of CPP over the 8 months of their stay in the residential recovery program. The focus of the treatment was on the major themes and relationships as the treatment evolved. Deanna and her children completed their residential stay and moved with Charlie into a subsidized housing program. The treatment course had been relatively short given the rapid rate of the children's development and the family's complex history. There were issues left unexplored and unresolved, and the chronic nature of addiction created considerable risk of relapse for one or both parents. A commentary completes this chapter by discussing the difficulties of CPP. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Childhood Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Family Therapy](#)  
[\\*Housing](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapy](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Parent Child Relations](#)

[Parents](#)  
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**73. "Availability of convenience stores and adolescent alcohol use in Taiwan: A multi-level analysis of national surveys": Corrigendum.**

**Citation:** Addiction, October 2014, vol./is. 109/10(1763), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2014)

**Author(s):** Wang, Shi-Heng; Lin, I-Chin; Chen, Chuan-Yu; Chen, Duan-Rung; Chan, Ta-Chien; Chen, Wei J

**Correspondence Address:** Chen, Wei J.: Institute of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, College of Public Health, National Taiwan University, 17 Xu-Zhou Road, Taipei, Taiwan, 100, wjchen@ntu.edu.tw

**Institution:** Institute of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, College of Public Health, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan; Institute of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, College of Public Health, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan; Institute of Public Health, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan; Department of Public Health, College of Public Health, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan; Center for Geographic Information Science, Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan; Institute of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, College of Public Health, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reports an error in "Availability of convenience stores and adolescent alcohol use in Taiwan: A multi-level analysis of national surveys" by Shi-Heng Wang, I-Chin Lin, Chuan-Yu Chen, Duan-Rung Chen, Ta-Chien Chan and Wei J. Chen (Addiction, 2013[Dec], Vol 108[12], 2081-2088). In the original article, there were some errors. The corrections are present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-40708-011). Aim: To examine the association between alcohol in school environments and adolescent alcohol use over the previous 6 months. Design: A multi-level logistic regression analysis was performed of cross-sectional surveys conducted in 2004, 2005 and 2006. Participants and setting: A total of 52 214 students aged 11-19 years from 387 middle or high schools were selected from a nationally representative, multi-stage, stratified probability sampling across Taiwan. Measurements Information on socio-demographic features and substance use experiences was collected using self-administered questionnaires. The alcohol in the environment was measured using the availability of convenience stores surrounding the schools. Using geographical information systems, the weighted numbers of convenience stores within 1 km, a 12-15-minute walk, of a school were calculated. The schools were later categorized into three subgroups via the tertile of nearby convenience stores. Findings: Considering the compositional characteristics, the availability of convenience stores was found to account for 1.5% of the school-level variance of youthful drinking. The odds ratios (95% confidence interval) of alcohol use over the previous 6 months among youth attending schools with medium and high availability were 1.04 (0.96-1.13) and 1.08 (1.00-1.17), respectively, with a P-value of 0.04 in the trend test. Conclusion: The greater availability of convenience stores near a school is associated with an increased risk of alcohol use among adolescents over the previous 6 months. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Alcohols](#)  
[\\*Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Drinking Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 74. Collecting real-time data from substance users raises unique legal and ethical issues: Reply to Kuntsche & Labhart.

- Citation:** Addiction, October 2014, vol./is. 109/10(1760), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2014)
- Author(s):** Meurk, Carla; Hall, Wayne; Carter, Adrian; Chenery, Helen
- Correspondence Address:** Meurk, Carla: Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Locked Bag 500, Sumner Park, QLD, Australia, 4074, c.meurk@qcmhr.uq.edu.au
- Institution:** Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Sumner Park, QLD, Australia; University of Queensland Centre for Clinical Research, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia; University of Queensland Centre for Clinical Research, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia; University of Queensland Centre for Clinical Research, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Comments on an article by E. Kuntsche & Florian Labhart (see record 2014-23843-002). Kuntsche & Labhart advocate using smartphones to collect real-time data on substance use so as to reduce biases inherent in 'pen-and-paper diary methods' and retrospective studies. They argue that 'the main limitation for a more intensive use of this technology in the area of substance use is researchers' hesitation'. However, smartphones raise nascent legal and ethical issues to be addressed if we are to realize their potential as both a research tool and clinical device for illicit drug users. Foremost among these is the protection of participants' privacy and the legal risks associated with collecting potentially incriminating data. Data collected by researchers on illegal drug use and other activities can be subpoenaed by law enforcement agencies in most countries. Where research participants foresee possible legal ramifications of disclosing illegal acts they may refuse to participate in research or attempt to manipulate their reporting. For these reasons, while smartphones do away with the biases inherent in retrospective studies, they are unlikely to be a panacea for collecting unbiased data. Smartphones offer unique possibilities for collecting important information about, and possibly treating, substance use. However, their use in addiction research raises unique ethical considerations surrounding the need to protect research participants and their acquaintances from being tracked by authorities and other invasions of privacy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Automated Information Processing](#)  
[\\*Automated Information Retrieval](#)  
[\\*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Cellular Phones](#)  
[Experimentation](#)  
[Technology](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

#### 75. Commentary on Lotfipour et al. (2014): Taking a balanced view on prenatal smoking on adolescent health outcomes.

- Citation:** Addiction, October 2014, vol./is. 109/10(1730-1731), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2014)
- Author(s):** Kong, Grace
- Correspondence Address:** Kong, Grace: Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US, 06519, grace.kong@yale.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Shahrdad Lotfipour et al. (see record 2014-30375-001). Lotfipour et al.'s examination of the salient environmental mediation pathways between prenatal maternal smoking and adolescent offspring drug use behaviors makes an important contribution to closing the research gap. Specifically, they found that in geographically discrete, large adolescent samples, prenatal maternal cigarette smoking exerted an influence on adolescent drug use through its effect on externalizing behaviors and peer drug use. This finding underscores the importance of examining proximal environmental factors besides prenatal maternal smoking that may be critical in explaining future risk behaviors. Such balanced views are critical in expanding the scientific discourse on the etiology of the long-lasting effects on the health of the offspring that have been attributed to prenatal maternal smoking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Externalization](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[\\*Prenatal Exposure](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[Mother Child Relations](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**76. Who under-reports their alcohol consumption in telephone surveys and by how much? An application of the 'yesterday method' in a national Canadian substance use survey.**

**Citation:** *Addiction*, October 2014, vol./is. 109/10(1657-1666), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2014)

**Author(s):** Stockwell, Tim; Zhao, Jinhui; Macdonald, Scott

**Correspondence Address:** Stockwell, Tim: Centre for Addictions Research of British Columbia, University of Victoria, PO Box 1700 STN CSC, Victoria, BC, Canada, V8Y 2E4, timstock@uvic.ca

**Institution:** Centre for Addictions Research of British Columbia, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; Centre for Addictions Research of British Columbia, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; Centre for Addictions Research of British Columbia, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background and Aims: Adjustments for under-reporting in alcohol surveys have been used in epidemiological and policy studies which assume that all drinkers underestimate their consumption equally. This study aims to describe a method of estimating how under-reporting of alcohol consumption might vary by age, gender and consumption level. Method: The Canadian Alcohol and Drug Use Monitoring Survey (CADUMS) 2008-10 (n = 43 371) asks about beverage-specific 'yesterday' consumption (BSY) and quantity-frequency (QF). Observed drinking frequencies for different age and gender groups were calculated from BSY and used to correct values of F in QF. Beverage-specific correction factors for quantity (Q) were calculated by comparing consumption estimated from BSY with sales data. Results: Drinking frequency was underestimated by males ( $Z = 24.62$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) and females ( $Z = 17.46$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) in the QF as assessed by comparing with frequency and quantity of yesterday drinking. Spirits consumption was underestimated by 65.94% compared with sales data, wine by 38.35% and beer by 49.02%. After adjusting Q and F values accordingly, regression analysis found alcohol consumption to be underestimated significantly more by younger drinkers (e.g. 82.9 +/- 1.19% for underage drinkers versus 70.38 +/- 1.54% for those 65 +,  $P < 0.001$ ) and by low-risk more than high-risk drinkers (76.25 +/- 0.34% versus 49.22 +/-

3.01%,  $P < 0.001$ ). Under-reporting did not differ by gender. Conclusions: Alcohol consumption surveys can use the beverage-specific 'yesterday method' to correct for under-reporting of consumption among subgroups. Alcohol consumption among Canadians appears to be under-reported to an equal degree by men and women. Younger drinkers under-report alcohol consumption to a greater degree than do older drinkers, while low-risk drinkers underestimate more than do medium and high-risk drinkers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Age Differences](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Telephone Surveys](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 77. Gambling in Spain: Update on experience, research and policy.

**Citation:** *Addiction*, October 2014, vol./is. 109/10(1595-1601), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2014)

**Author(s):** Jimenez-Murcia, Susana; Fernandez-Aranda, Fernando; Granero, Roser; Menchon, Jose Manuel

**Correspondence Address:** Jimenez-Murcia, Susana: Pathological Gambling Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Bellvitge University Hospital-IDIBELL, c/Feixa Llarga s/n, L Hospitalet de Llobregat, Barcelona, Spain, 08907, [sjimenez@bellvitgehospital.cat](mailto:sjimenez@bellvitgehospital.cat)

**Institution:** Pathological Gambling Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Bellvitge University Hospital, IDIBELL, Barcelona, Spain; Pathological Gambling Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Bellvitge University Hospital, IDIBELL, Barcelona, Spain; CIBER Fisiopatologia Obesidad y Nutricion (CIBERObn), Instituto Salud Carlos III, Barcelona, Spain; Pathological Gambling Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Bellvitge University Hospital, IDIBELL, Barcelona, Spain

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: To describe the current situation of gambling in Spain, sketching its history and discussing the regulations and legislation currently in force within the framework of the European Union (EU), and to review the epidemiology of gambling in Spain, the self-help groups and professional treatments available, and their potential effectiveness. Methods: A systematic computerized search was performed in three databases (EMBASE, PubMed and PsycINFO, including articles and chapters) and the reference lists from previous reviews to obtain some of the most relevant studies published up to now on the topic of pathologic gambling in Spain. Results: Similar to other EU countries, Spain has a high prevalence of pathologic gambling, focused on specific culturally bounded types of gambling. Expenditure in online gaming has risen significantly in the last few years, prompting the Spanish government to draft new legislation to regulate gaming. Conclusions: The gaming industry is expected to be one of the fastest growing sectors in Spain in the coming years owing to the rise of new technologies and the development of online gaming. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)

[Self Help Techniques Treatment](#)

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

**78. Response to commentaries.**

**Citation:** Addiction, October 2014, vol./is. 109/10(1593-1594), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2014)  
**Author(s):** Wilkins, Chris  
**Correspondence Address:** Wilkins, Chris: Massey University, Auckland, New Zealand, 1010, c.wilkins@massey.ac.nz  
**Institution:** Massey University, Auckland, New Zealand  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Reply by the current author to the comments made by Alison Ritter (see record 2014-36292-003), Lisia Diemen (see record 2014-36292-004), Stephen Rolles & Danny Kushlick (see record 2014-36292-005), Anne Line Bretteville-Jensen (see record 2014-36292-006), and Brendan Hughes & Paul Griffiths (see record 2014-36292-007) on the original article (see record 2014-36292-002). Hughes & Griffiths express some scepticism that legally approved low-strength new psychoactive substances (NPS) will be attractive enough to draw demand away from more powerful unapproved NPS and other illegal drugs. New Zealand officials have acknowledged this risk and consequently have pointed to the need to ensure a balance between low risk and the credible effects of approved products. Ritter argues that the assessment of an NPS product should include the benefits obtained by users as well as the risks, and greater pleasure might be seen to offset greater risk, much as the side effects of a medicine are offset by its therapeutic benefits. While, the author agrees that the assessment of an NPS product could include its benefits, the author would also point out the reason that we consider the risks of a medicine can be offset by its therapeutic benefit is that these benefits are particularly profound, whereas pleasure is merely recreational. Van Diemen and Rolles & Kushlick question whether the level of profit available from the legal high sector will be sufficient to entice operators to give up the illicit sector. It has been estimated based on sales data that 3.5 million packets of NPS products have been sold over 11 months in New Zealand, generating retail sales of \$140 million (\$NZ). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Laws](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[Drugs](#)

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

**79. Regulatory approaches to new psychoactive substances (NPS) in the European Union.**

**Citation:** Addiction, October 2014, vol./is. 109/10(1591-1593), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2014)  
**Author(s):** Hughes, Brendan; Griffiths, Paul  
**Correspondence Address:** Hughes, Brendan: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Cais do Sodre, Lisbon, Portugal, 1249-289, Brendan.Hughes@emcdda.europa.eu  
**Institution:** European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Lisbon, Portugal; European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Lisbon, Portugal  
**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Chris Wilkins (see record 2014-36292-002). Wilkins' review of New Zealand's approach to the issue of new psychoactive substances (NPS) raises questions relevant to current deliberations within the European Union (EU). Among these are the regulation of the market and the difficulties of assessing, in an appropriate time-frame, the risk profile of NPS. The recent European Commission proposal for a new regulation in this area is based partly on the idea that a significant legitimate market in NPS for commercial and industrial purposes requires protection, and so it is legally based on a Treaty article to improve the functioning of the internal market. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Laws](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 80. The New Zealand Psychoactive Substances Act (PSA): A policy breakthrough or just a symbolic act?

**Citation:** *Addiction*, October 2014, vol./is. 109/10(1590-1591), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2014)

**Author(s):** Bretteville-Jensen, Anne Line

**Correspondence Address:** Bretteville-Jensen, Anne Line, alb@sirus.no

**Institution:** Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research, Oslo, Norway

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Chris Wilkins (see record 2014-36292-002). Wilkins raises several thoughtful objections to the new legislation. In particular, he points out that no clear definition of what constitutes a 'low risk' was provided under the PSA, and that the proposed testing requirements are more applicable for the medical, not recreational-use, drugs. Also, he anticipates practical enforcement difficulties, as many substances will remain illegal. There are, however, several additional points to consider. Most of the NPS manufacturers produce currently illicit goods. Presumably, at some point they have weighted the considerable risks of lawbreaking against the expected financial gains. Judging by the hidden ingredients in many NPS products, lack of consumer information, covert marketing strategies, etc. these producers appear to be solely profit-driven and not greatly concerned about their customers' safety or public health issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Laws](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 81. Prohibition is a key driver of the new psychoactive substances (NPS) phenomenon.

**Citation:** *Addiction*, October 2014, vol./is. 109/10(1589-1590), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2014)

**Author(s):** Rolles, Stephen; Kushlick, Danny

**Correspondence Address:** Rolles, Stephen, steve@tdpf.org.uk

**Institution:** Transform Drug Policy Foundation, Bristol, United Kingdom; Transform Drug Policy Foundation, Bristol, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Chris Wilkins (see record 2014-36292-002). Wilkins usefully identifies a number of challenges that the legislature has had to confront in developing its new regulatory market model for certain 'low-risk' NPS, also noting the problematic nature of prohibition-based responses, and how these problems have been the driver of the New Zealand innovations. Key among these problems is: 'the speed at which manufacturers can replace a newly prohibited NPS compounds with an uncontrolled ones'. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Laws](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 82. New psychoactive substances: Issues about the new approach from New Zealand government.

**Citation:** *Addiction*, October 2014, vol./is. 109/10(1588-1589), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2014)

**Author(s):** Diemen, Lisia

**Correspondence Address:** Diemen, Lisia, lisiavd@gmail.com

**Institution:** Center for Drug and Alcohol Research, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Porto Alegre, Brazil

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Chris Wilkins (see record 2014-36292-002). The paper by Wilkins identifies important questions about this new approach, although additional issues were also noted. The first issue is related to whether the manufacturers of NPS will submit their drugs for approval. When considering the high application fee, the huge costs and long time required for clinical trials, and the need to conduct the entire protocol for each final product, the process will probably be extremely expensive and time-consuming. The second issue is whether clinical trials will properly evaluate NPS. As noted by Wilkins, some important aspects, such as high consumption episodes, polydrug use, use by vulnerable populations, high-risk modes of administration and long-term adverse effects, will most probably not be assessed by these studies. The third issue that is central to this discussion is the purpose of legalizing an NPS with no therapeutic effect. Some argue that such drugs could substitute for more dangerous drugs and reduce their use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Laws](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 83. Where is the pleasure?

**Citation:** *Addiction*, October 2014, vol./is. 109/10(1587-1588), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2014)

**Author(s):** Ritter, Alison

**Correspondence Address:** Ritter, Alison, alison.ritter@unsw.edu.au

**Institution:** Drug Policy Modelling Program, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Chris Wilkins (see record 2014-36292-002). Wilkins takes us through a series of possible positive and negative effects from the regulatory policy being introduced in New Zealand for new psychoactive substances (NPS). The analysis does not distinguish between those issues that are likely to be centrally important and those that are more marginal. The consequence of this is that a new policy appears fraught due to the 'litany' of issues. For the purposes of this commentary, however, the commentator has chosen to concentrate on a separate issue-the use of a medical regime designed for drug (medication) registration. Pleasure as the outcome also suggests that we would be willing to bear some degree of risk to achieve the stated outcome. This is the case with medicine-all medicines contain side effects or some level of risk, judged to be outweighed by the efficacy of the drug. Here, however, we have a regulatory scheme that appears to focus solely upon risk, with no consideration of benefit and where the risk profile is not weighed against the benefit profile. This avoidance of acknowledging pleasure as the benefit leaves the regulatory system in a parlous state. We end up with a regulatory tool that is ill-suited to its goal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Laws](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### **84. A critical first assessment of the new pre-market approval regime for new psychoactive substances (NPS) in New Zealand.**

**Citation:** Addiction, October 2014, vol./is. 109/10(1580-1586), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2014)

**Author(s):** Wilkins, Chris

**Correspondence Address:** Wilkins, Chris: SHORE and Whariki Research Centre, PO Box 6137, Wellesley Street, Auckland, New Zealand, 1010, c.wilkins@massey.ac.nz

**Institution:** Social and Health Outcomes Research and Evaluation (SHORE), SHORE and Whariki Research Centre, School of Public Health, Massey University, Auckland, New Zealand

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: New Zealand has recently attempted to address the underlying drivers of the escalating new psychoactive substances (NPS) ('legal highs') problem by establishing the world's first pre-market approval regulatory regime for NPS. NPS products which can be shown with clinical trial data to pose a 'low risk' of harm will be approved for legal manufacture and sale. Aims and method: This paper critically assesses the new regime, drawing on experience of the pharmaceutical sector and legal BZP market. Findings: A number of characteristics of the recreational use of NPS may not be well addressed by standard medical clinical trials, including binge use, polydrug use, use by vulnerable groups and high-risk modes of administration. The overt advertising and covert promotion of approved NPS products on the internet may make them fairly visible to young people. The black market for unapproved NPS may be difficult to suppress given that unapproved NPS will be physically identical to approved NPS. If the legal market for NPS encourages the use of NPS, alcohol and other drugs there may be an increase in drug-related harm. Alternatively, if the legal NPS market reduces the use of more harmful

drugs, there may be a considerable public health benefit. Conclusions: The clinical trials required for NPS products should address the characteristics of recreational NPS use. Enforcement resources and technical solutions are required to clearly distinguish legal NPS products. The impact the new NPS regime has on other drug use is a key issue and demands further study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Laws](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 85. Awash in a sea of 'bath salts': Implications for biomedical research and public health.

**Citation:** *Addiction*, October 2014, vol./is. 109/10(1577-1579), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2014)

**Author(s):** Baumann, Michael H

**Correspondence Address:** Baumann, Michael H.: Designer Drug Research Unit (DDRU), Intramural Research Program (IRP), National Institutes on Drug Abuse (NIDA), 333 Cassell Drive, Suite 4400, Baltimore, MD, US, 21224, mbaumann@mail.nih.gov

**Institution:** Designer Drug Research Unit (DDRU), Intramural Research Program (IRP), National Institutes on Drug Abuse (NIDA), Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The emergence of synthetic cathinones as drugs of abuse is a serious problem which negatively impacts global public health. Activation of central dopamine systems by synthetic cathinones portends a substantial risk for addiction, and patients exposed to high doses of these substances can experience life-threatening medical complications. Banning specific synthetic cathinones may be a viable law enforcement strategy, but this approach hinders the critical research that is needed to understand the basic pharmacology and toxicology of cathinone analogs. Given the growing list of new replacement cathinones, it seems likely that health-care professionals, forensic toxicologists and biomedical researchers will continue to face formidable challenges in dealing with this unfolding drug abuse phenomenon. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmitter Transporters](#)  
[Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 86. Improving access to essential medicines for mental, neurological, and substance use disorders in sub-Saharan Africa: Workshop summary.

**Citation:** Improving access to essential medicines for mental, neurological, and substance use disorders in sub-Saharan Africa: Workshop summary., 2014 (2014)

**Author(s):** Pankevich, Diane E; Posey Norris, Sheena M; Wizemann, Theresa M; Altevogt, Bruce M; Forum on Neuroscience and Nervous System Disorders, Board on Health Sciences Policy, Board on Global Health, Institute of Medicine, Washington, DC, US

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** Forum on Neuroscience and Nervous System Disorders, Board on Health Sciences Policy, Board on Global Health, Institute of Medicine, Washington, DC, US

**Institution:** Institute of Medicine, US; Institute of Medicine, US; Institute of Medicine, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the introduction) Approximately one-third of the developing world's population does not have regular access to essential medicines. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines essential medicines as "those that satisfy the priority health care needs of the population and are intended to be available within the context of functioning health systems at all times in adequate amounts, in the appropriate dosage forms, with assured quality, and at a price the individual and community can afford. Essential medicines are selected with due regard to disease prevalence, evidence on efficacy and safety, and comparative cost-effectiveness." In 2011 the Grand Challenges in Global Mental Health initiative identified priorities that have the potential to make a significant impact on the lives of people with mental, neurological, and substance use (MNS) disorders (Collins et al., 2011). Reduction of the cost and improvement of the supply of effective medicines was highlighted as one of the top five challenges. For low- and middle-income countries, improving access to appropriate essential medicines can be a tremendous challenge and a critical barrier to scaling up quality care for MNS disorders. Reduction of cost and improvement of the supply of effective medicines has the potential to significantly impact the lives of patients with these disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Developing Countries](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Nervous System Disorders](#)  
[Costs and Cost Analysis](#)  
[Health Service Needs](#)  
[Quality of Services](#)  
[Treatment Barriers](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 87. Unusual substance use: Using lizards for addiction.

**Citation:** Asian Journal of Psychiatry, June 2014, vol./is. 9/(93-94), 1876-2018;1876-2026 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Basu, Aniruddha; Soni, Sandeep; Gupta, Rajiv; Kumar, Ajay

**Correspondence Address:** Basu, Aniruddha: Department of Psychiatry, Pt. B.D. Sharma PGIMS, Haryana, Rohtak, India, 124001, draniruddhabasu@gmail.com

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Pt. B.D. Sharma PGIMS, Rohtak, India; Department of Psychiatry, Pt. B.D. Sharma PGIMS, Rohtak, India; Department of Psychiatry, Pt. B.D. Sharma PGIMS, Rohtak, India; Department of Psychiatry, Pt. B.D. Sharma PGIMS, Rohtak, India

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents a case report of a 18-year-old student of 12th standard who presented with the chief complaints of excessive cannabis and regular heroine use for the last 1 year and 6 months respectively. As per International Classification of Diseases, 10th edition (ICD-10), he suffered from dependence on tobacco, cannabis and opioid. Because of family pressure, he sought treatment to our centre within 3 months of starting heroine. However, he was poorly motivated and dropped out of treatment after the initial evaluation. It was during this time that he had craving for more novel substances and a friend advised him to try lizards as it is easily available. He caught few house lizards, killed them by smashing their head, dried them in sunlight and then he burnt their dried remains and inhaled the fumes. He did this for 2-3 occasions when he was already intoxicated with cannabis and heroine to get an 'extra high'. He reported that the fumes produced extreme intoxication more than even intravenous heroine. Though, the desired pleasurable effect was enjoyable, he reported dizziness and drowsiness throughout the

next day - far more than he had ever experienced with any other substance. For this reason he discontinued its use and continued to use intravenous heroine, cannabis and tobacco. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Cannabis](#)  
[Lizards](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Asian Journal of Psychiatry](#)

#### 88. Substance abuse in relation to religiosity and familial support in Iranian college students.

**Citation:** Asian Journal of Psychiatry, June 2014, vol./is. 9/(41-44), 1876-2018;1876-2026 (Jun 2014)  
**Author(s):** Mohammadpoorasl, Asghar; Ghahramanloo, Abbas Abbasi; Allahverdipour, Hamid; Augner, Christoph  
**Correspondence Address:** Allahverdipour, Hamid: School of Health, Attar-e-Neishapouri St., Tabriz, Iran, 14711, allahverdipourh@tbzmed.ac.ir  
**Institution:** Department of Public Health, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran; Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Tehran University of Medical Science, Tehran, Iran; Clinical Psychiatry Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran; Research Institute for Basic and Frontier Questions of Medicine and Biotechnology (IGGMB), University Clinics, Paracelsus Medical University, Salzburg, Austria  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background and objectives: Drug abuse and alcohol use in young adults are a major public health problem. The aims of present study were to determine the prevalence of alcohol use and substance abuse and related factors in a sample of Iranian college students. Methods: The study took place in Tabriz (northwest of Iran) in April and May, 2011. The randomly selected sample consisted of 1837 college students. Data were collected in a survey. A self-administered questionnaire was used to measure smoking, sexual behavior, alcohol and drug use, religious belief, and parental support. Results: The prevalence of alcohol use in the past 30 days and ever drug abuse were 7.7% and 8.0%, respectively. After adjusting for other factors, living in dormitory in comparison to parental home (OR = 0.61) and having higher score of religious beliefs (OR=0.98) were protective factors for ever use of illicit drugs. Being male (OR = 1.89), living in the single house in comparison to parental home (OR = 2.64), smoking (OR = 2.0), alcohol use (OR = 4.71), hookah smoking (OR = 2.89), and having unsafe sex (OR = 2.40) were risk factors ever use of illicit drugs. Conclusion: Our results show low prevalence of alcohol use and drug abuse in Iranian college students and determined some of its associated factors. The findings of this research can be used for planning and evaluating interventions by considering risk and protective factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Religiosity](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Asian Journal of Psychiatry](#)

**89. Treatment of seniors.**

- Citation:** The American Psychiatric Publishing textbook of psychiatry (6th ed.), 2014(1233-1261) (2014)
- Author(s):** Blazer, Dan G; Steffens, David C
- Institution:** Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US; University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) Psychiatrists who work with older adults encounter diagnostic and therapeutic problems that are more complex than those encountered in young adult and middle-aged patients. Most older patients with psychiatric disorders do not fit easily into the diagnostic categories of DSM-5 (American Psychiatric Association 2013) because they experience multiple symptoms that affect both physical and psychiatric functioning. This is especially true for the oldest members of this population (Blazer 2000). Once the problem is formulated by the clinician, usual treatment approaches must be modified both to manage the functional disability that results from the psychiatric problem and to reverse the underlying disorder. In an era in which specific psychiatric disorders are emphasized, psychiatrists working with older adults can benefit from the syndromal approach to impairment (Halter et al. 2009). In this chapter, we follow this syndromal approach by identifying seven psychiatric syndromes that are most prevalent among older individuals-acute confusion, memory loss, insomnia, anxiety, suspiciousness and agitation, depression, and substance use-and describing them within the context of managing the resultant impairment. Because the psychiatric disorders that contribute to these syndromes are described elsewhere in this text, we focus on the aspects of the syndromes that are unique to late life and on the management of the older adult with these syndromes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Geriatric Psychiatry](#)  
[\\*Syndromes](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Ability Level](#)  
[Aging](#)  
[Agitation](#)  
[Anxiety](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Health Impairments](#)  
[Insomnia](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Memory](#)  
[Mental Confusion](#)  
[Suspicion](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**90. Substance-related and addictive disorders.**

- Citation:** The American Psychiatric Publishing textbook of psychiatry (6th ed.), 2014(735-813) (2014)
- Author(s):** Kosten, Thomas R; Newton, Thomas F; De La Garza, Richard II; Haile, Colin N
- Institution:** Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, US; Menninger Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, US; Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, US; Menninger Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, US
- Language:** English

- Abstract:** (from the chapter) Humans have been using botanical and chemical substances to achieve altered states of consciousness for thousands of years. A majority of people in the world use at least one psychoactive substance, and many of these substances are ubiquitous within a culture (e.g., caffeine, tobacco). Most individuals engage in use without encountering difficulties, although a small percentage of them develop substance-related disorders that can lead to considerable burden and cost on many levels. For example, tobacco and alcohol use disorders together significantly contribute to the development of serious diseases (e.g., lung cancer, liver cancer) worldwide. In the United States, tobacco use in particular is the number one preventable cause of death. In this chapter we present an overview of substance-related disorders. DSM-5 (American Psychiatric Association 2013) further divides these disorders into substance use and substance-induced disorders, focusing primarily on 10 drug classes: 1) alcohol; 2) caffeine; 3) cannabis; 4) hallucinogens; 5) inhalants; 6) opioids; 7) sedatives, hypnotics, and anxiolytics; 8) stimulants (cocaine and amphetamine-like drugs); 9) tobacco; and 10) other (or unknown) substances. Unique to DSM-5 is the addition of gambling disorder as a non-substance-related disorder. In-depth information specific to each substance-related and addictive disorder is provided in this chapter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Caffeine](#)  
[Cannabis](#)  
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[Consciousness States](#)  
[Drugs](#)  
[Hallucinogenic Drugs](#)  
[Inhalant Abuse](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Pathological Gambling](#)  
[Sedatives](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO