

# 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. Development of pet methods for imaging addiction: Imaging the mGluR5 and detecting smoking-induced dopamine release.

<b>Citation:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Sullivan, Jenna Marie
<b>Institution:</b>	Yale U., US
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	Brain imaging with positron emission tomography (PET) has advanced the study of addiction and the development of pharmacotherapies to treat addiction. In the study of nicotine addiction and smoking, attempts to measure smoking-induced dopamine (DA) release with PET have met with varying levels of success. Nicotine has been shown to induce DA release in animal studies. However, the effect is mild and violates the assumption of non-varying endogenous neurotransmitter, which is required by kinetic models to estimate tracer binding potential (BPND). We conducted simulation studies to evaluate the ability of conventional models to detect smoking-induced DA release as decrease in BPND. We also developed advanced experimental and analysis methods to increase the detectability of smoking-induced DA release by PET. We conducted scans during which subjects smoked in a block design while within the scanner to increase the value of the data and decrease analysis ambiguity. To analyze smoking scan data without violating assumptions of conventional models, we adapted the linear extension of the simplified reference region model (LSRRM) to fit the data. LSRRM is an advanced model which allows for time-variation in endogenous neurotransmitter. Much of PET imaging of addiction to date has focused on the mesolimbic DA system, but less is known about the effects of addiction on other neurotransmitter systems. Glutamate has been implicated in various forms of addiction, and antagonists for the metabotropic glutamate subtype 5 receptor (mGluR5) have recently been suggested as possible treatment options for addiction. [18F]FPPEB is a PET tracer which, in preclinical studies, has shown high specificity and selectivity toward the mGluR5. To define optimal scan methodology, we scanned healthy human subjects for 6 h following either a bolus injection (n=5) or bolus-plus-constant-infusion (n=5) of [18F]FPPEB. We tested [18F]FPPEB data with a variety of PET modeling methods and found it to be an excellent tracer with low variability between subjects which could be analyzed successfully by different methods. The development of this new tracer, including determining the optimum scanning protocol, analysis methods, and reliability in human studies, will allow for future study of the effects of drug abuse and addiction on the glutamate system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Dissertation Abstract
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<a href="#">*Addiction</a> <a href="#">*Dopamine</a> <a href="#">*Positron Emission Tomography</a> <a href="#">Nucleus Accumbens</a>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

## 2. The relationship between parental lifestyle, attachment style and the mediating effect of family environment on the characteristics of their adult children in substance abuse treatment.

<b>Citation:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
<b>Author(s):</b>	McIlveen, John W
<b>Institution:</b>	Florida Atlantic U., US
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	The role of attachment style in overall family functioning and in individual substance abuse patterns has been researched extensively. Lifestyle constructs have been seen as predictors of substance abuse related behaviors, including future drug related difficulties.

Dysfunctional family environments have been seen as predictors of poor mental health outcomes in family members. Despite the high rates of co-morbidity in alcohol and drug dependent individuals, parental lifestyle, attachment style, and the overall influence of family environment on the psychological traits of substance dependent individuals had not been previously examined. This study examined a group of parents and their adult children (actively in substance abuse treatment, with diagnoses of substance dependence) who participated in a weeklong family education program at an inpatient treatment center. The parental group (n=37) was given a series of lifestyle (Basis-A), attachment (Experiences in Close Relationships Inventory - Revised), and family environment (Family Environment Scale) instruments to complete, and the adult children (n=28) completed the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory III in order to measure their psychological traits. Data analysis was conducted using a parallel multiple mediation model, and bootstrapping, which increased the sample size to 5,000 per group. Based on the literature review and a basic correlational analysis between the parental and adult child characteristics, pathways were theorized to exist by the researcher which indicated the use of the parent lifestyle and attachment styles as the independent variable, the adult children's psychological traits as the dependent variable, and family environment factors as the mediating variable(s). Results were given in unstandardized regression coefficients for the individual pathways, including direct and total effects, and in bias corrected confidence intervals for the specific indirect effects of the mediators. Direct effects were found between attachment style, lifestyle and patient traits, as well as several significant total effects (combined direct effect and the effect of overall family environment). Specific indirect effects were also found from individual family environment mediators, including moral religious emphasis and control, on the relationship between independent and dependent variables. An analysis of the results is given, along with a discussion of clinical implications and directions for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adult Offspring](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Family](#)  
[\\*Lifestyle](#)  
[\\*Personality Traits](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Environment](#)  
[Family Relations](#)  
[Morbidity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. The effects of meditation on the perceived stress of participants in an outpatient substance abuse program.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Crowfoot, Keeley

**Institution:** The Chicago School of Professional Psychology, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The effects of meditation within substance abuse populations have had positive effects from reduced drug and alcohol use (Special, 2010) to utilizing coping skills to manage cravings (Chen, Comerford, Shinnick, & Ziedonis, 2010). This study aimed to examine the use of guided meditation to reduce perceived stress of participants in an outpatient substance abuse program over four weeks. The participants of this study were randomly assigned to a control group and an experimental group. The study used a pre-test, post-test model. The control group attended a one-hour training on meditation including the history of meditation, the benefits of meditation and current research regarding the effects of meditation. The control group did not participate in a guided meditation. The experimental group attended the same training on meditation but did participate in one guided meditation. Participants completed questionnaires that measured stress (Perceived

Stress Scale-10 and Depression Anxiety Stress Scale 21) at the initial training and again at four weeks. There was a significant difference between the control and experimental groups at four weeks on the Anxiety subscale of the DASS 21. There was a significant difference within the experimental group at four weeks on the Depression subscale, Anxiety subscale and Stress subscale of the DASS 21. To date, data has not been collected to measure the minimum amount of meditation that is needed to create a significant positive effect. The data suggests that one exposure to guided meditation does have a significant effect on anxiety in an outpatient substance abuse population but not on perceived stress or depression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anxiety](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Outpatients](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[Craving](#)  
[Meditation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 4. An examination of correlates of video game and internet addiction.

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**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** McBroom, Evan S

**Institution:** U Toledo, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Within the field of addiction, there is a growing body of research surrounding the phenomenon of electronic media addiction. Internet addiction has a growing research base, and evidence is emerging that video game addiction may also be a diagnosable disorder. Many believe that research justifies the use of criteria modified from pathological gambling (also a type of behavioral addiction) to examine problematic video game play. The goal of the current study was to identify correlates of addiction to electronic media. Two studies were conducted. In Study 1, adults completed questionnaires assessing background information, video game habits, game engagement, and symptoms of video game and Internet addiction. In Study 2 parent/child dyads completed modified versions of the same measures. Responses indicated that males typically play more hours than females, are more likely to play video games online, and experience greater game engagement. Females had higher scores on the Internet addiction measure, and female gender emerged with online game play as a predictor of Internet addiction, however the sample may overrepresent female gamers. Parents tended to agree with their child on the genre of their child's favorite game, symptoms of Internet addiction, and game engagement. Disagreement was most prominent for hours spent playing video games and symptoms of video game addiction. Overall, present results support continued work to understand excessive Internet use and video game play. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[Computer Games](#)  
[Internet](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 5. Subjective experiences of fathers in a residential treatment facility for substance abuse and dependency.

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**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Fowler, Jessica R

**Institution:** The Chicago School of Professional Psychology, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The experience of fatherhood within a substance use population was explored by using a phenomenological approach and thematic analysis to analyze qualitative interviews. The participants were fifteen males between the ages of 25-50 years, with primarily low socioeconomic status, varying marital statuses, and ethnicities, currently enrolled in a substance abuse treatment facility in the West Los Angeles area (N=15). Main themes included barriers to fatherhood, motivations/process to change, fatherhood, and influential parental models. There were sixteen sub-themes. Subsequent analyses found that a) primarily male figures influenced fatherhood understandings, b) fathers had a desire to raise their children differently than they were raised and to be a positive role model, and c) these men recognized the impact of their absence (either physically or emotionally) on the lives of their children and described the impact their children experienced as feelings of hurt, anger, resentment, and acceptance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Phenomenology](#)  
[\\*Treatment Facilities](#)  
[Fathers](#)  
[Interviews](#)  
[Residential Care Institutions](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 6. The role of proximal-distal reference groups for descriptive and injunctive norms on college student-athlete substance use.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Seitz, Christopher M

**Institution:** U North Carolina at Greensboro, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Research findings suggest that college student-athletes are at risk for using a variety of substances, especially alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana. One strategy that has shown promise in preventing substance use among student-athletes is programming rooted in the Social Norms Theory. Currently, social norms research among student-athletes in terms of injunctive norms (e.g., the perception of other people's approval of substance use) and descriptive norms (e.g., the perception of other people's substance use behaviors) is limited. Studies that have investigated injunctive norms held by student-athletes have not compared the effect of different reference groups on personal substance use behaviors. In terms of descriptive norms, past research has shown mixed findings. Some researchers have suggested that proximal norms are stronger predictors of personal substance use behaviors, while other researchers have contended that distal norms are stronger predictors. The purpose of this dissertation was to extend research on social norms reference groups held by student-athletes by comparing reference groups of injunctive norms and proximal-distal groups of descriptive norms. Specifically, this dissertation sought to answer the following research questions: (a) Do student-athlete perceptions of teammate and coach approval of substance use predict student-athlete substance use? (b) Do student-athlete perceptions of substance use by proximal and distal reference groups predict student-athlete substance use? To answer the first research question, a convenience sample of 3,339 student-athletes from 54 NCAA colleges and universities completed a survey about their personal substance use and their perceptions of teammate and coach approval of substance use. A multi-level model regression analysis indicated that the perception of approval from both teammates and coaches predicted the participants' substance use behaviors. To answer the second research question regarding descriptive norms, a convenience sample of 3,347 student-athletes from 32 NCAA

colleges and universities completed a survey about their personal substance use and their perceptions of substance use among close friends and college athletes. A multi-level model regression analysis indicated that only the perception of substance use among close friends acted as a predictor of participant substance use behaviors. This dissertation contains further explanations of the findings, recommendations for future research, and a description of the studies' methodological limitations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Athletes](#)  
[\\*Colleges](#)  
[\\*Marijuana](#)  
[\\*Social Norms](#)  
 College Students  
 Drug Usage  
 Reference Groups

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 7. Maternal incarceration and its effects on children and families.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Semple, Christina N

**Institution:** Alliant International U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Maternal incarceration has compounding effects on society, families, and especially children. The following study and literature review explores the psychosocial and developmental effects of maternal incarceration on children from a contextual perspective. The psychological effects of maternal incarceration were assessed by administering the MAACL (Multiple Affect Adjective Check List); SASSI-3 (Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory, 3rd edition); and the CTQ (Childhood Trauma Questionnaire) to 30 adult women. Exactly half of the participants, as children, had mothers who were incarcerated for at least six months; the other half did not have a mother who was incarcerated as they were growing up. The objective was to determine if there was a greater prevalence of depression, anxiety, hostility, physical, sexual, and emotional abuse or neglect, as well as instances of substance abuse among those women who experienced maternal incarceration compared to those who had never had an incarcerated mother. While most of the results were not significant, the participants scored higher on the dysphoric scales and lower on the positive affect scale of the MAACL compared to those of the normal population. Additionally, results from the CTQ revealed women whose mother was incarcerated (Group 1) did report more physical and emotional neglect than those whose mothers were not incarcerated (Group 2). Further, demographic analyses revealed that those women in Group 2 obtained at least a college degree, whereas those in Group 1 generally held less than a high school education. Keywords: maternal incarceration, substance abuse, child abuse, emotional abuse (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Incarceration](#)  
 Family  
 High School Education

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 8. The formation and expression of addiction related behaviors: Cortico-limbic-striatal circuitry in flexible reward-seeking.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Barker, Jacqueline M

**Institution:** Yale U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Many models of addiction have focused on the neurobiological changes that occur across the development of dependence caused by drug exposure. Because alcohol exposure itself is known to produce many of the alterations observed in addicted and dependent populations, elucidation of innate neurobiological risk requires identification of predisposed individuals prior to alcohol use. Greater refinement and understanding of animal models of the inflexible reward seeking behaviors that are key components of alcohol use disorders has enabled greater understanding of the neurobiology of innate differences that may produce risk for alcoholism prior to exposure to alcohol. In human populations, risk for the development of alcoholism has been correlated with enhanced reactivity to alcohol-associated cues. Indeed, the inflexible reward seeking that is characteristic of on-going addiction-related behavior may be supported by elevated sensitivity to reward associated cues. We suggest that aberrant cue-mediated behavior could mark risk for rapid development of inflexible behavior patterns, including the formation of habitual and compulsive ethanol seeking and resistance to extinction, prior to exposure to alcohol. Here, we investigated how individual differences in cue reactivity and related differences in the cortico-limbic-striatal circuitry underlying incentive motivation may predict risk for inflexible alcohol seeking that is associated with alcoholism, the effects of ethanol exposure itself on this circuitry, and further how manipulating signaling in this circuitry may help restore strategic reward seeking. Our data demonstrate that individual differences in incentive motivation are differentially predictive of alcoholism-related behaviors and enable identification of innate biological differences that appear to play a causal role in the expression of these behaviors. Specifically, we show that food Pavlovian approach was predictive of habitual and compulsive ethanol seeking, and further that propensity for these behaviors appears to be mediated by epigenetic regulation of 5HT3A expression in the amygdala (Chapter 2). We also show that individual differences in Pavlovian approach were further predictive of the ability of 5HT3 antagonism to restore flexible behavior. We will also discuss the causal role of alcohol exposure on differential regulation of 5htr3a methylation in blood and brain, and how these differences may interact with predisposition to promote addiction related behavior (Chapter 4). We also saw that Pavlovian-to-instrumental transfer was associated with the ability to extinguish ethanol seeking that is causally related to innate differences in vmPFC PSA-NCAM expression (Chapter 3). In addition to manipulations of the targets identified above, we demonstrate that agonism of dopamine D2 receptors, and antagonism of dopamine D1 receptors, in the vmPFC can promote flexible reward seeking (Chapter 5). Finally, we show that sex chromosome complement was predictive of risk for habitual reward seeking as well as the relationship between incentive motivation and extinction and reinstatement of ethanol seeking, highlighting the need for careful assessment of individual and sex differences when determining risk or treatment strategy for alcoholism related behaviors. These data suggest the use of a behavioral screen for cue reactivity in Pavlovian approach and PIT paradigms may identify risk status for alcoholism-related behaviors and may enable the identification of innate neurobiological differences and validation and determination of novel treatment strategies. We suggest that further understanding and identification of specific and well-characterized behavioral endophenotypes of addiction will enable individualized and efficient treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Ethanol](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[Animal Models](#)

[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Neural Receptors](#)  
[Reinstatement](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 9. An examination of psychopathy and substance use disorders using magnetic resonance imaging and cluster analysis.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Cope, Lora M

**Institution:** U New Mexico, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Psychopathy is a personality disorder that is exemplified by affective and interpersonal characteristics such as grandiosity, pathological lying, manipulative use of others, and a profound lack of empathy, guilt, and remorse. Psychopaths also typically demonstrate a constellation of problematic and dangerous behavioral characteristics including sensation seeking, impulsivity, and both instrumental and reactive aggression. Psychopathy and substance use disorders (i.e., abuse and dependence) are significant sources of financial and emotional burden in the United States, as both are strongly linked to severe and repetitive criminal activity. They are also highly comorbid, with psychopaths being about two to three times more likely to have a drug use disorder than nonpsychopaths. Using structural and functional neuroimaging and cluster analysis, this comorbidity was investigated in a series of studies involving incarcerated adult males and females, incarcerated adolescent males and females, and nonincarcerated adult males and females. Across samples, structural differences related to psychopathic traits were largely consistent, lending support to the idea that a network of regions across the paralimbic system is abnormal, at least structurally. Several of the regions identified in the structural studies were also hypoactive during the viewing of drug cues in a functional magnetic resonance imaging study of craving, suggesting a close link between structural and functional abnormalities. Finally, cluster analysis was used to identify typologies of substance users, and differential correlations with personality and individual differences variables were found. These results suggest that substance users are actually a heterogeneous group in terms of severity, drugs of choice, and personality correlates. This heterogeneity also suggests that individual differences should be taken into account when designing substance use treatment strategies. Analogous to the notion of personalized medicine, this philosophy could be at once both more effective and more efficient when applied to substance use treatment. In turn, the extreme financial and emotional burden that psychopathy and substance use disorders cause could be reduced. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)  
[\\*Grandiosity](#)  
[\\*Guilt](#)  
[\\*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)  
[Deception](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 10. Impact of ghrelin receptor antagonism on nicotine and cocaine drug reactivity in rats.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Clifford, Patrick Shane

**Institution:** Texas A&M U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Ghrelin is a 28 amino acid peptide that interacts with ghrelin receptors (GHS-Rs) to modulate brain reinforcement circuits. Systemic ghrelin infusions augment cocaine (COC) stimulated locomotion and conditioned place preference (CPP) in rats, whereas genetic or pharmacological ablation of GHS-Rs has been shown to attenuate the acute locomotor-enhancing effects of nicotine (NIC) and COC, and to blunt the CPP induced by food, alcohol, amphetamine and COC in mice. The stimulant NIC can induce CPP and like COC, repeated administration of NIC induces locomotor sensitization in rats. In experiment 1, we examined the effects of GHS-R antagonism with JMV 2959 on COC-induced locomotion and found that JMV 2959 suppresses COC-induced locomotor sensitization. In experiment 2, we examined the effects of GHS-R antagonism with JMV 2959 on NIC-induced locomotion and found that JMV 2959 suppresses NIC-induced locomotor sensitization. In experiment 3, we examined the effects of GHS-R knockout on COC-induced locomotion and found that animals sustaining GHS-R knockout display a suppression of COC-induced locomotor sensitization. In experiment 4, we examined the effects of GHS-R knockout on COC-induced locomotion and found that animals sustaining GHS-R knockout display a suppression of COC-induced locomotor sensitization. In experiment 5, we examined the effects of JMV 2959 on NIC-enhanced intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS) responding and found that JMV 2959 alone had no effect, but when combined with NIC, JMV 2959 pretreatment reversed the enhancement of responding produced by NIC. In experiment 6, we examined the effects of GHS-R knockout on ICSS responding and found that animals sustaining GHS-R knockout were unable to acquire ICSS at current intensity levels that would support responding by WT animals. It was not until the intensity was ramped up four fold that these knockout rats were able to acquire responding. These results show that antagonism of GHS-Rs diminishes the reinforcing effects of NIC and COC. This provides evidence that antagonists of GHS-Rs could be useful in the treatment of drug addiction, particularly that involving nicotine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Sensitivity](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Sensitization](#)  
[\\*Ghrelin](#)  
[Amino Acids](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 11. Equine-assisted psychotherapy in a residential substance abuse treatment program for male adolescents.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Stiltner, Crystal

**Institution:** Capella U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Adolescents with co-occurring disorders are at increased risk for mental health issues, substance abuse, and social problems, including hospitalization, victimization, violence, legal problems, and homelessness. Traditional therapy approaches have been shown to be effective, but adolescents frequently do not seek or complete treatment, resulting in lower success rates and undertreated adolescents. Alternative methods that expand traditional therapy approaches such as equine-assisted psychotherapy are being used with this population but lack research to demonstrate their efficacy. This study utilized a phenomenological qualitative approach to explore the perceptions of 8 adolescent boys who participated in equine-assisted psychotherapy at a residential treatment facility. Semi-standardized interviews were used to explore the meaning participants assigned to their experiences. A narrative analysis generated a description of the phenomenon. This study contributes additional information about the impact of this therapeutic modality and

produced qualitative data that may be used to develop future studies providing more support for this approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Hospitalization](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Victimization](#)  
[Mental Health](#)  
[Social Issues](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 12. Examining risk factors of chronic homelessness: Mental illness, substance abuse, trauma, and criminal history.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Ferguson, Amanda

**Institution:** Palo Alto U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The present study examined the risk factors associated with chronic homelessness in an adult population in Redwood City, California. The purpose of this study was to explore which combinations of factors were most strongly correlated with chronic homelessness amongst the sample, including mental illness, substance abuse, trauma, and criminal behavior. Previous studies and reviews have discussed features of the homeless population such as histories of abuse, medical illness, mental illness, and chronic substance use (Canton, 2005; Koegel, 2007). However, many studies are methodologically flawed and have not used standardized assessment to draw conclusions about chronic homelessness. Therefore, this researcher used a standardized assessment using the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM Diagnoses, which has been found to be a valid and reliable measure in the field (SCID-I-RV; Zanarini, & Frankenburg, 2001). Additionally, this study explored the use of a new screening measure, the AC-OK, which screens for substance abuse, the presence of mental illness, and trauma history. Current treatment models have focused on mental illness and/or substance dependence in homeless persons, but have not specified standards for the treatment of chronic homelessness (Kertesz, Crouch, Milby, Cusimano, & Schumacher, 2009). One aim of this study was to explore the role of trauma in individuals with histories of chronic homelessness as many studies have indicated that previous trauma is prevalent in this population (Ferguson, 2009; White, Chafetz, Collins-Bride, & Nuckens, 2006). Trauma has also been associated with mental illness and substance abuse issues (Drake, Osher, & Wallach, 1991); however, current models for remediation have failed to incorporate trauma-focused interventions in the treatment of chronically homeless individuals. Results of the study indicated that both two or more Axis I diagnoses and dual diagnoses were associated with chronic homelessness. An exploratory analysis revealed that cocaine use was particularly associated with chronic homelessness and that psychotic disorders were related to an inability to find permanent housing. Additionally, a higher number of violent criminal arrests or charges was associated with chronic homelessness. Neither the presence of nor the number of traumas was associated with chronic homelessness. Lastly, the AC-OK was a moderately useful screening measure for substance disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminal Behavior](#)  
[\\*History](#)  
[\\*Homeless](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**13. Interpersonal nature of and degree of involvement in traumatic exposure: Impact on criminal offending in male veterans with PTSD.**

<b>Citation:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Christopher, Sheresa Christine
<b>Institution:</b>	Palo Alto U., US
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	Posttraumatic Stress Disorder is a psychiatric disorder associated with deficits in emotion regulation, social information processing, and increased anger and aggression. These characteristics are also found within criminal populations. Social learning theories of aggression suggest that individuals acquire aggressive behavioral response patterns from (a) previous experiences to which they were directly exposed or (b) those that were modeled to them by others. This dissertation sought to clarify the type of traumatic exposure (interpersonal vs. non-interpersonal and direct vs. witnessed) and its impact on subsequent offending (violent vs. non-violent) behavior. This dissertation used archival data from a sample of 108 veterans who were assessed with the Primary Care-Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Screening measure (PC-PTSD), Life-events Checklist (LEC), Clinician Administered PTSD Scale (CAPS), and the legal section of the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) to measure violent and non-violent offending. Data were analyzed via multiple regression analyses. Results indicate that neither interpersonal nature, nor degree of involvement are significantly related to the number of reported non-violent or violent offenses. Despite this finding, this study joins others in identifying a high prevalence of non-violent and violent offending in a sample of PTSD positive veterans. Strengths, limitations, and future directions are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Dissertation Abstract
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	*Criminal Behavior *Involvement *Military Veterans *Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Anger Criminals
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

**14. Support for the self-medication hypothesis: The association of recent crack use, depression, pain, and fatigue among HIV positive adults.**

<b>Citation:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Brodhead, Casey David
<b>Institution:</b>	Palo Alto U., US
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	Research about the self-medication hypothesis posits that individuals tend to use specific drugs to alleviate specific states of distress. This dissertation used the self-medication hypothesis to understand the relationship between quality of life, mental health, and substance use. A cross-sectional design study was used to examine the predictive relationship of depression, vitality, and bodily pain to recent crack cocaine use in a diverse sample of adults living with HIV/AIDS who were attending an urban ambulatory care center (N = 161). The data were analyzed using logistic regression analysis. Reduced vitality was found to be significantly associated with increased recent crack cocaine use ( = -.054; OR = .947, p < .01); whereas bodily pain ( = .006; OR = 1.006, p < .01) and depression ( = .113; OR = 1.006, p < .01) were not found to be significant predictors of recent crack cocaine use. These findings are consistent with the self-medication

hypothesis and suggest that individuals use illicit substances to decrease suffering and inc (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cerebrovascular Accidents](#)  
[\\*Crack Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Fatigue](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Self Medication](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Pain](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 15. Dopamine Modulates Novelty Seeking Behavior During Decision Making.

**Citation:** Behavioral Neuroscience, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0735-7044;1939-0084 (Jun 9, 2014)

**Author(s):** Costa, Vincent D; Tran, Valery L; Turchi, Janita; Averbeck, Bruno B

**Abstract:** Novelty seeking refers to the tendency of humans and animals to explore novel and unfamiliar stimuli and environments. The idea that dopamine modulates novelty seeking is supported by evidence that novel stimuli excite dopamine neurons and activate brain regions receiving dopaminergic input. In addition, dopamine is shown to drive exploratory behavior in novel environments. It is not clear whether dopamine promotes novelty seeking when it is framed as the decision to explore novel options versus the exploitation of familiar options. To test this hypothesis, we administered systemic injections of saline or GBR-12909, a selective dopamine transporter (DAT) inhibitor, to monkeys and assessed their novelty seeking behavior during a probabilistic decision making task. The task involved pseudorandom introductions of novel choice options. This allowed monkeys the opportunity to explore novel options or to exploit familiar options that they had already sampled. We found that DAT blockade increased the monkeys' preference for novel options. A reinforcement learning (RL) model fit to the monkeys' choice data showed that increased novelty seeking after DAT blockade was driven by an increase in the initial value the monkeys assigned to novel options. However, blocking DAT did not modulate the rate at which the monkeys learned which cues were most predictive of reward or their tendency to exploit that knowledge. These data demonstrate that dopamine enhances novelty-driven value and imply that excessive novelty seeking-characteristic of impulsivity and behavioral addictions-might be caused by increases in dopamine, stemming from less reuptake. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 16. Addiction research centres and the nurturing of creativity.

**Citation:** Addiction, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jun 05, 2014)

**Author(s):** Buhringer, Gerhard

**Abstract:** Abstract This paper describes the history and current structure of the Institut für Therapieforschung (IFT) [Institute for Therapy Research] in Munich, as well as major research topics and factors which might contribute to a creative structure and atmosphere for innovative research in the addiction field. The institute was founded in 1973 as a non-profit non-governmental organization (NGO) with a focus on applied research. Starting with behaviour therapy-based development and evaluation of programmes for alcohol, illicit drugs and smoking and the evaluation of treatment services, the institute gradually expanded its topics, covering prevention (1985) and epidemiology and policy evaluation (1990), and participated throughout this period in the development of guidelines and screening, diagnostic and clinical instruments. Later, the IFT tried to

bridge the gap between basic sciences, applied research, health-care services and health policy, with a network of national and international contacts, including its own university engagements and collaborations with foreign research groups and national and European Union (EU) agencies. Possible creativity-promoting factors on the institutional and individual levels are discussed, e.g. the collaboration of experienced senior researchers with carefully selected innovative doctoral students, considerable in-house and external training of young researchers and the early participation and presentation of their work at international conferences, independence from stakeholders in the field and the refusal of project funds which require external clearance of publications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 17. Psychiatry comorbidity differences between women with history of childhood sexual abuse who are methadone maintained former opiate addicts, and non-addicts.

**Citation:** Psychiatry Research, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0165-1781 (May 11, 2014)

**Author(s):** Peles, Einat; Adelson, Miriam; Seligman, Zivya; Bloch, Miki; Potik, David; Schreiber, Shaul

**Abstract:** Following our finding of high rates of obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) among methadone maintained (MMT) former opiate addict women with a history of childhood sexual abuse, we compared 68 MMT sexually abused women to 48 women from a Sexual Abuse Treatment Center (SATC) without a history of opiate addiction, for clinical-OCD (Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale), dissociation (Dissociative Experiences Scale (DES), complex-post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (Structured Interview for Disorders of Extreme Stress - Non-Other Specify), sexual PTSD (the Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale) and trauma events history (Life Event Inventory). MMT patients were treated for longer periods and were older and less educated. Clinical OCD was more prevalent among the MMT patients (66.2% vs. 30.4%, respectively), while complex-PTSD and high dissociation score (DES>30) were more prevalent among the non-addicts (46.9% vs. 19.1%, and 57.1% vs. 11.8% respectively). The high rate of OCD among sexually abused MMT women was not found in women who are sexually abused non-addicts. As dissociation was rare among the MMT group, it may just be that the opioids (either as street-drugs or as MMT) serve as an external coping mechanism when the access to the internal one is not possible. Future study about OCD and dissociation before entry to MMT are needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 18. Mean platelet volume in schizophrenia unaltered after 1year of clozapine exposure.

**Citation:** Schizophrenia Research, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0920-9964 (Jun 3, 2014)

**Author(s):** Lee, Jimmy; Powell, Valerie; Remington, Gary

**Abstract:** This study investigated the MPV of patients with major psychoses before and after 1 year of clozapine exposure. Data were obtained from chart reviews of patients who were initiated on clozapine at the Centre of Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH) in Toronto. 100 patients were eligible for this study; 65 remained on clozapine after 1 year. Prior to clozapine initiation, MPV was 10.79±0.91fL and there was no difference in MPV after 1 year of clozapine exposure (p=0.777). We found high MPV in patients with

schizophrenia and related psychoses, which was unaltered after 1 year of clozapine treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 19. Prefrontal glutamate levels differentiate early phase schizophrenia and methamphetamine addiction: A 1h mrs study at 3tesla.

**Citation:** Schizophrenia Research, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0920-9964 (Jun 3, 2014)

**Author(s):** Crocker, Candice E; Bernier, Denise C; Hanstock, Christopher C; Lakusta, Bonnie; Purdon, Scot E; Seres, Peter; Tibbo, Philip G

**Abstract:** Acute symptoms of methamphetamine-induced psychosis are similar to those of primary schizophrenia. Understanding similarities or differences in the biological substrate of these psychoses could lead to early differentiation of these two clinical conditions resulting in more efficient treatment strategies. Proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy was acquired from the medial prefrontal cortex in 29 unmedicated patients with first episode of psychosis (FEP), 29 abstinent methamphetamine-addicted people (METH) and 45 healthy controls (HCs) (age range 17.3 to 29.9 years old). The METH group displayed robust reductions in concentration levels of glutamate (Glu) relative to FEP (Cohen's  $d=1.20$ ) and HC ( $d=0.87$ ). The METH group also displayed reduced levels of N-acetylaspartate (NAA) relative to FEP ( $d=0.53$ ) and HC ( $d=0.76$ ). The HC group displayed a positive association between levels of Glu and NAA,  $r(45)=0.52$ ,  $p<0.001$ , while the two clinical groups failed to show this normal association. This suggests that the cellular metabolism is altered in both conditions. These data support the assumption that cellular abnormalities differ between primary schizophrenia and methamphetamine addiction despite the overlap in clinical presentation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 20. Abnormal intracellular calcium homeostasis associated with vulnerability in the nerve cells from heroin-dependent rat.

**Citation:** Brain Research, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0006-8993 (May 20, 2014)

**Author(s):** Liu, Xiaoshan; Wang, Guangyong; Pu, Hongwei; Jing, Hualan

**Abstract:** The cellular mechanisms by which opiate addiction develops with repetitive use remain largely unresolved. Intercellular calcium homeostasis is one of the most critical elements to determine neuroadaptive changes and neuronal fate. Heroin, one of the most addictive opiates, may induce neurotoxicity potentially inducing brain impairment, especially for those chronic users who get an overdose. Here we examined changes in intracellular calcium concentration ( $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ ) after repeated exposure to heroin using cultured cerebral cortical neurons. Dynamic changes in  $[Ca^{2+}]_i$  indicated by fluo-3-AM were monitored using confocal laser scan microscopy, followed by cytotoxicity assessments. It showed that the cells dissociated from heroin-dependent rats had a smaller depolarization-induced  $[Ca^{2+}]_i$  responses, and a higher elevation in  $[Ca^{2+}]_i$  when challenged with a high concentration of heroin (500M). The restoration ability to remove calcium after washout of these stimulants was impaired. Calcium channel blocker verapamil inhibited the heroin-induced  $[Ca^{2+}]_i$  elevations as well as the heroin-induced cell damage. The relative

[Ca<sup>2+</sup>]<sub>i</sub> of the nerve cells closely correlated with the number of damaged cells induced by heroin. These results demonstrate that nerve cells from heroin-dependent rats manifest abnormal [Ca<sup>2+</sup>]<sub>i</sub> homeostasis, as well as vulnerability to heroin overdose, suggesting involvement of [Ca<sup>2+</sup>]<sub>i</sub> regulation mechanisms in heroin addiction and neurotoxicity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 21. Vaccination against smoking: An annotated agenda for debate. A review of scientific journals, 2001-13.

**Citation:** Addiction, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jun 03, 2014)

**Author(s):** Wolters, Anna; Wert, Guido; Schayck, Onno C. P; Horstman, Klasien

**Abstract:** Abstract Background and Aims The ongoing development of novel nicotine vaccines makes it urgent to identify the normative questions around this innovative health technology against smoking. Methods A qualitative thematic analysis of peer-reviewed papers on nicotine vaccination published between 2001 and 2013. Results In the scientific discourse, nicotine vaccination is presented in a neurobiological frame as a potent concept for (long-term) smoking cessation. Nicotine vaccination is also considered a hypothetical strategy to prevent nicotine addiction in minors. Ethical assessments are conducted for the use of nicotine vaccination in public health and clinical medicine. Whereas vaccination for primary prevention is usually associated with public health, the hypothetical case of nicotine prevention in minors is also assessed for individualized protection. Therapeutic and preventive applications are given uneven attention: the classic goal of vaccination (primary prevention in minors) receives methodical consideration and invokes lively debate. The unprecedented use of vaccination, namely smoking cessation, is left largely unattended in the ethical analyses. Conclusions While health innovations such as nicotine vaccination need broad reflection to guide decisions on their further development and possible future implementations, only a small part of the ethical and social issues of this innovative technology has been discussed. For a debate to come into existence, a 'neurobio-psycho-socio-cultural' frame of smoking and quitting appears fruitful. Important topics for reflection are the human activities and social processes in a vaccine-supported quit attempt, next to respect for individuals, possible harms and questions of (global) justice and research ethics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 22. The prefrontal dysfunction in individuals with internet gaming disorder: A meta-analysis of functional magnetic resonance imaging studies.

**Citation:** Addiction Biology, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jun 03, 2014)

**Author(s):** Meng, Yajing; Deng, Wei; Wang, Huiyao; Guo, Wanjun; Li, Tao

**Abstract:** Abstract With the advancement in high-resolution magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) technology and automated analysis, studies on functional MRI (fMRI) made it possible to identify the functional activity of brain in vivo in individuals with Internet gaming disorder (IGD), and to explore the underpinning neuroscience basis of IGD. Yet, no available literature has systemically reviewed the fMRI studies of IGD using meta-analyses. This study reviewed 61 candidate articles and finally selected 10 qualified voxel-wise whole-brain analysis studies for performing a comprehensive series of

meta-analyses employing effect size signed differential mapping approach. Compared with healthy controls, subjects with IGD showed a significant activation in the bilateral medial frontal gyrus (MFG) and the left cingulate gyrus, as well as the left medial temporal gyrus and fusiform gyrus. Furthermore, the on-line time of IGD subjects was positively correlated with activations in the left MFG and the right cingulated gyrus. These findings implicate the important role of dysfunctional prefrontal lobe in the neuropathological mechanism of IGD. Considering the overlapped role of prefrontal lobe in the reward and self-regulatory system, our results provided supportive evidence for the reclassification of IGD as a behavioural addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 23. Co-occurring depressive and substance use disorders in adolescents: An examination of reward responsiveness during treatment.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychotherapy Integration, June 2014, vol./is. 24/2(109-121), 1053-0479;1573-3696 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Boger, Kathryn D; Auerbach, Randy P; Pechtel, Pia; Busch, Alisa B; Greenfield, Shelly F; Pizzagalli, Diego A

**Correspondence Address:** Boger, Kathryn D.: Department of Psychiatry, Mclean Hospital, Harvard Medical School, 115 Mill Street, deMarneffe, Room 240, Belmont, MA, US, 02478, kboger@partners.org

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Mclean Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Belmont, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Mclean Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Belmont, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Mclean Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Belmont, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Mclean Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Belmont, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Mclean Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Belmont, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Mclean Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Belmont, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The goals of the present study were to examine: (a) putative dysfunctions in reward responsiveness in a sample of adolescents (n = 40) with co-occurring depressive and substance use disorders; (b) possible links between reward responsiveness and symptoms of depression, anhedonia, anxiety, and motivation for change in relation to alcohol and drug use; and (c) potential gender differences in findings. Before and after a 2-week residential treatment, adolescents completed self-report assessments of depression, anhedonia, anxiety symptoms, and motivation for change in relation to substance use. In addition, participants completed a computer-based Probabilistic Reward Task (PRT) to examine reward responsiveness (i.e., participants' ability to modulate behavior as a function of reinforcement history). Results indicated that depression and anhedonia symptoms decreased, and motivation for change in relation to drug use increased. Improved reward responsiveness over the course of residential treatment emerged in female, but not male, participants. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anhedonia](#)  
[\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Motivation](#)

[Residential Care Institutions](#)  
[Responses](#)  
[Rewards](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**24. Genetic addiction risk score (gars): Molecular neurogenetic evidence for predisposition to reward deficiency syndrome (rds).**

**Citation:** Molecular Neurobiology, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0893-7648;1559-1182 (May 31, 2014)

**Author(s):** Blum, Kenneth; Oscar-Berman, Marlene; Demetrovics, Zsolt; Barh, Debmalya; Gold, Mark S

**Abstract:** We have published extensively on the neurogenetics of brain reward systems with reference to the genes related to dopaminergic function in particular. In 1996, we coined "Reward Deficiency Syndrome" (RDS), to portray behaviors found to have gene-based association with hypodopaminergic function. RDS as a useful concept has been embraced in many subsequent studies, to increase our understanding of Substance Use Disorder (SUD), addictions, and other obsessive, compulsive, and impulsive behaviors. Interestingly, albeit others, in one published study, we were able to describe lifetime RDS behaviors in a recovering addict (17 years sober) blindly by assessing resultant Genetic Addiction Risk Score (GARS) data only. We hypothesize that genetic testing at an early age may be an effective preventive strategy to reduce or eliminate pathological substance and behavioral seeking activity. Here, we consider a select number of genes, their polymorphisms, and associated risks for RDS whereby, utilizing GWAS, there is evidence for convergence to reward candidate genes. The evidence presented serves as a plausible brain-print providing relevant genetic information that will reinforce targeted therapies, to improve recovery and prevent relapse on an individualized basis. The primary driver of RDS is a hypodopaminergic trait (genes) as well as epigenetic states (methylation and deacetylation on chromatin structure). We now have entered a new era in addiction medicine that embraces the neuroscience of addiction and RDS as a pathological condition in brain reward circuitry that calls for appropriate evidence-based therapy and early genetic diagnosis and that requires further intensive investigation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS* in *Molecular Neurobiology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

**25. Estradiol mediates dendritic spine plasticity in the nucleus accumbens core through activation of mglur5.**

**Citation:** Brain Structure & Function, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1863-2653;1863-2661 (May 31, 2014)

**Author(s):** Peterson, Brittni M; Mermelstein, Paul G; Meisel, Robert L

**Abstract:** Accumulating evidence from human and rodent studies suggests that females are more sensitive to the motivating and rewarding properties of drugs of abuse. Numerous reports implicate estradiol in enhancing drug-related responses in females, yet the neurobiological mechanisms underlying this effect of estradiol are unknown. Because dendritic spine plasticity in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) is linked to the addictive effects of drugs, we examined the influence of estradiol on dendritic spines in this region. Previously our laboratory demonstrated that in female medium spiny neurons, estradiol activates metabotropic glutamate receptor subtype five (mGluR5), a G protein-coupled receptor already implicated in the etiology of drug addiction. Thus, we sought to determine whether mGluR5 is a part of the mechanism by which estradiol affects dendritic spine density in the NAc. To test this hypothesis, ovariectomized female rats

were treated with the mGluR5 antagonist, MPEP, or vehicle prior to estradiol (or oil) treatment and 24 h later dendritic spine density was evaluated by DiI labeling and confocal microscopy. We found that estradiol decreased dendritic spine density in the NAc core and that pretreatment with MPEP blocked this effect. In contrast, MPEP had no effect on dendritic spine density in the NAc shell or CA1 region of the hippocampus, two regions in which estradiol increased the density of dendritic spines. As dendritic spine plasticity in the NAc core has behavioral consequences for drug addiction, these data provide a clue as to how estradiol acts in females to enhance behavioral responses to drugs of abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS* in *Brain Structure and Function*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

#### 26. The association among food addiction, binge eating severity and psychopathology in obese and overweight patients attending low-energy-diet therapy.

**Citation:** Comprehensive Psychiatry, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0010-440X (May 6, 2014)

**Author(s):** Imperatori, Claudio; Innamorati, Marco; Contardi, Anna; Continisio, Massimo; Tamburello, Stella; Lamis, Dorian A; Tamburello, Antonino; Fabbriatore, Mariantonietta

**Abstract:** Several studies have shown that food addiction (FA) is strongly related with psychopathology. However, this relationship may be partly mediated by the presence and severity of binge eating. The aim of the current study was to assess the strength of the association between FA and psychopathology, and whether this relationship was mediated by the presence and severity of binge eating. Participants were 112 patients seeking weight loss interventions. All the participants were administered the Yale Food Addiction Scale (YFAS), The Symptom Check list-90-R (SCL-90), and the Binge Eating Scale (BES). Thirty-eight (33.9%) individuals were diagnosed as having FA. FA severity was strongly associated with binge eating, whereas both FA and binge eating were positively and moderately associated with psychopathology. A mediational model analyzing direct and indirect (through the mediating role of binge eating) effects of FA on psychopathology indicated that the relation between FA and psychopathology was fully mediated by the severity of binge eating. This finding suggests that FA may contribute to the development of psychopathology through its effect on binge eating. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 27. Internet addiction in China: The battle for the hearts and minds of youth.

**Citation:** Deviant Behavior, September 2014, vol./is. 35/9(687-702), 0163-9625;1521-0456 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Bax, Trent

**Correspondence Address:** Bax, Trent: Department of Sociology, Ewha Womans University, 52 Ewhayeodae-gil, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul, South Korea, 120-750, trentbax@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Ewha Womans University, Seoul, South Korea

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This paper analyzes the lifeworld of those labelled "Internet addicts" in China. Contrary to professional belief, such deviant youth are not simply having trouble controlling their Internet use, but, more seriously, with the normal functioning of society. Underneath this existential, ethical, and social crisis is a social-economic-political phenomenon which pivots around the competition-between China's education system expressed through the parents (work), and its consumer society expressed through the online gaming industry (leisure)-for the hearts and minds of transforming and individualizing youth. These "Internet addicts" uncover not individual pathology but the following psycho-social-structural dilemma: citizens cannot live on economic reforms alone. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Computer Games](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Pathology](#)  
[Leisure Time](#)  
[Social Issues](#)  
[Society](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 28. Development of an evidence-based, gay-specific cognitive behavioral therapy intervention for methamphetamine-abusing gay and bisexual men.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, August 2014, vol./is. 39/8(1286-1291), 0306-4603 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Reback, Cathy J; Shoptaw, Steven

**Correspondence Address:** Reback, Cathy J.: Friends Research Institute, Inc., 1419 N. La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90028, reback@friendsresearch.org

**Institution:** Friends Research Institute, Inc., Los Angeles, CA, US; UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study compared outcomes in methamphetamine use and sexual risk behaviors from a modified gay-specific, cognitive behavioral therapy (GCBT) combined with a low-cost contingency management (CM; [GCBT+CM]) intervention to prior findings from clinical trials of the original GCBT. Effect sizes for primary outcomes were compared using meta analysis. Comparisons of effect sizes at end of treatment showed the modified GCBT+CM produced significantly fewer consecutive weeks of methamphetamine abstinence (-0.44, CI: -0.79, -0.09) and fewer male sexual partners (-0.36, CI: -0.71, -0.02) than the first trial of GCBT, and more days of methamphetamine use (0.35, CI: 0.02, 0.68) than the second trial of GCBT. At 26-week follow-up, the modified GCBT+CM produced greater effects in reducing the number of male sexual partners (-0.54, CI:-0.89, -0.19; -0.51, CI: -0.84,-0.18). The original GCBT produced more and mostly short-term beneficial drug use outcomes, though sexual behavior changes consistently favored the modified GCBT+CM. On balance, most benefits are retained with the modified GCBT+CM intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Male Homosexuality](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[Contingency Management](#)  
[Evidence Based Practice](#)

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

### 29. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder subtypes and substance use and use disorders in NESARC.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, August 2014, vol./is. 39/8(1278-1285), 0306-4603 (Aug 2014)  
**Author(s):** De Alwis, Duneesha; Lynskey, Michael T; Reiersen, Angela M; Agrawal, Arpana  
**Correspondence Address:** Agrawal, Arpana: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Campus Box 8134, 660 South Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, MO, US, 63110, agrawala@psychiatry.wustl.edu  
**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US; Kings College, Addictions Department, London, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is associated with substance use and substance use disorders (SUD). However, relatively little is known about the relationship between DSM-IV ADHD subtypes and substance use or DSM-IV abuse/dependence in epidemiological samples. Methods: Data were obtained from the National Epidemiologic Survey of Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC, N = 33,588). Respondents reported on ADHD symptoms (DSM-IV) for the period of time when they were 17 years or younger. Lifetime use and DSM-IV abuse/dependence of alcohol, nicotine, cannabis, cocaine, sedatives, stimulants and heroin/opiates were compared across those with ADHD symptoms but no diagnosis (ADHDsx; N = 17,009), the Combined (ADHD-C; N = 361), Predominantly Inattentive (ADHD-I; N = 325), and the Predominantly Hyperactive-Impulsive (ADHD-HI; N = 279) ADHD subtypes. Taking amore dimensional approach, inattentive and hyperactive-impulsive symptom counts and their associations with substance use and misuse were also examined. Results: After adjustments for conduct disorder, major depressive disorder, any anxiety disorder and other sociodemographic covariates, substance use and SUD were associated with ADHDSx, ADHD-C, ADHD-I and ADHD-HI. Overall, substance use and SUD were more weakly associated with the ADHDSx group compared to the three ADHD diagnostic groups. Statistically significant differences were not evident across the three diagnostic groups. Hyperactive-impulsive symptoms were more consistently associated with substance use and SUD compared to inattentive symptoms. Conclusions: ADHD subtypes are consistently associated with substance use and SUD. The relatively stronger association of hyperactive/impulsive symptoms with substance use and abuse/dependence is consistent with the extant literature noting impulsivity as a precursor of substance use and SUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Subtypes \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Symptoms](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

### 30. Identifying the facets of impulsivity that explain the relation between ADHD symptoms and substance use in a nonclinical sample.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, August 2014, vol./is. 39/8(1272-1277), 0306-4603 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Roberts, Walter; Peters, Jessica R; Adams, Zachary W; Lynam, Donald R; Milich, Richard

**Correspondence Address:** Milich, Richard: Department of Psychology, 115 Kastle Hall, Lexington, KY, US, 40506-0044, milich@email.uky.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; National Crime Victims Research & Treatment Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Psychological Sciences, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, US; Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Adults with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) are at higher risk to use substances than their non-clinical peers. Increased levels of impulsivity are generally thought to contribute to their increased levels of risk. Impulsivity is a multifaceted construct, however, and little research to date has attempted to identify which facets of impulsivity contribute to the increased rates of substance abuse among individuals with ADHD. The current study examined the relation among ADHD symptom clusters (i.e., hyperactivity/impulsivity and inattention), substance use rates (i.e., alcohol use, nicotine use, and marijuana use), and personality processes associated with impulsive behavior in a group of young adults. Participants were 361 undergraduate students. Both symptom clusters were positively associated with rates of substance use. Specifically, hyperactive/impulsive symptoms were associated with alcohol and nicotine use, and inattentive symptoms were associated with alcohol use. Several pathways from hyperactive/impulsive symptoms to alcohol, nicotine, and marijuana use via specific facets of impulsivity were identified. These findings have implications for understanding the relation between ADHD symptoms and substance use, as well as clinical implications for preventing and treating substance use problems in individuals with symptoms of ADHD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 31. Factors related to psychosocial barriers to drug treatment among Chinese drug users.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, August 2014, vol./is. 39/8(1265-1271), 0306-4603 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Kelly, Brian C; Liu, Tieqiao; Zhang, Guanbai; Hao, Wei; Wang, Jichuan

**Correspondence Address:** Kelly, Brian C.: Purdue University, Dept. of Sociology, 700WState St., West Lafayette, IN, US, 47907, bckelly@purdue.edu

**Institution:** Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, US; Mental Health Institute, Central South University, China; Mental Health Institute, Central South University, China; Mental Health Institute, Central South University, China; Children's National Medical Center, Washington, DC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Although substance abuse treatment has been considerably scaled up in China, impediments to accessing these services remain among drug users. The authors examine the primary psychosocial barriers to drug treatment in this population and evaluate factors associated with these barriers. Barriers to accessing drug treatment were measured using the Barriers to Treatment Inventory (BTI). A Structural Equation Model was used to

examine whether the internal barriers were associated with treatment history and frequent methamphetamine use as well as how demographic characteristics influence such barriers. We found four primary factors of internal barriers to drug treatment-absence of problem, negative social support, fear of treatment, and privacy concerns-to fit well. Demographic factors, notably age and employment status, indirectly influence barriers to treatment via other factors. Frequency of methamphetamine use and drug treatment history are directly associated with the absence of problem and negative social support dimensions of the BTI, and it is through these pathways that demographic factors such as age and employment status shape barriers to treatment. The findings indicate that perceived absence of a problem and negative social support are the barriers most influenced by the personal domains of Chinese drug users' lives. Efforts to engage drug users in China about drug treatment options may consider how these barriers are differentially perceived in order to effectively reach this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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 Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Factors](#)  
[\\*Treatment Barriers](#)  
[Methamphetamine](#)  
[South Asian Cultural Groups](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 32. Is there any evidence of changes in patterns of concurrent drug use among young Australians 18-29 years between 2007 and 2010?

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, August 2014, vol./is. 39/8(1249-1252), 0306-4603 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Kelly, Adrian B; Chan, Gary C. K; White, Angela; Saunders, John B; Baker, Peter J; Connor, Jason P

**Correspondence Address:** Kelly, Adrian B.: Centre for Youth Substance Abuse Research, University of Queensland, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital, K Floor, Herston, QLD, Australia, 4029, a.kelly@uq.edu.au

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: A significant minority of Australians engage in concurrent drug use (using more than one drug in a given period). We examined clusters and correlates of concurrent drug use using the latest available nationally representative survey data on Australian young adults. Sample: 3836 participants aged 18-29 years (mean age 24 years) from the 2010 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS). Method: Clusters were distilled using latent class analysis of past year use of alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, cocaine, hallucinogens, ecstasy, ketamine, GHB, inhalants, steroids, barbiturates, meth/amphetamines, heroin, methadone/buprenorphine, other opiates, painkillers and tranquilisers/sleeping pills. Results: Concurrent drug use in this sample was best described using a 4-class solution. The majority (87.5%) of young adults predominantly used alcohol only (50.9%) or alcohol and tobacco (36.6%). 10.2% reported using alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and ecstasy, and 2.3% reported using an extensive range of drugs.

Conclusion: Most drug use clusters were robust in their profile and stable in their prevalence, indicating little meaningful change at the population level from 2007. The targeting of alcohol and tobacco use remains a priority, but openness to experiencing diverse drug-related effects remains a significant concern for 12.5% of young people in this age group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*History](#)  
[Age Differences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 33. The mediating role of depression in the relationship between anxiety sensitivity and alcohol dependence.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, August 2014, vol./is. 39/8(1243-1248), 0306-4603 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Lechner, William V; Shadur, Julia M; Banducci, Anne N; Grant, DeMond M; Morse, Melanie; Lejuez, C. W

**Correspondence Address:** Lechner, William V.: Oklahoma State University, 118 North Murray Hall, Stillwater, OK, US, 74075, william.lechner@okstate.edu

**Institution:** Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK, US; Center for Addictions, Personality, and Emotion Research, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US; Center for Addictions, Personality, and Emotion Research, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US; Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK, US; Center for Addictions, Personality, and Emotion Research, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US; Center for Addictions, Personality, and Emotion Research, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Many studies have reported that Anxiety Sensitivity (AS) is positively associated with alcohol use or other alcohol-related variables. More recent mediator and moderator models have shown promise in elucidating mechanisms within this relationship; the literature to date suggests that the relationship between AS and alcohol is likely mediated by problematic coping motives. However, few studies have considered the effects of depression within the AS-alcohol use relationship, despite a strong body of evidence linking AS to subsequent depression and depression to subsequent alcohol use problems, independently. Therefore, the current study assessed depression as a potential mediator of this relationship. Method: Participants were 418 sequential admissions to a substance abuse treatment facility. A mediation analysis using bootstrapping was utilized in order to estimate indirect effects of AS on alcohol dependence through depression. Results: Results reveal an indirect effect suggesting that the effects of anxiety sensitivity on alcohol dependence are mediated by symptoms of depression. More specifically, the effects of AS total score and AS somatic sensations on alcohol dependence were mediated by symptoms of depression. Lastly, a dual mediator model demonstrated that both depression and problematic coping uniquely mediate the relationship between AS and alcohol dependence. Conclusions: While preliminary in nature, the current study provides evidence supporting the hypothesis that depression is an important factor to consider when examining the relationship between AS and alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)

\*Coping Behavior  
 \*Major Depression  
 \*Anxiety Sensitivity  
 Facility Admission  
 Treatment

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Addictive Behaviors*

#### 34. PTSD symptomatology and readiness to quit smoking among women with serious mental illness.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, August 2014, vol./is. 39/8(1231-1234), 0306-4603 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Young-Wolff, Kelly C; Fromont, Sebastien C; Delucchi, Kevin; Hall, Stephen E; Hall, Sharon M; Prochaska, Judith J

**Correspondence Address:** Prochaska, Judith J.: Stanford University, Medical School Office Building, X316, 1265 Welch Road, Stanford, CA, US, 94305-5411, JPro@Stanford.edu

**Institution:** Stanford Prevention Research Center, Department of Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; Stanford Prevention Research Center, Department of Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a risk factor for tobacco addiction. The majority of research on PTSD and smoking has been conducted with men, particularly combat veterans, and little is known about the association among women. In a clinical sample of women civilian smokers with serious mental illness (SMI), we examined the prevalence of PTSD symptomatology and associations with physical and mental health functioning, co-occurring substance use, nicotine dependence, and readiness to quit smoking. Methods: 376 adult women smokers aged 18-73 were recruited from 7 acute inpatient psychiatry units and screened by diagnostic interview for current PTSD symptomatology (PTSD+). In multiple regressions, we examined the associations of screening PTSD+ with physical and mental health functioning; past-month drug use; past-year substance use disorders; nicotine dependence and readiness to quit smoking. Results: Nearly half the sample (43%) screened PTSD+, which was significantly associated with the use of stimulants (OR = 1.26) and opiates (OR = 1.98), drug use disorders (OR = 2.01), and poorer mental health (B = -2.78) but not physical health functioning. PTSD+ status was unrelated to nicotine dependence, but predicted greater desire to quit smoking (B = 2.13) and intention to stop smoking in the next month (OR = 2.21). In multivariate models that adjusted for substance use disorders, physical and mental health functioning, and nicotine dependence, screening PTSD+ remained predictive of greater desire and intention to quit smoking. Conclusion: PTSD symptomatology was common in our sample of women smokers with SMI and associated with not only worse substance use and mental health, but also greater readiness to quit smoking, suggesting the need for and potential interest in integrative PTSD-addiction treatment among women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Human Females  
 \*Mental Disorders  
 \*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder  
 \*Readiness to Change  
 \*Smoking Cessation  
 Risk Factors

[Symptoms](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

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

### 35. Treatment models for targeting tobacco use during treatment for cannabis use disorder: Case series.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, August 2014, vol./is. 39/8(1224-1230), 0306-4603 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Lee, Dustin C; Budney, Alan J; Brunette, Mary F; Hughes, John R; Etter, Jean-Francois; Stanger, Catherine

**Correspondence Address:** Lee, Dustin C.: Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth, Rivermill Complex, Suite B3-1, 85 Mechanic St., Lebanon, NH, US, 03766, Dustin.C.Lee@Dartmouth.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth, Lebanon, NH, US; Department of Psychiatry, Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth, Lebanon, NH, US; Department of Psychiatry, Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth, Lebanon, NH, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US; Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth, Lebanon, NH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Approximately 50% of individuals seeking treatment for cannabis use disorders (CUD) also smoke tobacco, and tobacco smoking is a predictor of poor outcomes for those in treatment for CUD. Quitting tobacco is associated with long-term abstinence from alcohol and illicit drugs, yet there are no established treatments for CUD that also target tobacco smoking. This report highlights issues related to cannabis and tobacco co-use and discusses potential treatment approaches targeting both substances. Data is shared from the first six participants enrolled in an intervention designed to simultaneously target tobacco use in individuals seeking treatment for CUD. The twelve-week program comprised computer-assisted delivery of Motivational Enhancement Therapy, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, and Contingency Management, i.e., abstinence-based incentives for CUD. In addition, participants were encouraged to complete an optional tobacco intervention consisting of nicotine-replacement therapy and computer-assisted delivery of a behavioral treatment tailored for tobacco and cannabis users. All participants completed the cannabis intervention and at least a portion of the tobacco intervention: all completed at least one tobacco computer module (mean = 2.5 modules) and 50% initiated nicotine replacement therapy. Five of six participants achieved abstinence from cannabis. The number of tobacco quit attempts was lower than expected, however all participants attempted to reduce tobacco use during treatment. Simultaneously targeting tobacco during treatment for CUD did not negatively impact cannabis outcomes. Participation in the tobacco intervention was high, but cessation outcomes were poor suggesting that alternative strategies might be needed to more effectively prompt quit attempts and enhance quit rates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Contingency Management](#)  
[Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)

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

**36. Ethical and legal issues in addictions outcome research.**

**Citation:** Counseling Outcome Research and Evaluation, June 2011, vol./is. 2/1(25-36), 2150-1378;2150-1386 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Lambert, Simone F

**Correspondence Address:** Lambert, Simone F.: Virginia Tech, College of Liberal Arts and Human Sciences, School of Education, 7054 Haycock Road, Falls Church, VA, US, 22043, slambert@vt.edu

**Institution:** Virginia Tech at National Capital Region, College of Liberal Arts and Human Sciences, School of Education, Falls Church, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Addiction researchers have unique ethical and legal considerations in designing studies that protect participants who use substances. Ethical principles (including autonomy, nonmaleficence, beneficence, veracity, fidelity, and justice) along with federal and state regulations provide guidance to researchers conducting addictions outcome research. When designing substance use research, particular attention needs to be given to informed consent, compensation, confidentiality, and collection and protection of data. Furthermore, researchers must avoid coercion, provide alternative treatment options, protect vulnerable clients, and select representative participants for addictions research. The ultimate goal of addictions outcome research is to benefit the research participants and society as a whole. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Ethics](#)  
[\\*Legal Processes](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Therapeutic Processes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**37. Alcohol and other drug abuse counseling outcomes for school-aged youth: A meta-analysis of studies from 1990 to 2009.**

**Citation:** Counseling Outcome Research and Evaluation, June 2011, vol./is. 2/1(8-24), 2150-1378;2150-1386 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Rongione, Danielle; Erford, Bradley T; Broglie, Caren

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Clinical trials exploring the use of counseling and psychotherapy to treat alcohol and other drug use problems in school-aged youth were meta-analyzed using a random effects model. Of 374 possible studies identified, 20 studies were accepted into the analysis comprising 28 samples of participants (n = 2,837). Counseling and psychotherapy interventions for school-aged youth were inconsistently effective in lowering alcohol use at termination and not effective at follow-up. Effects of counseling and psychotherapy for drug abuse were consistently significant at termination, but follow-up effects yielded inconsistent results. With the exception of a sample size effect in the single group drug abuse treatment follow-up analysis, all tests of homogeneity (Cochran's Q and I<sup>2</sup>)

indicated no substantial effects of moderating variables. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Counseling](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 38. Differences in therapeutic goal attainment for adolescents with substance abuse issues in general and dual diagnosis crisis residence programs.

**Citation:** Counseling Outcome Research and Evaluation, June 2011, vol./is. 2/1(1-7), 2150-1378;2150-1386 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Balkin, Richard S; Flores, Serena; Casillas, Carolina

**Correspondence Address:** Balkin, Richard S.: Department of Counseling and Educational Psychology, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi, 6300 Ocean Drive, Unit 5834, Corpus Christi, TX, US, 78412, richard.balkin@tamucc.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Adolescents with dual diagnosis and admitted to either a general or dual diagnosis acute care psychiatric program were matched ex post facto according to sex, age, diagnosis, and ethnicity. A multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA) was conducted to evaluate differences in therapeutic goal attainment based on the two programs, while controlling for length of stay in the hospital programs. Adolescents with dual diagnosis had significantly higher scores in coping skills in the general psychiatric program than in the dual diagnosis program. Implications of the findings are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Dual Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Goal Orientation](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Processes](#)  
[Crises](#)  
[Psychiatric Hospitals](#)  
[Treatment Duration](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 39. Trends in substance use among 6th- to 10th-grade students from 1998 to 2010: Findings from a national probability study.

**Citation:** The Journal of Early Adolescence, June 2014, vol./is. 34/5(667-680), 0272-4316;1552-5449 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Brooks-Russell, Ashley; Farhat, Tilda; Haynie, Denise; Simons-Morton, Bruce

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**Institution:** Prevention Research Branch, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Bethesda, MD, US; Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Bethesda, MD, US; Prevention Research Branch, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Bethesda, MD, US; Prevention Research Branch, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Bethesda, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Of the handful of national studies tracking trends in adolescent substance use in the United States, only the Health Behavior in School-Aged Children (HBSC) study collects data from 6th through 10th graders. The purpose of this study was to examine trends from 1998 to 2010 (four time points) in the prevalence of tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use among 6th through 10th graders. Differences in trends by grade, gender, and race/ethnicity were examined for each substance use behavior, with a primary focus on trends for sixth and seventh graders. Overall, there were significant declines in tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use from 1998 to 2010. The declines were largest for the younger grades, which suggest promise for future declines among high school students as these cohorts age into high school. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Ethnic Identity](#)  
[\\*Grade Level](#)  
[\\*Marijuana Usage](#)  
[Probability](#)  
[Trends](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 40. Emerging adulthood: Developmental period facilitative of the addictions.

**Citation:** Evaluation & the Health Professions, June 2014, vol./is. 37/2(147-155), 0163-2787;1552-3918 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Sussman, Steve; Arnett, Jeffrey Jensen

**Correspondence Address:** Sussman, Steve: Institute for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research, University of Southern California, Soto Street Building, 2001 North Soto Street., Room 302A, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90033, ssussma@usc.edu

**Institution:** Institute for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research, University of Southern California, Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychology, Clark University, Worcester, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Following adolescence and prior to young adulthood is a life developmental period that has been referred to as "emerging adulthood." This period of life involves an extended duration of learning and experimentation before settling into a career and stable relationship. Risky behaviors may be most tolerated or even promoted during emerging adulthood. Various substance and behavioral addictions are most likely to be realized during this period. Understanding what differentiates emerging adults that develop or do not develop full-blown addictions will assist in the creation of more efficacious prevention and cessation programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

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

\*Adult Development  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 Adolescent Development  
 Smoking Cessation

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 41. Integrated treatment for substance abuse and partner violence (I-stop): A case study.

**Citation:** Clinical Case Studies, June 2014, vol./is. 13/3(203-217), 1534-6501;1552-3802 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Kraanen, Fleur L; Scholing, Agnes; Hamdoune, Mostafa; Emmelkamp, Paul M. G

**Correspondence Address:** Kraanen, Fleur L., Weesperplein 4, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1018XA, F.L.Kraanen@uva.nl

**Institution:** University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Forensic Outpatient Clinic De Waag, Amsterdam, Netherlands; University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substance use disorders and intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetration frequently co-occur, and it has been hypothesized that alcohol use and IPV perpetration are causally related. This led to the development of an Integrated treatment for Substance abuse and Partner violence (I-StoP). This case study describes the treatment of Henry, who repeatedly abused his partner and was diagnosed with alcohol and cannabis dependence. Treatment with I-StoP was highly successful with respect to IPV: At posttreatment and 6 months follow-up, no IPV had taken place. However, Henry had not changed substance use. This can be explained by the spurious model that states that a third variable, such as inadequate problem-solving skills (which was addressed in I-StoP), may be responsible for both IPV and substance abuse. In addition, Henry's partner was involved in treatment and became more assertive and, in contrast, he did change substance use. This case study illustrates that IPV is a very complex problem and that it is important to involve the partner. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcohol Drinking Patterns  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Integrated Services  
 \*Intimate Partner Violence  
 \*Treatment  
 Cannabis

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 42. Job frustration in substance abuse counselors working with offenders in prisons versus community settings.

**Citation:** International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, June 2014, vol./is. 58/6(718-734), 0306-624X;1552-6933 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Perkins, Elizabeth B; Oser, Carrie B

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**Institution:** Morehead State University, Morehead, KY, US; University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substance abuse counselors who work with offenders are facing increasing caseloads, which puts them at higher risk of job frustration. The purpose of this study was to explore differences between substance abuse counselors employed in prison versus community

settings in terms of level of organizational support and job frustration. This study also investigated whether organizational support was associated with job frustration after controlling for counselor characteristics and workplace setting. This was accomplished utilizing data that were collected from 267 counselors as part of the Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment Studies research cooperative. Results indicated that counselors employed in community settings, as compared with those employed in prisons, are more likely to report higher levels of perceived organizational support. In addition, ordinal logistic regression results reveal that counselors who are non-White and have greater levels of organizational support have less job frustration, after controlling for counselor characteristics and workplace setting. The researches to practice implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Counselors](#)  
[\\*Criminals](#)  
[\\*Employee Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Organizational Behavior](#)  
[\\*Working Conditions](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Frustration](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 43. Who is in charge of your recovery? The effectiveness of reality therapy for female Drug Offenders in Taiwan.

**Citation:** International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, June 2014, vol./is. 58/6(672-696), 0306-624X;1552-6933 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Law, Fang Mei; Guo, Gwo Jen

**Correspondence Address:** Law, Fang Mei: School of Criminal Justice and Social Sciences, Tiffin University, 155 Miami Street, Tiffin, OH, US, 44883, lawf@tiffin.edu

**Institution:** Tiffin University, Tiffin, OH, US; National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study was designed to fulfill a twofold purpose. First, a 12-session reality therapy drug treatment program to help female drug abusers achieve a better recovery was developed. Second, based on previous research in reality therapy, the Index of Sense of Self-Control in Recovery for Drug Offenders was developed, and the instrument was validated using principal components analysis and confirmatory factor analysis. Later, ANCOVA was used to test the effectiveness of the treatment program. The participants were 48 female drug offenders, who were randomly assigned to equal-sized experimental and control groups. The results of the study showed significant differences in the posttest scores for the sense of self-determination and sense of self-control for the members of the two groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminals](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Reality Therapy](#)  
[\\*Self Control](#)  
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 44. Alcohol use disorder diagnoses in the criminal justice system: An analysis of the compatibility of current DSM-IV, proposed DSM-5.0, and DSM-5.1 diagnostic criteria in a correctional sample.

- Citation:** International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, June 2014, vol./is. 58/6(638-654), 0306-624X;1552-6933 (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Kopak, Albert M; Metze, Amanda V; Hoffmann, Norman G
- Correspondence Address:** Kopak, Albert M.: Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Western Carolina University, Belk 413-A, 1 University Way, Cullowhee, NC, US, 28723, amkopak@wcu.edu
- Institution:** Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC, US; Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC, US; Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study explored the compatibility between the current Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (4th ed., text rev.; DSM-IV-TR) diagnostic criteria for alcohol abuse and dependence with the initial (DSM-5.0) and most recent (DSM-5.1) proposed diagnostic criteria. Data drawn from a structured clinical interview used in the assessment of 6,871 male and 801 female state prison inmates were analyzed according to the existing and proposed diagnostic formulations. The greatest congruence was observed in cases that received no diagnosis according to the DSM-IV-TR because these also received no diagnosis in the DSM-5.1. Most cases with a current dependence diagnosis received a severe designation according to the proposed criteria. However, those with an abuse diagnosis were divided across various DSM-5.1 severity levels. Some diagnostic criteria were nearly universally endorsed among those classified with the highest severity levels, which indicated that some criteria may serve as cardinal indicators of a severe alcohol use disorder (SAUD). Additional diagnostic criteria not yet suggested for inclusion in the DSM (i.e., preoccupation with alcohol use and alcohol use to relieve emotional distress) were also evaluated. Evidence demonstrated these two criteria served as functional indicators of alcohol use disorder (AUD). This assessment approach can be used to establish appropriate treatment objectives based on the severity of diagnosed AUDs. Meeting these treatment objectives, especially in a correctional population, may have important implications for future offending. Recommendations are made for prospective research in this area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Correctional Institutions](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Prisoners](#)  
[Criminal Justice](#)  
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

#### 45. Substance use and crime: Identifying and treating those in need.

- Citation:** International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, June 2014, vol./is. 58/6(635-637), 0306-624X;1552-6933 (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Koetzle, Deborah
- Correspondence Address:** Koetzle, Deborah: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, 524 West 59th Street Rm 2118NH, New York, NY, US, 10019, dkoetzle@jjay.cuny.edu
- Institution:** City University of New York, New York, NY, US
- Language:** English

**Abstract:** This editorial summarizes articles in this issue and reports on the need to provide treatment with those prison inmates with substance use problems. It is argued that federal, state, and local agencies must do a better job of identifying those in need of treatment and of providing effective interventions aimed at substance use. The editorial notes revisions to the DSM-5 regarding diagnostic criteria for substance related disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminology](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Prisoners](#)  
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**46. Affective mechanisms linking internet use to learning performance in high school students: A moderated mediation study.**

**Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, June 2014, vol./is. 35/(431-443), 0747-5632 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Chen, Li-Yueh; Hsiao, Bo; Chern, Ching-Chin; Chen, Houn-Gee

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**Institution:** Department of Information Management, National Taiwan University, Taiwan;  
 Department of Information Management, Chang Jung Christian University, Taiwan;  
 Department of Information Management, National Taiwan University, Taiwan;  
 Department of Business Administration, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Although previous studies have concluded that Internet use can help students in learning and research, a number of empirical investigations have confirmed that Internet addiction or excessive Internet use has negative effect on students. Thus, if the Internet does not always benefit students, under which conditions can Internet use have positive effects? Since students' beliefs in their academic self-efficacy and their abilities to begin, continue, and complete their studies are as important as their academic successes and performances, this study hypothesizes that academic self-efficacy acts as a mediator for Internet use and academic performance. Based on Social cognitive theory, we argue that student academic performance will be mediated by academic self-efficacy with respect to Internet use. Two kinds of Internet use, general and professional, are considered to be antecedents of academic self-efficacy. Survey data from 212 twelfth-grade vocational high school students in Taiwan indicate that general Internet use has an indirect positive effect on student academic performance, which is also mediated through academic self-efficacy. In contrast, general Internet use has no significant direct impact on students learning performance. This study also shows that Internet anxiety moderates the relationship between academic self-efficacy and learning performance. In students with low Internet anxiety, the relationship is moderated, which results in enhanced learning performance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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](#)  
[Academic Achievement](#)  
[Anxiety](#)  
[Learning Strategies](#)  
[Mediation](#)  
[Self Concept](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**47. Problematic internet use in british adolescents: An exploration of the addictive symptomatology.**

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, June 2014, vol./is. 35/(224-233), 0747-5632 (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Lopez-Fernandez, Olatz; Honrubia-Serrano, M. Luisa; Gibson, William; Griffiths, Mark D
- Correspondence Address:** Lopez-Fernandez, Olatz: Department of Methodology in Behavioural Sciences, Faculty of Psychology, University of Barcelona, Edifici Ponent, Office 3403, Campus Mundet, Passeig de la Vall d'Hebron, 171, Barcelona, Spain, 08035, olatzlopez@ub.edu
- Institution:** Department of Methodology in Behavioural Sciences, Faculty of Psychology, University of Barcelona, Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behavior (IR3C) Staff Researcher, Barcelona, Spain; Department of Methodology in Behavioural Sciences, Faculty of Psychology, University of Barcelona, Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behavior (IR3C) Staff Researcher, Barcelona, Spain; Department of Culture, Communication and Media, Institute of Education, University of London, London, United Kingdom; International Gaming Research Unit, Psychology Division, School of Social Sciences, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, NTT, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Research into online addictions has increased substantially over the last decade, particularly amongst youth. This study adapted the Problematic Internet Entertainment Use Scale for Adolescents [PIEUSA] for use with a British population. The adapted scale was used to (i) validate the instrument for English-speaking adolescent samples, (ii) estimate the prevalence of adolescent online problem users and describe their profile, and (iii) assess the accuracy of the scale's classification of symptomatology. A survey was administered to 1097 adolescents aged between 11 and 18 years. The results indicated that (i) reliability of the adapted scale was excellent; factor validity showed unidimensionality, and construct validity was adequate. The findings also indicated that (ii) prevalence of online problem users was 5.2% and that they were more likely to younger males that engaged in online gaming for more than two hours most days. The majority of online problem users displayed negative addictive symptoms, especially 'loss of control' and 'conflict'. The adapted scale showed (iii) very good sensitivity, specificity, and classification accuracy, and was able to clearly differentiate between problem and non-problem users. The results suggest certain differences between adolescent and adult online problem users based in the predominance of slightly different psychological components. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[Internet](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**48. Exploring the effects of demographic factors, internet usage and personality traits on internet addiction in a sample of italian university students.**

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, June 2014, vol./is. 35/(85-92), 0747-5632 (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Servidio, Rocco
- Correspondence Address:** Servidio, Rocco: Department of Languages and Education Sciences, University of Calabria, Via Pietro Bucci, Building Cube 20/B, Arcavacata di Rende, Cosenza, Italy, 87036, servidio@unical.it
- Institution:** Department of Languages and Education Sciences, University of Calabria, Arcavacata di Rende, Italy
- Language:** English

**Abstract:** Despite increasing interest in Internet addiction disorder, especially among high school students, few investigations have been oriented towards exploring the potential risks associated with an overuse of the Internet for the university population. A sample of 190 Italian university students was selected to investigate the effects of demographic profile, Internet usage and the Big Five personality traits on Internet addiction. Results indicated that none of the enrolled students showed a high level of addiction, although moderate behavioural disorder was found. The multiple linear regression findings displayed that males were more inclined to use the Internet than females, and some students' behaviours were predictors of Internet addiction. Moreover, personality traits such as Agreeableness and Extraversion were negatively related to Internet addiction, whereas Openness was positively associated. These results highlight that several factors may predispose university students to developing problematic behaviour connected with an excessive use of the Internet. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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](#)  
[Antisocial Behavior](#)  
[College Students](#)  
[Personality Traits](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**49. Understanding study attrition in the evaluation of jail diversion programs for persons with serious mental illness or co-occurring substance use disorders.**

**Citation:** Criminal Justice and Behavior, June 2014, vol./is. 41/6(772-790), 0093-8548;1552-3594 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Crisanti, Annette S; Case, Brian F; Isakson, Brian L; Steadman, Henry J

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Study attrition is a problem in all community-based intervention studies using longitudinal research designs, but is compounded with hard to reach populations. High attrition poses threats to internal and external validity and may result in an inadequate sample size. The purpose of our study was to determine the characteristics associated with attrition. The study employed data from a cross-site evaluation of jail diversion programs. A self-report interview was conducted at baseline for 1,289 individuals. A 33% and 52% attrition rate was observed at the 6-month and 12-month follow-up interviews, respectively. The characteristics associated with loss to follow-up were male gender, part-time or full-time employment, drug offenses, jail days, baseline interview location, community supervision, and community geography. Knowing which individuals are more likely to attrit allows evaluators to develop targeted sampling strategies and participant engagement strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminal Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Mentally Ill Offenders](#)

\*Prisons  
Community Services  
Drug Abuse

Source: PsycINFO

**50. Supermax and recidivism: An examination of the recidivism covariates among a sample of supermax ex-inmates.**

**Citation:** The Prison Journal, June 2014, vol./is. 94/2(180-197), 0032-8855;1552-7522 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Pizarro, Jesenia M; Zgoba, Kristen M; Haugebrook, Sabrina

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**Institution:** Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice, East Lansing, MI, US; New Jersey Department of Corrections, Research & Evaluation Unit, Trenton, NJ, US; New Jersey Department of Corrections, Research & Evaluation Unit, Trenton, NJ, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examines the recidivism covariates of 610 released inmates who were confined in a supermax unit in 2004. Follow-up data (an average of 66 months from prison release in 2004) were collected for each inmate to assess the recidivism covariates of those who re-engaged in crime after prison release. The findings show that when compared with ex-supermax inmates who did not recidivate, those who did were younger, more likely to be serving time for a drug offense, and had a history of prior incarcerations and disciplinary infractions while incarcerated. Time to recidivate, however, was significantly predicted by gang membership, length of sentence, and prior substance abuse history. The implications of this research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Crime  
\*Institutional Release  
\*Prisoners  
\*Recidivism  
Drug Abuse

Source: PsycINFO

**51. Affective dependence: An approach of contextual perspective.**

**Original Title:** Dependencia afectiva: Abordaje desde una perspectiva contextual.

**Citation:** Psychologia: Avances de la Disciplina, January 2013, vol./is. 7/1(81-91), 1900-2386 (Jan-Jun 2013)

**Author(s):** Izquierdo Martinez, Sergio Andres; Gomez-Acosta, Alexander

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**Institution:** Facultad de Psicologia, Fundacion Universitaria Konrad Lorenz, Bogota, Colombia; Laboratorio de Fisiologia e Farmacologia do Sistema Nervoso Central, Departamento de Farmacologia, Universidade Federal do Parana, Curitiba, Brazil

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** The article presents a theoretical review of Affective dependence based on the analysis of behavior and the functional context. Describes some dilemmas found at the literature about their relationship with the attachment and their conceptualization as a new kind of addiction. Then, analyzes the main clinical manifestations in the different areas of behavior and some of basic skills that are manifested in social interaction situations and the capacity of solve problems. Finally, proposes an intervention derived of contemporary behavioral therapy and the third-generation therapies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Behavior Analysis](#)  
[\\*Behavior Problems](#)  
[\\*Social Interaction](#)  
[\\*Affective Valence](#)  
 Functional Analysis

**Source:** PsycINFO

**52. What and how severe is the damage inflicted by the consumption of licit and illicit drugs upon the health of human individuals and upon society?**

**Original Title:** ¿Cuales y que tan graves son los danos a la salud individual y a la sociedad causados por el consumo de drogas licitas e ilicitas?

**Citation:** Psychologia: Avances de la Disciplina, January 2013, vol./is. 7/1(67-80), 1900-2386 (Jan-Jun 2013)

**Author(s):** Romo-Gonzalez, Tania; Larralde, Carlos

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**Institution:** Area de Biologia de Salud Integral, Instituto de Investigaciones Biologicas, Universidad Veracruzana, Xalapa, Mexico; Instituto de Investigaciones Biomedicas, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico, Mexico

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** In view of the widespread use of licit and illicit in most of the Western world, we suspect that there were not so many and so serious the damages that they cause, as stated, and we decided to assess the strength of such suspicion. The suspicion was correct in terms of physical health of individual users, as drugs do not appear among the top fifteen causes of morbidity or mortality in the population of Mexico, USA, Canada, Spain, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. However, drugs do cause psychological and social harm to the individual by promoting motivational indolence, serious psychotic symptoms potentially irreversible, and induce the commission of risky behaviors (traffic accidents) and even criminals (robbery, assault, rape). Drug use also damages the integrity and economy of the families of users and harms to the community, since it raises the rate of unemployment, lower tax revenues, increase costs of development programs, safety and welfare, and favor the exclusion of users in the workplace, schools, clubs and various utilities. Our results are of interest for the design of actions to control drug use to be consistent with the type, severity and extent of the individual and social harm that drugs cause. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Death and Dying](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Morbidity](#)  
 Individual Differences  
 Society

**Source:** PsycINFO

**53. A unique problem or the manifestation of a preexisting disorder? The mediating role of problematic Internet use in the relationships between psychosocial problems and functional impairment.**

**Citation:** Communication Research, June 2014, vol./is. 41/4(531-560), 0093-6502;1552-3810 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Tokunaga, Robert S

**Correspondence Address:** Tokunaga, Robert S.: Department of Communicology, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, 2560 Campus Road, George Hall Rm. 326, Honolulu, HI, US, 96822, robert.tokunaga@hawaii.edu

**Institution:** Department of Communicology, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Honolulu, HI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Concerns about the problematic nature of internet use have been discussed since the inception of the internet. Internet addiction, problematic internet use (PIU), and the deficient self-regulation of internet use are some issues studied in this domain. Some regard these conditions as genuine disorders that cause disruptions in one's life. Others criticize their legitimacy, claiming that functional impairment associated with internet use is indicative of primary psychosocial problems and has little to do with the internet. The purpose of this investigation was to understand whether cognitive preoccupation and uncontrolled use, components of PIU, are part of a unique disorder or are symptomatic of underlying psychosocial problems. This research tested the mediating role of PIU in the relationships between psychosocial problems (i.e., social anxiety, loneliness, and depression) and impairment of interpersonal relationships and vocational performance in two studies. Different conclusions were reached based on the methodological design of the study; however, the findings generally supported the mediation of PIU. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Ability](#)  
[\\*Disorders](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Factors](#)  
[\\*Internet Usage](#)  
[Ability Level](#)  
[Self Control](#)  
[Self Regulation](#)  
[Interpersonal Relationships](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 54. Addictive behaviours from DSM-IV to DSM-5.

**Original Title:** Verslavingsgedrag van DSM-IV naar DSM-5.

**Citation:** Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2014, vol./is. 56/3(206-210), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2014)

**Author(s):** van den Brink, W

**Correspondence Address:** van den Brink, W.: Academisch Medisch Centrum (AMC), Afd. Psychiatrie, Meibergdreef 5, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1105 AZ, w.vandenbrink@amc.uva.nl

**Institution:** Afd. Psychiatrie, Academisch Medisch Centrum (AMC), Universiteit van Amsterdam (UvA), Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** Dutch

**Abstract:** Background: The 5th edition of the DSM was published in May, 2013. The new edition incorporates important changes in the classification of addiction. Aim: To compare the classification of addictive behaviours presented in DSM-iv with the classification presented in DSM-5 and to comment on the changes introduced into the new version. Method: First of all, the historical developments of the concept of addiction and the classification of addictive behaviours up to DSM-IV are summarised. Then the changes that have been incorporated into DSM-5 are described. Results: The main changes are: (1) DSM-iv substance related disorders and DSM-IV pathological gambling have been combined into one new DSM-5 category, namely 'Substance Related and Addictive Disorders'; (2) DSM-iv abuse and dependence have been combined into one new DSM-5 diagnosis, namely 'Substance Use Disorder'; (2a) the DSM-IV abuse criterion 'recurrent substance-related legal problems' and the DSM-5 criterion 'craving' has been introduced; and (2b) the criteria for (partial) remission have been sharpened. Conclusion: DSM-5 is

an improvement on DSM-IV, but for the diagnosis of a psychiatric disorder and the treatment of a psychiatric patient, classification needs to be complemented with staging and profiling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)  
[\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[\\*Psychodiagnostic Typologies](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 55. The international reach of SAMHSA's National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health, 2013, vol./is. 42/4(78-94), 0020-7411 (Win, 2013)

**Author(s):** Gillen, Amelia; Elefantis, Adrienne B; Hodgson, Anna B; Hennessy, Kevin D

**Institution:** MANILA Consulting Group, VA, US; MANILA Consulting Group, VA, US; MANILA Consulting Group, VA, US; Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP) is an online database of mental health and substance- abuse interventions that have undergone an independent review process to rate their quality of research and readiness for dissemination. Originally conceived as a U.S.-based national registry, NREPP has effectively become an international resource on evidence-based programs and practices, containing information on interventions from around the world and drawing an international audience. The objectives of this descriptive study were to determine how many interventions in the registry (1) have been implemented outside the United States, (2) have materials translated into one or more languages, (3) have received funding from a non-U.S. source, and (4) have been evaluated in studies conducted outside the United States. The growing interest in other countries for tools to assist in the identification and implementation of evidence-based programs suggests that NREPP will become increasingly relevant and useful to international mental health constituencies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: M.E. Sharpe, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 56. Chronic pain treatment with opioid analgesics: Benefits versus harms of long-term therapy.

**Citation:** Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics, November 2013, vol./is. 13/11(1201-1220), 1473-7175;1744-8360 (Nov 2013)

**Author(s):** Sehgal, Nalini; Colson, James; Smith, Howard S

**Correspondence Address:** Sehgal, Nalini: Department of Orthopedics & Rehabilitation, University of Wisconsin, School of Medicine & Public Health, 1685 Highland Avenue, Madison, WI, US, 53705-2281, sehgal@rehab.wisc.edu

**Institution:** Department of Orthopedics & Rehabilitation, University of Wisconsin, School of Medicine & Public Health, Madison, WI, US; W. Virginia Univ. Hospitals, Morgantown, WV, US; Department of Anesthesiology, Albany Medical College, Albany, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Chronic non-cancer pain (CNCN) is a disabling chronic condition with a high prevalence rate around the world. Opioids are routinely prescribed for treatment of chronic pain (CP). In the past two decades there has been a massive increase in the number of opioid prescriptions, prescribed daily opioid doses and overall opioid availability. Many more patients with CNCN receive high doses of long-acting opioids on a long-term basis. Yet CP and related disability rates remain high, and majority of the patients with CNCN are dissatisfied with their treatments. Intersecting with the upward trajectory in opioid use are the increasing trends in opioid related adverse effects, especially prescription drug abuse, addiction and overdose deaths. This complex situation raises questions on the relevance of opioid therapy in the treatment of CNCN. This article reviews current evidence on opioid effectiveness, the benefits and harms of long-term therapy in CNCN. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK, Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Chronic Pain](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Neoplasms](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Treatment\)](#)  
[\\*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Pain Management](#)  
[Prescription Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Expert Reviews* in [Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics](#)

### 57. Role of the kappa-opioid receptor system in stress-induced reinstatement of nicotine seeking in rats.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, May 2014, vol./is. 265/(188-197), 0166-4328 (May 15, 2014)

**Author(s):** Grella, Stephanie L; Funk, Douglas; Coen, Kathy; Li, Zhaoxia; Le, A. D

**Correspondence Address:** Funk, Douglas: Neurobiology of Alcohol Laboratory, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 33 Russell St., Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 2S1, douglas.funk@camh.ca

**Institution:** Neurobiology of Alcohol Laboratory, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Neurobiology of Alcohol Laboratory, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Neurobiology of Alcohol Laboratory, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Neurobiology of Alcohol Laboratory, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Neurobiology of Alcohol Laboratory, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: The correlation between stress and smoking is well established. The mechanisms that underlie this relationship are, however, unclear. Recent data suggest that the kappa-opioid system is involved in the mediation of negative affective states associated with stress thereby promoting drug addiction and relapse. Pharmacological treatments targeting the kappa-opioid system and this mechanism may prove to be useful therapeutics for nicotine addiction in the future. Objectives: We sought to determine whether there was a stress-specific role of the kappa-opioid system in nicotine seeking behavior. Method: Groups of male Long Evans rats were trained to self-administer nicotine intravenously; their operant responding for nicotine was extinguished prior to tests of reinstatement. Pretreatment with systemic injections of the kappa-opioid receptor (KOR) antagonist nor-binaltorphimine (nor-BNI) was given prior to tests of stress (systemic injections of yohimbine (YOH)) or cue-induced reinstatement of nicotine

seeking. Systemic injections of the KOR agonist U50,488 were also given in a test for reinstatement of nicotine seeking. Results: Nor-BNI pretreatment at 1 h and 24 h prior to testing was able to block YOH-induced, but not cue-induced reinstatement of nicotine seeking. U50,488 reinstated nicotine seeking behavior in a dose-dependent manner. Conclusions: These findings support the hypothesis that the kappa-opioid system is involved in relapse to nicotine seeking induced by stress, but not by conditioned cues. KOR antagonists such as nor-BNI may therefore be useful novel therapeutic agents for decreasing the risk of stress-induced drug relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Nicotine  
\*Opiates  
\*Stress  
\*Drug Seeking  
\*Reinstatement  
Neural Receptors  
Rats  
Yohimbine

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Behavioural Brain Research*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License  
Available from *Elsevier* in *Behavioural Brain Research*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

#### 58. DRD3 variation associates with early-onset heroin dependence, but not specific personality traits.

**Citation:** Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, June 2014, vol./is. 51/(1-8), 0278-5846 (Jun 3, 2014)

**Author(s):** Kuo, Shin-Chang; Yeh, Yi-Wei; Chen, Chun-Yen; Huang, Chang-Chih; Chang, Hsin-An; Yen, Che-Hung; Ho, Pei-Shen; Liang, Chih-Sung; Chou, Han-Wei; Lu, Ru-Band; Huang, San-Yuan

**Correspondence Address:** Huang, San-Yuan: Department of Psychiatry, Tri-Service General Hospital, National Defense Medical Center, No. 325, Cheng-Kung Road, Sec. 2, Nei-Hu District, Taipei, Taiwan, 114, hsy@ndmctsgh.edu.tw

**Institution:** Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, National Defense Medical Center, Taipei, Taiwan; Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, National Defense Medical Center, Taipei, Taiwan; Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, National Defense Medical Center, Taipei, Taiwan; Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, National Defense Medical Center, Taipei, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Tri-Service General Hospital, National Defense Medical Center, Taipei, Taiwan; Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, National Defense Medical Center, Taipei, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Tri-Service General Hospital, National Defense Medical Center, Taipei, Taiwan; Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, National Defense Medical Center, Taipei, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Tri-Service General Hospital, National Defense Medical Center, Taipei, Taiwan; Institute of Behavior Medicine, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan; Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, National Defense Medical Center, Taipei, Taiwan

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Dopamine D3 receptor-mediated pathways are involved in the mechanism of addiction, and genetic factors play a role in the vulnerability to heroin dependence. The aim of this study was to examine whether the corresponding gene, DRD3, is associated with the development of heroin dependence and specific personality traits in HD patients. Eight polymorphisms in DRD3 were analyzed in 1067 unrelated Han Chinese subjects (566 heroin dependence patients and 501 controls). All participants were screened using the same assessment tool and all patients met the criteria for heroin dependence. A Tridimensional Personality Questionnaire was used to assess personality traits in 276

heroin dependence patients. In addition, heroin dependence patients were divided into 4 clinical subgroups based on age-of-onset and family history of substance abuse, to reduce the clinical heterogeneity. The rs6280 and rs9825563 variants showed association with the development of early-onset heroin dependence. The GTA haplotype frequency in the block (rs324029, rs6280, rs9825563) was significantly associated with early-onset heroin dependence ( $p = 0.003$ ). However, these significant associations were weaker after Bonferroni's correction. In addition, these DRD3 polymorphisms did not influence novelty seeking and harmavoidance scores in HD patients. DRD3 is possibly a genetic factor in the development of early-onset heroin dependence, but is not associated with specific personality traits in these patients among the Han Chinese population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Personality Traits](#)  
[\\*Polymorphism](#)  
[\\*Haplotype](#)  
[Family History](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from Elsevier in [Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License  
 Available from Elsevier in [Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

#### 59. "Effectiveness of methadone treatment for heroin addiction": Reply.

**Citation:** The British Journal of Psychiatry, March 2014, vol./is. 204/3(241-242), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Byford, Sarah; Barrett, Barbara; Metrebian, Nicola; Groshkova, Teodora; Cary, Maria; Lintzeris, Nicholas; Strang, John

**Correspondence Address:** Byford, Sarah: Centre for the Economics of Mental and Physical Health, Institute of Psychiatry, Box P024, De Crespigny Park, London, United Kingdom, SE5 8AF, s.byford@kcl.ac.uk

**Institution:** Centre for the Economics of Mental and Physical Health, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Centre for the Economics of Mental and Physical Health, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Addictions Department, National Addiction Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Lisbon, Portugal; Centre for the Economics of Mental and Physical Health, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Langton Centre, South Eastern Sydney Local Health District, NSW Health, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Addictions Department, National Addiction Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reply by the current author to the comments made by Robert Newman (see record 2014-09158-017) on the original article (see record 2013-39021-007). Newman rightly draws attention to the effectiveness of appropriately delivered methadone treatment for many people with heroin addiction worldwide over the past half-century. Newman notes the modest sample size in this trial (total of 127 participants). This is a particular challenge in a field where treatment is intensive and expensive, and in countries which do not have a tradition of funding large treatment trials in the addictions field. The conclusion relating to the infancy of research into the nature of delusion, and its having been overshadowed by focus on the larger concept of schizophrenia, highlights the need for further research. Future research will need to provide some account for the distortion

of reality that seems central to the experience of psychosis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Injections](#)  
[Health Care Costs](#)  
[Methadone](#)  
[Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 60. Effectiveness of methadone treatment for heroin addiction.

**Citation:** The British Journal of Psychiatry, March 2014, vol./is. 204/3(241), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Newman, Robert

**Correspondence Address:** Newman, Robert, rnewman@icaat.org

**Institution:** Beth Israel Medical Center, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Sarah Byford et al.(see record 2013-39021-007). Regarding Byford et al's paper, the authors present an analysis of the results of the Randomised Injectable Opiate Treatment Trial (RIOTT).<sup>2</sup> Participants of RIOTT were very few in number fewer than 45 individuals in each of the three arms of the study (injectable heroin, injectable methadone and 'optimised' oral methadone). It required 3 full years at 3 sites to screen 301 volunteers, of whom 127 (40%) began the trial and only 89 completed the 26-week treatment protocol. Some of the reported findings seem to underscore the severe limitations that must be kept in mind in drawing even the most tentative conclusions. The criticisms noted above must not detract from the bottomline, common sense, conclusion with regard to injectable opioid treatment: in the interests of addicts as well as the general community, it is essential that those who respond poorly to treatment (any treatment) be provided information on and referral to the broadest possible array of alternative services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Injections](#)  
[Health Care Costs](#)  
[Methadone](#)  
[Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 61. Pilot study on the effectiveness of a cognitive behavioural group programme for adolescents with pathological internet use.

**Original Title:** Pilotstudie zur Effektivität eines kognitiv-verhaltenstherapeutischen Gruppenprogramms mit psychoedukativen Anteilen für Jugendliche mit pathologischem Internetgebrauch.

**Citation:** Praxis der Kinderpsychologie und Kinderpsychiatrie, 2014, vol./is. 63/1(21-35), 0032-7034 (2014)

**Author(s):** Wartberg, Lutz; Thomsen, Monika; Moll, Bettina; Thomasius, Rainer

**Correspondence Address:** Wartberg, Lutz: Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Zentrum für Psychosoziale Medizin, Martinistrasse 52, Hamburg, Germany, 20246, lwartber@uke.de

**Institution:** Deutsches Zentrum für Suchtfragen des Kindes- und Jugendalters (DZSKJ), Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Deutsches Zentrum für Suchtfragen des Kindes- und Jugendalters (DZSKJ), Universitätsklinikum

Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Deutsches Zentrum für Suchtfragen des Kindes- und Jugendalters (DZSKJ), Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Deutsches Zentrum für Suchtfragen des Kindes- und Jugendalters (DZSKJ), Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany

**Language:** German

**Abstract:** Excessive Internet use and its severe form, pathological internet use, are currently increasing in many industrial nations in Asia, North America and Europe. According to recent epidemiological studies pathological internet use occurs more frequently in youth than in adults. In Germany between 4 and 6 % of the adolescents use the internet in a pathological way. Only few studies have investigated therapeutic interventions and their effectiveness in affected adolescents. In this pilot study, we surveyed over a period of 15 months all minor participants (aged up to 17) of a cognitive behavioural group programme at the beginning and at the end of the treatment (pre-post design) with standardized questionnaires (CIUS, SPS-J). At the second point of measurement the adolescents (n = 18, 75 percent retention rate) reported a significantly lower severity of problematic internet use as well as reduced average usage times during the week and at the weekend. No changes were revealed in psychological well-being of the youth. The results of this pilot study indicate positive effects of a cognitive behavioural group programme with psychoeducative elements in the treatment of youth affected by pathological internet use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht GmbH & Co. KG, Gottingen; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Teacher Effectiveness Evaluation](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Therapeutic Processes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 62. Perspective food addiction, caloric restriction, and dopaminergic neurotransmission.

**Citation:** Acta Neuropsychiatrica, October 2013, vol./is. 25/5(257-267), 0924-2708;1601-5215 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Stankowska, Arwen Urrsula Malgorzata; Gjedde, Albert

**Correspondence Address:** Stankowska, Arwen Urrsula Malgorzata: Department of Human Nutrition, University of Copenhagen, Rolighedsvej 30, C, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1958, arwen\_stankowska@live.dk

**Institution:** Department of Human Nutrition, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark; Department of Neuroscience and Pharmacology, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** People attempt to change their lifestyle when obesity impairs their quality of life. The attempts often fail when multiple habits must be changed in unison. Here we explore relations among food addiction, the neurobiology of habits, and caloric restriction, when people seek to return to normal eating behaviour, with particular emphasis on the role of dopaminergic neurotransmission. Severely obese individuals have specific neurobiological characteristics in common with drug abusers, including low availability of dopamine receptors in the striatum, impaired neuronal responses to dopamine, and reduced activity in prefrontal regions of the cerebral cortex. The neurobiological characteristics suggest that obese people also have a pathological dependence in common with addicts, in the form of food addiction. Malnutrition and dieting both relate to binge eating, possibly as a compensation for a reduced cognitive reward condition. The combination of caloric restriction and food addiction imparts a high risk of relapse as a result of further reduction of dopaminergic neurotransmission and the subsequent loss of reward. As with drugs of abuse, ingestion of large quantities of sugar in circumstances of

uncontrolled eating increases dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens. This and other evidence suggests that abuse of food is a habit learned by means of mechanisms centred in the basal ganglia, with an increased risk of relapse in the presence of associative amplifiers. This risk is predicted by the relationship between dopamine receptor availability in the striatum and sensation-seeking in the form of an inverted U, suggested by recent findings, consistent with two opposite states of hypodopaminergic and hyperdopaminergic neuromodulation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Calories](#)  
[Neurotransmission](#)  
[Reinforcement](#)  
[Rewards](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 63. Obesity, dopamine, and reward behaviors.

**Citation:** Acta Neuropsychiatrica, October 2013, vol./is. 25/5(253-256), 0924-2708;1601-5215 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Kessler, Robert M

**Correspondence Address:** Kessler, Robert M., robert.kessler@vanderbilt.edu

**Institution:** Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, TN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Arwen U. M. Stankowska and A. Gjedde (see record 2014-08254-002). Stankowska and Gjedde have provided an excellent overview of studies of dopamine neurotransmission in the development of obesity, and propose an innovative hypothesis regarding the evolution of changes in DA neurotransmission with increasing body mass index (BMI). This hypothesis integrates studies of sensation seeking, which is both found at higher levels in the obese and is believed to be a risk factor for obesity, studies of reward sensitivity and studies of DA neurotransmission in obesity. The excellent review of Stankowska and Gjedde puts forth an important hypothesis regarding the evolution of DA neurotransmission in the development of obesity and the role that such changes in DA neurotransmission produce in reward-related behaviors, particularly sensation seeking, in predisposing to the development of obesity. As noted by the authors, alternative hypotheses are possible given the paucity of studies of DA neurotransmission in humans with the development of obesity. There are numerous animal studies which demonstrate that DA neurotransmission plays a critical role in the development of obesity related to increased highly palatable food ingestion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Calories](#)  
[Neurotransmission](#)  
[Reinforcement](#)  
[Rewards](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**64. The impact of mental and substance-use disorders on employment transitions.**

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- Citation:** Health Economics, March 2014, vol./is. 23/3(332-344), 1057-9230;1099-1050 (Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** Baldwin, Marjorie L; Marcus, Steven C
- Correspondence Address:** Baldwin, Marjorie L.: Department of Economics, W. P. Carey School of Business, Arizona State University, PO Box 879801, Tempe, AZ, US, 85287-9801, marjorie.baldwin@asu.edu
- Institution:** Department of Economics, W. P. Carey School of Business, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, US; Center for Health Equity Research & Promotion, Philadelphia VA Medical Center, School of Social Policy and Practice, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The cyclic nature of serious mental illness (SMI) and substance-use disorders (SUD) suggests that persons with these conditions may experience high rates of transitions among employment states (full-time, part-time, and no employment). This study uses longitudinal data from two waves of the National Epidemiologic Survey of Alcoholism and Related Conditions to examine employment transitions for persons with SMI/SUD relative to a no-disorder control group. Conditional on employment status in Wave I, we estimate conditional odds ratios and marginal effects of each diagnosis on the probabilities of part-time or full-time employment in Wave II, holding constant other characteristics that influence employment decisions. The results show transitions across employment states are common for all groups but more frequent for persons with SMI/SUD than the controls. Persons with SMI are less likely, and persons with SUDs more likely, to transition out of no employment than the controls. Part-time employment is a relatively transitory state, particularly for persons with SMI/SUD, but full-time employment brings a measure of job stability to all groups. After controlling for differences in observable characteristics, the marginal effects of SMI and alcohol disorders on employment transitions are largely significant, but the effects of drug disorders are not. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Employment Status](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Health Economics](#)

**65. Review of Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behavior.**

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- Citation:** The British Journal of Psychiatry, February 2014, vol./is. 204/2(165), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Bearn, Jenny
- Correspondence Address:** Bearn, Jenny: Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, Denmark Hill, London, United Kingdom, SE5 8AZ, jenny.bearn@slam.nhs.uk
- Institution:** Acute Assessment Unit, Maudsley Hospital, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, Harm Reduction in Substance Use and High-Risk Behavior edited by Richard Pates and Diane Riley (2012). This is a welcome and timely review of the policy and practice of harm reduction, particularly for UK policy makers and practitioners

working with people with drug misuse, who are being encouraged to embrace the concept of 'recovery'. The editors have recruited a broad church of authors from many parts of the world - policy makers, academics, clinicians, educators, policemen, philanthropists and service users. It is refreshing and enriching to the field to have such an eclectic mix of contributions. At almost 500 pages, the book is a substantial tome, but it is easy to dip in and out of and never turgid. The multi-authorship brings with it considerable strengths, but some lack of harmony as well. The authors all have one thing in common. They bring an informed, thoughtful, compassionate, sometimes championing approach to the role of harm reduction interventions in improving the lives of people with substance misuse. It would have been interesting to give the abstentionist lobby the right of reply. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Risk Taking](#)  
[Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **66. Interventions for reducing benzodiazepine use in older people: Meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials.**

**Citation:** The British Journal of Psychiatry, February 2014, vol./is. 204/2(98-107), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Gould, Rebecca L; Coulson, Mark C; Patel, Natasha; Highton-Williamson, Elizabeth; Howard, Robert J

**Correspondence Address:** Gould, Rebecca L.: Department of Old Age Psychiatry, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, London, United Kingdom, SE5 8AF, rebecca.gould@kcl.ac.uk

**Institution:** King's College London, Department of Old Age Psychiatry, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Department of Psychology, School of Health and Education, Middlesex University, Hendon, MDX, United Kingdom; King's College London, Department of Old Age Psychiatry, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; King's College London, Department of Old Age Psychiatry, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; King's College London, Department of Old Age Psychiatry, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The use of benzodiazepines has been advised against in older people, but prevalence rates remain high. Aims: To review the evidence for interventions aimed at reducing benzodiazepine use in older people. Method: We conducted a systematic review, assessment of risk of bias and meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials of benzodiazepine withdrawal and prescribing interventions. Results: Ten withdrawal and eight prescribing studies met the inclusion criteria. At post-intervention, significantly higher odds of not using benzodiazepines were found with supervised withdrawal with psychotherapy (odds ratio (OR) = 5.06, 95% CI 2.68-9.57, P < 0.00001) and withdrawal with prescribing interventions (OR = 1.43, 95% CI 1.02-2.02, P = 0.04) in comparison with the control interventions treatment as usual (TAU), education placebo, withdrawal with or without drug placebo, or psychotherapy alone. Significantly higher odds of not using benzodiazepines were also found for multifaceted prescribing interventions (OR = 1.37, 95% CI 1.10-1.72, P = 0.006) in comparison with control interventions (TAU and prescribing placebo). Conclusions: Supervised benzodiazepine withdrawal augmented with psychotherapy should be considered in older people, although pragmatic reasons may necessitate consideration of other strategies such as medication review. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aging](#)  
[\\*Benzodiazepines](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)

\*Drug Usage  
\*Intervention

**Source:** PsycINFO

**67. Review of 13,500 days without a drink: A gift from God, reflections on long-term sobriety.**

**Citation:** Psychiatric Services, January 2014, vol./is. 65/1(e6), 1075-2730 (Jan 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Cho, Samson

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Harbor-UCLA Medical Center, Torrance, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, 13,500 Days without a Drink: A Gift from God, Reflections on Long-Term Sobriety by an Anonymous Inebriate (2012). The author of this book is anonymous and describes himself as someone who has struggled with alcoholism for decades. This book seems primarily to address others struggling with alcoholism. The book begins with a brief description of the author's experiences in Vietnam and the military. As expected, this section is emotional and moving. Beyond this point, the book begins its incarnation as a series of essays regarding Alcoholics Anonymous. Early in the book it is clear that the author is a passionate advocate of Alcoholics Anonymous in its traditional form, including the central emphasis on the need for God. For the mental health professional, this book may provide some insight into the perspective of one struggling with alcohol dependence and overcoming adversity. However, much of the information is presented in a fragmented manner, which leads to a certain degree of repetition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
\*Sobriety  
Alcoholics Anonymous  
God Concepts  
Mental Health

**Source:** PsycINFO

**68. Review of Fante: A memoir: A family legacy of writing, drinking and surviving.**

**Citation:** Psychiatric Services, January 2014, vol./is. 65/1(e5), 1075-2730 (Jan 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Pandya, Anand

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and the Behavioral Sciences, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Fante: A Memoir: A Family Legacy of Writing, Drinking and Surviving by Dan Fante (2011). Dan Fante's memoir relating his own struggles with alcohol dependence and its relationship with his father's and grandfather's alcohol dependence differs greatly from that tradition. The author's goal is not to help the reader empathize with the experience of alcoholism but rather to capture the pain and adrenaline that went along with the illness. Fante appears to be so resistant to making any excuses for any of his prior bad behavior that readers may have trouble identifying with his choices. He also revels in a cinematic outlandishness of his and his family's experience. The net effect presents a cautionary tale showing the debilitating and degrading results of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
\*Family  
\*Writers  
Addiction

**Source:** PsycINFO

**69. Supported employment: Assessing the evidence.**

- Citation:** Psychiatric Services, January 2014, vol./is. 65/1(16-23), 1075-2730 (Jan 1, 2014)
- Author(s):** Marshall, Tina; Goldberg, Richard W; Braude, Lisa; Dougherty, Richard H; Daniels, Allen S; Ghose, Sushmita Shoma; George, Preethy; Delphin-Rittmon, Miriam E
- Correspondence Address:** George, Preethy, preethygeorge@westat.com
- Institution:** Westat, Rockville, MD, US; Mental Illness Research, Education and Clinical Center, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Capitol Health Care Network, Baltimore, MD, US; DMA Health Strategies, Lexington, MA, US; DMA Health Strategies, Lexington, MA, US; Westat, Rockville, MD, US; Westat, Rockville, MD, US; Westat, Rockville, MD, US; Office of Policy, Planning, and Innovation, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Rockville, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: Supported employment is a direct service with multiple components designed to help adults with mental disorders or co-occurring mental and substance use disorders choose, acquire, and maintain competitive employment. This article describes supported employment and assesses the evidence base for this service. Methods: Authors reviewed meta-analyses, research reviews, and individual studies from 1995 through 2012. Databases surveyed were PubMed, PsycINFO, Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts, Sociological Abstracts, Social Services Abstracts, Published International Literature on Traumatic Stress, the Educational Resources Information Center, and the Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature. Authors chose from three levels of evidence (high, moderate, and low) based on benchmarks for the number of studies and quality of their methodology. They also described the evidence for service effectiveness. Results: The level of research evidence for supported employment was graded as high, based on 12 systematic reviews and 17 randomized controlled trials of the individual placement and support model. Supported employment consistently demonstrated positive outcomes for individuals with mental disorders, including higher rates of competitive employment, fewer days to the first competitive job, more hours and weeks worked, and higher wages. There was also strong evidence supporting the effectiveness of individual elements of the model. Conclusions: Substantial evidence demonstrates the effectiveness of supported employment. Policy makers should consider including it as a covered service. Future research is needed for subgroups such as young adults, older adults, people with primary substance use disorders, and those from various cultural, racial, and ethnic backgrounds. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Supported Employment Disorders](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**70. Assessing the evidence base for behavioral health services: Introduction to the series.**

- Citation:** Psychiatric Services, January 2014, vol./is. 65/1(11-15), 1075-2730 (Jan 1, 2014)
- Author(s):** Dougherty, Richard H; Lyman, D. Russell; George, Preethy; Ghose, Sushmita Shoma; Daniels, Allen S; Delphin-Rittmon, Miriam E
- Correspondence Address:** Dougherty, Richard H., dickd@dmahealth.com
- Institution:** DMA Health Strategies, Lexington, MA, US; DMA Health Strategies, Lexington, MA, US; Westat, Rockville, MD, US; Westat, Rockville, MD, US; Westat, Rockville, MD, US; Office of Policy, Planning, and Innovation, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Rockville, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The current policy environment provides the opportunity for federal and state agencies to work with private and nonprofit sectors to transform the American health care system through development of a comprehensive set of community-based, recovery-oriented, and evidence-based services for people with mental and substance use disorders. This Assessing the Evidence Base Series (AEB Series) provides science-supported information about selected mental health and substance abuse services for health care leaders. Series authors conducted reviews of research on 14 behavioral health services: behavioral management for children and adolescents, trauma-focused cognitive-behavioral therapy for children and adolescents, recovery housing, residential treatment for individuals with substance use disorders, peer support services for individuals with serious mental illnesses, peer recovery support for individuals with substance use disorders, permanent supportive housing, supported employment, substance abuse intensive outpatient programs, skill building, intensive case management, consumer and family psychoeducation, medication-assisted treatment with methadone, and medication-assisted treatment with buprenorphine. The goal of the AEB Series is to provide a framework for decision makers to build a modern addictions and mental health service system for the people who use these services and the people who provide them. The framework is intended to support decisions about the services that are likely to be most effective. This introduction to the AEB Series explains the methods used to conduct the reviews, rate the research evidence, and describe the effectiveness of the services. The rationale underlying recommendations for implementation of the services is also discussed, and suggestions are offered for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[\\*Health Care Psychology](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Health Care Services](#)  
[Mental Health Services](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 71. "I can, therefore I must": Fragility in the upper-middle classes.

**Citation:** Development and Psychopathology, November 2013, vol./is. 25/4, Pt 2(1529-1549), 0954-5794;1469-2198 (Nov 2013)

**Author(s):** Luthar, Suniya S; Barkin, Samuel H; Crossman, Elizabeth J

**Correspondence Address:** Luthar, Suniya S.: Department of Psychology, Arizona State University, 900 South McAllister Road, Tempe, AZ, US, 85287-1104, sluthar@asu.edu

**Institution:** Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** We review evidence on a group recently identified as "at risk," that is, youth in upwardly mobile, upper-middle class community contexts. These youngsters are statistically more likely than normative samples to show serious disturbance across several domains including drug and alcohol use, as well as internalizing and externalizing problems. Extant data on these problems are reviewed with attention to gender-specific patterns, presenting quantitative developmental research findings along with relevant evidence across other disciplines. In considering possible reasons for elevated maladjustment, we appraise multiple pathways, including aspects of family dynamics, peer norms, pressures at schools, and policies in higher education. All of these pathways are considered within the context of broad, exosystemic mores: the pervasive emphasis, in contemporary American culture, on maximizing personal status, and how this can threaten the well-being of individuals and of communities. We then discuss issues that warrant attention in future research. The paper concludes with suggestions for interventions at

multiple levels, targeting youth, parents, educators, as well as policymakers, toward reducing pressures and maximizing positive adaptation among "privileged but pressured" youth and their families. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Health Impairments](#)  
[\\*Middle Class](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Externalization](#)  
[Internalization](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 72. Developmental psychopathology: A paradigm shift or just a relabeling?

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**Citation:** Development and Psychopathology, November 2013, vol./is. 25/4, Pt 2(1201-1213), 0954-5794;1469-2198 (Nov 2013)

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

**Correspondence Address:** Rutter, Michael: MRC Social, Genetic & Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, PO Box 080, De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, London, United Kingdom, SE5 8AF, camilla.azis@kcl.ac.uk

**Institution:** King's College London, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Developmental psychopathology is described as a conceptual approach that involves a set of research methods that capitalize on developmental and psychopathological variations to ask questions about mechanisms and processes. Achievements are described in relation to attachment and attachment disorders, autism, schizophrenia, childhood antecedents of adult psychopathology, testing for environmental mediation of risk effects, gene-environment interplay, intellectual and language functioning, effects of mentally ill parents on the children, stress and vulnerability to depression, ethnicity and schizophrenia, and drug response. Continuities and discontinuities over the course of development are discussed in relation to attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, antisocial behavior, eating disorders, substance abuse and dependency, pharmacological and behavioral addictions, and a range of other disorders. Research challenges are considered in relation to spectrum concepts, the adolescent development of a female preponderance for depression, the mechanisms involved in age differences in response to drugs and to lateralized brain injury, the processing of experiences, the biological embedding of experiences, individual differences in response to environmental hazards, nature-nurture integration, and brain plasticity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Development](#)  
[\\*Psychopathology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 73. Serum brain-derived neurotrophic factor levels and cocaine-induced transient psychotic symptoms.

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**Citation:** Neuropsychobiology, November 2013, vol./is. 68/3(146-155), 0302-282X;1423-0224 (Nov 2013)

**Author(s):** Corominas-Roso, Margarida; Roncero, Carlos; Eiroa-Orosa, Francisco-Jose; Ribases, Marta; Barral, Carmen; Daigre, Constanza; Martinez-Luna, Nieves; Sanchez-Mora, Cristina; Ramos-Quiroga, Josep Antoni; Casas, Miguel

**Correspondence Address:** Corominas-Roso, Margarida: Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Vall d'Hebron, Pg. Vall d'Hebron, 119-129, Barcelona, Spain, ES-08035, mcoromin@vhebron.net

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Cocaine-induced psychosis (CIP) is among the most serious adverse effects of cocaine. Reduced serum brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) levels have been reported in schizophrenia and psychosis; however, studies assessing the involvement of BDNF in CIP are lacking. Methods: A total of 22 cocaine-dependent patients (aged 33.65 + 6.85) who had never experienced psychotic symptoms under the influence of cocaine (non-CIP) and 18 patients (aged 34.18 + 8.54) with a history of CIP completed a 2-week detoxification program in an inpatient facility. Two serum samples were collected from each patient at baseline and at the end of the protocol. Demographic, consumption and clinical data were recorded for all patients. A paired group of healthy controls was also included. Results: At the beginning of the detoxification treatment, serum BDNF levels were similar in both the non-CIP and the CIP groups. During early abstinence, the non-CIP group exhibited a significant increase in serum BDNF levels ( $p = 0.030$ ), whereas the CIP group exhibited a decrease. Improvements in depression (Beck Depression Inventory, BDI,  $p = 0.003$ ) and withdrawal symptoms (Cocaine Selective Severity Assessment, CSSA,  $p = 0.013$ ) show a significant positive correlation with serum BDNF levels in the non-CIP group, whereas no correlation between the same variables was found in the CIP group. Conclusions: This study suggests that BDNF plays a role in the transient psychotic symptoms associated with cocaine consumption. In the non-CIP group, the increase in serum BDNF appears to be driven by the effects of chronic cocaine consumption and withdrawal. In contrast, patients with CIP share some of the neurotrophic deficiencies that characterize schizophrenia and psychosis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Induced Hallucinations](#)  
[\\*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**74. Facial affect recognition performance and event-related potentials in violent and non-violent schizophrenia patients.**

- Citation:** Neuropsychobiology, November 2013, vol./is. 68/3(139-145), 0302-282X;1423-0224 (Nov 2013)
- Author(s):** Frommann, Nicole; Stroth, Sanna; Brinkmeyer, Jurgen; Wolwer, Wolfgang; Luckhaus, Christian
- Correspondence Address:** Frommann, Nicole: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical Faculty, Heinrich Heine University of Dusseldorf, Bergische Landstrasse 2, Dusseldorf, Germany, DE-40629, nicole.frommann@uni-duesseldorf.de
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical Faculty, Heinrich Heine University of Dusseldorf, Dusseldorf, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical Faculty, Heinrich Heine University of Dusseldorf, Dusseldorf, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical Faculty, Heinrich Heine University of Dusseldorf, Dusseldorf, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical Faculty, Heinrich Heine University of Dusseldorf, Dusseldorf, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical Faculty, Heinrich Heine University of Dusseldorf, Dusseldorf, Germany
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** We investigated whether male inpatients with schizophrenia and a history of hands-on violent offences (forensic schizophrenic, FOS) are more impaired in emotion recognition than matched schizophrenia patients without any history of violence (general psychiatric schizophrenic, GPS). This should become apparent in performance in psychometry and in scalp event-related brain potentials (ERPs) evoked by pictures of facial affect. FOS and GPS (each n = 19) were matched concerning age, intelligence, comorbid addiction, medication and illness duration. FOS revealed significantly poorer affect recognition (AR) performance, especially of neutral and fear stimuli. Analysis of ERPs revealed a significant interaction of hemisphere, electrode position and group of the N250 component. Post hoc analysis of group effect showed significantly larger amplitudes in FOS at FC3. These results support the hypothesis that in FOS emotional faces are more salient and evoke higher arousal. Larger impairment in AR performance combined with higher salience and arousal may contribute to the occurrence of violent acts in schizophrenia patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Evoked Potentials](#)  
[\\*Facial Expressions](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)  
[\\*Emotion Recognition](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**75. Neuropsychology and neuroimaging studies in alcohol-dependence.**

- Citation:** Revue de Neuropsychologie, Neurosciences Cognitives et Cliniques, July 2013, vol./is. 5/3(187-199), 2101-6739;2102-6025 (Jul-Sep 2013)
- Author(s):** Sullivan, Edith V; Pfefferbaum, Adolf
- Correspondence Address:** Sullivan, Edith V.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, MC5723, 401 Quarry Road, Stanford, CA, US, edie@stanford.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Quantitative neuroimaging and neuropsychological studies of chronic alcoholism have revealed patterns of sparing and damage of brain structure and function. Hallmarks of alcoholism include shrinkage of brain tissue notable in fronto-cerebellar and limbic structures and damage to neurocircuitry that contributes to characteristic impairment in executive functions, visuospatial abilities, and gait and balance. Functional and structural imaging together with neuropsychological testing have revealed that, when able to achieve normal performance levels, alcoholics commonly recruit brain regions not invoked by healthy individuals but may do so at the price of usurping reserves needed for conducting multiple tasks simultaneously. Animal studies have complemented human investigations in elucidating the nature of alcoholism-related neuropathology, their functional ramifications, factors (age, nutrition, genetics, sex, consumption patterns) contributing to heterogeneity of alcoholism's effects, and the potential for restoration with abstinence and progression with relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Neuroimaging](#)  
[\\*Neuropsychology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 76. Alcohol-dependence and Korsakoff's syndrome: A continuum?

**Original Title:** Alcoolodépendance et syndrome de Korsakoff: Un continuum?

**Citation:** Revue de Neuropsychologie, Neurosciences Cognitives et Cliniques, July 2013, vol./is. 5/3(179-186), 2101-6739;2102-6025 (Jul-Sep 2013)

**Author(s):** Pitel, Anne-Lise; Lannuzel, Coralie; Viader, Fausto; Vabret, Francois; Eustache, Francis; Beaunieux, Helene

**Correspondence Address:** Pitel, Anne-Lise: Inserm, EPHE, Université de Caen, CHU de Caen, GIP Cyceron, unite U1077, boulevard Henri-Becquerel, BP 5229, Caen, France, 14074, cedex, pitel@cyceron.fr

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**Language:** French

**Abstract:** There is considerable heterogeneity in the alcohol-related consequences on brain structure and function. In accordance with the continuity theory proposed in 1971, there are graded effects of episodic memory deficits and brain damage in the circuit of Papez from mild-to-moderate in "uncomplicated" alcoholics to more severe in alcoholic patients with Korsakoff's syndrome. On the contrary, the working memory and executive functions, as well as the structures of the frontocerebellar circuit, are damaged to the same extent in the two groups of patients. A graded deterioration in semantic and procedural memory has also been reported in "uncomplicated" alcoholics and patients with Korsakoff's syndrome. However, such impairments may principally reflect, via indirect mechanisms, those observed for episodic memory, which is required for the encoding of new semantic and procedural information. Accordingly, the relevance of the concept of continuity seems to be limited to episodic memory and its associated circuit of Papez. The continuity theory is therefore not applicable to all memory systems and to all brain circuits. The confirmation that Papez's circuit and frontocerebellar circuits are differentially affected by chronic and excessive alcohol consumption requires further neuropsychological and neuroimaging investigations. The next step will be to compare brain metabolism and functional connectivity within those two circuits in alcoholic patients with and without Korsakoff's syndrome. From a clinical perspective, alcoholic patients with problems of episodic

memory or specific deficits in brain volume of Papez's circuit similar to those of patients with Korsakoff's syndrome may be considered at risk for the development of alcohol-related neuropsychiatric complications. Thus, when used in strictly defined circumstances, the continuity theory would enable the detection, prevention and treatment of the latter patients before the development of irreversible and debilitating damage such as Korsakoff's disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Korsakoffs Psychosis](#)  
[\\*Memory](#)  
[\\*Neuroimaging](#)  
[\\*Executive Function](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 77. Emotional and interpersonal alterations in alcohol-dependence: A neuroscience perspective.

**Original Title:** Alterations émotionnelles et interpersonnelles dans l'alcoolodépendance: l'apport des neurosciences.

**Citation:** Revue de Neuropsychologie, Neurosciences Cognitives et Cliniques, July 2013, vol./is. 5/3(166-178), 2101-6739;2102-6025 (Jul-Sep 2013)

**Author(s):** Maurage, Pierre

**Correspondence Address:** Maurage, Pierre: Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL), Institut de Recherches en Sciences Psychologiques (IPSY), Laboratoire de Psychopathologie Expérimentale (LEP), 10, place C.-Mercier, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, 1348, pierre.maurage@uclouvain.be

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**Language:** French

**Abstract:** The cerebral and cognitive consequences of alcohol-dependence have been widely explored during the last decades, but the emotional and interpersonal alterations associated with this psychiatric state have only been described quite recently. In view of the implication of these deficits in relapse after detoxification and of their omnipresence in clinical settings, there is an urgent need to further study these affective and social deficits presented by alcohol-dependent individuals. The present paper aims at offering a summary of the available empirical results on this topic and at underlining the usefulness of a multidisciplinary neuroscience approach to better understand these alterations. The initial studies, focusing on emotion decoding abilities, will first be described as they clearly established that alcohol-dependence is associated with a massive deficit in the identification of the emotional content of faces. We will then show how more recent studies have capitalized on these first results to further explore affective and social abilities in alcohol-dependence, leading to the current development of a new research field: the affective and social neurosciences of alcohol-dependence, which combine neuroscience approaches by integrating neuro-psychological, electrophysiological and neuroimaging techniques. Finally, we will identify the main fundamental and clinical perspectives in this field, and we will particularly insist on (1) the need to take the emotional and social impairments into account in the new theoretical models of addictive states and (2) the urgency to develop neuropsychological programs specifically dedicated to the rehabilitation of these deficits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Emotions](#)  
[\\*Neurosciences](#)  
[\\*Social Interaction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 78. Alcohol-related neuropsychological deficits: An explanation of relapse?

**Original Title:** Troubles neuropsychologiques dans l'alcoololo-dependance: l'origine de la rechute?

**Citation:** Revue de Neuropsychologie, Neurosciences Cognitives et Cliniques, July 2013, vol./is. 5/3(159-165), 2101-6739;2102-6025 (Jul-Sep 2013)

**Author(s):** Beaunieux, Helene; Ritz, Ludivine; Segobin, Shailendra; Le Berre, Anne-Pascale; Lannuzel, Coralie; Boudehent, Celine; Vabret, Francois; Eustache, Francis; Pitel, Anne-Lise

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**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Chronic and excessive alcohol consumption can result in structural and functional brain abnormalities mainly affecting the frontocerebellar circuit and the circuit of Papez in alcoholic patients. When present, those brain damages are associated with graded neuropsychological deficits such as deficits of executive functions, episodic memory and emotional processes. The contribution of these neuropsychological deficits to relapse has been investigated in cross-sectional and longitudinal studies. Cross-sectional studies show that impairments of executive functions and episodic memory may reduce the benefit of motivational therapy and behavioral treatment. Longitudinal studies suggest that, among other factors, several neuropsychological deficits may contribute to relapse. Further longitudinal studies are required to provide a better understanding of the role of brain damage and neuropsychological deficits in relapse. Those factors will have to be explored in combination with social or environmental variables to improve the detection of alcoholics at risk for relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Episodic Memory](#)  
[\\*Neuropsychology](#)  
[\\*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Executive Function](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 79. Addiction between compulsion and choice.

**Citation:** Addiction and self-control: Perspectives from philosophy, psychology, and neuroscience., 2013(239-268) (2013)

**Author(s):** Holton, Richard; Berridge, Kent

**Institution:** MIT, MA, US; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The current chapter aims to present a middle path between addiction and self control. The findings from brain science are solid enough. There is good

evidence that the brain of an addict is importantly different from that of a normal nonaddicted individual—indeed, there is even some reason to think that the addict's brain might have, started out with a vulnerability to addiction. Certainly once addiction is under way, the desire for the addictive, drug takes on a life of its own, with an intensity that is particularly, perhaps uniquely, high. The desire becomes insulated from factors that, in normal intentional behavior, would undermine it, and so persists even when the addict knows that acting on it would be highly damaging. The addict may recognize that taking the drug again will incur the loss of family, friends, job, and most of what makes life worth living, and yet still continue to take it. More surprisingly, addicts need not even like the thing that they are addicted to: they need gain no pleasure from it, nor anticipate that they will. Nor need they be motivated by a desire to avoid the horrors of withdrawal. Alcohol or heroin addicts often relapse long after withdrawal is over, and cocaine addiction is no less potent for having a relatively mild withdrawal syndrome. Addicts may relapse when they see nothing good in their drug whatsoever. They may see it as nasty, damaging, and worthless in every respect. Yet they may still want it, and want it, moreover, in a particularly immediate and intense way—perhaps more immediately and more intensely than most other people ever experience. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Conference Information:** Oxford conference. This paper derives from two independent papers presented at the aforementioned conference.

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Brain](#)  
[\\*Choice Behavior](#)  
[\\*Self Control](#)  
[Compulsions](#)  
[Decision Making](#)  
[Motivation](#)  
[Neurosciences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 80. Addiction and blameworthiness.

**Citation:** Addiction and self-control: Perspectives from philosophy, psychology, and neuroscience., 2013(214-238) (2013)

**Author(s):** Schroeder, Timothy; Arpaly, Nomy

**Institution:** Ohio State University, OH, US; Brown University, Providence, RI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The current chapter focuses on the science of addiction, responsibility and blameworthiness. In David Carr's addiction memoir, *The Night of the Gun*, there is the story of how, late one cold November night in Minneapolis, Carr put his infant twin girls into snowsuits, bundled them into his car, and drove to a house that specialized in dealing cocaine for intravenous use. Carr ends up leaving the girls in the car for hours; when he returns they are still alive, sleeping peacefully. Though he gets lucky, it is obvious that his leaving them was a terrible act. Any theory of moral blameworthiness should agree, with Carr himself that he is to blame for what he did. At the same time, it needs to be acknowledged that what Carr did happened because of his addiction to cocaine. Back when he was familiar with the pleasures of cocaine but not addicted, he would not have acted in this way. It has seemed to many that the addict's blameworthiness for acts like Carr's is mitigated by the fact that he is addicted: that addiction, specifically, mitigates blameworthiness for bad acts. If Carr had been a big fan of the Minnesota Vikings football team, and had abandoned his infant daughters in the car on an equally cold night in order to use a free ticket to watch the Vikings play, he would seem far worse. There is something special about addiction that is different from having strong desires in general. At the same time, it appears that the blameworthiness of addicts for the bad things they do because of addiction is only mitigated, not eliminated. Addicts can stop using (many do, eventually), and when faced with opportunities to do what is wrong

many of them do not do what is wrong on many occasions, even to service their addictions. So there is no reason to think of addicts as subject to irresistible compulsions. And because there is not, it seems (to many addicts and many observers) that there is room for blame on many occasions. To give a systematic account of why this response to the blameworthiness of addicts is warranted requires both a theory of blameworthiness and a theory of addiction. We offer both. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Blame](#)  
[\\*Responsibility](#)  
[Decision Making](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Rationality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 81. Are addicts akratic? Interpreting the neuroscience of reward.

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**Citation:** Addiction and self-control: Perspectives from philosophy, psychology, and neuroscience., 2013(190-213) (2013)

**Author(s):** Yaffe, Gideon

**Institution:** Yale Law School, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The current chapter focuses on the attitude towards addicts. Our attitudes toward addicts are deeply ambivalent. To have an addicted friend, or family member, who (inevitably) acts badly and harmfully is to find oneself torn between the conception of his behavior as a symptom of a disease, on the one hand, and as a sign of distortions in his fundamental values, on the other. It is to be torn between pity and resentment. What has been suggested here is that both reactions are appropriate. Addicts should be resented for their bad behavior. The addict who hurts another to feed his addiction typically cares more, when he acts, about himself than he cares about the injury he inflicts. Addiction influences behavior not by bypassing what the addict cares about, but, instead, by influencing it and shaping it, at least over short periods of time—short, but long enough to lead to very bad behavior. This is one of the things that we learn when we recognize what the neuroscience of addiction, and particularly the influence of drugs of abuse on dopaminergic systems, means. Given what dopamine signals represent, what information they carry, we can deduce that drugs of abuse cause us to recognize greater reasons to use drugs than we recognize for promoting the things that we hold most dear most of the time. But, at the same time, to be subject to such distortions in one's values is a deep and terrible burden to bear, one that no one should have to bear in order to comply with the law. To be in such a condition is, indeed, to be worthy of pity and to be worthy also of some special consideration from the courts. We should not be ambivalent in our attitude toward addicts, vacillating between conflicting points of view. Instead, we should recognize that our conflicting attitudes have an equal and legitimate basis in addiction's nature. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Neurosciences](#)  
[\\*Rationality](#)  
[\\*Self Control](#)  
[Rewards](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 82. Addiction in context: Philosophical lessons from a personality disorder clinic.

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**Citation:** Addiction and self-control: Perspectives from philosophy, psychology, and neuroscience., 2013(165-189) (2013)

**Author(s):** Pickard, Hanna; Pearce, Steve

**Institution:** Complex Needs Service, United Kingdom; Complex Needs Service, Oxford, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The current chapter divides into six parts. First, the authors describe the comorbidity between substance dependence and personality disorder, and sketch the nature of recent, evidence-based specialist treatment for personality disorder. On the whole, the interventions employed are not recherche or particularly medical: they are common-sense methods for developing the capacity for choice and control. The effectiveness of such methods tells against popular depictions of addiction as a form of compulsion. Thus, second, the authors canvass and reject the three standard reasons offered in support of this picture. Third, the authors delineate the five rough-and-ready folk psychological factors that we suggest explain addiction and describe how they are targeted in treatment. Fourth, the authors suggest that reflection on the trajectory from addiction to recovery shows how we can develop a common but opaque thought, namely, that agency, understood as the capacity for choice and control, comes in degrees. Addicts are agents: their behavior is voluntary. But their agency is often limited: their choices are few, and their control is meager. Part of the clinical aim is to augment it. Fifth, the authors suggest one repercussion of our discussion for the criminal law surrounding addiction: punishment and treatment may be more complementary than they can initially appear. The authors conclude with a brief general summary of the argument presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Self Control](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Personality Disorders](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 83. Just say no? Addiction and the elements of self-control.

**Citation:** Addiction and self-control: Perspectives from philosophy, psychology, and neuroscience., 2013(144-164) (2013)

**Author(s):** Kennett, Jeanette

**Institution:** Department of Philosophy, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) In this chapter the author examines the variety of ways in which self-control may be exercised and threatened in order to more fully understand what is going wrong in the lives of addicts. The author concludes that self-control is not just a matter (and not always a matter) of having sufficient, available, controlled processing capacity. For at least a significant subgroup of addicts the main problem may not be a lack or depletion of the cognitive resources relevant to self-control. Rather, it may be that they have little confidence in their ability to exert control over their external circumstances and shape the lives they would value having and the people they would value being. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Cognition](#)  
[\\*Self Control](#)

[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Social Support](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 84. Are addicts responsible?

**Citation:** Addiction and self-control: Perspectives from philosophy, psychology, and neuroscience., 2013(122-143) (2013)

**Author(s):** Sinnott-Armstrong, Walter

**Institution:** Philosophy Department, Duke University, Durham, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The current chapter questions the responsibility of those who use addictive substances and struggle with addiction. Many of us know people who are addicted to various substances. So addiction affects many of us in personal ways. Addiction is also a societal issue. It tears apart families, leaves children needy, and fills prisons, which reduces everyone's security and pocketbooks. Experts estimate that drug addiction costs over \$250 billion per year in the United States alone. That makes it worthwhile to study addiction. But why ask whether addicts are responsible? One reason is that addiction raises profound puzzles and illustrates general points that can be useful for theories of responsibility. More practically, whether people view addicts as responsible seems to affect how they are treated by courts, by psychiatrists, and by their friends. Finally, why ask these questions now? One reason is that recently science has discovered a lot of cool stuff about brains and genes as well as minds and societies that greatly enhances our understanding of addiction. We know more today about how addiction begins and progresses; how it compares with normal motivation, and how to treat it. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Responsibility](#)  
[\\*Self Control](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Motivation](#)  
[Psychiatry](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 85. Varieties of valuation in the normal and addicted brain: Legal and policy implications from a neuroscience perspective.

**Citation:** Addiction and self-control: Perspectives from philosophy, psychology, and neuroscience., 2013(94-121) (2013)

**Author(s):** Walton, Mark E; Nasrallah, Nicholas A

**Institution:** University of Oxford, Oxford, England; University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The main aim for this chapter is to explore how our increasing understanding of the fractionation of the normal processes of valuation, self-control, and value- and rule-guided decision making in the brain may influence how we should think of addiction as a neurological disorder. Accordingly, we will not provide an overarching review of the literature on how dysfunctions in neural circuitry may underlie different facets of addictive behavior or vulnerabilities to become addicted in the first place. Nor will we attempt to define what types of maladaptive decision making might be categorized as an addictive behavior or whether there might be clear neurobiological markers for when something is addictive compared to a comparatively healthy obsession (a gourmet's gluttony versus an obese person's uncontrolled food intake, for instance). Instead, we will discuss the separate roles different brain systems might play in choice behavior, motivational drive, self-control, and aspects of addiction. In particular, we will

focus on (1) areas in the frontal lobe such as the orbitofrontal cortex (OFC) and anterior cingulate cortex (ACC), and (2) the mesolimbic dopamine system projecting to the VStr contrasting the role of these regions in value-guided decisions with brain regions involved in externally determined, rule-guided choices. Finally, we will discuss ways in which these insights might shape law and policy dealing with addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Brain](#)  
[\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Neurology](#)  
[\\*Neurosciences](#)  
[Laws](#)  
[Legal Processes](#)  
[Policy Making](#)  
[Self Control](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 86. Phenomenal authority: The epistemic authority of Alcoholics Anonymous.

**Citation:** Addiction and self-control: Perspectives from philosophy, psychology, and neuroscience., 2013(67-93) (2013)

**Author(s):** Flanagan, Owen

**Institution:** Duke University, Durham, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The current chapter discusses the Alcoholics Anonymous (A.A.) programs for addiction problems. Alcoholics Anonymous (A.A.) biases our understanding, of the phenomenology, psychology, physiology, and neurobiology, of addiction and prevents a unified, or at least a consilient, account of the nature, causes, and treatment of alcoholism from emerging. From this perspective, the author assess the claim that A.A. is part of the problem. not of the solution, and suggest some ways to increase mutual understanding between the various modes of understanding alcoholism, which if abided by would yield sensitive and sensible interaction among the practical program of A.A. and the sciences of addiction. One consequence is that A.A. would need to acknowledge that as a therapeutic social institution it is a repository of some practical knowledge about what works to help some people recover and stay abstinent, but has no expertise on alcoholism or even on "how it works" if, that is, it does work. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Phenomenology](#)  
[Epistemology](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 87. Team reasoning, framing, and self-control: An Aristotelian account.

**Citation:** Addiction and self-control: Perspectives from philosophy, psychology, and neuroscience., 2013(48-66) (2013)

**Author(s):** Gold, Natalie

**Institution:** King's College London, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) In the Nicomachean Ethics, Aristotle discusses the problem of how someone can intentionally act against his best judgment. The Ancient Greeks called this akrasia, or lack of control, and its opposite is self-control. The current chapter presents Aristotelian account for team reasoning, framing, and self-control on addiction problems. Aristotle examined the reasoning of the akratic agent but did not specify the reasoning of the agent who exhibits self-control. Similarly, the framework of decision theory explains why people would give in to temptations but not how people can use will power to exert self-control. I introduced the idea of levels of agency, with the self as a team over time that makes and follows plans, and showed how intrapersonal team reasoning can lead to self-control. The account is Aristotelian in that it involves reasoning schema! and a lack of perception on the part of the akratic agent, who does not see her decision problem as a problem for her self over time. It suggests a role not just for framing of the options, but also for framing of the agent. This would merit further investigation in future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Framing Effects](#)  
[\\*Reasoning](#)  
[\\*Self Control](#)  
[\\*Philosophers](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Decision Making](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 88. The piceconomics of gambling addiction and supporting neural mechanisms.

**Citation:** Addiction and self-control: Perspectives from philosophy, psychology, and neuroscience., 2013(38-47) (2013)

**Author(s):** Ross, Don

**Institution:** University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The current chapter aims to present George Ainslie's piceconomic account of the widespread attractiveness of gambling, and more specifically of addiction to gambling and its underlying neural mechanisms. In this context, the gambling environment has special characteristics. Precisely because outcomes are set up so as to be systematically unpredictable, the system never exhausts opportunities for learning, and its expectations are subject to continuous non stabilizing readjustment through dopamine spikes, in response to cues the gambler generates for herself by rolling dice or putting coins in slots. It may be objected here that in games of pure chance the learning opportunity is an illusion: there is only one simple pattern relating cues to outcomes, namely, the limiting relative frequency of wins and losses. The answer to this objection lies in the mechanism's impenetrability to frontal cognitive processes. The striatal dopamine circuit is a gadget driven by a simple conditioning rule-likely a temporal difference algorithm-that evolved long in advance of the frontal cortex. One of the things it cannot learn-though of course the person as a whole can-is that in the fixed rule spaces of commercial gambling, once frequencies are successfully estimated there is nothing more to learn. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Neuropsychology](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[\\*Behavioral Economics](#)  
[Cognition](#)  
[Dopamine](#)  
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[Striatum](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**89. Money as MacGuffin: A factor in gambling and other process addictions.**

**Citation:** Addiction and self-control: Perspectives from philosophy, psychology, and neuroscience., 2013(16-37) (2013)

**Author(s):** Ainslie, George

**Institution:** Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Coatesville, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter is about addiction, a problem that is perhaps the greatest challenge to our confidence in human rationality. The problem of addiction is not confined to a few seductive molecules. Addictive preferences are woven deeply into the fabric of civilized life, including those for normal substances (food, chocolate), structured activities that do not require a substance (gambling, day trading), emotional patterns (thrill seeking, destructive personal relationships), and the most elementary and pervasive form of regretted choice, procrastination. There have been many attempts to formulate a technical definition of addiction, but the results never coincide exactly with ordinary usage. For instance, the emergence of physiological signs of withdrawal has been a favorite of authors who want to restrict "addiction" to the realm of substance use, but discontinuing even heavy use of cocaine does not lead to physiological withdrawal, whereas stopping intense gambling activity sometimes does. We do not have to settle on the proper definition. The challenge to rationality is the same whether someone has an addiction or just a bad habit, as long as the person herself perceives the habit to be both bad and hard to break. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Money](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[\\*Rationality](#)  
[\\*Self Control](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**90. Addiction and self-control: Perspectives from philosophy, psychology, and neuroscience.**

**Citation:** Addiction and self-control: Perspectives from philosophy, psychology, and neuroscience., 2013(1-15) (2013)

**Author(s):** Levy, Neil

**Institution:** Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, VIC, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter is motivated by the belief that understanding addiction, and loss of self-control more generally, requires a scientifically informed and philosophically sophisticated perspective on human agency. Human psychology is sometimes stranger than we might imagine from the armchair: the scientific perspective may reveal insights that are at odds with our folk psychological preconceptions, but which illuminate our behavior. Philosophy can help us to better understand these scientific insights and to integrate them with our experiences and self-conception as agents. In other words, understanding addiction requires the synthesis or coordination of work on the sub personal mechanisms involved in behavior with the personal level at which we understand ourselves. Progress on these difficult issues will come, therefore, from the interchange between researchers in diverse fields-neuroscientists, psychologists, and philosophers- who are prepared to listen respectfully and learn from one another. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Self Control](#)

Neurosciences  
Philosophies  
Psychology

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 91. Addiction and self-control: Perspectives from philosophy, psychology, and neuroscience.

**Citation:** Addiction and self-control: Perspectives from philosophy, psychology, and neuroscience., 2013 (2013)

**Author(s):** Levy, Neil [Ed]

**Institution:** Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, VIC, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the jacket) This book brings together papers by a set of thinkers united in their belief that understanding agency - and failures of agency - requires engagement with the best contemporary science. The eleven papers included attempt to illuminate the mechanisms involved in addiction. They address the ways and degrees to which addiction-driven actions are controlled by the agent. They explore the extent to which such actions express the values of the agent, and the extent to which addicts are responsible for what they do. Some of the papers focus on the neuropsychological mechanisms involved, especially on the role of the midbrain dopamine system. Others focus on features of the behavior and the extent to which we can infer psychological mechanisms from behavior. The authors debate the best interpretation of the scientific evidence as well as the extent to which scientific evidence bears upon, or can only be understood in the light of, philosophical theorizing about agency, control and responsibility. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** \*Addiction  
\*Neuropsychology  
\*Neurosciences  
\*Self Control  
Alcoholism  
Dopamine  
Pathological Gambling  
Personality  
Rewards

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 92. Invertebrate models in addiction research.

**Citation:** Brain, Behavior and Evolution, October 2013, vol./is. 82/3(153-165), 0006-8977;1421-9743 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Sovik, Eirik; Barron, Andrew B

**Correspondence Address:** Sovik, Eirik: Department of Biological Sciences, Macquarie University, 209 Culloden Road, Marsfield, NSW, Australia, 2122, eirik.sovik@mq.edu.au

**Institution:** Department of Biological Sciences, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW, Australia;  
Department of Biological Sciences, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** While drug addiction is a uniquely human problem, most research examining the biological mechanisms of the transition from substance use to addiction is conducted with vertebrate animal models. Many other fields of neuroscience have greatly benefitted from contributions from simple and manipulable invertebrate model systems. However, the potential of invertebrate research has yet to be fully capitalised on in the field of addiction neuroscience. This may be because of the complexity of addiction and the clinical imperative of addiction research. We argue that the homocentric diagnostic criteria of addiction are no more a hindrance to the use of invertebrate models than they are to

vertebrate models. We highlight the strengths of the diversity of different invertebrate model systems in terms of neuroanatomy and molecular machinery, and stress that working with a range of different models will aid in understanding addiction and not be a disadvantage. Finally, we discuss the specific advantages of utilising invertebrate animals for addiction research and highlight key areas in which invertebrates are suited for making unique and meaningful contributions to this field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Invertebrates](#)  
[\\*Vertebrates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### **93. Effect of modafinil on cognitive functions in alcohol dependent patients: A randomized, placebo-controlled trial.**

**Citation:** Journal of Psychopharmacology, November 2013, vol./is. 27/11(998-1006), 0269-8811;1461-7285 (Nov 2013)

**Author(s):** Joos, Leen; Goudriaan, Anna E; Schmaal, Lianne; van den Brink, Wim; Sabbe, Bernard G. C; Dom, Geert

**Correspondence Address:** Joos, Leen: Collaborative Antwerp Psychiatric Research Institute, University of Antwerp, Universiteitsplein 1, R3.21, Wilrijk, Belgium, B-2610, leen\_joos@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Collaborative Antwerp Psychiatric Research Institute, University of Antwerp, Wilrijk, Belgium; Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Collaborative Antwerp Psychiatric Research Institute, University of Antwerp, Wilrijk, Belgium; Collaborative Antwerp Psychiatric Research Institute, University of Antwerp, Wilrijk, Belgium

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Cognitive deficits are highly prevalent in alcohol-dependent (AD) patients and may have a detrimental impact on treatment response and treatment outcome. Enhancing cognitive functions may improve treatment success. Modafinil is a promising compound in this respect. Therefore, a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial was conducted with modafinil (300 mg/d) or placebo in 83 AD patients for 10 weeks. Various cognitive functions (digit span task, Tower of London task, Stroop task) were measured at baseline, during and after treatment. Compared to placebo, modafinil improved verbal short-term memory (number of forward digit spans) ( $p = 0.030$ ), but modafinil exerted a negative effect on the working memory score of the digit span task ( $p = 0.003$ ). However, subgroup analyses revealed that modafinil did improve both working memory and verbal short-term memory in AD patients with a poor working memory ability at baseline (25% worst performers), whereas no significant treatment effect of modafinil was found on these two dependent variables in patients with good working memory skills at baseline (25% best performers). No effect of modafinil was found on measures of planning (Tower of London task) and selective attention (Stroop task). Further research is needed to better understand the relationship between cognitive remediation and treatment outcome in order to design targeted treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Impairment](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Short Term Memory](#)

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

#### 94. Reduced-risk drinking as a viable treatment goal in problematic alcohol use and alcohol dependence.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychopharmacology, November 2013, vol./is. 27/11(987-997), 0269-8811;1461-7285 (Nov 2013)  
**Author(s):** van Amsterdam, Jan; van den Brink, Wim  
**Correspondence Address:** van den Brink, Wim: Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Meibergdreef 5, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1105 AZ, w.vandenbrink@amc.uva.nl  
**Institution:** Academic Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** This review describes and discusses studies related to reduced-risk drinking as an additional treatment option for patients with problematic alcohol use and alcohol dependence. The review provides some empirical support for the following statements: (a) reduced-risk drinking is a viable option for at least some problem and dependent drinkers; (b) abstinence and non-abstinence-based treatments appear to be equally effective; (c) allowing patients to choose their treatment goal increases the success rate. The relatively short follow-up period (1-2 years) of the studies hampers a proper evaluation of the added value of the reduced-risk drinking approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[Sobriety](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Psychopharmacology*

#### 95. Medical drug abuse and aging.

**Original Title:** Addiction aux médicaments et vieillissement.  
**Citation:** Geriatrie et Psychologie Neuropsychiatrie du Vieillissement, September 2013, vol./is. 11/3(305-315), 2115-8789;2115-7863 (Sep 2013)  
**Author(s):** Nubukpo, Philippe; Clement, Jean-Pierre  
**Correspondence Address:** Nubukpo, Philippe, phihppe.nubukpo@9online.fr  
**Institution:** Pole d'Addictologie en Limousin, Centre Hospitalier Esquirol, Limoges, France; Pole Universitaire de Psychiatrie de L'Adulte et de la Personne Agee, Centre Hospitalier Esquirol, Limoges, France  
**Language:** French  
**Abstract:** Drug addiction is often underestimated among the aged Opiate drugs (mostly pain killers) are the most frequently implicated in drug addiction after benzodiazepines (BZD) in the aged. The subjects aged of 65 years or more are the most represented among the BZD users in France Frequency of BZD use varies according to various studies from 39 to 55% in this age group Leading a lonely life is associated with the use of psychotropic drugs among retired people (OR = 17) Vulnerability at this age must take into account not only polypathology but also the faster aging of a minority of the population under opiate drugs substitution treatment (OST), more subjects to drugs interaction Drug addiction among elderly often reflects the drift of "lawful" doctor's instructions that leads to an increase in drugs use The difficulty has to do with a lack of specificity of diagnosis of addiction at

this age, but perhaps also with physicians' instructions in the aged. Some authors suggest that continued and prolonged use should be considered the main criterion for BZD addiction at this age, with or without increase in doses and failed attempt at cessation. Besides, the prescription of BZD increases after retirement and loneliness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aging](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[Benzodiazepines](#)  
[Pathology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 96. Impact benzodiazepine dependence on the use of health services: Senior' health study.

**Original Title:** Impact de la dépendance aux benzodiazépines sur l'utilisation des services de santé: Étude sur la santé des aînés.

**Citation:** Geriatrie et Psychologie Neuropsychiatrie du Vieillissement, September 2013, vol./is. 11/3(229-236), 2115-8789;2115-7863 (Sep 2013)

**Author(s):** Nkogho Mengue, Pamphile-Gervais; Abdous, Belkacem; Berbiche, Djamel; Preville, Michel; Voyer, Philippe

**Correspondence Address:** Nkogho Mengue, Pamphile-Gervais, pamphile.nkogho-mengue1@ulaval.ca

**Institution:** Faculté de Pharmacie, Université Laval, Québec, PQ, Canada; Faculté de Médecine, Université Laval, Québec, PQ, Canada; Faculté de Médecine, Université de Sherbrooke, Longueuil, PQ, Canada; Faculté de Médecine, Université de Sherbrooke, Longueuil, PQ, Canada; Faculté de Sciences Infirmières, Université Laval, Québec, PQ, Canada

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Context: Prolonged use of benzodiazepines increases the risk of addiction. The impact of this disease on the use of health services by older adults is not known. Objective: Examine the association between benzodiazepine dependence and use of health services by older adults in Quebec. Methodology. The data comes from a survey conducted in Quebec in 2005-2006 with a representative sample of 707 elderly benzodiazepine consumption in the community. Benzodiazepine dependence was defined according to the criteria of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Revised Edition. The use of health services as measured by the incidence of consultations with health professionals over a period of 12 months. Results: Seniors have consumed an average daily dose of 6.1 (+ 7.6) mg diazepam equivalent to an average of 205 (+ 130) days. The prevalence of benzodiazepine dependence has been estimated at 9.5%. This dependence increases the likelihood of consulting a specialist (odds ratio (OR) = 3.42; confidence interval 95% (CI 95%) = 1.38 to 8.50). Visits to other health professionals frontline were not significant. Conclusion: The results of this study suggest that the proportion of seniors who become addicted to benzodiazepines and do not use health services for this condition is important. There is a need to develop programs to improve the quality of benzodiazepine use in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Benzodiazepines](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[Aging](#)  
[Health Care Services](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**97. The relationship between maternal methadone dose at delivery and neonatal outcome: Methodological and design considerations.**

- Citation:** Neurotoxicology and Teratology, September 2013, vol./is. 39/(110-115), 0892-0362 (Sep-Oct 2013)
- Author(s):** Jones, Hendree E; Jansson, Lauren M; O'Grady, Kevin E; Kaltenbach, Karol
- Correspondence Address:** Jones, Hendree E.: UNC Horizons, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 400 Roberson Street, Carrboro, NC, US, 27510, hendree\_jones@med.unc.edu
- Institution:** UNC Horizons, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Carrboro, NC, US; Department of Pediatrics, School of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, College Park, College Park, MD, US; Department of Pediatrics, Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Compared to untreated opioid dependence, methadone maintenance treatment of opioid-dependent pregnant women has been found to be associated with better maternal and neonatal outcomes. Secondary analysis of data from 73 maternal and neonatal participants in the MOTHER study (H. E. Jones et al., New England Journal of Medicine, 2010) found no relationship between maternal methadone dose at delivery and any of 9 neonatal outcomes- peak neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) score, total amount of morphine needed to treat NAS, duration of neonatal hospital stay, duration of treatment for NAS, estimated gestational age at delivery, Apgar score at 5 min, and neonatal head circumference, length, and weight at birth. These results are consistent with a recent systematic review and meta-analysis (B. J. Cleary et al., Addiction, 2010) and extend findings to outcomes other than NAS. Methodological and design issues that might have adversely impacted the ability of researchers to establish the existence or non-existence of these relationships are considered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Dosages](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[Natural Childbirth](#)  
[Neonatal Period](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Neurotoxicology and Teratology](#)

**98. The role of GluA1 in central nervous system disorders.**

- Citation:** Reviews in the Neurosciences, October 2013, vol./is. 24/5(499-505), 0334-1763 (Oct 2013)
- Author(s):** Zhang, Jingli; Abdullah, Jafri Malin
- Correspondence Address:** Zhang, Jingli: Department of Neurosciences, School of Medical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Jalan Sultanah Zainab 2, Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia, 16150, zjlpd@hotmail.com
- Institution:** Department of Neurosciences, School of Medical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kelantan, Malaysia; Department of Neurosciences, School of Medical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kelantan, Malaysia
- Language:** English

**Abstract:** In the brain, the four subunits of the -amino- 3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid (AMPA) receptor, glutamate A1 (GluA1), GluA2, GluA3, and GluA4 form functionally different tetramers. Of these, GluA1 is very important. It forms calcium-permeable (without GluA2) AMPA receptors and induces the trafficking and integration of AMPA receptors within synaptic membranes. Increased GluA1 expression and their phosphorylation are common mechanisms for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia, depression, and chronic drug addiction. Moreover, GluA1 is also involved in pain and epilepsy. Increased phosphorylation of serine831 in the GluA1 receptor is a mechanism necessary to alleviate Alzheimer's disease and depression. GluA1 -/- knockout mice are used as a model of schizophrenia. A decrease in the total cell AMPA receptor currents and phosphorylation of serine845 of GluA1 is observed in chronic drug addiction. Increased expression of GluA1 causes pain and is involved in epilepsy. GluA1-promoting AMPA receptor potentiators could be used to treat Alzheimer's disease and memory loss. In conclusion, GluA1 agonists or antagonists might be effective in various disorders and conditions of the central nervous system that are based on GluA1 status at the synaptic region. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Central Nervous System Disorders](#)  
[\\*Glutamate Receptors](#)  
[\\*Synaptic Plasticity](#)  
[Membranes](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Phosphorylation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 99. The role of the actin cytoskeleton in regulating *Drosophila* behavior.

**Citation:** Reviews in the Neurosciences, October 2013, vol./is. 24/5(471-484), 0334-1763 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Ojelade, Shamsideen A; Acevedo, Summer F; Rothenfluh, Adrian

**Correspondence Address:** Rothenfluh, Adrian: Department of Psychiatry, UT Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, Dallas, TX, US, 75235, Adrian.Rothenfluh@utsouthwestern.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, UT Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, Dallas, TX, US; Department of Psychiatry, UT Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, Dallas, TX, US; Department of Psychiatry, UT Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, Dallas, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Over the past decade, the function of the cytoskeleton has been studied extensively in developing and mature neurons. Actin, a major cytoskeletal protein, is indispensable for the structural integrity and plasticity of neurons and their synapses. Disruption of actin dynamics has significant consequence for neurons, neuronal circuits, and the functions they govern. In particular, cell adhesion molecules, members of the Rho family of GTPases, and actin-binding proteins are important modulators of actin dynamics and neuronal as well as behavioral plasticity. In this review, we discuss recent advances in *Drosophila* that highlight the importance of actin regulatory proteins in mediating fly behaviors such as circadian rhythm, courtship behavior, learning and memory, and the development of drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Neurons](#)  
[\\*Migration of Nerve Cells](#)  
[\\*Cytoskeleton](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmitter Transporters](#)  
[Animal Ethology](#)  
[Drosophila](#)  
[Proteins](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**100. Comparing violence in schizophrenia patients with and without comorbid substance-use disorders to community controls.**

**Citation:** Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, October 2013, vol./is. 128/4(306-313), 0001-690X;1600-0447 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Short, T; Thomas, S; Mullen, P; Ogloff, J. R. P

**Correspondence Address:** Short, T., 505 Hoddle Street, Clifton Hill, VIC, Australia, 3068, tamsin.short@monash.edu

**Institution:** Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Monash University, VIC, US; Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Monash University, VIC, US; Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Monash University, VIC, US; Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Monash University, VIC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: This study examined crime and violence in patients with schizophrenia with and without comorbid substance-use disorders. Method: A case-linkage design was used to compare patterns of violence and offending between 4168 schizophrenia patients drawn from a state-wide public mental health register, both with and without comorbid substance-use disorders, and a randomly selected community control group who had never been diagnosed with schizophrenia. Results: Schizophrenia patients were significantly more likely than controls to be guilty of violent and non-violent offences, and to have been involved in family violence. Even schizophrenia patients without comorbid substance-use disorders had a significantly elevated risk of violence; this group were more than twice as likely as controls to have a violent conviction. The elevation of violence risk in schizophrenia patients was higher in females (OR = 8.59) than males (OR = 2.25). Conclusion: The increased risk of violent offending in schizophrenia cannot be solely attributed to the effects of comorbid substance misuse, although comorbidity certainly heightens the likelihood of criminality. In addition to offending, people with schizophrenia are more likely than community controls to come to the attention of police via their involvement in family violence incidents. Schizophrenia is a particularly strong risk factor for violence in females. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons A/S. Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**101. A latent class analysis of drug abuse in a national Swedish sample.**

**Citation:** Psychological Medicine, October 2013, vol./is. 43/10(2169-2178), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Kendler, K. S; Ohlsson, H; Sundquist, K; Sundquist, J

**Correspondence Address:** Kendler, K. S.: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, VCU, Box 980126, Richmond, VA, US, 23298-0126, kendler@vcu.edu

**Institution:** Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University,

Malmö, Sweden; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmö, Sweden

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Background: Drug abuse (DA) is a clinically heterogeneous syndrome. Using medical, legal, death and pharmacy records covering the entire population of Sweden, could we uncover meaningful subtypes of DA? Method: We performed a latent class analysis (LCA) on all individuals in Sweden born 1950-1993 who were registered with DA or its consequences (n = 192 501) and then validated these classes using demographics, patterns of co-morbidity with alcohol use disorder (AUD), non-DA crime and psychiatric illness, and the pattern of aggregation and co-aggregation in sibling pairs. Results: The best-fit LCA had six classes: (1) low-frequency pure criminal, (2) high-frequency medical criminal, (3) low-frequency pure medical, (4) high-frequency medical, (5) prescription and (6) death. Each class had a distinct pattern of demographic features and co-morbidity and aggregated within sibling pairs with at least moderate specificity. For example, class 2 was characterized by early age at registration, low educational attainment, high male preponderance, high rates of AUDs, strong resemblance within sibling pairs [odds ratio (OR) 12.6] and crime and the highest risk for DA in siblings (20.0%). By contrast, class 5 had a female preponderance, late age at registration, low rates of crime and AUDs, high rates of psychiatric illness, high familiarity within sibling pairs (OR 14.7) but the lowest observed risk for DA in siblings (8.9%). Conclusions: DA as assessed by public records is a heterogeneous syndrome. Familial factors contribute substantially to this heterogeneity. Advances in our understanding of etiological processes leading to DA will be aided by a consideration of this heterogeneity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Alcohol Abuse  
\*Drug Abuse  
Comorbidity  
Siblings  
Subtypes (Disorders)

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**

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

## 102. Best practices for the evaluation and treatment of patients with mental and substance use illness in the emergency department.

**Citation:**

Behavioral emergencies for the emergency physician., 2013(335-346) (2013)

**Author(s):**

Slade, Maureen; Taber, Deborah; Leikin, Jerrold B; Clarke, MaryLynn McGuire

**Institution:**

Northwestern Memorial Hospital, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Evanston Northwestern Healthcare, Evanston, IL, US; Northshore University Health System, OMEGA, Glenview, IL, US; Illinois Hospital Association, Springfield, IL, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

(from the chapter) The Illinois Hospital Association (IHA) Behavioral Health Steering Committee established a Task Force on Best Practices in 2006. As its initial project, the committee chose the emergency department (ED). Its charge was to (1) examine from a clinical perspective emergency care delivered in Illinois hospital EDs to patients with mental or substance use disorders; (2) research the literature and evidence-based/best practices for emergency services, as applied to patients with these conditions; (3) identify models of care and practices used in Illinois hospitals that were viewed by the committee as being exemplary or worthy of note; and (4) keeping in mind the six aims of quality health care articulated by the Institute of Medicine, to make recommendations about practices that could be used in EDs. This Report considered the following: the structure of

EDs; common staffing, patient flow, ED settings such as the physical design and layout, including whether or not there are separate spaces designated for psychiatric patients; the literature relevant to best practices and evidence-based practices related to the treatment of patients with mental illness and substance use disorders in the hospital ED; survey of a representative sample of hospital EDs about systems of care, structural and operational components in their respective EDs; and made recommendations about practices and structures that benefit patients. The committee also identified areas for future research. This chapter is a summation of the findings of the task force. It is designed to be a treatise of current practice structure and recommendations for the best practice for the care of the patient in EDs throughout the country. The chapter reviews the current process for protocols, staffing, and space and made recommendations concerning the following. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Emergency Services](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Psychiatric Evaluation](#)  
[\\*Best Practices](#)  
[Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[Psychiatric Patients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 103. Geriatric psychiatric emergencies.

**Citation:** Behavioral emergencies for the emergency physician., 2013(219-229) (2013)

**Author(s):** Ward, Michael A; Ahn, James

**Institution:** Section of Emergency Medicine, University of Chicago Medical Center, Chicago, IL, US;  
 Section of Emergency Medicine, University of Chicago Medical Center, Chicago, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Behavioral emergencies in the elderly carry significant morbidity and mortality. Psychiatric emergencies in this age group, as compared to younger patients, are rarely isolated to a specific psychiatric condition. Rather, when considering evaluation, treatment, and disposition, emergency physicians need to navigate through a sophisticated interplay of psychiatric, medical, and social factors. This chapter will cover key emergent geriatric psychiatric conditions including depression, suicide, psychosis, substance abuse, and elder abuse and will provide guidelines for diagnosis, assessment, and management for these conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Emergency Services](#)  
[\\*Geriatrics](#)  
[\\*Psychiatric Patients](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)  
[Disease Management](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Elder Abuse](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Measurement](#)  
[Psychosis](#)  
[Suicide](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 104. Management of the emergency department patient with co-occurring substance abuse disorder.

**Citation:** Behavioral emergencies for the emergency physician., 2013(150-154) (2013)

**Author(s):** Howes, David S; Sanders, Alicia N

**Institution:** Section of Emergency Medicine, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Section of Emergency Medicine, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Serious mental illness (SMI) with concomitant substance use disorder (SUD) has been referred to in the following terms: dual diagnosis, comorbidity, or, as we will be using in this chapter, co-occurring disorder (COD). According to the Co-occurring Center for Excellence, a COD is defined as a person who "has one or more substance-related disorder[s] as well as one or more mental disorders." The Co-occurring Center for Excellence was created in 2003 by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to be the leading national resource for the topic of COD. In this chapter, we will describe the epidemiology of COD, discuss its assessment and suggest the use of simplified diagnostic criteria to confirm substance use disorder in a patient with known or suspected serious mental illness (SMI), assess and treat the patient with known or suspected SMI for a concurrent drug intoxication, and discuss disposition of the COD patient who is no longer acutely intoxicated, withdrawing or suffering from an acute medical condition. We will review the relevant literature that specifically addresses the acute ED evaluation and management of such patients in support of our recommendations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Emergency Services](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Emergency Management](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Measurement](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 105. The patient with anxiety disorders in the emergency department.

**Citation:** Behavioral emergencies for the emergency physician., 2013(76-82) (2013)

**Author(s):** Felder, Mila L; Perry, Marcia A

**Institution:** Advocate Christ Hospital, IL, US; Department of Emergency Medicine, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Anxiety associated disorders are common presenting complaints in the emergency department (ED). Initial evaluation, stabilization, and management of these patients are expected of all emergency physicians. Physicians must strive to establish a trusting relationship with their patients to alleviate stress or unnecessary anxiety. An environment with minimal distractions or stimulation is preferred in the care of these patients, and physical restraints should be avoided if possible. Once a diagnosis of anxiety disorder has been made, a patient's source of anxiety should be addressed with both the patient and family. Patient education should focus on coping mechanisms, self-awareness, and personal independence. If further management is deemed necessary, patients should be referred to the care of a licensed psychiatric support specialist. Short-term benzodiazepines may help to alleviate acute symptoms, but must be accompanied by appropriate education on their side effects and risks of addiction. These medications are not considered long-term management; which is often a combination of pharmacologic therapy and CBT. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Emergency Services](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**106. Drug intoxication in the emergency department.**

**Citation:** Behavioral emergencies for the emergency physician., 2013(36-45) (2013)

**Author(s):** Pasic, Jagoda; Cashman, Margaret

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Harborview Medical Center, Seattle, WA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Drug intoxication is commonly involved in emergency department (ED) visits, and patients may present with a variety of medical and psychiatric complaints. Drug intoxication complicates clinical presentation and can lead to prolonged ED length-of-stay, deployment of resources, including the use of restraints in severe intoxication syndromes, and creates a challenge for disposition and treatment. Clinicians who work in the ED setting, both emergency medicine physicians and psychiatrists should be familiar with the toxidromes of the common drugs of abuse to: (1) make an appropriate diagnosis, (2) provide emergency management, including appropriate psychiatric and substance-use assessment and administration of medications, (3) refer to a short-term treatment that may include detoxification or admission into the hospital, or (4) refer to a longer-term treatment in the community. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Emergency Services](#)  
[\\*Toxic Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**107. Co-occurrence of depression and addiction: An analysis of prevalence and strategies to target such populations.**

**Citation:** Child health and human development yearbook, 2010., 2012(511-519) (2012)

**Author(s):** Zarreen, Faresa

**Correspondence Address:** Zarreen, Faresa, 390 17th st NW unit 4005, Atlanta, GA, US, 30363, faresa@gmail.com

**Institution:** Morehouse School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The co-occurrence of mental illness and drug addiction (dual diagnosis) is a real and challenging clinical and public health problem. Despite evidence of growing numbers of people with dual-diagnosis, funding for mental health services in substance abuse programs continues to be cut. In this paper we evaluated the mental health characteristics of a group of women in a substance abuse rehabilitation program. After identifying a high prevalence of depression, we conducted a brief intervention module on depression for the women in the program as well as the staff. Our aim was to impact knowledge, attitudes, and behavior regarding mental health and mental health treatment. Also we aimed to develop an intervention that was both efficient and effective despite limited funding and resources to address mental health needs of individuals with dual diagnosis. The results revealed an increase in knowledge in all areas measured; however, because of the small numbers involved, it did not reach statistical significance. Conclusion: It is likely that depression and substance abuse are common co-occurring conditions; results indicated that access to mental health care for women with these co-occurring diagnoses was likely to be limited, and simple interventions may well be of benefit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

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

\*Epidemiology  
\*Major Depression

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 108. Tackling adolescent substance abuse in Hong Kong: Where we should go and should not go?

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**Citation:** Drug abuse in Hong Kong: Development and evaluation of a prevention program., 2012(199-214) (2012)

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

**Correspondence Address:** Shek, Daniel T. L.: Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hunghom, Hong Kong, daniel.shek@polyu.edu.hk

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

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) In the 2007 Policy Address, the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, PRC expressed the Administration's concern about adolescent substance abuse and proposed to form a high-level interdepartmental task force to tackle the problem in a holistic manner. In this paper, the author presents his observations about adolescent substance abuse in Hong Kong and outlines the risk factors and related strategies based on the ecological perspective that the Government should consider in tackling the problem of adolescent substance abuse in Hong Kong. Furthermore, the directions that the Government should go and should not go are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
\*Ecology  
\*Risk Factors  
\*Strategies

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 109. A longitudinal study of substance use in Hong Kong adolescents.

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**Citation:** Drug abuse in Hong Kong: Development and evaluation of a prevention program., 2012(171-196) (2012)

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

**Correspondence Address:** Shek, Daniel T. L.: Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hunghom, Hong Kong, daniel.shek@polyu.edu.hk

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

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Utilizing longitudinal data collected from secondary school students in Hong Kong (N = 7,975 at Wave 1 and N = 6,962 at Wave 6), the present study examined the prevalence of different substance use behaviors among Hong Kong adolescents and identified several psychosocial correlates of adolescent drug abuse. Results showed that drug use was not uncommon amongst adolescents in Hong Kong, with alcohol, tobacco, and organic solvent being the most frequently used substance. Being male and non-intact family status were risk factors for adolescent substance use. Consistent with our expectation, good academic and school performance as well as positive youth development constructs generally decreased the likelihood of using drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
\*Psychosocial Factors

[Adolescent Development](#)  
[High School Students](#)  
[Junior High School Students](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 110. Prevalence and psychosocial correlates.

**Citation:** Drug abuse in Hong Kong: Development and evaluation of a prevention program., 2012(155-170) (2012)

**Author(s):** Shek, Daniel T. L.; Ma, Cecilia M. S

**Correspondence Address:** Shek, Daniel T. L.: Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hunghom, Hong Kong, daniel.shek@polyu.edu.hk

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

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Smoking, drinking and abuse of illicit drug behavior were examined in 3,328 Secondary 1 students in Hong Kong. Results showed that 5.8% and 28% of the respondents indicated that they had smoked and consumed alcohol in the past year, respectively. Some students had consumed organic solvent (2.1%), cough mixture (0.5%) and ketamine (0.4%) in the past year. Results showed that different measures of positive youth development and family functioning were related to adolescent substance abuse behavior. Generally speaking, higher levels of positive youth development and favorable family functioning were related to lower levels of substance abuse. The contribution of positive youth development and family factors to adolescent substance abuse is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Factors](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 111. The perspective of the program implementers.

**Citation:** Drug abuse in Hong Kong: Development and evaluation of a prevention program., 2012(117-135) (2012)

**Author(s):** Shek, Daniel T. L.; Lam, Chiu-Wan

**Correspondence Address:** Shek, Daniel T. L.: Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hunghom, Hong Kong, daniel.shek@polyu.edu.hk

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

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) A total of 15 workers implementing the Astro Kid and Astro Teens programs in Hong Kong participated in qualitative evaluation interviews after completion of the programs. Interview questions were designed around the CIPP model, focusing on the evaluation of the context, input, process, and product of the programs. Results showed that the workers had positive perceptions of the different aspects of the programs, particularly the process and product of the programs. The findings generally showed that the program implementers had positive perceptions of the programs and they perceived that the programs were able to protect the participants from substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Social Workers](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Positive Psychology](#)  
[Qualitative Research](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 112. School drug testing: A critical review of the literature.

**Citation:** Drug abuse in Hong Kong: Development and evaluation of a prevention program., 2012(23-43) (2012)  
**Author(s):** Shek, Daniel T. L.  
**Correspondence Address:** Shek, Daniel T. L.: Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hunghom, Hong Kong, daniel.shek@polyu.edu.hk  
**Institution:** Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hunghom, Hong Kong  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter explores the question of whether school drug testing is an effective solution to tackle adolescent substance abuse problem. Research studies in major academic databases and the Internet websites are reviewed. Several observations are highlighted from the review: a) there are few research studies in this area, particularly in different Chinese contexts; b) the quality of the existing studies was generally low; and c) research findings supporting the effectiveness of school drug testing were mixed. Methodological issues underlying quantitative and qualitative evaluation studies of the effectiveness of school drug testing are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage Screening](#)  
[\\*Schools](#)  
[Internet](#)  
[Testing](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 113. Drug abuse in Hong Kong: Development and evaluation of a prevention program.

**Citation:** Drug abuse in Hong Kong: Development and evaluation of a prevention program., 2012 (2012)  
**Author(s):** Shek, Daniel T. L [Ed]; Sun, Rachel C. F [Ed]; Merrick, Joav [Ed]  
**Correspondence Address:** Shek, Daniel T. L.: Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hunghom, Hong Kong, daniel.shek@polyu.edu.hk  
**Institution:** Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hunghom, Hong Kong; Faculty of Education, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hunghom, Hong Kong; National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Ministry of Social Affairs, Jerusalem, Israel  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the cover) As an international city, adolescent substance abuse is also a growing concern in Hong Kong and there were several peaks in adolescent substance abuse in the past two decades: the first peak was in the mid-1990s and was mainly due to easy access to tranquilizers, which was not tightly controlled by legislations; the second peak was in the early 2000s and was closely related to the rave party culture and ecstasy; the third peak took place over the past few years and was mainly related to abuse of ketamine in high schools. In fact, these peaks mirror the global trend of abusing non-opiate psychotropic substances and the growing belief among young people that psychotropic

substance abuse is non-addictive and a trendy choice of life. Evidence-based practice is still very primitive in the fields of youth work and adolescent prevention in Hong Kong and there are many obstacles involved. In this book, we demonstrate how adolescent prevention and positive youth development programs can possibly be developed in different Chinese contexts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse Prevention  
 \*Program Development  
 \*Program Evaluation  
 \*Trends  
 Culture (Anthropological)  
 Drug Abuse  
**Source:** PsycINFO

**114. "They tried to make me go to rehab..." From bohemian to survivor artist, evolution of the drug-addict musician figure.**

**Original Title:** Ils ont voulu m'envoyer en cure. De la bohème à l'artiste survivant, évolution de la figure du musicien drogue.  
**Citation:** Drogues, santé et société, June 2012, vol./is. 11/1(107-122), 1703-8847 (Jun 2012)  
**Author(s):** Blaise, Mario  
**Correspondence Address:** Blaise, Mario: Centre Medical Marmottan, 17 rue d'Armailie, Paris, France, F-75017, riom2000@aol.com  
**Institution:** Centre Medical Marmottan, Paris, France  
**Language:** French  
**Abstract:** Several musicians are known for their drug related problems and for their incarnation of the bohemian lifestyle. Through their stories and positions in the media about drug, addiction and life, our interest is the social construction of the bohemian and black romantic figures between media, the public and the artist. These nineteenth century figures are still active for the new generation of rock musicians. But is coming a new figure, with the rock-star from the 60-70's, the ex-addict survivor. He used to take drugs during his artist career. Now that he is clean, he doesn't need drug anymore to create. Getting in a drug rehabilitation center is therefore becoming more popular as it appears to be a possible creative revival, and a way to deal with all kind of troubles. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Tous droits réservés.; HOLDER: Drogues, santé et société  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Artists  
 \*Lifestyle  
 \*Musicians  
 \*Survivors  
 \*Social Media  
 Drug Rehabilitation  
 Theory of Evolution  
**Source:** PsycINFO

**115. When my favourite character is a user: Depiction of medication and drug use in the webseries Skins.**

**Original Title:** Quand mon personnage préfère consommer: Usages et représentations des médicaments et des drogues dans la webserie Skins .  
**Citation:** Drogues, santé et société, June 2012, vol./is. 11/1(48-69), 1703-8847 (Jun 2012)  
**Author(s):** Thoer, Christine

**Correspondence Address:** Thoer, Christine: Departement de Communication Sociale et Publique, Universite du Quebec a Montreal (UQAM), Case postale 8888, Succursale Centre-Ville, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H3C 3P8, thoer.christine@uqam.ca

**Institution:** Departement de Communication Sociale et Publique, Universite du Quebec a Montreal (UQAM), Montreal, PQ, Canada

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** In the lifestyles of teenagers and young adults, the viewing of movies, TV soaps and web series is an important activity. These productions present characters and scripts which illustrate the various problems these populations are facing, among which the consumption of drugs and medicines. To describe the models represented, two seasons of the popular web series *Skins* produced in Great Britain and a big success in many countries, were analysed using a content analysis based on quantitative and qualitative methodology. The results indicate that the question of illegal and medical drugs is an important topic, with cannabis as the drug most often represented and used by both male and female characters, followed by ecstasy. If the depiction of hard drugs is rare, non-medical use of prescription drugs is well illustrated, in particular with antidepressants and treatments or erectile dysfunction. The web series stage the phases of access to substances, their preparation, their consumption and even their resale, topics treated in a peripheral way in the TV productions of the 1990s. The states of consciousness, from light effects to extreme and dangerous ones are represented, illustrating the variety of contexts and the collective and individual functions of drug use. These substances are not generally the object of a negative evaluation within the story-line, insistence being put rather on their everyday acceptance and their integration in the everyday life of young people, without great risks for the health. It remains important to document the reception of this web series in various national contexts and to understand its influence on the standards of consumption of illegal substances and prescription drugs by adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Tous droits reserves.; HOLDER: Drogues, sante et societe

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adult Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Consciousness States](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Films](#)  
[\\*Lifestyle](#)  
[Antidepressant Drugs](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Erectile Dysfunction](#)  
[Prescription Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 116. Deleuze, Duras, Bukowski and Chinaski's drinking and writing: Creation or transgression.

**Original Title:** Boire et ecrire chez Deleuze, Duras, Bukowski et Chinaski: entre creation et transgression.

**Citation:** Drogues, sante et societe, June 2012, vol./is. 11/1(29-47), 1703-8847 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Boukala, Mouloud

**Correspondence Address:** Boukala, Mouloud: UQAM, Ecole des Medias, Pavillon Judith-Jasmin, local J-3170, 405, Sainte Catherine Est, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H2L 2C4, boukala.mouloud@uqam.ca

**Institution:** Ecole des Medias, Universite du Quebec a Montreal (UQAM), Montreal, PQ, Canada

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** This article examines the relationship between the act of drinking and the act of writing in philosophy (Deleuze), literature (Marguerite Duras and Charles Bukowski) and cinema (Barbet Schroeder). This article has a double-purpose: first, to show whether alcohol intake initiates, catalyses or in any way promotes the act of creation and, then, to examine

how alcohol brought to the screen evokes both a state of the body and an aspect of social identity-accepted or marginalized-within geographical contexts (France and the United States). This adopted approach, resolutely comparative, takes place within the area of media anthropology. The latter aims at describing then analyzing the processes located at the intersection of feeling (perceived, lived) and representation. This article examines both the activities (creative activity and compulsive intake of alcohol) and their representations in a videotaped interview (L'abecedaire de Gilles Deleuze, 1996), two television broadcastings (Apostrophes, 1984 and 1988) and a film adaptation (Barfly, 1987). For each author studied, a reflection on the dipsomania is conducted. It focuses on creative activities by writing in connection with the use of alcohol. At first, the act of drinking is carefully scrutinized in order to identify certain characteristics (amount, assessment, sacrifice, illusion of creation, resistance), then the study of these addictive behaviors help to understand how they affect all social relationships of these authors. For each corpus studied, outstanding elements and anthropological issues which come out of these creative and alcoholic practices are highlighted for comparative analysis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Tous droits reserves.; HOLDER: Drogues, sante et societe

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Films](#)  
[\\*Philosophies](#)  
[\\*Social Identity](#)  
[\\*Journal Writing](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Anthropology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 117. Mireille Havet, diarist and drug addict.

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**Original Title:** Mireille Havet, diariste et toxicomane.

**Citation:** Drogues, sante et societe, June 2012, vol./is. 11/1(19-28), 1703-8847 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Bergeron, Patrick

**Correspondence Address:** Bergeron, Patrick: Universite du Nouveau-Brunswick, 235, pavilion Tilley, C.P. 4400, Fredericton, NB, Canada, E3B 5A3, pberg@unb.ca

**Institution:** Departement d'Etudes Francaises, Universite du Nouveau-Brunswick, Fredericton, NB, Canada

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** This paper will discuss connections between drug addiction and the practice of diary writing based on the example of Mireille Havet (1898-1932). We highlight various biographical and historical aspects before peering into Havet's diary. We aim to show that the Journal produces a duality in which self-reflection coincides with a form of self-perdition that drug addiction has made inextricable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Tous droits reserves.; HOLDER: Drogues, sante et societe

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Biography](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Peers](#)  
[\\*Reflectiveness](#)  
[\\*Journal Writing](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 118. The interplay of resourcefulness and resilience in recovery: A six session approach in treating addictive behaviour.

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**Citation:** Continuity versus creative response to challenge: The primacy of resilience and resourcefulness in life and therapy., 2011(467-483) (2011)

**Author(s):** Albers, Jorg

**Correspondence Address:** Albers, Jorg, Augustenborg, Denmark, 6440, jorgalbers@aus.sja.dk

**Institution:** Private Practice, Augustenborg, Denmark

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) A core goal in treating addictive behaviour is reducing cue reactivity. Treatments that fail to reduce craving predict a higher rate of relapse than treatments that successfully reduce craving. Resilience involves being exposed to substance-related cues and then inhibiting the habitual response (which is generally substance use). Resilience is a potential; a highly resilient patient predicts risk events and knows to switch between affect management and help seeking behaviour. Resourcefulness is an operational skill; resourcefulness means being exposed and reacting differently to substance related cues; a highly resourceful person comprehensively diminishes the habitual response to substance related cues. This approach emphasizes the interplay of resilience and resourcefulness and contains six sessions with different topics (e.g., "Rewards of sobriety", "Support of relatives and friends", "Irrepressible commitment to sobriety"). In each session with seven steps, direct and consecutive exposure to substance and high-risk triggers (Affect Activation) alters with the rapid installation of coping skills (Sensory Stimulation) when craving peaks. Initial promising results of this method in aftercare treatment are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Resilience \(Psychological\)](#)  
[\\*Self Efficacy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 119. Dual diagnosis in psychiatric inpatients: Prevalence and general characteristics.

**Citation:** Yearbook of international psychiatry and behavioral neurosciences - 2009., 2011(221-231), 2160-1720 (2011)

**Author(s):** Rodriguez-Jimenez, Roberto; Aragues, Maria; Bagney, Alexandra; Jimenez-Arriero, Miguel Angel; Ponce, Guillermo; Munoz, Antonio; Hoenicka, Janet; Palomo, Tomas

**Correspondence Address:** Rodriguez-Jimenez, Roberto: Unidad de Alcoholismo y Patologia Dual, Servicio de Psiquiatria Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Avda. Andalucia s/n, Madrid, Spain, 28041, roberto.rodriguez.jimenez@gmail.com

**Institution:** Alcoholism and Dual Diagnosis Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Instituto de Investigacion Hospital 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain; Alcoholism and Dual Diagnosis Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Instituto de Investigacion Hospital 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain; Alcoholism and Dual Diagnosis Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Instituto de Investigacion Hospital 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain; Alcoholism and Dual Diagnosis Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Instituto de Investigacion Hospital 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain; Alcoholism and Dual Diagnosis Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Instituto de Investigacion Hospital 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain; Alcoholism and Dual Diagnosis Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Instituto de Investigacion Hospital 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain; Alcoholism and Dual Diagnosis Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Instituto de Investigacion Hospital 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain; Alcoholism and Dual Diagnosis Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Instituto de Investigacion Hospital 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain; Alcoholism and Dual Diagnosis Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Instituto de Investigacion Hospital 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain; Alcoholism and Dual Diagnosis Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Instituto de Investigacion Hospital 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Comorbidity between a substance use disorder (SUD) and another psychiatric disorder is known as dual diagnosis, and is of great relevance due to its

important clinical consequences and health care costs. There are practically no published studies on dual diagnosis prevalence in patients admitted to psychiatric hospitalization units in general hospitals in Spain. Our objectives were to estimate the prevalence of dual diagnosis in psychiatric inpatients admitted consecutively to a Psychiatric Hospitalization Unit (Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain) in one year, to compare clinical and sociodemographic variables between the dual diagnosis group (DD group) and the group with a psychiatric disorder but no SUD (PD group), and to study the types of substances used. This is a retrospective study, based on the review of the clinical charts of the 257 patients admitted to this hospitalization unit in one year. The results showed that, excluding nicotine dependence, 24.9% of our inpatients had a SUD as well as another psychiatric disorder. A statistically significant predominance of men was found in the DD group, as well as a younger age at the time of the study, at the beginning of their psychiatric attention and on their first psychiatric admission, and they had received diagnoses of schizophrenia or related psychoses more often than the PD group, who had mostly affective disorders. The substances most frequently used in the DD group were alcohol (78.1%), cannabis (62.5%), and cocaine (51.6%). Due to the high prevalence and repercussions of dual diagnosis, it would be advisable to have specialized therapeutic programs for its treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Dual Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Psychiatric Patients](#)  
[Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Hospitalized Patients](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Psychosocial Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 120. Four years' follow up at a smoking cessation clinic.

**Citation:** Yearbook of international psychiatry and behavioral neurosciences - 2009., 2011(209-219), 2160-1720 (2011)

**Author(s):** Aguiar, M; Todo-Bom, F; Felizardo, M; Macedo, R; Caeiro, F; Mayor, R. Sotto; De Almeida, A. Bugalho

**Correspondence Address:** Aguiar, M.: Hospital de Santa Maria, CHLN Av. Egas Moniz, Lisboa, Portugal, 1500, m\_aguiar@netcabo.pt

**Institution:** Hospital de Santa Maria, Lisboa, Portugal; Hospital de Santa Maria, Lisboa, Portugal

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Smoking is an important cause of pulmonary pathology and this addiction can be regarded as a chronic, recurrent disease. The benefits of smoking cessation are unquestionable and all physicians should become more active and assertive in recommending it. Aim: To characterise the population seeking medical support for smoking cessation and understand why some successfully stop smoking and others do not. Material and Methods: Retrospective analysis of medical records of outpatients in follow-up between January 2003 and June 2006. Age, gender, age at smoking initiation, smoking burden (number of pack-years), associated diseases, degree of dependence (Fagerstrom test for nicotine addiction), prior attempts at and motivation for smoking cessation, need for cognitive/behavioural support and success and abandonment rates were evaluated. Results: Five hundred and twenty six patients were studied, 50% male with an average age of 45.5 + 11.4 years. Almost half (43.1 %; n = 227) of the patients started smoking before the age of 15. Average smoking burden was 35.8 + 20 pack-years although 21.4% (n = 113) smoked more than 50 pack-years. Respiratory disease was

present in 52.1% (COPD, 39.9% and others, 12.2%) and cardiovascular disease in 14.6% of the patients. In 46% of patients (n = 242) a relevant psychiatric disorder was identified; depression (21.4%), anxiety disorder (19.4%), other dependencies (2.1%) bipolar disorder (1.5%) and schizophrenia (0.6%). The evaluation of degree of addiction revealed maximum level in 69.7% of the patients (n = 380). Many patients (72.2%; n = 380) reported prior attempts to quit smoking. The strongest reasons for giving up smoking were concern over health (83.5%), financial issues (8.2%) and search for better quality of life (5.7%). Most patients (81.7%; n = 430) had undergone nicotine replacement therapy; skin patches (53.3%), chewing gum (1.1%) or both (45.6%). Psychopharmacological treatment included administration of sedative-hypnotics (86.5%), bupropion hydrochloride (2.3%) and antidepressants (0.6%). Seventy six patients (14%) benefited from cognitive/ behavioural support. Two hundred and twenty three patients (42.4%) were successful in giving up smoking while 219 (41.6%) abandoned follow up, the majority after the first appointment. Most patients that abandoned follow up reported lack of motivation and the price of therapy. Conclusions: The population under study had a high rate of psychiatric disorders and a high level of dependence and lack of motivation that might justify the drop-out rate. Successful treatment was associated with close follow-up, behavioral support and pharmacological therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 121. The EEG fractal dynamics and emotional behavioral reactions observed during the procedure of induction of the cue induced craving in alcohol dependent patients.

**Citation:** Yearbook of international psychiatry and behavioral neurosciences - 2009., 2011(199-208), 2160-1720 (2011)

**Author(s):** Slezin, V. B; Krupitsky, E. M; Korsakova, E. A; Shultz, T. V; Dubinina, L. A; Yeryshev, O. F

**Correspondence Address:** Slezin, V. B., vb-slezin@yandex.ru

**Institution:** V.M. Bekhterev Psychoneurological Research Institute, Saint-Petersburg, Russia; V.M. Bekhterev Psychoneurological Research Institute, Saint-Petersburg, Russia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Fractal dynamics EEG of alcoholic patients in conditions of experiment of an induction of craving for alcohol have not been examined. The application of fractal EEG analysis method for diagnostics of changes of the functional condition of a brain affected by alcoholism in experimental conditions of an induction of craving for alcohol is investigated. Analysis of the results showed three types of emotional reactions and changes in EEG fractal structures corresponding to them. The most informative intergroup distinctions appeared to be changes of low-frequency fluctuations of capacity of a theta-rhythm. The found out generality of neurophysiological changes can possibly reflect an increased probability of occurrence of paroxysmal activity in limbic brain structures in provoked alcohol use situations. This change may also promote actualization of craving for alcohol and development of relapse of disease. The results raise the possibility that fractal EEG analysis represents a perspective method of objective estimation of dynamics of brain changes in alcohol dependence and forecasting of relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

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

\*Craving  
 \*Electroencephalography  
 \*Emotional Regulation  
 Analysis  
 Cues

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 122. The use of verbal and colored repertory grids to explore the attitude to drug abstinence in heroin addicts.

**Citation:** Yearbook of international psychiatry and behavioral neurosciences - 2009., 2011(191-198), 2160-1720 (2011)

**Author(s):** Krupitsky, E. M; Romanova, T. N; Tsoy-Podosenin, M. V

**Correspondence Address:** Krupitsky, E. M., kru@ek3506.spb.edu

**Institution:** St. Petersburg Pavlov State Medical University, St. Petersburg, Russia; Saint Petersburg Bekhterev Research Psychoneurological Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia; St. Petersburg Pavlov State Medical University, St. Petersburg, Russia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The research was conducted on 30 heroin addicts (20 males and 10 females) receiving in-patient detoxification in Leningrad Region Center of Addictions. Participants were assessed with two repertory grid (RG) technique: Traditional verbal RG and non-verbal (color) RG developed by authors. In color RG technique subject is requested to arrange 8 different colors in order of similarity to each of the images of RG, and then he/she is requested to arrange the same colors in the order of similarity to each of the constructs of the same RG. Quantitative comparison of positions of 8 colors in two allotments (one arranged according to the similarity to the image and another one arranged according to the similarity to the construct) allows scoring the element by the construct and thus to build a non-verbal repertory grid with same elements and constructs as a verbal RG. All verbal and non-verbal repertory grids were averaged correspondingly and mean verbal RG and mean color RG were built. Both mean verbal RG and mean color RG had been analyzed using factorial analysis and a two-dimensional semantic space of the personality with all elements and constructs in it was built for each of these mean RGs. The elements of the RG used in this study were different aspects of "self and significant others", while the constructs-important characteristics of the people. Results of this study clearly demonstrated that there is a discrepancy between the semantic space of the verbal and color RG which reflects the difference between verbal and non-verbal assessments of different aspects of "self and significant others" by heroin addicts and, in turn, probably reflects the difference between what heroin addicts declare on the verbal level when they come for treatment and what they really feel on the non-verbal deeper subconscious level. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** \*Addiction  
 \*Drug Abstinence  
 \*Heroin  
 Semantics

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 123. Cognitive milieu therapy and restraint in the treatment of dual diagnosis.

**Citation:** Yearbook of international psychiatry and behavioral neurosciences - 2009., 2011(137-144), 2160-1720 (2011)

**Author(s):** Lykke, Jorn; Austin, Stephen F; Morch, Mille Metz

**Correspondence Address:** Lykke, Jorn: Department M, St. Hans Hospital, Roskilde, Denmark, joern.lykke@shh.regionh.dk

**Institution:** Psychiatry Department M, St. Hans Hospital Roskilde, Roskilde, Denmark; Center for Cognitive Therapy, Department M, St. Hans Hospital, Roskilde, Denmark; Department M, St. Hans Hospital, Roskilde, Denmark

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Introduction: The use of restraint is common practice within psychiatry and is most frequently used with patients with a co-occurring serious mental illness and substance abuse or dual diagnosis. Furthermore, restraint has been shown to have a negative impact on treatment outcomes and on the psychological wellbeing of the patients. Cognitive behavioral therapy has been shown to contribute to positive treatment outcomes for a range of mental health problems including schizophrenia and substance abuse. Materials and method: The following study examined the incidence of restraint on a dual diagnosis inpatient ward before and after the introduction of cognitive milieu therapy. Results: Data collected over a four year period showed that the incidence of both physical and chemical restraint was significantly reduced after the introduction of cognitive milieu therapy. Discussion: The implications of these results are discussed regarding the use of restraint on dual diagnosis populations within psychiatric settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Milieu Therapy](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Physical Restraint](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 124. Predisposition to alcohol and drug consumption in schizophrenia-vulnerable people.

**Citation:** Yearbook of international psychiatry and behavioral neurosciences - 2009., 2011(45-54), 2160-1720 (2011)

**Author(s):** Fumero, A; Santamaria, C; Navarrete, G

**Correspondence Address:** Fumero, A., axitfumero@gmail.com

**Institution:** Universidad de La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain; Universidad de La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain; Universidad de La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The current schizophrenia research has been centered on the understanding of its etiological mechanisms and the detection of vulnerability markers in people at risk. This vulnerability called schizotypy can be identified in people not affected at the clinical level. The aim of this study is to check if the schizotypic personality disorder as a vulnerability marker of the disorders in the schizophrenic spectrum predicts the presence of psychopathologic symptoms and alcohol and drugs intake. From 442 students tested with the Schizotypy Personality Questionnaire (SPQ), it was selected a sample including people scoring on the 20% superior and inferior for the characteristic factors of schizophrenia corresponding to thought disorder, positive and negative symptoms. Furthermore, it was evaluated the presence of psychopathological problems and symptoms. Also, the participants gave information about alcohol and drugs intake. Compared with the low scored, high schizotypic scores subjects showed a significant increase in psychopathological problems and symptoms and a higher alcohol and drugs intake. That occurs mainly in symptoms associated to thought disorder and negative symptoms. The schizotypic personality disorder, in accordance with its role as vulnerability factor, seems to co-occur with a higher volume of somatic and psychopathologic symptoms, and alcohol and drugs intake. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)

\*Drug Usage  
 \*Schizophrenia  
 \*Susceptibility (Disorders)  
 Schizotypal Personality Disorder

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 125. Endophenotypes in psychiatric genetics.

**Citation:** Principles of psychiatric genetics., 2012(347-362) (2012)

**Author(s):** Chen, Andrew C; Rangaswamy, Madhavi; Porjesz, Bernice

**Institution:** Henri Begleiter Neurodynamics Laboratory, SUNY, Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, NY, US; Henri Begleiter Neurodynamics Laboratory, SUNY, Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, NY, US; Henri Begleiter Neurodynamics Laboratory, SUNY, Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter is organized into two main sections. In the first part of this chapter, the authors summarize representative published studies that have successfully used various endophenotypes to find candidate genes involved in several psychiatric disorders, including schizophrenia, mood disorders, Alzheimer's disease (AD), ADHD, and suicidal behavior. The second half of this chapter focuses on alcoholism, and more fully illustrates the successful use of the endophenotype strategy in the Collaborative Study on the Genetics of Alcoholism (COGA) project, where the authors have used brain oscillations as endophenotypes in the identification and understanding of genes involved in alcoholism and related disinhibitory disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Alzheimer's Disease  
 \*Genetics  
 \*Phenotypes  
 \*Schizophrenia

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 126. Human molecular genetics of opioid addiction.

**Citation:** Principles of psychiatric genetics., 2012(297-305) (2012)

**Author(s):** Kreek, Mary Jeanne; Proudnikov, Dmitri; Nielsen, David A; Yuferov, Vadim

**Institution:** Laboratory of the Biology of Addictive Diseases, Rockefeller University, New York, NY, US; Laboratory of the Biology of Addictive Diseases, Rockefeller University, New York, NY, US; Laboratory of the Biology of Addictive Diseases, Rockefeller University, New York, NY, US; Laboratory of the Biology of Addictive Diseases, Rockefeller University, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Addiction to opiates is a chronic, relapsing brain disease that, if left untreated, can cause major medical, social and economic problems. There are at least three different categories of factors that contribute to the vulnerability of developing a specific addiction, once self-exposed: (1) environmental factors, including cues, conditioning, external stressors, and the stress they cause; (2) drug-induced factors, that lead to a variety of molecular neurobiological changes resulting in altered behaviors; (3) genetic factors, which represent approximately 40-60% of the risk of developing an addiction to opioids. In addition, addiction to opioids may sometimes arise from opioid treatment of chronic pain. In this review, the authors present several experimental approaches performed in the Laboratory of the Biology of Addictive Diseases to characterize the relationship of gene variations with heroin addiction and pharmacogenomics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Genome](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[Pharmacology](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 127. Alcoholism.

**Citation:** Principles of psychiatric genetics., 2012(279-286) (2012)  
**Author(s):** Edenberg, Howard J  
**Institution:** Center for Medical Genomics, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter discusses the genetics of alcoholism. There has been much progress in the genetics of alcohol dependence. Variations in several genes have clearly been shown to affect the risk for developing alcohol dependence. Certain variations in ADH and ALDH genes have very strong effects on the risk for alcoholism. Variations in other genes appear to have a much smaller effect on risk. In populations of European ancestry, in which the coding variations in ADH and ALDH that have the strongest effects are uncommon, most of the individual difference in risk is still unexplained, and probably reflects the summation of many genes of small effect, along with gene-gene and gene-environment interactions. Linkage studies and their follow-up, along with candidate gene studies and genome wide association studies (GWAS), are beginning to fill the gaps. Initial findings must be confirmed in independent studies, and much work remains to elucidate the mechanisms involved. Nevertheless, with the new technologies and larger samples being studied, progress should accelerate. The future will involve studies of epigenetic factors, copy number variants, and gene expression, as well as tests for rare variants of large effect in specific families. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Genes](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 128. Epigenetic mechanisms in drug addiction and depression.

**Citation:** Principles of psychiatric genetics., 2012(79-89) (2012)  
**Author(s):** Renthall, William; Nestler, Eric J  
**Institution:** Medical Scientist Training Program, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX, US; Fishberg Department of Neuroscience, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The strong control epigenetic mechanisms exert on gene expression and their potential stability over time suggests a potential role in mediating aspects of the long-lasting neural plasticity that ultimately result in psychiatric syndromes such as drug addiction or depression, as well as their reversal during effective treatment. Thus, epigenetic research in psychiatry attempts to identify whether environmental stimuli induce certain changes in chromatin structure that mediate an "addicted" or "depressed" transcriptional program in neurons, much in the same way environmental cues differentiate a stem cell into specific lineages. While this field is still in its infancy, great

progress is being made in identifying epigenetic alterations in drug addiction and depression, as well as in several other neuropsychiatric syndromes such as schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease, and Rett syndrome. Focusing on drug addiction and depression, this chapter briefly reviews the molecular machinery underlying epigenetic mechanisms and discuss how their dysregulation may contribute to these chronic psychiatric disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Gene Expression](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Epigenetics](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 129. Experiencing digital games.

**Citation:** Video game play and consciousness., 2012(13-40) (2012)  
**Author(s):** Takatalo, Jari; Ihanus, Juhani; Kaistinen, Jyrki; Nyman, Gote; Hakkinen, Jukka  
**Institution:** Institute of Behavioural Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; Institute of Behavioural Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; Institute of Behavioural Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; Institute of Behavioural Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; Aalto University School of Science and Technology, Department of Media Technology, Aalto, Finland  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Games are part of many peoples' lives and many different outcomes are related to them, such as enjoyment, learning and addiction, depending on who is making the evaluation. The special character of games is the experience they provide. Thus scholars in different fields are interested in understanding what constitutes such an experience. Yet even if interest in gaming experience is on the increase, there is no consensus on how such experience should be studied. Whatever approach is taken, the subjective and psychologically multidimensional nature of experience should be respected. This chapter endeavours to understand conscious experiences. First, we introduce a theoretical approach to psychologically-based and content-oriented experience. In the experiential cycle presented here, classical psychology and orienting-environmental content are connected. This generic approach is applicable to any human-environment interaction. Then, we apply the approach to entertainment digital games and present a framework with the potential for studying experiences in games. When the experiential richness of games is disclosed and understood, better games can be designed and researchers can predict the consequences of playing games more accurately. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Computer Games](#)  
[\\*Consciousness States](#)  
[\\*Human Computer Interaction](#)  
[\\*Virtual Reality](#)  
[Games](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO