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Search History

1. MEDLINE; exp SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS/; 190082 results.
2. MEDLINE; addict*.ti,ab; 30846 results.
3. MEDLINE; 1 OR 2; 200293 results.
4. MEDLINE; exp GREAT BRITAIN/; 259597 results.
5. MEDLINE; "United Kingdom".ti,ab; 19970 results.
6. MEDLINE; "Great Britain".ti,ab; 5453 results.
7. MEDLINE; "England".ti,ab; 25898 results.
8. MEDLINE; "Scotland".ti,ab; 9718 results.
9. MEDLINE; "Wales".ti,ab; 13517 results.
10. MEDLINE; UK.ti,ab; 48994 results.
11. MEDLINE; GB.ti,ab; 5203 results.
12. MEDLINE; ireland.ti,ab; 18758 results.
13. MEDLINE; IRELAND/; 10223 results.
14. MEDLINE; "British Isles".ti,ab; 627 results.
15. MEDLINE; "Channel islands".ti,ab; 78 results.
16. MEDLINE; 4 OR 5 OR 6 OR 7 OR 8 OR 9 OR 10 OR 11 OR 12 OR 13 OR 14 OR 15; 334744 results.
17. MEDLINE; 3 AND 16; 6079 results.

1. Manganese toxicity with ephedrone abuse manifesting as parkinsonism: a case report.

Citation: Journal of Medical Case Reports [Electronic Resource], 2012, vol./is. 6/1(52), 1752-1947;1752-1947 (2012)

Author(s): Iqbal M; Monaghan T; Redmond J

Institution: Department of Neurology, St James's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland. mudassir213@hotmail.com.

Language: English

Abstract: UNLABELLED: ABSTRACT:INTRODUCTION: Neurologic consequences of manganese toxicity have been recognized since 1837. A new form of presumed manganese poisoning has been reported in drug-addicted persons from Eastern Europe and the Baltic states who have intravenously injected self-prepared methcathinone hydrochloride (ephedrone), which is synthesized from pseudoephedrine hydrochloride using potassium permanganate as a potent oxidant. This clinical syndrome is under-recognized in Western Europe and there are no reported cases in the literature from Ireland.CASE PRESENTATION: We report a 30-year-old Eastern European man who presented with a two-year history of gait disturbance. A neurological assessment revealed features of parkinsonism which included hypophonia, hypomimia, mild bradykinesia and rigidity with no resting tremor. He held his arms slightly abducted from his sides when walking, with a reduction in arm swing. Magnetic resonance imaging of his brain showed a high signal on T1 in the globus pallidus and serum manganese levels were raised. He had no response to levodopa.CONCLUSION: Manganism secondary to ephedrone abuse causing parkinsonism has emerged in Western Europe in recent years due to mass immigration and often remains unrecognized. This paper highlights the various features of this rare cause of parkinsonism and aids in its recognition and subsequent diagnosis. Neurologists in Western Europe will increasingly encounter such patients.

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings:

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Journal of Medical Case Reports](#)
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Journal of Medical Case Reports](#)

2. The nature of methadone diversion in England: a Merseyside case study.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, 2012, vol./is. 9/(3), 1477-7517;1477-7517 (2012)

Author(s): Duffy P; Baldwin H

Institution: Criminal Justice System Manager, Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University, 2nd Floor, Henry Cotton Campus, 15-21 Webster Street, Liverpool, L3 2ET, UK. P.Duffy1@ljmu.ac.uk.

Language: English

Abstract: UNLABELLED: ABSTRACT:BACKGROUND: Methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) is a key element in treatment for opiate addiction; however concerns about the diversion of methadone remain. More current empirical data on methadone diversion are required. This research investigated the market for diverted methadone in Merseyside, UK, in order to provide a case study which can be transferred to other areas undertaking methadone maintenance treatment on a large scale.METHODS: Questionnaires were completed (in interview format) with 886 past year users of methadone recruited both in and out of prescribing agencies. Topic areas covered included current prescribing, obtaining and providing methadone, reasons for using illicit methadone and other drug use.RESULTS: Large proportions of participants had obtained illicit methadone for use in the past year with smaller proportions doing so in the past month. Proportions of participants buying and being given methadone were similar. Exchange of methadone primarily took place between friends and associates, with 'dealers' rarely involved.

Gender, age, whether participant's methadone consumption was supervised and whether the aims of their treatment had been explained to them fully, influenced the extent to which participants were involved in diverting or using diverted methadone. CONCLUSION: Methadone diversion is widespread although drug users generally do not make use of illicit methadone regularly (every month). The degree of altruism involved in the exchange of methadone does not negate the potential role of this action in overdose or the possibility of criminal justice action against individuals. Treatment agencies need to emphasise these risks whilst ensuring that treatment aims are effectively shared with clients to ensure adherence to treatment.

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings:

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)
Available from *ProQuest* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

3. Buprenorphine vs methadone treatment: A review of evidence in both developed and developing worlds.

Citation: Journal of Neurosciences in Rural Practice, January 2012, vol./is. 3/1(45-50), 0976-3155;0976-3155 (2012 Jan)

Author(s): Whelan PJ; Remski K

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust, North Westminster Community Mental Health Team for Older Adults, Latimer House, London, UK .

Language: English

Abstract: Heroin dependence is a major health and social problem associated with increased morbidity and mortality that adversely affects social circumstances, productivity, and healthcare and law enforcement costs. In the UK and many other Western countries, both methadone and buprenorphine are recommended by the relevant agencies for detoxification from heroin and for opioid maintenance therapy. However, despite obvious benefits due to its unique pharmacotherapy (eg, greatly reduced risk of overdose), buprenorphine has largely failed to overtake methadone in managing opioid addiction. The experience from the developing world (based on data from India) is similar. In this article we compare the advantages and disadvantages of the use methadone and buprenorphine for the treatment of opioid addiction from both a developed and developing world perspective; and explore some of the reasons why buprenorphine has not fulfilled the expectations predicted by many in the addictions field.

Country of Publication: India

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings:

Source: MEDLINE

4. Book and media reviews.

Citation: Addiction Biology, July 2000, vol./is. 5/3(377-80), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (2000 Jul 1)

Author(s): Cook C

Language: English

Abstract: Books reviewed in this article: Book reviews in this column will primarily be of titles focusing completely, or in part, on biological aspects of addiction. However, significant titles of general relevance to the addictions field will also be included, even if they are not "biological", as will titles of general methodological and clinical relevance, even if they are not on "addictions". Similar considerations will apply to other media (software, audio tapes and CDs, videos, etc). However, specific "addictions" software applications seem to

be relatively uncommon and, as these items are rarely reviewed elsewhere, we will endeavour to include reviews of some of the older programmes that are still useful, as well as new titles that appear. I would appreciate suggestions of any items suitable for reviews, but especially software and other media of specific relevance to the addictions. Please contact: Dr David Ball, National Addiction Centre, 4 Windsor Walk, London SE5 8AF, UK. Evaluating the Treatment of Drug Abuse in the European Union. EMCDDA scientific monograph series no. 3 Genetics and Criminality. The Potential Misuse of Scientific Information in Court JEFFREY R. BOTKIN, WILLIAM M. McMAHON & LESLIE PICKERING Dimensions of Forgiveness, Psychological Research and Theological Perspectives EVERETT L. WORTHINGTON Jr Handbook of Psychiatry for Primary Care C. W. ALLWOOD & C. A. GAGIANO Scientific Unit Conversion, 2nd edn FRANCOIS CARDARELLI (English translation by M.J. SHIELDS).

Country of Publication: United States

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings:

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Addiction Biology*
Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction Biology*

5. Factors predicting change in hospital safety climate and capability in a multi-site patient safety collaborative: a longitudinal survey study.

Citation: BMJ Quality & Safety, July 2012, vol./is. 21/7(559-68), 2044-5415;2044-5423 (2012 Jul)

Author(s): Benn J; Burnett S; Parand A; Pinto A; Vincent C

Institution: Centre for Patient Safety and Service Quality, Department of Surgery and Cancer, Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London, St Mary's Campus, London, UK.
j.benn@imperial.ac.uk

Language: English

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: The study had two specific objectives: (1) To analyse change in a survey measure of organisational patient safety climate and capability (SCC) resulting from participation in the UK Safer Patients Initiative and (2) To investigate the role of a range of programme and contextual factors in predicting change in SCC scores. DESIGN: Single group longitudinal design with repeated measurement at 12-month follow-up. SETTING: Multiple service areas within NHS hospital sites across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. PARTICIPANTS: Stratified sample of 284 respondents representing programme teams at 19 hospital sites. INTERVENTION: A complex intervention comprising a multi-component quality improvement collaborative focused upon patient safety and designed to impact upon hospital leadership, communication, organisation and safety climate. MEASURES: A survey including a 31-item SCC scale was administered at two time-points. RESULTS: Modest but significant positive movement in SCC score was observed between the study time-points. Individual programme responsibility, availability of early adopters, multi-professional collaboration and extent of process measurement were significant predictors of change in SCC. Hospital type and size, along with a range of programme preconditions, were not found to be significant. CONCLUSION: A range of social, cultural and organisational factors may be sensitive to this type of intervention but the measurable effect is small. Supporting critical local programme implementation factors may be an effective strategy in achieving development in organisational patient SCC, regardless of contextual factors and organisational preconditions.

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Journal Article; Multicenter Study; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: *Cooperative Behavior
"Drug Toxicity/ep [Epidemiology]"
"Drug Toxicity/pc [Prevention and Control]"
England

Follow-Up Studies
 Great Britain
 "*Hospitals/st [Standards]"
 "Hospitals/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Humans
 Longitudinal Studies
 "Medical Errors/pc [Prevention and Control]"
 "Medical Errors/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 "Medical Staff Hospital/ed [Education]"
 "Medical Staff Hospital/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 National Health Programs
 Northern Ireland
 *Organizational Culture
 *Organizational Innovation
 "Outcome Assessment (Health Care)/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 "Outcome Assessment (Health Care)/td [Trends]"
 *Outcome Assessment (Health Care)
 "*Patient Safety/st [Standards]"
 "*Program Development/mt [Methods]"
 Program Evaluation
 Scotland
 Time and Motion Studies
 *Total Quality Management
 Wales

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *BMJ Quality and Safety*

6. Detection of drugs of abuse in simultaneously collected oral fluid, urine and blood from Norwegian drug drivers.

Citation: Forensic Science International, June 2012, vol./is. 219/1-3(165-71), 0379-0738;1872-6283 (2012 Jun 10)

Author(s): Vindenes V; Lund HM; Andresen W; Gjerde H; Ikdahl SE; Christophersen AS; Oiestad EL

Institution: Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Division of Forensic Medicine and Drug Abuse, Oslo, Norway. vigdis.vindenes@fhi.no

Language: English

Abstract: Blood and urine samples are collected when the Norwegian police apprehend a person suspected of driving under the influence of drugs other than alcohol. Impairment is judged from the findings in blood. In our routine samples, urine is analysed if morphine is detected in blood to differentiate between ingestion of heroin, morphine or codeine and also in cases where the amount of blood is too low to perform both screening and quantification analysis. In several cases, the collection of urine might be time consuming and challenging. The aim of this study was to investigate if drugs detected in blood were found in oral fluid and if interpretation of opiate findings in oral fluid is as conclusive as in urine. Blood, urine and oral fluid samples were collected from 100 drivers suspected of drugged driving. Oral fluid and blood were screened using LC-MS/MS methods and urine by immunological methods. Positive findings in blood and urine were confirmed with chromatographic methods. The analytical method for oral fluid included 25 of the most commonly abused drugs in Norway and some metabolites. The analysis showed a good correlation between the findings in urine and oral fluid for amphetamines, cocaine/benzoylecgonine, methadone, opiates, zopiclone and benzodiazepines including the 7-amino-benzodiazepines. Cocaine and the heroin marker 6-monoacetylmorphine (6-MAM) were more frequently detected in oral fluid than in urine. Drug concentrations above the cut-off values were found in both samples of oral fluid and urine in 15 of 22 cases positive for morphine, in 18 of 20 cases positive for codeine and in 19 of 26 cases positive for 6-MAM. The use of cannabis was confirmed by detecting THC in oral fluid and THC-COOH in urine. In 34 of 46 cases the use of cannabis was confirmed both in oral fluid and urine. The use of cannabis was confirmed by a positive finding in only

urine in 11 cases and in only oral fluid in one case. All the drug groups detected in blood were also found in oral fluid. Since all relevant drugs detected in blood were possible to find in oral fluid and the interpretation of the opiate findings in oral fluid was more conclusive than in urine, oral fluid might replace urine in driving under the influence cases. The fast and easy sampling is time saving and less intrusive for the drivers. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Narcotics); 12794-10-4 (Benzodiazepines)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: ["*Automobile Driving/lj \[Legislation and Jurisprudence\]"](#)
["Benzodiazepines/an \[Analysis\]"](#)
[Chromatography Liquid](#)
[Forensic Toxicology](#)
[Humans](#)
[Mass Spectrometry](#)
["Narcotics/an \[Analysis\]"](#)
[Norway](#)
["*Saliva/ch \[Chemistry\]"](#)
["*Substance Abuse Detection/mt \[Methods\]"](#)
["*Substance-Related Disorders/bl \[Blood\]"](#)
["*Substance-Related Disorders/ur \[Urine\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

7. Anabolic androgenic steroids in police cases in Sweden 1999-2009.

Citation: Forensic Science International, June 2012, vol./is. 219/1-3(199-204), 0379-0738;1872-6283 (2012 Jun 10)

Author(s): Lood Y; Eklund A; Garle M; Ahlner J

Institution: Department of Forensic Genetics and Forensic Toxicology, National Board of Forensic Medicine, Linköping, Sweden. yvonne.lood@rmv.se

Language: English

Abstract: Anabolic Androgenic Steroids (AAS) are considered drugs of abuse and are controlled substances in Sweden since 1999. Traditionally AAS have been used by elite athletes to enhance performance, but in recent years it has become an increasing problem outside elite sport among athletes, bodybuilders and criminals. Use of AAS is associated with psychiatric side effects such as aggression, depression and violent behavior. Supraphysiological doses and long term use can cause serious physical harm such as cardiovascular toxicity and even premature death. We investigated and evaluated the drug analytical findings in forensic cases from suspected perpetrators in cases from the police where a screening for AAS was requested to get information about the prevalence of AAS use and the occurrence of poly-drug abuse. The study was based on samples submitted from the police authorities to the Department of Forensic Toxicology in Sweden during the period 1999-2009. Urines were analyzed by methods based on GC-MS and LC-MS-MS. We also analyzed the prevalence of AAS use at the prison and probation services. A total number of 12,141 urine samples (6362 police cases and 5779 inmates) were analyzed and 33.5% of the cases from the police and 11.5% of the inmates were tested positive for AAS. The users of AAS were mainly in 99.2% men with a mean age of 26.2+/-6.2 years whereas the women were 29.5+/-6.5 years old. The most frequently used AAS was nandrolone followed by testosterone and methandienone. Other illicit and licit drugs were detected in 60% of the cases from the police, strongly indicating a frequent poly-drug abuse among users of AAS. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Anabolic Agents); 0 (Narcotics)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: Adolescent
 Adult
 "*Anabolic Agents/ur [Urine]"
 Chromatography Liquid
 Female
 Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry
 Humans
 Male
 Middle Aged
 "Narcotics/ur [Urine]"
 *Police
 Prisoners
 Substance Abuse Detection
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Sweden/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Tandem Mass Spectrometry
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

8. The PMMA epidemic in Norway: comparison of fatal and non-fatal intoxications.

Citation: Forensic Science International, June 2012, vol./is. 219/1-3(151-7), 0379-0738;1872-6283 (2012 Jun 10)

Author(s): Vevelstad M; Oiestad EL; Middelkoop G; Hasvold I; Lilleng P; Delaveris GJ; Eggen T; Morland J; Arnestad M

Institution: Division of Forensic Medicine and Drug Abuse Research (DFMDA), Norwegian Institute of Public Health (NIPH), Oslo, Norway. meve@fhi.no

Language: English

Abstract: During a 6 month period (July 2010-January 2011) we observed 12 fatal intoxications and 22 non-fatal cases related to the drug paramethoxymethamphetamine (PMMA) in Norway (4.8 mill inhabitants). This toxic designer drug, also known as "Death", is occasionally found in street drugs offered as "ecstasy" or "amphetamine". The present study aimed to evaluate the cause of death, and to compare the PMMA blood concentrations in fatal and non-fatal cases. Methods for identification and quantification of PMMA are presented. The median age of fatalities was 30 years (range 15-50) with 67% males; in non-fatal cases 27 years (20-47) with 86% males. In the 12 fatalities, the median PMMA blood concentration was 1.92 mg/L (range 0.17-3.30), which is in the reported lethal range of 0.6-3.1 mg/L in peripheral blood and 1.2-15.8 mg/L in heart blood. In the 22 non-fatal cases, the median PMMA concentration was 0.07 mg/L (range 0.01-0.65). Poly-drug use was frequent both in fatal and non-fatal cases. The PMA concentrations ranging from 0.00 to 0.26 mg/L in both groups likely represented a PMMA metabolite. Three fatalities were attributed to PMMA only, six to PMMA and other psychostimulant drugs, and three to PMMA and CNS depressant drugs, with median PMMA concentrations of 3.05 mg/L (range 1.58-3.30), 2.56 (1.52-3.23) and 0.52 mg/L (0.17-1.24), respectively. Eight victims were found dead, while death was witnessed in four cases, with symptoms of acute respiratory distress, hyperthermia, cardiac arrest, convulsions, sudden collapse and/or multiple organ failure. In summary, all fatalities attributed to PMMA had high PMMA blood concentrations compared to non-fatal cases. Our sample size was too small to evaluate a possible impact of poly-drug use. A public warning is warranted against use and overdose with illegal "ecstasy" or "speed" drugs. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Central Nervous System Stimulants); 0 (Designer Drugs); 0 (paramethoxymethamphetamine); 537-46-2 (Methamphetamine)

Publication Type: Comparative Study; Journal Article

Subject Headings: Adolescent

Adult
 "*Central Nervous System Stimulants/ae [Adverse Effects]"
 "Central Nervous System Stimulants/bl [Blood]"
 "Central Nervous System Stimulants/ch [Chemistry]"
 "*Central Nervous System Stimulants/po [Poisoning]"
 Chromatography Liquid
 "Designer Drugs/ae [Adverse Effects]"
 "Designer Drugs/po [Poisoning]"
 Female
 Forensic Toxicology
 Humans
 Male
 "Methamphetamine/ae [Adverse Effects]"
 "*Methamphetamine/aa [Analogues and Derivatives]"
 "Methamphetamine/bl [Blood]"
 "Methamphetamine/ch [Chemistry]"
 "Methamphetamine/po [Poisoning]"
 Molecular Structure
 Norway
 "Substance-Related Disorders/bl [Blood]"
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Tandem Mass Spectrometry
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

9. Impairment based legislative limits for driving under the influence of non-alcohol drugs in Norway.

Citation: Forensic Science International, June 2012, vol./is. 219/1-3(1-11), 0379-0738;1872-6283 (2012 Jun 10)

Author(s): Vindenes V; Jordbru D; Knapskog AB; Kvan E; Mathisrud G; Slordal L; Morland J

Institution: Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Division of Forensic Medicine and Drug Abuse Research, Oslo, Norway. vigdis.vindenes@fhi.no

Language: English

Abstract: AIMS: When non-alcohol drugs are detected in blood samples from apprehended drivers in Norway, individualised expert opinions are required to evaluate degree of impairment. For alcohol, legislative limits have been in use since 1936. To harmonize the current practice for driving under the influence of alcohol and non-alcohol drugs, a judicial reform with legislative limits for non-alcohol drugs has been suggested. METHODS: Impairment limits, representing drug concentrations in blood likely to be accompanied by a degree of impairment comparable to a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.02%, were proposed for 20 psychotropic drugs, including the most prevalent benzodiazepines, cannabis, GHB, hallucinogens and opioids. Limits for graded sanctions, representing drug concentrations in blood likely to induce impairment comparable to BACs of 0.05% and 0.12%, were defined for 13 of the 20 substances. The suggested limits were based on assessments of impairment after single doses of the drugs in naive individuals. The proposed limits will not apply to individuals with valid prescriptions for medicinal drugs, where the present system with individualised expert evaluations will be maintained. CONCLUSION: Norway is the first country planning to implement legislative limits for non-alcohol drugs corresponding to impairment seen at increasing BACs. The background and justification for the suggested limits are presented herein. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Cannabinoids); 0 (Central Nervous System Depressants); 0 (Central Nervous System Stimulants); 0 (Narcotics); 12794-10-4 (Benzodiazepines); 502-85-2 (Sodium Oxybate); 64-17-5 (Ethanol)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: "*Automobile Driving/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"

["Benzodiazepines/bl \[Blood\]"](#)
["Cannabinoids/bl \[Blood\]"](#)
["Central Nervous System Depressants/bl \[Blood\]"](#)
["Central Nervous System Stimulants/bl \[Blood\]"](#)
["Ethanol/bl \[Blood\]"](#)
[Forensic Toxicology](#)
[Humans](#)
["Narcotics/bl \[Blood\]"](#)
[Norway](#)
["Sodium Oxybate/bl \[Blood\]"](#)
["*Substance Abuse Detection/lj \[Legislation and Jurisprudence\]"](#)
["*Substance Abuse Detection/st \[Standards\]"](#)
["*Substance-Related Disorders/bl \[Blood\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

10. Suicidal ideation among students of a medical college in Western Nepal: a cross-sectional study.

Citation: Legal Medicine, July 2012, vol./is. 14/4(183-7), 1344-6223;1873-4162 (2012 Jul)

Author(s): Menezes RG; Subba SH; Sathian B; Kharoshah MA; Senthilkumaran S; Pant S; Arun M; Kundapur R; Jain A; Lobo SW; Ravi Shankar P

Institution: Department of Forensic Medicine, Srinivas Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Mangalore, India. mangalore971@yahoo.co.in

Language: English

Abstract: Many studies have been conducted in the developed countries to know the magnitude and factors influencing suicidal ideation among medical students, but such data are sparse in developing countries. This cross-sectional study was therefore conducted to find out the prevalence of suicidal ideation and factors influencing such ideation among students of a medical college in Western Nepal. A total of 206 students were selected using random sampling and questioned about their socio-demographic factors, other risk factors and suicidal ideation using a preformed validated questionnaire. The data were analyzed using SPSS for Windows Version 16.0 and the EPI Info 3.5.1 Windows Version. Descriptive statistics and testing of hypothesis were applied for the statistical methodology. The univariate and multivariate logistic regression methods were used to examine the association between different variables. Suicidal ideation in the last one year was present in nearly one tenth of the study population and in almost one fifth of them life-time suicidal ideation was present. Factors that were associated with suicidal ideation were primarily dissatisfaction with academic performance, being in the clinical semesters, having history of drug abuse and feeling neglected by parents. Most common reason reported for suicidal ideation was family related followed by self-related. Recognition of suicidal ideation among students and their associated factors can help in detecting it on time, making the right interventions and controlling the problem. Understanding the magnitude of the problem and their epidemiology via scientific study like this would be the first step in this process. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
["Bullying/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Cross-Sectional Studies](#)
[Educational Status](#)
[Family Relations](#)
[Female](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Nepal](#)
[Pregnancy](#)

"Pregnancy Unplanned/px [Psychology]"
 Risk Factors
 "Sex Offenses/px [Psychology]"
 "Sexually Transmitted Diseases/px [Psychology]"
 "*Students Medical/px [Psychology]"
 "Substance-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"
 *Suicidal Ideation
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

11. Protective effect of Fufang-Liu-Yue-Qing, a traditional Chinese herbal formula, on CCl4 induced liver fibrosis in rats.

Citation: Journal of Ethnopharmacology, July 2012, vol./is. 142/2(548-56), 0378-8741;1872-7573 (2012 Jul 13)

Author(s): Lin X; Zhang S; Huang Q; Wei L; Zheng L; Chen Z; Jiao Y; Huang J; Fu S; Huang R

Institution: Guangxi Medical University, Nanning 530021, China.

Language: English

Abstract: ETHNOPHARMACOLOGICAL RELEVANCE: Chinese prescription Fufang-Liu-Yue-Qing (FLYQ) has long been employed clinically to treat chronic hepatitis B, and we have reported its beneficial effects on liver fibrosis in vitro. The present study was investigated to verify protective effects of FLYQ on liver fibrosis in a rat model and to investigate the underlying mechanisms which have not been explored yet. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Liver fibrosis was established by intragastric administration of 2 ml/kg CCl(4) twice a week for 12 weeks. During the experiment, the model group received CCl(4) only, and the normal control group received an equal volume of saline. Treatment groups received not only CCl(4) for 12 weeks, but also the corresponding drugs, colchicine (1.00 mg/kg/day) or FLYQ (300, 150, 75 mg/kg/day) from 5 to 12 weeks. RESULTS: Analysis experiments showed that FLYQ could significantly alleviate liver injury, as indicated by decreasing levels of ALT, AST, ALP, GGT, IL-6 and TNF-alpha. Moreover, FLYQ could effectively inhibit collagen deposition and reduce the pathological tissue damage. Research on mechanism showed that FLYQ was able to markedly reduce lipid peroxidation, recruit the anti-oxidative defense system, promote ECM degradation by modulating the levels of TIMP-1 and MMP-2, and induce HSC apoptosis by down-regulating bcl-2 mRNA, as well as inhibit the expressions of alpha-SMA and TGF-beta(1) proteins. CONCLUSIONS: Our results show that FLYQ is effective in attenuating hepatic injury and fibrosis in the CCl(4)-induced rat model, which should be developed as a new drug for treatment of liver fibrosis and even cirrhosis. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Actins); 0 (Antioxidants); 0 (Drugs, Chinese Herbal); 0 (Interleukin-6); 0 (Proto-Oncogene Proteins c-bcl-2); 0 (RNA, Messenger); 0 (Tissue Inhibitor of Metalloproteinase-1); 0 (Transforming Growth Factor beta); 0 (Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha); 0 (smooth muscle actin, rat); 56-23-5 (Carbon Tetrachloride); 64-86-8 (Colchicine); 9007-34-5 (Collagen); EC 2-6-1 (Transaminases); EC 3-4-24-24 (Matrix Metalloproteinase 2)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: "Actins/me [Metabolism]"
 *Angiosperms
 Animals
 "Antioxidants/pd [Pharmacology]"
 "*Antioxidants/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 "Apoptosis/de [Drug Effects]"
 Carbon Tetrachloride
 Colchicine
 "Collagen/me [Metabolism]"
 Down-Regulation

"*Drug-Induced Liver Injury/dt [Drug Therapy]"
 "Drug-Induced Liver Injury/me [Metabolism]"
 "Drug-Induced Liver Injury/pa [Pathology]"
 "Drugs Chinese Herbal/pd [Pharmacology]"
 "*Drugs Chinese Herbal/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 "Interleukin-6/me [Metabolism]"
 "Lipid Peroxidation/de [Drug Effects]"
 "*Liver/de [Drug Effects]"
 "Liver/me [Metabolism]"
 "Liver/pa [Pathology]"
 "*Liver Cirrhosis Experimental/dt [Drug Therapy]"
 "Liver Cirrhosis Experimental/me [Metabolism]"
 "Liver Cirrhosis Experimental/pa [Pathology]"
 Male
 "Matrix Metalloproteinase 2/me [Metabolism]"
 *Phytotherapy
 "Proto-Oncogene Proteins c-bcl-2/ge [Genetics]"
 "Proto-Oncogene Proteins c-bcl-2/me [Metabolism]"
 "RNA Messenger/me [Metabolism]"
 Rats
 Rats Wistar
 "Tissue Inhibitor of Metalloproteinase-1/me [Metabolism]"
 "Transaminases/me [Metabolism]"
 "Transforming Growth Factor beta/me [Metabolism]"
 "Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha/me [Metabolism]"

Source: MEDLINE

12. Prevalences of illicit drug use in people aged 50 years and over from two surveys.

Citation: Age & Ageing, July 2012, vol./is. 41/4(553-6), 0002-0729;1468-2834 (2012 Jul)

Author(s): Fahmy V; Hatch SL; Hotopf M; Stewart R

Institution: South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, MHOA&D CAG, London, UK.

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: little is known about illicit drug use in older people. Prevalences may rise as populations for whom illicit drug use has been more common and acceptable become older.OBJECTIVES: to quantify illicit drug use in people aged 50 years and over in England and inner London and to compare this between 50 and 64 and 65+ age groups.METHODS: primary analyses used data from the 2007 Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (APMS) and the 2008-10 South East London Community Health (SELCoH) Survey. Secondary analyses included additional data on 50-64 year olds from the 1993, 2000 and 2007 APMS, and on 65-74 year olds from the 2000 and 2007 APMS.RESULTS: cannabis was the drug most commonly used in all samples. Prevalences of use within the last 12 months in 50-64 and 65+ age groups were 1.8 and 0.4%, respectively, in England and 9.0 and 1.1%, respectively, in inner London. Prevalences of use at any time previously were 11.4, 1.7, 42.8 and 9.4%, respectively. Lifetime cannabis, amphetamine, cocaine and LSD use in 50-64 year olds had increased approximately tenfold in England from 1993. Lifetime and 12-month trends in tranquilisers were relatively stable.CONCLUSIONS: use of some illicit drugs, particularly cannabis, has increased rapidly in mid- and late-life.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Street Drugs); 0 (Tranquilizing Agents); 50-37-3 (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide)

Publication Type: Comparative Study; Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: [Age Factors](#)
[Aged](#)
["Amphetamine-Related Disorders/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["Cocaine-Related Disorders/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["*Drug Users/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)

"England/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Health Surveys
 Humans
 Logistic Models
 Lysergic Acid Diethylamide
 "Marijuana Abuse/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Middle Aged
 Odds Ratio
 Prevalence
 *Street Drugs
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Tranquilizing Agents

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Age and Ageing* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*
 Available from *Ovid* in *Age and Ageing*
 Available from *Oxford University Press* in *Age and Ageing*

13. An overview of anthrax infection including the recently identified form of disease in injection drug users.

Citation: Intensive Care Medicine, July 2012, vol./is. 38/7(1092-104), 0342-4642;1432-1238 (2012 Jul)

Author(s): Hicks CW; Sweeney DA; Cui X; Li Y; Eichacker PQ

Institution: Cleveland Clinic Lerner College of Medicine, Cleveland, OH 44122, USA.

Language: English

Abstract: PURPOSE: Bacillus anthracis infection (anthrax) can be highly lethal. Two recent outbreaks related to contaminated mail in the USA and heroin in the UK and Europe and its potential as a bioterrorist weapon have greatly increased concerns over anthrax in the developed world. METHODS: This review summarizes the microbiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, and management of anthrax. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS: Anthrax, a gram-positive bacterium, has typically been associated with three forms of infection: cutaneous, gastrointestinal, and inhalational. However, the anthrax outbreak among injection drug users has emphasized the importance of what is now considered a fourth disease form (i.e., injectional anthrax) that is characterized by severe soft tissue infection. While cutaneous anthrax is most common, its early stages are distinct and prompt appropriate treatment commonly produces a good outcome. However, early symptoms with the other three disease forms can be nonspecific and mistaken for less lethal conditions. As a result, patients with gastrointestinal, inhalational, or injectional anthrax may have advanced infection at presentation that can be highly lethal. Once anthrax is suspected, the diagnosis can usually be made with gram stain and culture from blood or tissue followed by confirmatory testing (e.g., PCR). While antibiotics are the mainstay of anthrax treatment, use of adjunctive therapies such as anthrax toxin antagonists are a consideration. Prompt surgical therapy appears to be important for successful management of injectional anthrax.

Country of Publication: United States

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Anti-Infective Agents); 0 (Penicillins); 18323-44-9 (Clindamycin); 564-25-0 (Doxycycline); 85721-33-1 (Ciprofloxacin)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Review

Subject Headings: "Anthrax/di [Diagnosis]"
 "Anthrax/dt [Drug Therapy]"
 "Anthrax/et [Etiology]"
 "Anthrax/pc [Prevention and Control]"
 *Anthrax
 "*Anti-Infective Agents/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 *Antibiotic Prophylaxis
 "Bacillus anthracis/py [Pathogenicity]"
 Bioterrorism

"Ciprofloxacin/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 "Clindamycin/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 "Doxycycline/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 Humans
 "Penicillins/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 "*Substance Abuse Intravenous/co [Complications]"

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Intensive Care Medicine* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

14. Contribution of lifetime smoking habit in France and Northern Ireland to country and socioeconomic differentials in mortality and cardiovascular incidence: the PRIME Study.

Citation: Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health, July 2012, vol./is. 66/7(599-604), 0143-005X;1470-2738 (2012 Jul)

Author(s): Yarnell JW; Patterson CC; Arveiler D; Amouyel P; Ferrieres J; Woodside JV; Haas B; Montaye M; Ruidavets JB; Kee F; Evans A; Bingham A; Ducimetiere P

Institution: Centre for Public Health, Queens University of Belfast, ICS Block B, RVH site, Grosvenor Road, Belfast BT12 6BJ, UK. j.yarnell@qub.ac.uk

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: This study examines the contribution of lifetime smoking habit to the socioeconomic gradient in all-cause and smoking-related mortality and in cardiovascular incidence in two countries. METHODS: 10,600 men aged 50-59 years were examined in 1991-4 in centres in Northern Ireland and France and followed annually for 10 years. Deaths and cardiovascular events were documented. Current smoking habit, lifetime smoking (pack-years) and other health behaviours were evaluated at baseline. As socio-occupational coding schemes differ between the countries seven proxy socioeconomic indicators were used. RESULTS: Lifetime smoking habit showed marked associations with most socioeconomic indicators in both countries, but lifetime smoking was more than 10 pack-years greater overall in Northern Ireland and smoking patterns differed. Total mortality was 49% higher in Northern Ireland than in France, and smoking-related mortality and cardiovascular incidence were 93% and 92% higher, respectively. Both lifetime smoking and fibrinogen contributed independently to these differentials, but together explained only 42% of the difference in total mortality between countries, adjusted for both biological and lifestyle confounders. Socioeconomic gradients were steeper for total and smoking-related mortality than for cardiovascular incidence. Residual contributions of lifetime smoking habit ranged from 6% to 34% for the seven proxy indicators of socioeconomic position for total and smoking-related mortality. Socioeconomic gradients in cardiovascular incidence were minimal following adjustment for confounders. CONCLUSION: In Northern Ireland and France lifetime smoking appeared to explain a significant part of the gradients in total and smoking-related mortality between socioeconomic groups, but the contribution of smoking was generally small for cardiovascular incidence.

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: "*Cardiovascular Diseases/mo [Mortality]"
 Follow-Up Studies
 "France/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Humans
 Male
 Middle Aged
 "Mortality/td [Trends]"
 "Northern Ireland/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Questionnaires
 "*Smoking/ep [Epidemiology]"
 *Social Class
 *Tobacco Use Disorder

Source: MEDLINE
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*

15. Methadone is no panacea.

Citation: BMJ, 2012, vol./is. 345/(e5670), 0959-535X;1756-1833 (2012)
Author(s): Spence D
Institution: destwo@yahoo.co.uk
Language: English
Country of Publication: England
CAS Registry Number: 0 (Analgesics, Opioid); 76-99-3 (Methadone)
Publication Type: Journal Article
Subject Headings: ["*Analgesics Opioid/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
[Great Britain](#)
[Humans](#)
["*Methadone/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
[*Opiate Substitution Treatment](#)
["*Opioid-Related Disorders/dt \[Drug Therapy\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *BMJ: British Medical Journal: Compact Edition*

16. BAP updated guidelines: evidence-based guidelines for the pharmacological management of substance abuse, harmful use, addiction and comorbidity: recommendations from BAP.

Citation: Journal of Psychopharmacology, July 2012, vol./is. 26/7(899-952), 0269-8811;1461-7285 (2012 Jul)
Author(s): Lingford-Hughes AR; Welch S; Peters L; Nutt DJ; British Association for Psychopharmacology, Expert Reviewers Group
Institution: Imperial College London, CNWL NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK.
anne.lingford-hughes@imperial.ac.uk
Language: English
Abstract: The British Association for Psychopharmacology guidelines for the treatment of substance abuse, harmful use, addiction and comorbidity with psychiatric disorders primarily focus on their pharmacological management. They are based explicitly on the available evidence and presented as recommendations to aid clinical decision making for practitioners alongside a detailed review of the evidence. A consensus meeting, involving experts in the treatment of these disorders, reviewed key areas and considered the strength of the evidence and clinical implications. The guidelines were drawn up after feedback from participants. The guidelines primarily cover the pharmacological management of withdrawal, short- and long-term substitution, maintenance of abstinence and prevention of complications, where appropriate, for substance abuse or harmful use or addiction as well management in pregnancy, comorbidity with psychiatric disorders and in younger and older people.
Country of Publication: United States
Publication Type: Journal Article; Practice Guideline; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
[Aged](#)
[Child](#)
[Combined Modality Therapy](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders](#)
[*Evidence-Based Medicine](#)

Female
 Great Britain
 Humans
 Male
 "*Mental Disorders/dt [Drug Therapy]"
 "Mental Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Pregnancy
 "Pregnancy Complications/dt [Drug Therapy]"
 "Pregnancy Complications/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Psychotherapy
 "Substance Withdrawal Syndrome/dt [Drug Therapy]"
 "Substance Withdrawal Syndrome/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/dt [Drug Therapy]"
 "Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Substance-Related Disorders/th [Therapy]"

Source: MEDLINE

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

17. Effects of 0.4 g/kg alcohol on attentional bias and alcohol-seeking behaviour in heavy and moderate social drinkers.

Citation: Journal of Psychopharmacology, July 2012, vol./is. 26/7(1017-25), 0269-8811;1461-7285 (2012 Jul)

Author(s): Fernie G; Christiansen P; Cole JC; Rose AK; Field M

Institution: School of Psychology, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK.

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol intoxication is known to influence attentional biases for alcohol-related cues and alcohol-seeking behaviour. It is unknown if heavier drinkers are more or less sensitive to these effects of alcohol, or whether the effects of alcohol on attentional bias are associated with subsequent alcohol-seeking behaviour. In the present study, 55 social drinkers were administered either 0.4[NON-BREAKING SPACE]g/kg alcohol or placebo in a repeated measures, double-blind experimental design. Participants completed a visual probe task with eye movement monitoring (to measure attentional bias) and a bogus taste test (to measure alcohol-seeking) in both alcohol and placebo sessions. Heavy drinkers showed an attentional bias for alcohol cues that was unaffected by alcohol, whereas in moderate drinkers attentional bias was present after alcohol administration, but was absent after placebo. All participants voluntarily consumed more beer during the taste test after administration of alcohol compared with placebo. The effects of alcohol on attentional bias were unrelated to the effects of alcohol on beer consumption. Results are consistent with the development of tolerance, rather than sensitization, to the acute effects of alcohol on attentional biases in heavy drinkers. However, alcohol-induced increases in attentional bias were not related to the effects of alcohol on the motivation to drink.

Country of Publication: United States

Publication Type: Controlled Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: Adolescent
 Adolescent Behavior
 Adult
 "*Alcohol Drinking/px [Psychology]"
 "*Alcoholic Beverages/ae [Adverse Effects]"
 "*Alcoholic Intoxication/px [Psychology]"
 "*Alcoholism/px [Psychology]"
 *Attention
 Attitude to Computers
 Beer
 Double-Blind Method
 Eye Movements
 Female

Great Britain
 Humans
 Male
 Patient Dropouts
 Questionnaires
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

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

18. Outbreaks of equine grass sickness in Hungary.

Citation: Veterinary Record, January 2012, vol./is. 170/3(75), 0042-4900;2042-7670 (2012 Jan 21)

Author(s): Schwarz B; Brunthaler R; Hahn C; van den Hoven R

Institution: Equine Clinic, Section Internal Medicine, University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna, Veterinarplatz, 1 1210, Wien, Austria. bianca.schwarz@vetmeduni.ac.at

Language: English

Abstract: Equine grass sickness (EGS) occurs mainly in Great Britain, but has once been reported in Hungary. The stud which was affected by EGS in 2001 had no new cases until 2009/10, when 11 of 60 and five of 12 one- to three-year-old colts died or were euthanased due to EGS. Following a few hours in the high-risk field during the winter of 2010/11 further four cases of acute EGS were noted among these horses. The affected horses showed somewhat different clinical signs compared with the cases reported in Great Britain. Histopathological findings in these horses were consistent with EGS. In most examined cases carbofuran, a carbamate was found in the liver by toxicological examination, and it is postulated that carbofuran may influence the immune system and therefore predispose the horses to develop EGS. Carbamates are thought to cause a delayed neurotoxicity in human beings. Further studies are needed to clarify the potential role of carbamates in EGS.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Carbamates)

Publication Type: Case Reports; Journal Article

Subject Headings: "Animal Husbandry/mt [Methods]"
 Animals
 "Autonomic Nervous System Diseases/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Autonomic Nervous System Diseases/mi [Microbiology]"
 "*Autonomic Nervous System Diseases/ve [Veterinary]"
 "Botulism/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*Botulism/ve [Veterinary]"
 "Carbamates/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
 "*Carbamates/po [Poisoning]"
 "Clostridium botulinum/py [Pathogenicity]"
 "*Disease Outbreaks/ve [Veterinary]"
 Fatal Outcome
 "*Horse Diseases/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Horse Diseases/mi [Microbiology]"
 Horses
 "Hungary/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Male

Source: MEDLINE

19. Brief report: self-harm is associated with immature defense mechanisms but not substance use in a nonclinical Scottish adolescent sample.

Citation: Journal of Adolescence, June 2012, vol./is. 35/3(765-7), 0140-1971;1095-9254 (2012 Jun)

Author(s): Brody S; Carson CM

Institution: School of Social Sciences, University of the West of Scotland, High Street, PA1 2BE Paisley, United Kingdom. stuartbrody@hotmail.com

Language: English

Abstract: It has been unclear whether adolescent deliberate self-harm (DSH) is more associated with substance use or with characterological impairments. Multivariate determination of (N = 114 Scottish adolescents) ever engaging in DSH (Youth Risk Behavior Survey) from alcohol use, other substance use, and immature defense mechanism use (Defense Style Questionnaire; DSQ-40) revealed that a history of DSH was associated with more use of immature defense mechanisms by not with substance use or recent alcohol use. More research and clinical attention might be given to immature defense mechanisms in cases of DSH. Copyright Copyright 2011 The Foundation for Professionals in Services for Adolescents. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[*Defense Mechanisms](#)
[Female](#)
[Health Surveys](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Scotland](#)
[*Self-Injurious Behavior](#)
[*Substance-Related Disorders](#)

Source: MEDLINE

20. Service contacts prior to death in people dying by suicide in the Scottish Highlands.

Citation: Rural & Remote Health, July 2012, vol./is. 12/3(1876), 1445-6354;1445-6354 (2012 Jul)

Author(s): Stark CR; Vaughan S; Huc S; O'Neill N

Institution: NHS Highland, Inverness, Scotland, UK. cameron.stark@nhs.net

Language: English

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Many people who die by suicide have been in contact with health services prior to their death. This study examined service contacts in people in urban and rural areas of the Scottish Highlands. METHODS: Highland residents dying by suicide or undetermined intent in 2001-2004 were identified using routine death records. Health service databases were searched to identify general hospital, mental health and general practice notes. RESULTS: 177 residents died in the time period (136 males). At least one type of record was identified on 175 people, including general practice records (167 people, 94.4%), psychiatric hospital records (n=87, 49.2%) and general hospital records (n=142, 80.2%). Of these, 52.5% had been in contact with at least one health service in the month before their death, including 18.6% with mental health services, and 46.4% with general practice. In total, 68.9% had a previous diagnosis of mental illness, 52.5% of substance misuse problems, and 40.1% of self-harm. The commonest mental illness diagnosis was depression (n=97, 54.8%). There was no difference in rates of GP contact in rural and urban areas. Of those dying in urban areas, 32% had been in contact with mental health services in the previous month, compared with 21% in Accessible Rural/Accessible Small Towns, and 11% in Remote Rural/Remote Small Towns (p<0.01). People in rural areas were less likely to have had contact with mental health services in the year before their death (p<0.01), and to have had lower recorded lifetime rates of mental health service contact (p<0.001), deliberate self-harm (p<0.005) and mental illness (p<0.001). CONCLUSIONS: Overall service contact rates prior to death by suicide were very similar to the results of a previous meta-analysis. Rates of contact with specialist mental health services were significantly lower in rural than urban areas, and this finding increased with greater rurality.

Country of Publication: Australia

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: Adolescent
Adult
Age Distribution
Aged
Aged 80 and over
Family Practice
Female
Hospitals General
Hospitals Psychiatric
Humans
Male
"Mental Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"
"Mental Disorders/mo [Mortality]"
"Mental Disorders/th [Therapy]"
"*Mental Health Services/ut [Utilization]"
Middle Aged
"*Patient Acceptance of Health Care/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
"*Rural Population/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
"Scotland/ep [Epidemiology]"
"Self-Injurious Behavior/di [Diagnosis]"
"Self-Injurious Behavior/mo [Mortality]"
"Self-Injurious Behavior/th [Therapy]"
"Substance-Related Disorders/mo [Mortality]"
"Substance-Related Disorders/th [Therapy]"
"*Suicide/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
"Suicide/td [Trends]"
Time Factors
"*Urban Population/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"

Source: MEDLINE

21. Change in alcohol outlet density and alcohol-related harm to population health (CHALICE).

Citation: BMC Public Health, 2012, vol./is. 12/(428), 1471-2458;1471-2458 (2012)

Author(s): Fone D; Dunstan F; White J; Webster C; Rodgers S; Lee S; Shiode N; Orford S; Weightman A; Brennan I; Sivarajasingam V; Morgan J; Fry R; Lyons R

Institution: Institute of Primary Care & Public Health, School of Medicine, Cardiff University, Heath Park, Cardiff CF14 4YS, UK. foned@cf.ac.uk

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Excess alcohol consumption has serious adverse effects on health and violence-related harm. In the UK around 37% of men and 29% of women drink to excess and 20% and 13% report binge drinking. The potential impact on population health from a reduction in consumption is considerable. One proposed method to reduce consumption is to reduce availability through controls on alcohol outlet density. In this study we investigate the impact of a change in the density of alcohol outlets on alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harms to health in the community. METHODS/DESIGN: A natural experiment of the effect of change in outlet density between 2005-09, in Wales, UK; population 2.4 million aged 16 years and over. Data on outlets are held by the 22 local authorities in Wales under The Licensing Act 2003. The study outcomes are change in (1) alcohol consumption using data from annual Welsh Health Surveys, (2) alcohol-related hospital admissions using the Patient Episode Database for Wales, (3) Accident & Emergency department attendances between midnight-6am, and (4) alcohol-related violent crime against the person, using Police data. The data will be anonymously record-linked within the Secure Anonymised Information Linkage Databank at individual and 2001 Census Lower Super Output Area levels. New methods of network analysis will be used to estimate outlet density. Longitudinal statistical

analysis will use (1) multilevel ordinal models of consumption and logistic models of admissions and Accident & Emergency attendance as a function of change in individual outlet exposure, adjusting for confounding variables, and (2) spatial models of the change in counts/rates of each outcome measure and outlet density. We will assess the impact on health inequalities and will correct for population migration. **DISCUSSION:** This inter-disciplinary study requires expertise in epidemiology and public health, health informatics, medical statistics, geographical information science, and research into alcohol-related violence. Information governance requirements for the use of record-linked data have been approved together with formal data access agreements for the use of the Welsh Health Survey and Police data. The dissemination strategy will include policy makers in national and local government. Public engagement will be through the Clinical Research Collaboration-Cymru "Involving People" network, which will provide input into the implementation of the research.

Country of Publication:	England
Publication Type:	Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Subject Headings:	"Accidents/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]" "Accidents/td [Trends]" Adolescent Adult "*Alcohol Drinking/ep [Epidemiology]" "Alcohol Drinking/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]" "*Alcohol-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]" "*Alcoholic Beverages/sd [Supply and Distribution]" "*Commerce/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]" "Commerce/td [Trends]" "Crime/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]" "Crime/td [Trends]" "Data Collection/es [Ethics]" "Data Collection/st [Standards]" "Databases Factual/ut [Utilization]" "Emergency Service Hospital/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]" "Emergency Service Hospital/td [Trends]" Female Health Services Research "Health Surveys/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]" "Healthcare Disparities/st [Standards]" *Healthcare Disparities Humans Longitudinal Studies Male Models Statistical Population Surveillance Sex Distribution Small-Area Analysis "*Violence/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]" "Violence/td [Trends]" "Wales/ep [Epidemiology]"
Source:	MEDLINE
Full Text:	Available from <i>National Library of Medicine</i> in <i>BMC Public Health</i> Available from <i>ProQuest</i> in <i>BMC Public Health</i> Available from <i>BioMedCentral</i> in <i>BMC Public Health</i>

22. Injuries, envenomations and stings from exotic pets.

Citation:	Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine, July 2012, vol./is. 105/7(296-9), 0141-0768;1758-1095 (2012 Jul)
Author(s):	Warwick C; Steedman C

Institution: Emergent Disease Foundation, Riverside House, River Lawn Road, Tonbridge, Kent TN9 1EP, UK. cliffordwarwick@yahoo.com

Language: English

Abstract: A variety of exotic vertebrate and invertebrate species are kept as 'pets' including fishes, amphibians (for example, frogs and toads), reptiles (turtles, crocodiles, lizards and snakes), birds, mammals (for example, primates, civets, and lions), and invertebrates (for example spiders, scorpions, and centipedes), and ownership of some of these animals is rising. Data for 2009-2011 suggest that the number of homes with reptiles rose by approximately 12.5%. Recent surveys, including only some of these animals, indicated that they might be present in around 18.6% of homes (equal to approximately 42 million animals of which around 40 million are indoor or outdoor fish). Many exotic 'pets' are capable of causing injury or poisoning to their keepers and some contacts prove fatal. We examined NHS Health Episode Statistics for England using selected formal categories for hospital admissions and bed days for 2004-2010 using the following categories of injury, envenomation or sting; bitten or struck by crocodile or alligator; bitten or crushed by other reptiles; contact with venomous snakes and lizards; contact with scorpions. Between 2004 and 2010 these data conservatively show a total of 760 full consultation episodes, 709 admissions and 2,121 hospital bed days were associated with injuries probably from exotic pets. Injuries, envenomations and stings from exotic pets constitute a small but important component of emerging medical problems. Greater awareness of relevant injuries and medical sequelae from exotic pet keeping may help medics formulate their clinical assessment and advice to patients.

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Journal Article; Review

Subject Headings: ["Admitting Department Hospital/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
[Amphibians](#)
[Animals](#)
[*Animals Poisonous](#)
[Birds](#)
["Bites and Stings/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["Bites and Stings/et \[Etiology\]"](#)
["Bites and Stings/pc \[Prevention and Control\]"](#)
[*Bites and Stings](#)
["Emergency Service Hospital/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
[*Endangered Species](#)
[Fishes](#)
[Great Britain](#)
[Humans](#)
[Invertebrates](#)
[Mammals](#)
[Patient Education as Topic](#)
[*Pets](#)
[Reptiles](#)
["State Medicine/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
["Wounds and Injuries/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["Wounds and Injuries/et \[Etiology\]"](#)
["Wounds and Injuries/pc \[Prevention and Control\]"](#)
[*Wounds and Injuries](#)

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine](#)

23. Co-occurrence of arseniasis and fluorosis due to indoor combustion of high fluorine and arsenic content coal in a rural township in northwest China: epidemiological and toxicological aspects.

Citation: Archives of Toxicology, June 2012, vol./is. 86/6(839-47), 0340-5761;1432-0738 (2012 Jun)

Author(s): Lin GF; Gong SY; Wei C; Chen JG; Golka K; Shen JH

Institution: Shanghai Institutes for Biological Sciences, Institute of Plant Physiology and Ecology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 200032, China. gflin@sippe.ac.cn

Language: English

Abstract: A large number of fluorosis and arseniasis cases appeared in a mountainous area in northwest China. The residents relied on local inferior coal ("bone coal") of high fluorine and arsenic content for domestic heating and cooking. For deep-inside information about this rare case of co-endemia of fluorosis and arseniasis in the population in this special exposure scenario, a field investigation in one of the hyperendemic townships was conducted. The resident population registered (n = 27,713) was enrolled in the investigation. All cases were diagnosed and assigned to three symptom severity groups, that is severe, medium, and mild according to Chinese National Standard Criteria GB 16396-96 and to the technical guideline WS/T208-01 or WS/T211-01 issued by the Chinese Ministry of Health. Gender difference was analyzed by standardized incidence ratio. Age trend and severity trend were tested by chi(2) analysis. Fluorosis was diagnosed in 56.7% of the residents. Over 95% of the diagnosed arseniasis cases were simultaneously diagnosed with fluorosis symptoms. Combined fluorosis-arseniasis represented 11.9% of the total fluorosis cases and 6.7% of the local population. No gender-related differences in the prevalence of skeletal, dental, or dermal symptoms inside all severity groups were detected. Symptom severity increased with age. The high frequency of superposition of arseniasis with fluorosis might be due to the fact that the local resident population has been exposed to very high levels of fluorine and arsenic via the same exposure route.

Country of Publication: Germany

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Coal); 7440-38-2 (Arsenic); 7782-41-4 (Fluorine)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: Adolescent
Adult
Age Distribution
Aged
Aged 80 and over
"*Air Pollution Indoor/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
"*Arsenic/to [Toxicity]"
"*Arsenic Poisoning/ep [Epidemiology]"
"Arsenic Poisoning/et [Etiology]"
Child
Child Preschool
"China/ep [Epidemiology]"
"*Coal/to [Toxicity]"
Comorbidity
Female
"*Fluorine/to [Toxicity]"
"*Fluorosis Dental/ep [Epidemiology]"
"Fluorosis Dental/et [Etiology]"
"Heating/ae [Adverse Effects]"
"Heating/mt [Methods]"
Humans
Incidence
Infant
Infant Newborn
Male
Middle Aged
Rural Population
Sex Distribution
Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

24. Clioquinol induces DNA double-strand breaks, activation of ATM, and subsequent activation of p53 signaling.

Citation: Toxicology, September 2012, vol./is. 299/1(55-9), 0300-483X;1879-3185 (2012 Sep 4)

Author(s): Katsuyama M; Iwata K; Ibi M; Matsuno K; Matsumoto M; Yabe-Nishimura C

Institution: Radioisotope Center, Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Kyoto 602-8566, Japan. mkatsuya@koto.kpu-m.ac.jp

Language: English

Abstract: Clioquinol, a Cu₂[SUPERSCRIPT PLUS SIGN]/Zn₂[SUPERSCRIPT PLUS SIGN]/Fe₂[SUPERSCRIPT PLUS SIGN] chelator/ionophor, was used extensively in the mid 1900s as an amebicide for treating indigestion and diarrhea. It was eventually withdrawn from the market because of a link to subacute myelo-optic neuropathy (SMON) in Japan. The pathogenesis of SMON, however, is not fully understood. To clarify the molecular mechanisms of clioquinol-induced neurotoxicity, a global analysis using DNA chips was carried out on human neuroblastoma cells. The global analysis and quantitative PCR demonstrated that mRNA levels of p21(Cip1), an inhibitor of cyclins D and E, and of GADD45alpha, a growth arrest and DNA damage-inducible protein, were significantly increased by clioquinol treatment in SH-SY5Y and IMR-32 neuroblastoma cells. Activation of p53 by clioquinol was suggested, since clioquinol induced phosphorylation of p53 at Ser15 to enhance its stabilization. The phosphorylation of p53 was inhibited by KU-55933, an inhibitor of ataxia-telangiectasia mutated kinase (ATM), but not by NU7026, an inhibitor of DNA-dependent protein kinase (DNA-PK). Clioquinol in fact induced phosphorylation of ATM and histone H2AX, a marker of DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs). These results suggest that clioquinol-induced neurotoxicity is mediated by DSBs and subsequent activation of ATM/p53 signaling. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (2-(morpholin-4-yl)benzo(h)chromen-4-one); 0 (2-morpholin-4-yl-6-thianthren-1-yl-pyran-4-one); 0 (Cell Cycle Proteins); 0 (Chromones); 0 (DNA-Binding Proteins); 0 (Morpholines); 0 (Protein Kinase Inhibitors); 0 (Pyrones); 0 (TP53 protein, human); 0 (Tumor Suppressor Protein p53); 0 (Tumor Suppressor Proteins); 130-26-7 (Clioquinol); 63231-63-0 (RNA); EC 2-7-11-1 (Protein-Serine-Threonine Kinases); EC 2-7-11-1 (ataxia telangiectasia mutated protein)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: Blotting Western
 "Cell Cycle Proteins/ai [Antagonists and Inhibitors]"
 "Cell Cycle Proteins/ge [Genetics]"
 "*Cell Cycle Proteins/me [Metabolism]"
 Cell Line Tumor
 "Chromones/pd [Pharmacology]"
 "*Clioquinol/to [Toxicity]"
 *DNA Breaks Double-Stranded
 "DNA-Binding Proteins/ai [Antagonists and Inhibitors]"
 "DNA-Binding Proteins/ge [Genetics]"
 "*DNA-Binding Proteins/me [Metabolism]"
 Humans
 "Morpholines/pd [Pharmacology]"
 Neuroblastoma
 "*Neurotoxicity Syndromes/et [Etiology]"
 "Neurotoxicity Syndromes/me [Metabolism]"
 "Phosphorylation/de [Drug Effects]"
 "Protein Kinase Inhibitors/pd [Pharmacology]"
 "Protein-Serine-Threonine Kinases/ai [Antagonists and Inhibitors]"
 "Protein-Serine-Threonine Kinases/ge [Genetics]"
 "*Protein-Serine-Threonine Kinases/me [Metabolism]"
 "Pyrones/pd [Pharmacology]"
 "RNA/ch [Chemistry]"

"RNA/ge [Genetics]"
 Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction
 "*Signal Transduction/de [Drug Effects]"
 "Tumor Suppressor Protein p53/ai [Antagonists and Inhibitors]"
 "Tumor Suppressor Protein p53/ge [Genetics]"
 "*Tumor Suppressor Protein p53/me [Metabolism]"
 "Tumor Suppressor Proteins/ai [Antagonists and Inhibitors]"
 "Tumor Suppressor Proteins/ge [Genetics]"
 "*Tumor Suppressor Proteins/me [Metabolism]"

Source: MEDLINE

25. What is the role of general practice in addressing youth mental health? A discussion paper.

Citation: Irish Journal of Medical Science, June 2012, vol./is. 181/2(189-97), 0021-1265;1863-4362 (2012 Jun)

Author(s): Cullen W; Broderick N; Connolly D; Meagher D

Institution: Graduate Entry Medical School, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland. walter.cullen@ul.ie

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Mental and substance use disorders are a leading cause of morbidity among young people. Policy and clinical services in Ireland are endeavouring to address these twin issues. AIMS: To review the emerging literature on the role of general practice in addressing youth mental health and to discuss the implications of this literature for further research, education and service delivery. METHODS: We conducted a review of 'PubMed' and a web search of relevant national/international primary/mental healthcare agencies and professional bodies. RESULTS: Although general practice has an important role in addressing youth mental health, there are challenges in how young people seek help. Specifically, young people do not engage with healthcare agencies and many factors which act as barriers and enablers in this regard have been identified. The detection and treatment of mental and substance use disorders by GPs can be improved and implementing interventions to improve screening and early intervention are likely to be valuable. CONCLUSIONS: General practice is a central agency in addressing youth mental health and complex multifaceted interventions (education, clinical guidelines, and promoting awareness) are likely to support its role. Further research exploring this issue is a priority.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Review

Subject Headings: Adolescent
 *General Practice
 Humans
 Ireland
 "*Mental Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"
 "*Mental Disorders/th [Therapy]"
 *Patient Acceptance of Health Care
 Patient Education as Topic
 "Substance-Related Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"
 "Substance-Related Disorders/th [Therapy]"

Source: MEDLINE

26. Cortico-cerebellar abnormalities in adolescents with heavy marijuana use.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, June 2012, vol./is. 202/3(224-32), 0165-1781;0165-1781 (2012 Jun 30)

Author(s): Lopez-Larson MP; Rogowska J; Bogorodzki P; Bueler CE; McGlade EC; Yurgelun-Todd DA

Institution: The Brain Institute, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, United States.
mlopez-larson@hsc.utah.edu

Language: English

Abstract: There are currently no studies that have evaluated the motor network, including the cerebellum, in adolescent marijuana (MJ) smokers. The current study aimed to evaluate whether there were activation differences in Brodmann's area 4 (BA4), Brodmann's area 6 (BA6), cingulate (CG) and cerebellum between MJ-using adolescents and healthy controls (HC) on a functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) bilateral finger-tapping task. Twenty-four adolescents (aged 18.2 +/- 0.7 years) with heavy MJ use and 24 HC (18.0 +/- 1.9) had MRI scans on a 3T Siemens scanner, including a standard bilateral fMRI finger-tapping sequence. Imaging data were analyzed using SPM5 in Matlab. As regions of interest, BA4, BA6, cingulate (CG) and cerebellum were selected, and significant clusters of activity were thresholded at $p < 0.05$, corrected. Healthy controls had significantly greater activation than MJ users for the CG and cerebellum. In addition, activation of the cerebellum and CG correlated with lifetime MJ smokes. This is one of the first studies to evaluate cortico-cerebellar circuits in adolescents with heavy MJ use. The study, which used a bilateral finger-tapping fMRI task, provides evidence for both CG and cerebellar dysfunction in MJ abuse and indicates that lifetime MJ use may impact the developing brain. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 7782-44-7 (Oxygen)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: Adolescent
*Brain Mapping
"Cerebellum/bs [Blood Supply]"
"*Cerebellum/pa [Pathology]"
"Cerebral Cortex/bs [Blood Supply]"
"*Cerebral Cortex/pa [Pathology]"
Female
"Fingers/pp [Physiopathology]"
Functional Laterality
Humans
Image Processing Computer-Assisted
Magnetic Resonance Imaging
Male
"*Marijuana Abuse/pa [Pathology]"
"Neural Pathways/bs [Blood Supply]"
"Neural Pathways/pa [Pathology]"
"Oxygen/bl [Blood]"
Psychiatric Status Rating Scales
Psychomotor Performance
Regression Analysis
Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

27. Whole-hemisphere autoradiography of 5-HT_{1B} receptor densities in postmortem alcoholic brains.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, June 2012, vol./is. 202/3(264-70), 0165-1781;0165-1781 (2012 Jun 30)

Author(s): Storvik M; Hakkinen M; Tupala E; Tiihonen J

Institution: Department of Forensic Psychiatry, University of Eastern Finland, Niuvanniemi Hospital, FI-70240 Kuopio, Finland. markus.storvik@uef.fi

Language: English

Abstract: The 5-HT_{1B} receptor has been associated with alcohol dependence, impulsive or alcohol-related aggressive behavior, and anxiety. The aim of this study was to determine

whether or not the 5-HT(1B) receptor density differs in brain samples from anxiety-prone Cloninger type 1 alcoholics and socially hostile, predominantly male, type 2 alcoholics, and controls. Whole-hemispheric 5-HT(1B) receptor density was measured in eight regions of postmortem brains from 17 alcoholics and 10 nonalcoholic controls by autoradiography with tritiated GR-125743 and unlabeled ketanserin to prevent 5-HT(1D) binding. The 5-HT(1B) receptor density was not altered significantly in any of the studied regions. However, some correlations were observed in types 1 and 2 alcoholics only. The 5-HT(1B) receptor density decreased with age in type 1 alcoholics only. There was a significant positive correlation between 5-HT(1B) receptor and serotonin transporter densities in the head of caudate of type 1 alcoholics only. There was a significant positive correlation between 5-HT(1B) receptor density and dopaminergic terminal density, as estimated by vesicular monoamine transporter 2 measurement in the nucleus accumbens of type 2 alcoholics only. There were no significant correlations between 5-HT(1B) receptor and dopamine transporter or dopamine D2/D3 receptor densities in any of the subject groups. In conclusion, these results do not indicate primary changes in 5-HT(1B) receptor densities among these alcoholics, although the data must be considered as preliminary. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Receptor, Serotonin, 5-HT1B); 0 (Serotonin Antagonists); 0 (Serotonin Plasma Membrane Transport Proteins); 74050-98-9 (Ketanserin)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
[Age Factors](#)
[Aged](#)
["*Alcoholism/pa \[Pathology\]"](#)
["Alcoholism/ra \[Radiography\]"](#)
[Analysis of Variance](#)
["Autoradiography/mt \[Methods\]"](#)
["Brain/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)
["Brain/pa \[Pathology\]"](#)
["*Brain/ra \[Radiography\]"](#)
[Female](#)
["Functional Laterality/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)
["*Functional Laterality/ph \[Physiology\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
["Ketanserin/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)
[Male](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
[Postmortem Changes](#)
["Protein Binding/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)
[Radioligand Assay](#)
["*Receptor Serotonin 5-HT1B/me \[Metabolism\]"](#)
["Serotonin Antagonists/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)
["Serotonin Plasma Membrane Transport Proteins/me \[Metabolism\]"](#)
[Statistics as Topic](#)
[Young Adult](#)

Source: MEDLINE

28. Role of cigarette sensory cues in modifying puffing topography.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(1-10), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Rees VW; Kreslake JM; Wayne GF; O'Connor RJ; Cummings KM; Connolly GN

Institution: Center for Global Tobacco Control, Department of Society, Human Development and Health, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA 02115, USA.
vrees@hsph.harvard.edu

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Human puffing topography promotes tobacco dependence by ensuring nicotine delivery, but the factors that determine puffing behavior are not well explained by existing models. Chemosensory cues generated by variations in cigarette product design features may serve as conditioned cues to allow the smoker to optimize nicotine delivery by adjusting puffing topography. Internal tobacco industry research documents were reviewed to understand the influence of sensory cues on puffing topography, and to examine how the tobacco industry has designed cigarettes, including modified risk tobacco products (MRTPs), to enhance puffing behavior to optimize nicotine delivery and product acceptability. METHODS: Relevant internal tobacco industry documents were identified using systematic searching with key search terms and phrases, and then snowball sampling method was applied to establish further search terms. RESULTS: Modern cigarettes are designed by cigarette manufacturers to provide sensory characteristics that not only maintain appeal, but provide cues which inform puffing intensity. Alterations in the chemosensory cues provided in tobacco smoke play an important role in modifying smoking behavior independently of the central effects of nicotine. CONCLUSIONS: An associative learning model is proposed to explain the influence of chemosensory cues on variation in puffing topography. These cues are delivered via tobacco smoke and are moderated by design features and additives used in cigarettes. The implications for regulation of design features of modified risk tobacco products, which may act to promote intensive puffing while lowering risk perceptions, are discussed. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 54-11-5 (Nicotine)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural; Review

Subject Headings: "Behavior/de [Drug Effects]"
Cues
Humans
"Nicotine/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
"*Smoking/px [Psychology]"
*Tobacco Industry
"*Tobacco Use Disorder/px [Psychology]"

Source: MEDLINE

29. Pharmacologically-mediated reactivation and reconsolidation blockade of the psychostimulant-abuse circuit: a novel treatment strategy.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(11-8), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Lee TH; Szabo ST; Fowler JC; Mannelli P; Mangum OB; Beyer WF; Patkar A; Wetsel WC

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710, United States. tong.lee@duke.edu

Language: English

Abstract: Psychostimulant abuse continues to present legal, socioeconomic and medical challenges as a primary psychiatric disorder, and represents a significant comorbid factor in major psychiatric and medical illnesses. To date, monotherapeutic drug treatments have not proven effective in promoting long-term abstinence in psychostimulant abusers. In contrast to clinical trials utilizing monotherapies, combinations of dopamine (DA) agonists and selective 5-HT(3), 5HT(2A/2C), or NK(1) antagonists have shown robust efficacy in reversing behavioral and neurobiological alterations in animal models of psychostimulant abuse. One important temporal requirement for these treatments is that the 5-HT or NK(1) receptor antagonist be given at a critical time window after DA agonist administration. This requirement may reflect a necessary dosing regimen towards normalizing underlying dysfunctional neural circuits and "addiction memory" states. Indeed, chronic psychostimulant abuse can be conceptualized as a consolidated form of dysfunctional memory maintained by repeated drug- or cue-induced reactivation of neural

circuit and subsequent reconsolidation. According to this concept, the DA agonist given first may reactivate this memory circuit, thereby rendering it transiently labile. The subsequent antagonist is hypothesized to disrupt reconsolidation necessary for restabilization, thus leading progressively to a therapeutically-mediated abolishment of dysfunctional synaptic plasticity. We propose that long-term abstinence in psychostimulant abusers may be achieved not only by targeting putative mechanistic pathways, but also by optimizing drug treatment regimens designed to disrupt the neural processes underlying the addicted state. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Central Nervous System Stimulants); 0 (Serotonin Antagonists); 99614-02-5 (Ondansetron)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Review

Subject Headings: [Animals](#)
["Behavior Therapy/mt \[Methods\]"](#)
[Central Nervous System Sensitization](#)
["*Central Nervous System Stimulants/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
["Ondansetron/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
[Rats](#)
[Self Administration](#)
["Serotonin Antagonists/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
["*Substance-Related Disorders/dt \[Drug Therapy\]"](#)
["Substance-Related Disorders/px \[Psychology\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

30. Escalation of methamphetamine self-administration in adolescent and adult rats.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(149-53), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Anker JJ; Baron TR; Zlebnik NE; Carroll ME

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota, MMC 392, Minneapolis, MN 55455, USA. anke0022@umn.edu

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Methamphetamine (METH) use has increased substantially in the last 10 years and poses a serious health concern, especially for young populations. Drug abuse primarily begins during adolescence, when uninhibited and excessive drug intake is a common occurrence; thus, understanding the developmental patterns of addiction during this critical period is an essential step in its prevention. In the present study, the effect of age on the vulnerability to METH abuse was examined using a rat model of bingeing (i.e., escalation).METHODS: Adolescent and adult rats were compared during short (ShA, 2-h) and long-access (LgA, 6-h) to METH self-administration. On postnatal (PN) days 23 (adolescents) and 90 (adults), rats were implanted with i.v. catheters and trained to lever press for infusions of METH (0.05mg/kg) during 2-h sessions. Once the rats reached a steady rate of METH self-administration, they were divided into ShA or LgA groups and allowed to self-administer METH for 15 additional days.RESULTS: Results indicated that adolescent rats earned significantly more infusions than adults under the LgA condition, but the age groups did not differ during ShA. Adolescents, but not adults, also significantly increased (i.e., escalated) METH self-administration across the 15 days of testing under the LgA condition. Further analysis indicated excessive responding during infusions in the LgA METH-exposed adolescents compared to the other groups, suggesting elevated impulsivity or motivation for drug.CONCLUSION: These results demonstrate that adolescents are more vulnerable to the escalation of METH than adults during LgA. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Central Nervous System Stimulants); 537-46-2 (Methamphetamine)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural

Subject Headings: [Age Factors](#)
[Animals](#)
[*Behavior Addictive](#)
["*Behavior Animal/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)
["*Central Nervous System Stimulants/ad \[Administration and Dosage\]"](#)
["*Conditioning Operant/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)
[Dose-Response Relationship Drug](#)
["Eating/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)
[Male](#)
["*Methamphetamine/ad \[Administration and Dosage\]"](#)
[Rats](#)
[Rats Wistar](#)
[*Self Administration](#)

Source: MEDLINE

31. Differential effects of intermittent and continuous exposure to novel environmental stimuli on the development of amphetamine-induced behavioral sensitization in mice: implications for addiction.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(135-41), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Fukushima DF; Josino FS; Saito LP; Costa JM; Zanolenci LH; Berro LF; Fernandes-Santos L; Morgado F; Mari-Kawamoto E; Frussa-Filho R

Institution: Department of Pharmacology, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, R Botucatu, 862, Ed Leal Prado, 1degrees andar, 04023062 Sao Paulo, SP, Brazil.

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Previous studies have demonstrated a preventive effect of continuous environmental enrichment during early development on the vulnerability of rodents to drug addiction-related behaviors. Recently, it was demonstrated that a continuous environmental enrichment could eliminate already established addiction-related behaviors in mice. The present study compared the effects of intermittent or continuous exposure to novel stimuli during repeated amphetamine (Amp) treatment on the development of behavioral sensitization (an animal model of addiction-related neuroadaptations) in adult mice. METHODS: Three-month-old male Swiss mice were treated with 2.5mg/kg Amp every other day for 13 days in their home cages. Novel objects were presented in their home cages for 2h on non-drug treatment days (experiment 1) or for 24h/day during the 13 days of drug treatment (experiment 2). Seven days after the drug treatment had finished, the mice were challenged with 2.5mg/kg Amp, and their locomotor activity was quantified in a familiar open field for 10 min. RESULTS: Intermittent exposure to the novel objects did not modify the acute Amp locomotor stimulatory effect but potentiated the development of Amp-induced locomotor sensitization. This enhanced sensitization was due to increased locomotion in the central squares of the apparatus, which suggests anxiolysis or increased impulsiveness. Conversely, continuous exposure to the novel objects potentiated the acute Amp locomotor stimulatory effect and blunted the development of Amp-induced locomotor sensitization. CONCLUSIONS: We conclude that addiction-related behaviors can be differentially and critically modified depending on the schedule and period of the novelty exposure. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Central Nervous System Stimulants); 300-62-9 (Amphetamine)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: ["*Amphetamine/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)
[Animals](#)
["*Behavior Animal/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)
[Central Nervous System Sensitization](#)
["*Central Nervous System Stimulants/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)

*Environment
 "*Locomotion/de [Drug Effects]"
 Male
 Mice
 "*Motor Activity/de [Drug Effects]"

Source: MEDLINE

32. Does co-morbid depression alter the inverse relationship between obesity and substance use disorders?.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(185-8), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Gearhardt AN; Harrison EL; McKee SA

Institution: Department of Psychology, Yale University, 2 Hillhouse Ave., New Haven, CT 06511, United States. Ashley.gearhardt@yale.edu

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Substance use disorders and obesity are often inversely related to one another, hypothetically due to competition over shared neurobiological reward circuitry. However, obesity and substance use disorders share common risk factors, such as other psychiatric disorders. It is unknown whether the inverse relationship between obesity and substance use disorders continues to exist in the presence of shared risk factors.METHODS: For the current study, we examined the associations between major depression, alcohol and drug use disorders, and overweight/obesity status in a nationally representative sample of U.S. adults (n=40,715).RESULTS: Our findings demonstrated that adults with major depression were more likely to be obese, whereas adults with alcohol or drug use disorders were less likely to be obese. However, the inverse relationship between substance use and obesity continued to exist in adults with co-morbid depression. Adults with depression disorders co-morbid with alcohol (Relative Risk [RR]=0.63, 95% CI=0.47-0.84) or drug (RR=0.54, 95% CI=0.36-0.81) use disorders were less likely to be obese vs normal weight.CONCLUSIONS: Our findings provide support for the proposal that excess food consumption and excess drug use appear to compete over shared neurobiology even when the motivation to self-medicate with either food or substances might be elevated. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural

Subject Headings: Adolescent
 Adult
 Aged
 Aged 80 and over
 Comorbidity
 "*Depressive Disorder/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Female
 Health Surveys
 Humans
 Male
 Middle Aged
 "*Obesity/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Risk
 Risk Factors
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"

Source: MEDLINE

33. Premorbid and current neuropsychological function in opiate abusers receiving treatment.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(181-4), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Pluck G; Lee KH; Rele R; Spence SA; Sarkar S; Lagundoye O; Parks RW

Institution: Academic Clinical Psychiatry, Department of Neuroscience, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S5 7JT, UK. g.pluck@sheffield.ac.uk

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: There is an established corpus of evidence linking substance abuse with neuropsychological impairment, particularly implicating frontal lobe functions. These could potentially be premorbid to, rather than consequences of, direct effects of substance abuse. METHODS: A matched pairs design was employed in which currently abstinent opiate abusers in treatment were matched to 22 healthy control individuals. These were compared for premorbid and current neurobehavioral abnormalities with the self-report Frontal Systems Behavior Scale (FrSBe). Estimated premorbid and current IQ scores were also ascertained. RESULTS: There was no difference between the groups regarding socioeconomic background. There was no evidence for an alteration in cognitive function as measured by current IQ associated with opiate abuse, nor evidence of premorbidly lower IQ. However, with the FrSBe, the opiate abusers reported overall higher levels of apathy. They also had raised FrSBe total scores, indicating the presence of neurobehavioral features associated with frontal lobe impairment. Furthermore, the opiate abusers reported higher levels of these neurobehavioral abnormalities compared to their matched controls, even in the period preceding substance abuse. CONCLUSIONS: The results suggest that some substance abusing individuals in treatment demonstrate raised levels of neurobehavioral abnormalities, independently of general intellectual functioning. Furthermore, the results imply that these abnormalities may have already been present prior to the effects on the nervous system of substance abuse. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Narcotics); 52485-79-7 (Buprenorphine); 561-27-3 (Heroin); 76-99-3 (Methadone)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: [Aged](#)
["Buprenorphine/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
[Cognition](#)
[Female](#)
["Frontal Lobe/pp \[Physiopathology\]"](#)
["Heroin/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
["Methadone/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
["*Narcotics/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
[Neuropsychological Tests](#)
["*Opiate Substitution Treatment/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
["*Opioid-Related Disorders/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
["Opioid-Related Disorders/rh \[Rehabilitation\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

34. A voxel-based morphometry study comparing problem gamblers, alcohol abusers, and healthy controls.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(142-8), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): van Holst RJ; de Ruiter MB; van den Brink W; Veltman DJ; Goudriaan AE

Institution: Academic Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Amsterdam, Meibergdreef 5, 1100 DD Amsterdam, The Netherlands. r.j.vanholst@amc.uva.nl

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Alcohol use disorders (AUDs) are associated with smaller grey matter volumes in cortical and subcortical brain regions which are related to cognitive impairments often found in these disorders. Similar cognitive impairments have been

found in patients suffering from problem gambling behaviour. However, in contrast to AUDs, gambling behaviour does not entail brain exposure to toxic agents. Although there are many clinical, neuropsychological, and neurobiological similarities between PG and substance use disorders it has not yet been established whether pathological gambling, similar to alcohol use disorders, is associated with abnormal regional grey matter volumes. **METHODS:** With whole-brain voxel-based morphometry we compared a group of 40 treatment seeking problem gamblers, 36 subjects with an alcohol use disorder, and 54 healthy controls to evaluate potential group differences in regional grey matter volumes, corrected for age, IQ, smoking status, and total intracranial volume (TIV). **RESULTS:** Significantly smaller grey matter volumes in left superior frontal cortex, left precentral cortex, right insula, right putamen, left thalamus, bilateral superior parietal cortex and right supramarginal cortex were present in subjects with an alcohol use disorder compared to healthy controls and problem gamblers. No significant grey matter volume differences were present between problem gamblers and healthy controls. **CONCLUSION:** In conclusion, we replicated previous findings of smaller grey matter volumes in subjects with an alcohol use disorder and found no significant morphological brain abnormalities in problem gamblers. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Comparative Study; Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
["*Alcoholism/pa \[Pathology\]"](#)
["*Brain/pa \[Pathology\]"](#)
[Brain Mapping](#)
[Female](#)
["*Gambling/pa \[Pathology\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
[Image Processing Computer-Assisted](#)
[Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[Male](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
["*Nerve Fibers Unmyelinated/pa \[Pathology\]"](#)
[Neuroimaging](#)
[Neuropsychological Tests](#)

Source: MEDLINE

35. Comparison of cognitive performance in methadone maintenance patients with and without current cocaine dependence.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(167-71), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Henry PK; Umbricht A; Kleykamp BA; Vandrey R; Strain EC; Bigelow GE; Mintzer MZ

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 5510 Nathan Shock Drive, Baltimore, MD 21224, United States.

Language: English

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** There is evidence for psychomotor and cognitive performance impairment in methadone maintenance patients (MMP), as well as in individuals with current cocaine dependence. It is unknown whether MMP with concurrent cocaine dependence perform worse on tests of cognitive function than MMP without cocaine dependence. **METHODS:** Performance was compared between MMP with and without current cocaine dependence (MMP/CD+; N = 53 and MMP/CD-; N = 24) on a standard battery of tasks designed to measure psychomotor performance, attention, episodic and working memory, and executive function. **RESULTS:** Participant characteristics were mostly similar across groups. However, the MMP/CD+ group had a shorter duration of methadone treatment, and a larger percentage of participants with self-reported 30-day poly-substance abuse and positive urine drug tests on the day of cognitive testing. There were no differences between the groups on measures of balance, psychomotor

coordination, divided attention, working memory, most measures of episodic memory, or executive function. Relative to MMP/CD-, MMP/CD+ showed significant impairment on select measures of psychomotor performance/attention (simple reaction time and trail-making test A) and episodic memory (higher false alarm rates on recognition memory).CONCLUSIONS: The absence of differences between MMP/CD+ and MMP/CD- on measures of higher order cognitive functions, and the relatively small magnitude between-group differences on other measures suggest that current cocaine dependence, in the absence of cocaine intoxication, is unlikely to be associated with clinically meaningful increases in performance impairment in MMP. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Comparative Study; Journal Article

Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
[Attention](#)
["Cocaine-Related Disorders/co \[Complications\]"](#)
["*Cocaine-Related Disorders/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
["Cocaine-Related Disorders/rh \[Rehabilitation\]"](#)
[*Cognition](#)
[*Executive Function](#)
[Female](#)
["Heroin Dependence/co \[Complications\]"](#)
["*Heroin Dependence/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
["Heroin Dependence/rh \[Rehabilitation\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Memory](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
[Neuropsychological Tests](#)
["*Opiate Substitution Treatment/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Psychomotor Performance](#)
[Reaction Time](#)

Source: MEDLINE

36. The relationship between cannabis use disorders and social anxiety disorder in the National Epidemiological Study of Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC).

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(128-34), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Buckner JD; Heimberg RG; Schneier FR; Liu SM; Wang S; Blanco C

Institution: Louisiana State University, Department of Psychology, 236 Audubon Hall, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, USA. j buckner@lsu.edu

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Cannabis use disorders (CUD) are highly comorbid with social anxiety disorder (SAD), and SAD may be a risk factor for cannabis dependence. This study explored these relationships in several ways. First, we examined whether SAD was more likely to be related to cannabis dependence than abuse. Second, we examined the temporal relations between CUD and SAD. Third, we examined whether SAD was related to faster transition from age of first cannabis use to CUD onset relative to other anxiety disorders. Fourth, we tested whether having both disorders was associated with greater impairment and psychiatric comorbidity.METHOD: The sample consisted of adults from Wave 1 of the National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions, 2957 of whom had CUD and no SAD, 1643 had SAD and no CUD, and 340 had CUD-SAD.RESULTS: SAD was more likely to be related to cannabis dependence than abuse. This relation remained after controlling for race, sex, and some other psychiatric disorders (including some anxiety disorders). Age-of-onset data suggest SAD onset prior to CUD onset for most CUD-SAD respondents. CUD-SAD was related to greater impairment and psychiatric comorbidity than either disorder

alone. CONCLUSIONS: Although SAD is related to CUD, it has a stronger association with cannabis dependence than abuse. This link is not better accounted for by other psychopathology measured in this study. SAD onset prior to CUD for the majority of CUD-SAD respondents. Importantly, the co-occurrence of these two disorders appears to result in greater impairment and distress than either disorder alone. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural

Subject Headings: Adult
 "Anxiety/di [Diagnosis]"
 "*Anxiety/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Comorbidity
 Female
 Health Surveys
 Humans
 Male
 "Marijuana Abuse/di [Diagnosis]"
 "*Marijuana Abuse/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*Marijuana Smoking/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Mental Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"
 "Mental Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Middle Aged
 "Phobic Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"
 "*Phobic Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "United States/ep [Epidemiology]"

Source: MEDLINE

37. Lifetime ATS use and increased HIV risk among not-in-treatment opiate injectors in Malaysia.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(177-80), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Chawarski MC; Vicknasingam B; Mazlan M; Schottenfeld RS

Institution: Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT 06519, USA.
 marek.chawarski@yale.edu

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Malaysia has been experiencing significant drug abuse problems since the 1970s, and drug abuse is the major driver of HIV transmission in Malaysia. We investigated risk factors for HIV associated with use of amphetamine type stimulants (ATS) among not-in-treatment opiate injectors in Malaysia. METHODS: Between October of 2006 and May of 2008, we conducted a series of surveys in three major urban areas of Malaysia. A total of 732 opiate IDUs (679 males and 53 females) were enrolled in the three surveys. The survey instruments consisted of a structured interview on demographic characteristics, drug use history (including year of first use, and past month history of use of illicit drugs; lifetime and past month history of IDU or needle or equipment sharing), and HIV status. RESULTS: There were 194/704 (27.6%) HIV positive participants in the sample. Two factors were significantly associated with HIV infection in this sample: lifetime history of ATS use (OR [95%CI]: 2.3 [1.5-3.6]) and lifetime history of sharing of injection equipment (OR [95% CI]: 4.2 [1.8-9.8]). Both HIV-positive and HIV-negative participants reported high levels of current needle/equipment sharing practices: 82% vs. 75%, respectively. CONCLUSIONS: ATS use spread rapidly in the study sample after 1997 and is associated with an increased risk of HIV infection in this population already at high risk because of opiate IDU. Out-of-treatment IDUs in Malaysia engage in high risk behaviors regardless of their HIV status. Increased education and public health prevention measures are needed to reduce HIV transmission risks in this population. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Amphetamines); 0 (Central Nervous System Stimulants); 0 (Street Drugs)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: Adult
 "Amphetamines/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
 "Central Nervous System Stimulants/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
 Female
 "HIV Infections/co [Complications]"
 "*HIV Infections/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "HIV Infections/vi [Virology]"
 "HIV Seropositivity/co [Complications]"
 "*HIV Seropositivity/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "HIV Seropositivity/vi [Virology]"
 Humans
 "Malaysia/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Male
 Middle Aged
 "Needle Sharing/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 "Opioid-Related Disorders/co [Complications]"
 "*Opioid-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Opioid-Related Disorders/vi [Virology]"
 Risk
 Risk Factors
 *Risk-Taking
 *Street Drugs
 "Substance Abuse Intravenous/co [Complications]"
 "*Substance Abuse Intravenous/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Substance Abuse Intravenous/vi [Virology]"

Source: MEDLINE

38. "Unplugged": a school-based randomized control trial to prevent and reduce adolescent substance use in the Czech Republic.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(79-87), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Gabrhelik R; Duncan A; Miovsky M; Furr-Holden CD; Stastna L; Jurystova L

Institution: Center for Addictology, 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University Prague, Ke Karlovu 11, 120 00 Praha 2, Czech Republic. gabrhelik@adiktologie.cz

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The Czech Unplugged Study, inspired by the European Drug Addiction Prevention Trial, is a prospective, school-based, randomized controlled prevention trial designed to reduce the risk of alcohol, tobacco, inhalant, and illegal drug use in 6th graders in the Czech Republic. The intervention uses the comprehensive social influence model to affect alcohol and drug using norms among primary school students. METHODS: Descriptive statistics and chi-square analyses were used to assess differences between the experimental and control groups on demographic characteristics and study outcomes. Multilevel techniques were used to take the hierarchical structure of the data into account. Prevalence odds ratios using the Bonferroni correction were calculated to assess the differences between the experimental (N = 914) and control (N = 839) groups on each outcome 1, 3, 12, 15, and 24 months after the end of the intervention. RESULTS: Multilevel analysis using the Bonferroni correction showed statistically significant intervention effects at the final follow-up for any smoking (OR = 0.75, 99.2% CI 0.65-0.87), daily smoking (OR = 0.62, 99.2% CI 0.48-0.79), heavy smoking (OR = 0.48, 99.2% CI 0.28-0.81), any cannabis use (OR = 0.57 99.2% CI 0.42-0.77), frequent cannabis use (OR = 0.57, 99.2% CI 0.36-0.89), and any drug use (OR = 0.78, 99.2% CI 0.65-0.94). CONCLUSIONS: This study adds new evidence on the effectiveness of the Unplugged school-based prevention program for primary school

students in the Czech Republic. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: Adolescent
*Adolescent Behavior
Child
"Czech Republic/ep [Epidemiology]"
Female
"*Health Promotion/mt [Methods]"
Humans
Longitudinal Studies
Male
Prevalence
Risk-Taking
*School Health Services
*Schools
Students
"Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
"*Substance-Related Disorders/pc [Prevention and Control]"
Treatment Outcome

Source: MEDLINE

39. Prevalence and trends of non-medical opioid and other drug use histories among federal correctional inmates in methadone maintenance treatment in Canada.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(172-6), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Johnson S; MacDonald SF; Cheverie M; Myrick C; Fischer B

Institution: Research Branch, Correctional Service Canada, 340 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0P9.

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The prevalence of illicit drug use among correctional populations is high, and associated with high levels of drug related morbidity risks and harms. The purpose of this study was to examine temporal and regional patterns of illicit drug use among a sample of Canadian federal correctional inmates participating in correctional methadone maintenance treatment (MMT).METHODS: Socio-demographic and drug use data collected from 1272 male federal offenders admitted to Correctional Service Canada's (CSC) MMT program between 2003 and 2008 were examined. Univariate analyses were conducted on inmates' key demographic and correctional characteristics, pre-MMT opioid use and other problematic drug use, and opioid and injecting use while incarcerated. Bivariate associations on drug use measures across regions and over time were computed.RESULTS: Prevalence of heroin use decreased, and prevalence of prescription opioid (PO) use increased over the study period. Significant regional differences existed for PO use, specifically for morphine/hydromorphone and oxycodone use. The majority used opioids and injected while incarcerated, with overall downward trends over time and regional variations. Approximately half the sample indicated a history of lifetime non-opioid problematic drug use, most commonly cocaine (72%) for which substantial regional differences were found.CONCLUSIONS: Pre-MMT opioid and other problematic non-opioid drug use in the sample was high. Temporal and regional patterns of drug use observed may reflect developments in the general population, e.g. increasing PO misuse. The observed drug use patterns underscore the need for targeted drug specific prevention/treatment measures in correctional environments beyond existing interventions. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Narcotics); 0 (Street Drugs); 76-99-3 (Methadone)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: Adult
 "Canada/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*Drug Users/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Humans
 Male
 "Methadone/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 "Narcotics/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 "*Opiate Substitution Treatment/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 "Opioid-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Opioid-Related Disorders/rh [Rehabilitation]"
 Prevalence
 "*Prisoners/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Street Drugs
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Substance-Related Disorders/rh [Rehabilitation]"

Source: MEDLINE

40. Former heroin addicts with or without a history of cocaine dependence are more impulsive than controls.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(113-20), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Nielsen DA; Ho A; Bahl A; Varma P; Kellogg S; Borg L; Kreek MJ

Institution: Laboratory of the Biology of Addictive Diseases, The Rockefeller University, New York, NY 10065, USA.

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Personality traits such as impulsivity and sensation seeking may contribute to the initiation and maintenance of illicit drug use. Since studies have reported higher impulsivity and sensation seeking traits in cocaine dependent subjects, we were interested in determining whether former heroin addicts in methadone pharmacotherapy with comorbid cocaine addiction have greater impulsivity than those without. METHODS: Instruments to assess impulsivity (Barratt Impulsiveness Scale version 11) and sensation seeking (Sensation Seeking Scale version V) were administered to former severe heroin addicts meeting Federal criteria for methadone maintenance pharmacotherapy with (n = 71) or without cocaine dependence (n = 31) and to 145 normal healthy (non-methadone-maintained) volunteers. RESULTS: The methadone-maintained without cocaine dependence and the methadone-maintained with cocaine dependence groups, both scored higher than did the normal volunteer group on the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale total score (p<0.001). On the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale Attentional, Nonplanning, and Motor subscales, the methadone-maintained and methadone-maintained with cocaine dependence groups scored higher than did normal volunteers with no history of drug abuse or dependence (p<0.001). There was no difference among groups on total score or any subscale of the Sensation Seeking Scale. However, males in all groups overall scored higher than did females on Disinhibition and Thrill and Adventure seeking subscales of the Sensation Seeking Scale version V (p<0.001). CONCLUSIONS: This study demonstrates higher impulsivity in former severe heroin addicts meeting criteria for or currently in stable methadone maintenance pharmacotherapy, irrespective of a positive or negative history of cocaine dependence. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 76-99-3 (Methadone)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural

Subject Headings: Adult
 "Cocaine-Related Disorders/co [Complications]"
 "*Cocaine-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"
 "Cocaine-Related Disorders/rh [Rehabilitation]"

Female
 "Heroin Dependence/co [Complications]"
 "*Heroin Dependence/px [Psychology]"
 "Heroin Dependence/rh [Rehabilitation]"
 Humans
 "Impulsive Behavior/co [Complications]"
 "*Impulsive Behavior/px [Psychology]"
 Male
 "Methadone/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 Middle Aged
 Psychiatric Status Rating Scales

Source: MEDLINE

41. Are females who inject drugs at higher risk for HIV infection than males who inject drugs: an international systematic review of high seroprevalence areas.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(95-107), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Des Jarlais DC; Feelemyer JP; Modi SN; Arasteh K; Hagan H

Institution: The Baron Edmond de Rothschild Chemical Dependency Institute, Beth Israel Medical Center, New York City 10038, USA. ddesjarlais@chpnet.org

Language: English

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: There are multiple reasons why females who inject drugs may be more likely to become infected with HIV than males who inject drugs. Where this is the case, special HIV prevention programs for females would be needed. DESIGN: International systematic review and meta-analysis of studies across 14 countries. METHODS: Countries with high seroprevalence (>20%) HIV epidemics among persons who inject drugs (PWID) were identified from the Reference Group to the UN on HIV and Injecting Drug Use. Systematic literature reviews collected data on HIV prevalence by gender for these countries. Non-parametric and parametric tests along with meta-analytic techniques examined heterogeneity and differences in odds ratios (OR) across studies. RESULTS: Data were abstracted from 117 studies in 14 countries; total sample size N = 128,745. The mean weighted OR for HIV prevalence among females to males was 1.18 [95% CI 1.10-1.26], with high heterogeneity among studies (I(2)= 70.7%). There was a Gaussian distribution of the log ORs across studies in the sample. CONCLUSION: There was a significantly higher HIV prevalence among females compared to males who inject drugs in high seroprevalence settings, but the effect size is extremely modest. The high level of heterogeneity and the Gaussian distribution suggest multiple causes of differences in HIV prevalence between females and males, with a specific difference determined by local factors. Greater understanding of factors that may protect females from HIV infection may provide insights into more effective HIV prevention for both females and males who inject drugs. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article; Meta-Analysis; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural

Subject Headings: "*Drug Users/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"

Female
 "HIV Infections/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*HIV Infections/et [Etiology]"
 HIV Seroprevalence
 Humans
 Male
 Risk Factors
 Sex Factors
 "*Substance Abuse Intravenous/co [Complications]"
 "Substance Abuse Intravenous/ep [Epidemiology]"

Source: MEDLINE

42. Patterns of heroin and cocaine injection and plasma HIV-1 RNA suppression among a long-term cohort of injection drug users.

Citation:	Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(108-12), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)
Author(s):	Kerr T; Marshall BD; Milloy MJ; Zhang R; Guillemi S; Montaner JS; Wood E
Institution:	British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, 608 - 1081 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6Z 1Y6, Canada. uhri-tk@cfenet.ubc.ca
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>BACKGROUND: Previous studies suggest that active drug use may compromise HIV treatment among HIV-positive injection drug users (IDU). However, little is known about the differential impacts of cocaine injection, heroin injection, and combined cocaine and heroin injection on plasma HIV-1 RNA suppression.METHODS: Data were derived from a longstanding open prospective cohort of HIV-positive IDU in Vancouver, Canada. Kaplan-Meier methods and Cox proportional hazards regression were used to examine the impacts of different drug use patterns on rates of plasma HIV-1 RNA suppression.RESULTS: Between May 1996 and April 2008, 267 antiretroviral (ART) naive participants were seen for a median follow-up duration of 50.6 months after initiating ART. The incidence density of HIV-1 RNA suppression was 65.2 (95%CI: 57.0-74.2) per 100 person-years. In Kaplan-Meier analyses, compared to those who abstained from injecting, individuals injecting heroin, cocaine, or combined heroin/cocaine at baseline were significantly less likely to achieve viral suppression (all $p < 0.01$). However, none of the drug use categories remained associated with a reduced rate of viral suppression when considered as time-updated variables (all $p > 0.05$).CONCLUSIONS: Active injecting at the time of ART initiation was associated with lower plasma HIV-1 RNA suppression rates; however, there was no difference in suppression rates when drug use patterns were examined over time. These findings imply that adherence interventions for active injectors should optimally be applied at the time of ART initiation. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.</p>
Country of Publication:	Ireland
CAS Registry Number:	0 (Anti-HIV Agents); 0 (RNA, Viral)
Publication Type:	Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Subject Headings:	<p>Adult "Anti-HIV Agents/tu [Therapeutic Use]" Antiretroviral Therapy Highly Active "Cocaine-Related Disorders/bl [Blood]" "Cocaine-Related Disorders/co [Complications]" "*Cocaine-Related Disorders/vi [Virology]" Drug Users Female "HIV Infections/co [Complications]" "*HIV Infections/dt [Drug Therapy]" "HIV Infections/vi [Virology]" "HIV Seropositivity/co [Complications]" "HIV Seropositivity/dt [Drug Therapy]" "HIV Seropositivity/vi [Virology]" "*HIV-1/ge [Genetics]" "Heroin Dependence/bl [Blood]" "Heroin Dependence/co [Complications]" "*Heroin Dependence/vi [Virology]" Humans Male Middle Aged Patient Compliance "*RNA Viral/bl [Blood]" "RNA Viral/ge [Genetics]"</p>

"Substance Abuse Intravenous/bl [Blood]"
 "Substance Abuse Intravenous/co [Complications]"
 "*Substance Abuse Intravenous/vi [Virology]"

Source: MEDLINE

43. DSM-IV alcohol abuse and dependence criteria characteristics for recent onset adolescent drinkers.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(88-94), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Rose JS; Lee CT; Selya AS; Dierker LC

Institution: Department of Psychology, Wesleyan University, 207 High Street, Middletown, CT 06459, United States. jrose01@wesleyan.edu

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Little is known about the psychometric properties of alcohol abuse and dependence criteria among recent-onset adolescent drinkers, particularly for those who consume alcohol infrequently. This study evaluated how well DSM-IV alcohol dependence criteria measure an alcohol use disorder (AUD) construct for recent onset adolescent drinkers at different levels of drinking frequency. METHOD: Data were drawn from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, a nationally representative sample of 9356 recent-onset adolescent drinkers, aged 12-21, who began drinking within the past year. Multiple group item response theory analysis was conducted to assess the 11 DSM-IV alcohol abuse and dependence criteria. RESULTS: Criteria most likely to be endorsed at lower AUD severity included "withdrawal," "problems at home, school or work" and "tolerance." The criteria "drinking larger amounts/longer period of time," "unsuccessful efforts to cut down" and "continuing to drink despite related health problems" were more likely to be endorsed at higher AUD severity. Two criteria, "tolerance" and "time spent getting, using or recovering from alcohol" showed differential item functioning between drinking frequency groups (<7 vs. >= 7 days in past month), with lower discrimination and severity for more frequent drinkers. DSM-IV criteria were most precise for intermediate levels of AUD severity. CONCLUSIONS: All but two DSM-IV criteria had consistent psychometric properties across drinking frequency groups. Symptoms were most precise for a narrow, intermediate range of AUD severity. Those assessing AUD in recent onset adolescent drinkers might consider additional symptoms to capture the full AUD continuum. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Alcohol Drinking](#)
 "*Alcohol-Related Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"
[Child](#)
 "*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
[Female](#)
[Health Surveys](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Psychometrics](#)
[Young Adult](#)

Source: MEDLINE

44. Gender differences in the factor structure of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test in multinational general population surveys.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(50-6), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Peng CZ; Wilsnack RW; Kristjanson AF; Benson P; Wilsnack SC

Institution: Department of Clinical Neuroscience, University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Grand Forks, ND 58202-9037, USA.

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Most gender-specific studies of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) have focused on gender differences in thresholds for hazardous drinking. This study examines gender differences in the factor structure of the AUDIT in general-population surveys. METHODS: General-population surveys from 15 countries provided 27,478 current drinkers' responses to the AUDIT and related measures. We used single-group confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) to evaluate goodness-of-fit of three hypothesized models for responses to the AUDIT by men and women in each country. Bayesian Information Criteria (BIC) using a maximum likelihood robust (MLR) estimator was evaluated to identify the best fitted model. We then assessed factorial invariance within country surveys where fit indices were acceptable for both genders. Gender-specific internal consistency and concurrent validity were also evaluated in all 15 countries. RESULTS: CFA revealed that the fit indices of 2-factor or 3-factor models were consistently better than fit indices for a 1-factor model in 14 of 15 countries. Comparisons of BIC values indicated that the 2-factor solution was the best fitted model. Factorial invariance tests in data from 3 countries indicated that the factor loadings and thresholds of the AUDIT were invariant across gender. The internal reliability and concurrent validity of AUDIT and its subscales were acceptable in both genders. CONCLUSIONS: A two-factor model best describes AUDIT responses across general-population surveys in 12 of 15 countries, with acceptable internal reliability and concurrent validity, and supports a gender-invariant structure in at least three of those countries. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural

Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
[Alcohol Drinking](#)
["*Alcohol-Related Disorders/di \[Diagnosis\]"](#)
[Factor Analysis Statistical](#)
[Female](#)
[Health Surveys](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Models Statistical](#)
[Population Surveillance](#)
[Psychometrics](#)
[Reproducibility of Results](#)
[*Sex Characteristics](#)

Source: MEDLINE

45. Prevalence of psychiatric disorders among young injection drug users.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(70-8), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Mackesy-Amiti ME; Donenberg GR; Ouellet LJ

Institution: Community Outreach Intervention Projects, Division of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, University of Illinois at Chicago, 1603 West Taylor Street, Chicago, IL 60612, USA. mmamiti@uic.edu

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Studies of individuals in treatment for substance use have found high rates of psychiatric disorders, however little is known about the mental health of drug users not in treatment. This study aimed to assess the prevalence of lifetime and recent substance use and psychiatric disorders among young injection drug users (IDU) outside

of a treatment setting. **METHODS:** Participants were recruited through outreach and respondent-driven sampling. Trained interviewers administered the Psychiatric Research Instrument for Substance and Mental Disorders. Interviews were conducted at two field stations operated by Community Outreach Intervention Projects in Chicago. Participants were 570 young adults (18-25 years) who injected drugs in the previous 30 days. Heroin was the primary drug used in this sample. Past 12-month and lifetime substance use disorders and primary and substance-induced mental disorders were based on DSM-IV diagnostic criteria. **RESULTS:** Nearly all participants met the criteria for heroin dependence. Multiple substance use disorders were common; cannabis was the most common substance involved after heroin, followed by alcohol and cocaine. Major depression, alcohol dependence, antisocial personality disorder, and borderline personality disorder were highly prevalent. Other psychiatric disorders were observed at levels consistent with other young adult samples. **CONCLUSIONS:** Young IDU experience major depression, alcohol dependence, anti-social personality disorder, and borderline personality disorder at high rates, and multiple substance use disorders are common. Anxiety disorders in this population appear to be similar in prevalence to young adults in general. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
["Chicago/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Diagnosis Dual \(Psychiatry\)](#)
["*Drug Users/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
[Female](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
["Mental Disorders/di \[Diagnosis\]"](#)
["*Mental Disorders/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Prevalence](#)
["Substance Abuse Intravenous/di \[Diagnosis\]"](#)
["*Substance Abuse Intravenous/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

46. The importance of family factors to protect against substance use related problems among Mexican heritage and White youth.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(34-41), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Kopak AM; Chen AC; Haas SA; Gillmore MR

Institution: Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Belk 106, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC 28723, USA. amkopak@wcu.edu

Language: English

Abstract: **INTRODUCTION:** This study examined the ability of family cohesion, parental control, and parent-child attachment to prevent adolescents with a history of drug or alcohol use from experiencing subsequent problems related to their use. **METHODS:** Data came from Wave I and Wave II of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health and included Mexican heritage and White adolescents who reported alcohol use (n = 4894, 25% prevalence) or any other drug use (n = 2875, 14% prevalence) in their lifetime. **RESULTS:** Logistic regression results indicate greater parent-child attachment predicted lower risk of experiencing drug use problems (OR = 0.87, 95% CI = 0.77-0.98) while stronger family cohesion predicted lower odds of experiencing drug- (OR = 0.82, 95% CI = 0.70-0.97) or alcohol-related (OR = 0.74, 95% CI = 0.65-0.84) problems. Parental control was also negatively associated with odds of problems related to drug use (OR = 0.93, 95% CI = 0.86-0.99) or alcohol use (OR = 0.94, 95% CI = 0.90-0.99).

Results also indicated family cohesion was the only protective factor for Mexican heritage youth while family cohesion and parent-child attachment were protective among White youth. Parental control protected White female adolescents from drug use problems more than males. Mexican heritage male adolescents experienced more protection from drug problems compared to females. CONCLUSION: Findings highlight the need for prevention interventions to emphasize parent-child attachment for White youth and family cohesion for both Mexican-heritage and White youth to decrease adolescent substance users' drug- and alcohol-related problems. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural

Subject Headings: Adolescent
 "*Adolescent Behavior/px [Psychology]"
 "Alcohol Drinking/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*European Continental Ancestry Group/px [Psychology]"
 "*Family/px [Psychology]"
 Female
 Humans
 Longitudinal Studies
 Male
 "*Mexican Americans/px [Psychology]"
 Object Attachment
 *Parent-Child Relations
 Prevalence
 "Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/pc [Prevention and Control]"
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"

Source: MEDLINE

47. Improving treatment enrollment and re-enrollment rates of syringe exchangers: 12-month outcomes.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(162-6), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Kidorf M; King VL; Gandotra N; Kolodner K; Brooner RK

Institution: Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Addiction Treatment Services - BBRC, Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center, 5510 Nathan Shock Drive, Suite 1500, Baltimore, MD 21224, United States. mkidorf@jhmi.edu

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Developing bridges between community syringe exchange programs (SEPs) and substance abuse treatment could benefit syringe exchangers and the public health. Kidorf et al. (2009) showed that motivational approaches employed at an SEP site improved rates of treatment enrollment and reduced drug use over a 4-month observation window. The present study extends this report by evaluating rates of treatment enrollment and re-enrollment over a 12-month period. METHODS: Opioid dependent individuals (n = 281) newly registered at an SEP were randomly assigned to one of three referral interventions: (1) 8 individual motivational enhancement sessions and 16 treatment readiness group sessions designed to improve treatment interest and readiness (motivated referral condition; MRC-only); (2) MRC-only with monetary incentives for attending sessions and enrolling in treatment (MRC+I); or (3) standard referral (SRC). MRC-only and MRC+I participants discharged from treatment could attend a treatment re-engagement group designed to facilitate return to treatment (MRC+I participants received incentives for attending sessions and re-enrolling in treatment). RESULTS: The 4-month outcomes generally extended over 12 months. MRC+I participants were more likely to enroll in methadone maintenance than MRC-only or SRC participants, and to re-enroll in treatment following discharge. MRC+I participants also reported more days of treatment and less heroin and injection use. CONCLUSIONS: The good harm reduction

outcomes for many SEP participants can be enhanced through strategies designed to facilitate treatment enrollment and re-enrollment. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
["*Drug Users/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
[Female](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Motivation](#)
["*Needle-Exchange Programs/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
["*Substance Abuse Intravenous/rh \[Rehabilitation\]"](#)
[Syringes](#)
[Treatment Outcome](#)

Source: MEDLINE

48. Emerging psychoactive substance use among regular ecstasy users in Australia.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(19-25), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Bruno R; Matthews AJ; Dunn M; Alati R; McIlwraith F; Hickey S; Burns L; Sindicich N

Institution: School of Psychology, University of Tasmania, Private Bag 30, Hobart, Tasmania 7001, Australia. Raimondo.Bruno@utas.edu.au

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The past decade has seen the development of an array of emerging psychoactive substances (EPS), however, there is minimal information on the extent of their use outside Europe. This study aimed to determine the extent of use of EPS from stimulant (such as mephedrone) and psychedelic classes (such as 5-methoxy-dimethyltryptamine [5-MeO-DMT]) among an Australian sample of regular ecstasy users (REU). Further, to determine if consumers of these drugs represent a distinct subgroup of REU. METHODS: Australian national cross-sectional surveys of 693 regular (at least monthly) ecstasy users conducted during 2010. RESULTS: More than one quarter (28%) of REU had used an EPS in the past six months, most commonly from the stimulant class (20%, typically mephedrone, 17%) rather than the psychedelic class (13%). Demographics and risk behaviours of REU that used stimulant EPS were largely no different from non-EPS consuming REU. Those using psychedelic EPS were distinct, initiating ecstasy use earlier, more frequently using multiple substances (cannabis, inhalants, GHB, ketamine) and more commonly experiencing legal, psychological and social problems. CONCLUSIONS: Psychedelic EPS use appears largely restricted to a distinct subset of REU with high-level non-injecting polydrug use, but use appears generally limited. The demographic similarity of stimulant EPS consumers with 'mainstream' REU, in conjunction with positive responses to the psychoactive effects of these drugs and declining ecstasy purity, suggests strong potential for stimulant EPS to expand further into ecstasy markets. Such drugs may have a greater public health impact than ecstasy, and merit careful monitoring into the future. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Psychotropic Drugs); 0 (Street Drugs); 42542-10-9 (N-Methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
[Australia](#)

Drug Users
 Female
 Humans
 Male
 Middle Aged
 *N-Methyl-3 4-methylenedioxyamphetamine
 *Psychotropic Drugs
 *Street Drugs
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"

Source: MEDLINE

49. Remission from alcohol and other drug problem use in public and private treatment samples over seven years.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(57-62), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Jul 1)

Author(s): Delucchi KL; Kline Simon AH; Weisner C

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, 401 Parnassus Ave, San Francisco, CA 94143, United States. kdelucchi@lppi.ucsf.edu

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The treatment of alcohol and other drugs is now more commonly framed in terms of a chronic condition which requires ongoing monitoring. A model which includes continuing access to health care may optimize outcomes. Most studies of chronic care models have not included health care and have only examined short term effects. METHODS: The sample (n = 783) included consecutive admissions in ten public and private alcohol and other drug (AOD) treatment programs followed over seven years. The outcome was remission which was defined as alcohol and drug abstinence or non-problem use. RESULTS: In the private sample, receiving health care services predicted remission across the seven years; however this did not occur in the public sample. More patients in the public treatment sample received AOD treatment readmissions each year, while more of those in the private sector received psychiatric and general health visits. Except for drug problem severity, there were no other clinical differences between the samples. There were no differences in the proportions of patients in the two sectors who received the full spectrum of chronic care services. In the final models, 12-step participation was markedly significant for both samples. CONCLUSIONS: Models of chronic care for substance use need to consider differences between private and public treatment and should take into account that individuals may not always have access, or avail themselves of services that may optimize long-term outcomes. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural

Subject Headings: Adolescent
 Adult
 Female
 Financing Government
 Humans
 Longitudinal Studies
 Male
 Middle Aged
 Remission Induction
 "Substance-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/th [Therapy]"
 Treatment Outcome

Source: MEDLINE

50. Rapid liquid chromatography for paralytic shellfish toxin analysis using superficially porous chromatography with AOAC Official Method 2005.06.

Citation:	Journal of AOAC International, July 2012, vol./is. 95/4(1089-96), 1060-3271;1060-3271 (2012 Jul-Aug)
Author(s):	Hatfield RG; Turner AD
Institution:	Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science, Barrack Rd, The Nothe, Weymouth, Dorset, DT4 8UB, UK. robert.hatfield@cefas.co.uk
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>The bioaccumulation of paralytic shellfish toxins in mussels, oysters, cockles, hard clams, razors, and king scallops is monitored in England, Scotland, and Wales by AOAC Official Method 2005.06 LC-with fluorescence detection (FLD). One of the commonly perceived disadvantages of using this method is the long turnaround time and low throughput in a busy laboratory environment. The chromatographic analysis of each sample typically utilizes a 15 min cycle time to achieve toxin oxidation product separation and column equilibration prior to subsequent analysis. A standard RP C18 analytical column, used successfully in recent years, achieves good separation with a long column lifetime. The analysis of a 40 sample qualitative screening batch takes approximately 18 h, including blanks, standards, and other QC samples. The availability of superficially porous column technology has offered the potential to reduce analysis time while retaining column performance on existing hardware. In this study, AOAC Official Method 2005.06 with LC-FLD was transferred to two different commercially available superficially porous columns, and the method performance characteristics were evaluated. Both columns separated all toxins adequately with cycle times less than half that of the existing method. Linearity for each toxin was acceptable up to two times the European maximum permitted limit of 800 microg di-HCl saxitoxin equivalent/kg flesh. LOD and LOQ values were substantially improved for the majority of toxins, with gonyautoxin 1&4 and neosaxitoxin showing up to a two- and fourfold improvement, respectively, depending on the column used. Quantification results obtained from parallel analysis of contaminated samples were acceptable on both columns. Comparative screen results gave a slight increase in the occurrence of contaminated samples, which was attributed to the improved detection limit for most toxins. Issues with rapidly increasing back pressure, however, were identified with both columns, with a limit of around 500 injections. This compares to the >3000 cycles routinely obtained with the standard RP-C18 HPLC columns currently in use. Overall, the gain achieved with these columns through shorter analysis time and improved analytical sensitivity is potentially of benefit in a high-throughput environment. For the routine high-throughput screening of shellfish samples, however, an improved column lifetime is desirable.</p>
Country of Publication:	United States
CAS Registry Number:	0 (Marine Toxins); 0 (Toxins, Biological); 35523-89-8 (Saxitoxin); 64296-20-4 (neosaxitoxin); 77462-64-7 (gonyautoxins)
Publication Type:	Journal Article
Subject Headings:	<p>Animals Bivalvia Cardiidae "Chemistry Techniques Analytical/mt [Methods]" "*Chemistry Techniques Analytical/st [Standards]" "Chromatography/mt [Methods]" "*Chromatography High Pressure Liquid/mt [Methods]" "*Chromatography Liquid/mt [Methods]" "*Chromatography Liquid/st [Standards]" "*Food Analysis/mt [Methods]" Food Contamination "*Marine Toxins/an [Analysis]" Mollusca Ostreidae</p>

Quality Control
 Reproducibility of Results
 "Saxitoxin/aa [Analogues and Derivatives]"
 "Saxitoxin/an [Analysis]"
 "Shellfish/an [Analysis]"
 "Shellfish Poisoning/pc [Prevention and Control]"
 Time Factors
 "*Toxins Biological/an [Analysis]"

Source: MEDLINE

51. Risk factors associated with nicotine dependence in a sample of Romanian pregnant smokers.

Citation: European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology, & Reproductive Biology, July 2012, vol./is. 163/1(22-6), 0301-2115;1872-7654 (2012 Jul)

Author(s): Meghea CI; Rus IA; Rus D

Institution: Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, and Institute for Health Care Studies, College of Human Medicine, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, USA. cristian.meghea@hc.msu.edu

Language: English

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: To fill the gap in assessing nicotine dependence during pregnancy in an unexplored population in Central and Eastern Europe and to analyze the associations of maternal characteristics and prenatal risk factors with moderate-heavy nicotine dependence among pregnant smokers. STUDY DESIGN: A questionnaire was applied to pregnant smokers in Romania to assess nicotine dependence and other related risks poorly documented in Central and Eastern Europe. The response rate was >80% and the valid sample included 137 pregnant smokers. Descriptive statistics and logistic regressions were used to assess nicotine dependence and to analyze the associations of maternal characteristic and prenatal risk factors with moderate-heavy nicotine dependence. RESULTS: Approximately 43% of the pregnant smokers in our sample (59 of 137) had moderate to heavy nicotine dependence. Depressive symptoms were associated with moderate-heavy nicotine dependence among pregnant smokers (OR=3.07, p<0.05). Women carrying an unwanted pregnancy had higher odds of moderate-heavy nicotine dependence (OR=2.59, p<0.05) compared to other pregnant women. High stress, lack of social support, and socioeconomic status were not associated with nicotine dependence. CONCLUSIONS: A large proportion of women had moderate-heavy nicotine dependence in a sample of Romanian pregnant smokers. The more dependent pregnant smokers were more likely to have depressive symptoms. Prenatal care should include brief nicotine dependence assessments and mental health screening and referrals for pregnant women who smoke. Special and intensive efforts, including psychosocial components, may be needed for the nicotine dependent pregnant smokers. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: Adult
 "Depression/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Europe Eastern
 Female
 Humans
 Pregnancy
 "*Pregnancy Complications/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Pregnancy Complications/px [Psychology]"
 Risk Factors
 "Romania/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Smoking/ae [Adverse Effects]"
 "*Smoking/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Smoking Cessation/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"

Social Support
 "*Tobacco Use Disorder/ep [Epidemiology]"

Source: MEDLINE

52. Dosing errors with infant vitamin D3 supplements.

Citation: Irish Medical Journal, June 2012, vol./is. 105/6(189), 0332-3102;0332-3102 (2012 Jun)

Author(s): Casey P; Cassidy N; Tracey JA

Language: English

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 67-97-0 (Cholecalciferol)

Publication Type: Letter

Subject Headings: "*Cholecalciferol/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
 Humans
 Infant
 Infant Newborn
 Ireland
 "Medication Errors/pc [Prevention and Control]"
 "*Medication Errors/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Overdose

Source: MEDLINE

53. Incidence of snakebites in Kaltungo, Gombe State and the efficacy of a new highly purified monovalent antivenom in treating snakebite patients from January 2009 to December 2010.

Citation: Bulletin de la Societe de Pathologie Exotique, August 2012, vol./is. 105/3(175-8), 0037-9085;0037-9085 (2012 Aug)

Author(s): Ademola-Majekodunmi FO; Oyediran FO; Abubakar SB

Institution: Federal Ministry of Health, Abuja, Nigeria.

Language: English

Abstract: Between 2009 and 2010 there were increasing incidences of snakebites in Kaltungo, Gombe State, Nigeria. Most of the cases presented were treated with the clinically approved drug of choice for snakebite, the Echitab[REGISTERED] antisnake venom (ASV) at the Kaltungo Treatment Centre which was manufactured by MicroPharm Ltd, UK and produced in collaboration with the Liverpool School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. A total of 5,367 snakebite victims were treated for the two years under review with 82 deaths recorded. This gives a Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 1.52% compared to CFR of 35-45% before treatment with this ASV. It was also noted that only one dose of this ASV is needed to effectively clear the venom in a victim while other ASVs needed up to six doses or more to clear the venom. This result obtained shows that this antivenom compares favourably with other antivenoms designed for use in Africa with respect to neutralization of the toxins present in the venom of Echis ocellatus. Caprylic acid fractionation of horse hyperimmune plasma is a simple, convenient and cheap protocol for the manufacture of high quality whole IgG antivenoms. It constitutes a potentially valuable technology for the alleviation of the critical shortage of antivenom in Africa.

Country of Publication: France

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Antivenins); 0 (Snake Venoms)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: "Accidents Occupational/mo [Mortality]"
 "Accidents Occupational/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Adolescent
 Adult
 Aged
 Aged 80 and over

[Animals](#)
["Antivenins/ip \[Isolation and Purification\]"](#)
["*Antivenins/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
[Child](#)
[Child Preschool](#)
[Female](#)
[Geography](#)
[Humans](#)
[Incidence](#)
[Infant](#)
[Infant Newborn](#)
[Male](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
["Nigeria/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Retrospective Studies](#)
["*Snake Bites/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["Snake Bites/mo \[Mortality\]"](#)
["*Snake Bites/th \[Therapy\]"](#)
["Snake Venoms/im \[Immunology\]"](#)
[Time Factors](#)
[Treatment Outcome](#)
[Young Adult](#)

Source: MEDLINE

54. Appraisal of the Glasgow assessment and management of alcohol guideline: a comprehensive alcohol management protocol for use in general hospitals.

Citation: Qjm, July 2012, vol./is. 105/7(649-56), 1460-2393;1460-2393 (2012 Jul)

Author(s): McPherson A; Benson G; Forrest EH

Institution: Acute Addiction Liaison Team, Glasgow Addiction Services, Legal House, 101 Gorbals Street, Glasgow, G5 9DW, UK. andrew.mcpherson@uws.ac.uk

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Guidelines exist for the management of alcohol withdrawal syndrome (AWS) but few have been assessed as to their suitability for general hospitals. The Glasgow Assessment and Management guideline for alcohol has been specifically developed for use in this context. AIM: To determine if this alcohol assessment guideline aids the management of AWS in general hospitals. DESIGN: The four components of the Glasgow Assessment and Management of Alcohol guideline were evaluated. This included the use of the Fast Alcohol Screening Test (FAST) to identify at risk patients, a risk stratification strategy to indicate fixed dose or symptom-triggered benzodiazepine treatment, the Glasgow Modified Alcohol Withdrawal Scale (GMAWS) for symptom-triggered treatment and a clear recommendation for vitamin prophylaxis of Wernicke's encephalopathy. METHODS: FAST scores were assessed along with the CAGE (cut down, annoyed, guilty and eye-opener) screening tool to ascertain if a single screening tool could identify hazardous and dependent drinking. The GMAWS and Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment for Alcohol (CIWA-Ar) were compared between two medical units. A staff survey of the two AWS tools was also carried out. RESULTS: FAST was able to identify both probable hazardous and dependent drinking. The GMAWS was reliable and gauged both physical and cognitive aspects of AWS. Staff generally preferred the GMAWS-based treatment as opposed to CIWA-Ar management and welcomed the Guideline as a whole. CONCLUSION: The Glasgow Guideline aids the management of patients with AWS in an acute hospital setting. It allows early identification of at risk patients and directs effective therapeutic intervention.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Vitamins); 12794-10-4 (Benzodiazepines); 64-17-5 (Ethanol)

Publication Type: Evaluation Studies; Journal Article; Multicenter Study

Subject Headings: [Attitude of Health Personnel](#)

"Benzodiazepines/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 "*Ethanol/ae [Adverse Effects]"
 Guideline Adherence
 "*Hospitals General/st [Standards]"
 Humans
 *Practice Guidelines as Topic
 "Risk Assessment/mt [Methods]"
 Scotland
 Severity of Illness Index
 "Substance Withdrawal Syndrome/di [Diagnosis]"
 "*Substance Withdrawal Syndrome/th [Therapy]"
 "Vitamins/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 "Wernicke Encephalopathy/ci [Chemically Induced]"
 "Wernicke Encephalopathy/pc [Prevention and Control]"

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in *QJM: An International Journal of Medicine*

55. Ecstasy-induced delayed rhabdomyolysis and neuroleptic malignant syndrome in a patient with a novel variant in the ryanodine receptor type 1 gene.

Citation: Anaesthesia, September 2012, vol./is. 67/9(1021-4), 0003-2409;1365-2044 (2012 Sep)

Author(s): Russell T; Riazi S; Kraeva N; Steel AC; Hawryluck LA

Institution: Anaesthesia Department, Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital, Perth, Western Australia.
twainrussell@gmail.com

Language: English

Abstract: We present the case of a 20-year-old woman who developed rhabdomyolysis, disseminated intravascular coagulopathy and multi-organ failure induced by ecstasy. Following initial improvement, she developed delayed rhabdomyolysis then haloperidol-induced neuroleptic malignant syndrome, which was treated with a total of 50 mg.kg(-1) dantrolene. Subsequent genetic testing revealed a novel potentially pathogenic variant in the ryanodine receptor type 1 gene. However, caffeine-halothane contracture testing of the patient's mother who carried the same gene variant was negative for malignant hyperthermia. Anaesthesia Copyright 2012 The Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Anesthetics, Inhalation); 0 (Antipsychotic Agents); 0 (Central Nervous System Stimulants); 0 (Hallucinogens); 0 (Ryanodine Receptor Calcium Release Channel); 151-67-7 (Halothane); 42542-10-9 (N-Methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine); 52-86-8 (Haloperidol); 58-08-2 (Caffeine); 7261-97-4 (Dantrolene); EC 2-7-3-2 (Creatine Kinase)

Publication Type: Case Reports; Journal Article

Subject Headings: "Anesthetics Inhalation/du [Diagnostic Use]"
 "Antipsychotic Agents/ae [Adverse Effects]"
 Body Temperature
 "Caffeine/du [Diagnostic Use]"
 "Central Nervous System Stimulants/du [Diagnostic Use]"
 Chromatography High Pressure Liquid
 "Creatine Kinase/bl [Blood]"
 "Dantrolene/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 "Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation/et [Etiology]"
 Female
 Genetic Variation
 "*Hallucinogens/ae [Adverse Effects]"
 "Haloperidol/ae [Adverse Effects]"
 "Halothane/du [Diagnostic Use]"
 Humans

"Multiple Organ Failure/ci [Chemically Induced]"
 "Multiple Organ Failure/pp [Physiopathology]"
 "*N-Methyl-3 4-methylenedioxyamphetamine/ae [Adverse Effects]"
 "*Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome/ge [Genetics]"
 "*Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome/pp [Physiopathology]"
 Recurrence
 "*Rhabdomyolysis/ci [Chemically Induced]"
 "Rhabdomyolysis/ge [Genetics]"
 "Rhabdomyolysis/pp [Physiopathology]"
 "*Ryanodine Receptor Calcium Release Channel/ge [Genetics]"
 Spectrum Analysis
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Anaesthesia*
 Available from *Anaesthesia* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

56. Prevalence of cocaine use among patients attending the emergency department with chest pain.

Citation: Emergency Medicine Journal, July 2010, vol./is. 27/7(548-50), 1472-0205;1472-0213 (2010 Jul)

Author(s): Maric T; O'Connor S; Pollock N; Mirza Z; Henry J

Institution: West Middlesex University Hospital, Twickenham Road, Isleworth, London, TW7 6AF, UK. tanyamaric@hotmail.com

Language: English

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Cocaine is the only drug to show a rise in misuse between 1996 and 2007 in England and Wales. It can cause chest pain and myocardial infarction. This study assessed the prevalence of cocaine use in patients presenting with chest pain, and determined the association between cocaine use and chest pain. METHODS: Patients presenting with chest pain had a urine sample collected at presentation. Each patient with chest pain was matched with a non-chest pain control. Demographic detail, drug history and clinical outcome was recorded, samples anonymised and subsequently tested for cocaine and metabolites. RESULTS: Of the 1469 patients, 101 (6.9%) tested positive for cocaine compared with 3.8% of controls (p<0.001). Men (8%) were more likely than women (5.1%) to test positive for cocaine. Two patients developed a myocardial infarction. Cocaine use was highest in those aged 18-30 years for both sexes and decreased with age. Cocaine-positive patients with chest pain were more likely to present in the evening, after midnight or at the weekend. Only 18% of all patients presenting with chest pain had a specific drug history recorded in their notes. CONCLUSIONS: As many patients do not admit to use of an illegal drug, routine testing would enable cocaine-related ischaemic events to be identified more easily but this remains controversial. As management of cocaine-induced chest pain is different from other causes of chest pain, doctors should routinely question patients with chest pain about cocaine use in addition to well recognised risk factors.

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Comparative Study; Journal Article

Subject Headings: Adolescent
 Adult
 "*Chest Pain/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Chest Pain/et [Etiology]"
 "Cocaine-Related Disorders/co [Complications]"
 "*Cocaine-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Diagnostic Tests Routine
 "*Emergency Service Hospital/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 "England/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Female
 Humans
 Male

"Medical History Taking/st [Standards]"
 "Patient Admission/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 "Patient Admission/td [Trends]"
 Risk Factors
 Sex Distribution
 Treatment Outcome
 "Wales/ep [Epidemiology]"

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Emergency Medicine Journal*

57. A large foodborne outbreak of norovirus in diners at a restaurant in England between January and February 2009.

Citation: Epidemiology & Infection, September 2012, vol./is. 140/9(1695-701), 0950-2688;1469-4409 (2012 Sep)

Author(s): Smith AJ; McCarthy N; Saldana L; Ihekweazu C; McPhedran K; Adak GK; Iturriza-Gomara M; Bickler G; O'Moore E

Institution: Thames Valley HPU, Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards, Health Protection Agency, Chilton, Didcot, UK. alyson.smith@hpa.org.uk

Language: English

Abstract: An outbreak of gastroenteritis affected at least 240 persons who had eaten at a gourmet restaurant over a period of 7 weeks in 2009 in England. Epidemiological, microbiological, and environmental studies were conducted. The case-control study demonstrated increased risk of illness in those who ate from a special 'tasting menu' and in particular an oyster, passion fruit jelly and lavender dish (odds ratio 7.0, 95% confidence interval 1.1-45.2). Ten diners and six staff members had laboratory-confirmed norovirus infection. Diners were infected with multiple norovirus strains belonging to genogroups I and II, a pattern characteristic of molluscan shellfish-associated outbreaks. The ongoing risk from dining at the restaurant may have been due to persistent contamination of the oyster supply alone or in combination with further spread via infected food handlers or the restaurant environment. Delayed notification of the outbreak to public health authorities may have contributed to outbreak size and duration.

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: Adult
 Animals
 "*Caliciviridae Infections/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*Caliciviridae Infections/tm [Transmission]"
 "Caliciviridae Infections/vi [Virology]"
 Case-Control Studies
 "Diarrhea/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Diarrhea/vi [Virology]"
 *Disease Outbreaks
 "England/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Feces/vi [Virology]"
 Female
 Food Handling
 "*Foodborne Diseases/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Foodborne Diseases/vi [Virology]"
 "*Gastroenteritis/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Gastroenteritis/vi [Virology]"
 Humans
 Male
 "Norovirus/ge [Genetics]"
 "*Norovirus/ip [Isolation and Purification]"
 Odds Ratio
 "Ostreidae/mi [Microbiology]"

Restaurants
Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction
Risk Factors
"Vomiting/ep [Epidemiology]"
"Vomiting/vi [Virology]"

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Epidemiology and Infection*

58. 100 years ago in addiction science.

Citation: Addiction, August 2012, vol./is. 107/8(1530-1), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (2012 Aug)

Author(s): Edwards G

Language: English

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Historical Article; Journal Article

Subject Headings: Great Britain
History 19th Century
Humans
"*Periodicals as Topic/hi [History]"
"*Substance-Related Disorders/hi [History]"

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*

59. Alcohol licensing in Scotland: a historical overview.

Citation: Addiction, August 2012, vol./is. 107/8(1397-403), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (2012 Aug)

Author(s): Nicholls J

Institution: School of Humanities and Cultural Industries, Bath Spa University, Newton Park, Bath, UK. j.nicholls@bathspa.ac.uk

Language: English

Abstract: AIM: [em space] This paper provides a historical overview of licensing law in Scotland. It seeks to put important contemporary policy developments into their historical context and to draw attention to key themes in licensing policy debates across the United Kingdom. DESIGN: [em space] Based on a survey of statutes, commissions of enquiry and consumption and retail data, this paper draws together historical evidence to present a synopsis of Scottish licensing history. SETTINGS: [em space] The article focuses on Scotland, but also discusses UK-wide licensing policy over a 250-year period. FINDINGS: [em space] Scottish licensing has diverged from licensing in England and Wales and has addressed some historical licensing weaknesses, including problems of accountability, overprovision and systemic oversight regarding off-sales. Distinctive features of current Scottish legislation include public health protection as a statutory licensing objective; local Licensing Forums and Licensing Standards Officers; a requirement for explicit policies on the 'overprovision' of licensed premises; mandatory restrictions on price promotions in the on- and off-trades; and limitations on opening hours for off-licences. CONCLUSION: [em space] Scotland has developed alcohol policies several times addressing long-standing licensing weaknesses throughout the United Kingdom. Some Scottish alcohol policies have later become the norm in England and Wales. Copyright 2012 The Author, Addiction Copyright 2012 Society for the Study of Addiction.

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Historical Article; Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: "*Alcohol Drinking/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"
England
"Health Policy/hi [History]"

"*Health Policy/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"
 History 17th Century
 History 18th Century
 History 19th Century
 History 20th Century
 History 21st Century
 "Legislation Medical/hi [History]"
 "Licensure/hi [History]"
 "*Licensure/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"
 Scotland
 Wales

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*

60. Criteria for acetylcysteine treatment and clinical outcomes after paracetamol poisoning.

Citation: Expert Review of Clinical Pharmacology, May 2012, vol./is. 5/3(311-8), 1751-2433;1751-2441 (2012 May)

Author(s): Waring WS

Institution: Acute Medical Unit, York Hospital, Wigginton Road, York, YO31 8HE, UK.
 stephen.waring@york.nhs.uk

Language: English

Abstract: Acetylcysteine is an effective antidote for paracetamol (acetaminophen) poisoning, but different treatment criteria exist internationally. In the UK, acetylcysteine is indicated by paracetamol concentrations higher than the Prescott nomogram or higher than 50% of the nomogram in patients with increased susceptibility to liver toxicity. In the USA, a single '150-line' nomogram has been used that removes the need for additional clinical risk assessment. The latter approach has recently been adopted in Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere. Few data exist to allow direct comparison of these different international approaches. An existing database of 1191 patients admitted to hospital after paracetamol overdose identified that the 4-h equivalent paracetamol concentration was: ≥ 200 mg/l in 163 patients (15.6%; 95% CI: 13.3-18.2%), ≥ 150 mg/l in 264 (24.3%; 95% CI: 21.5-27.5%) and ≥ 100 mg/l in 426 patients (39.3%; 95% CI: 35.6-43.2%), and acute liver injury occurred in 3.7% (95% CI: 1.4-8.0%), 2.3% (95% CI: 0.8-5.0%) and 1.9% (95% CI: 0.8-3.7%), respectively. The different indications for acetylcysteine used by the UK and USA would result in similar numbers of patients treated, although the criteria would define patients with different characteristics and patterns of overdose. The relative merit of these different international approaches to acetylcysteine administration is considered in this article.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal); 0 (Antidotes); 103-90-2 (Acetaminophen); 616-91-1 (Acetylcysteine)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Review

Subject Headings: "*Acetaminophen/po [Poisoning]"
 "*Acetylcysteine/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 "*Anti-Inflammatory Agents Non-Steroidal/po [Poisoning]"
 "*Antidotes/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 Dose-Response Relationship Drug
 "Drug-Induced Liver Injury/et [Etiology]"
 "*Drug-Induced Liver Injury/pc [Prevention and Control]"
 Humans
 "*Overdose/dt [Drug Therapy]"
 Risk Factors

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Expert Review of Clinical Pharmacology*

61. Smoking cessation among Australian methadone clients: prevalence, characteristics and a need for action.

- Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Review, June 2012, vol./is. 31/4(507-13), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (2012 Jun)
- Author(s):** Bowman J; Wiggers J; Colyvas K; Wye P; Walsh RA; Bartlem K
- Institution:** School of Psychology, Faculty of Science and Information Technology, University of Newcastle, Callaghan, Australia. jenny.bowman@newcastle.edu.au
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** INTRODUCTION AND AIMS: The aim of this study was to describe a sample of Australian methadone clients with respect to smoking and cessation-related behaviours and motivations. DESIGN AND METHODS: A cross-sectional survey was completed by 103 methadone clients in the Hunter Region of New South Wales, Australia. RESULTS: Characteristics of the sample included low socioeconomic status, and high polydrug use and nicotine dependence. Key findings were a high prevalence of smoking (84%) and low likelihood of quitting, including a quit ratio of less than 10%. Over half of smokers were classified as 'Precontemplative', and 34% as 'hard-core' smokers. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: The need for research to develop and test tailored interventions for this population is highlighted, as is the need for methadone services and staff to facilitate client smoking cessation. Copyright 2011 Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs.
- Country of Publication:** England
- CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Narcotics); 76-99-3 (Methadone)
- Publication Type:** Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
- Subject Headings:** [Adult](#)
["Australia/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Cross-Sectional Studies](#)
[Female](#)
["*Heroin Dependence/dt \[Drug Therapy\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
["*Methadone/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
[Motivation](#)
["*Narcotics/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
["*Opiate Substitution Treatment/mt \[Methods\]"](#)
[Prevalence](#)
["Smoking/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["Smoking Cessation/mt \[Methods\]"](#)
["*Smoking Cessation/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
["Tobacco Use Disorder/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
- Source:** MEDLINE
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Drug and Alcohol Review*

62. A pilot randomised controlled trial of brief versus twice weekly versus standard supervised consumption in patients on opiate maintenance treatment.

- Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Review, June 2012, vol./is. 31/4(483-91), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (2012 Jun)
- Author(s):** Holland R; Matheson C; Anthony G; Roberts K; Priyadarshi S; Macrae A; Whitelaw E; Appavoo S; Bond C
- Institution:** Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK. r.holland@uea.ac.uk
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** INTRODUCTION AND AIMS: Methadone maintenance remains the mainstay of treatment for opiate dependence in Scotland. Guidelines recommend supervised self-administration for at least 3 months, yet this is often interpreted as long-term

supervision. However, there is no evidence base for deciding the optimal period of supervision. We tested the feasibility of conducting a randomised controlled trial (RCT) of different supervision models. DESIGN AND METHODS: Three armed pilot RCT, set in three Scottish treatment areas, recruited opiate-dependent patients who had received methadone treatment for 3 months. Participants were randomised to: (i) no supervision; (ii) twice weekly supervision; or (iii) daily supervision for further 3 months. As a pilot, key process measures were: recruitment rates, follow-up rates and treatment fidelity. We also wanted to estimate effect sizes of two co-primary outcomes for a full RCT: treatment retention and illicit heroin use. The recruitment target was 60 participants. RESULTS: One hundred and two eligible patients were identified, 60 (59%) participated, and 46 followed up (77%). Study fidelity was good with two participants moving group. Those randomised to no supervision were significantly happier with their group allocation. No significant differences were found in primary outcomes, although retention decreased with increased supervision, while illicit heroin use was least in those most supervised. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: It is possible to recruit and randomise participants to an RCT comparing different forms of supervised consumption. Pilot data suggest increased supervision may reduce illicit heroin use, but may decrease retention. This should now be tested in a large-scale multicentre RCT. Copyright 2011 Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Narcotic Antagonists); 76-99-3 (Methadone)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
[Drug Administration Schedule](#)
[Female](#)
["*Heroin Dependence/dt \[Drug Therapy\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[*Medication Adherence](#)
["Methadone/ad \[Administration and Dosage\]"](#)
["*Methadone/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
["Narcotic Antagonists/ad \[Administration and Dosage\]"](#)
["*Narcotic Antagonists/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
["*Opiate Substitution Treatment/mt \[Methods\]"](#)
[Pilot Projects](#)
[Scotland](#)
[Treatment Outcome](#)

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Drug and Alcohol Review*

63. Epidemiology of unintentional carbon monoxide fatalities in the UK.

Citation: International Journal of Environmental Health Research, June 2012, vol./is. 22/3(210-9), 0960-3123;1369-1619 (2012 Jun)

Author(s): de Juniac A; Kreis I; Ibison J; Murray V

Institution: Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (London), Health Protection Agency, London, UK.

Language: English

Abstract: This study aims to describe the epidemiology of unintentional non-fire related CO fatalities in the UK and to relate this information to sources of CO. Data from the CO-Gas Safety Society (COGSS) database was analysed and compared with data from the English House Condition Survey (EHCS). There were 462 deaths from the COGSS database, from 1 January 1996 to 31 December 2007 inclusive. The relative risk for death due to non-gas vs gas fuels was 10.52 (95% CI 7.71-14.34). The main weakness of the study is the likely underascertainment of CO deaths in the database. However, this study has

identified specific risk factors for CO-related deaths in the UK; the use of non-gas fuels has not previously been highlighted as a significant cause of CO poisoning, and the relative risk (although not the absolute risk) of CO-related fatalities from these fuels is substantial.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Air Pollutants); 630-08-0 (Carbon Monoxide)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: Adolescent
Adult
Aged
Aged 80 and over
"Air Pollutants/an [Analysis]"
"Carbon Monoxide/an [Analysis]"
"Carbon Monoxide Poisoning/di [Diagnosis]"
"Carbon Monoxide Poisoning/et [Etiology]"
"*Carbon Monoxide Poisoning/mo [Mortality]"
Child
Child Preschool
Databases Factual
Female
"Great Britain/ep [Epidemiology]"
"Heating/st [Standards]"
"Housing/st [Standards]"
Humans
Infant
International Classification of Diseases
Longitudinal Studies
Male
Middle Aged
Seasons
Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

64. Telmisartan treatment attenuates arsenic-induced hepatotoxicity in mice.

Citation: Toxicology, October 2012, vol./is. 300/3(149-57), 0300-483X;1879-3185 (2012 Oct 28)

Author(s): Fouad AA; Al-Mulhim AS; Jresat I

Institution: Department of Biomedical Sciences, Pharmacology Division, College of Medicine, King Faisal University, Al-Ahsa 31982, Saudi Arabia. amrfouad65@yahoo.com

Language: English

Abstract: The protective effect of telmisartan, the angiotensin II-receptor antagonist, against liver toxicity induced by sodium arsenite (5 mg/kg/day, p.o., for 30 days) was investigated in mice. Telmisartan treatment (10 mg/kg/day, p.o.) was applied for 30 days, starting on the same day of arsenic administration. Telmisartan significantly reduced serum alanine aminotransferase level which was increased by sodium arsenite. Telmisartan significantly suppressed lipid peroxidation, and prevented the reduced glutathione depletion and nitric oxide elevation in the liver tissue resulted from arsenic administration. Also, the increase of arsenic ion, and the reductions of selenium and zinc ions in liver tissue were attenuated by telmisartan. Histopathological examination showed that liver tissue injury mediated by arsenic was ameliorated by telmisartan treatment. Immunohistochemical analysis revealed that telmisartan significantly decreased the arsenic-induced expression of inducible nitric oxide synthase, tumor necrosis factor-alpha, cyclooxygenase-2, nuclear factor-kappaB and caspase-3 in liver tissue. It was concluded that telmisartan may represent a potential option to protect the liver tissue from the detrimental effects of arsenic toxicity. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptor Blockers); 0 (Arsenites); 0 (Benzimidazoles); 0 (Benzoates); 0 (Environmental Pollutants); 0 (NF-kappa B); 0 (Sodium Compounds); 13768-07-5 (sodium arsenite); 144701-48-4 (telmisartan); 70-18-8 (Glutathione); 7440-66-6 (Zinc); 7782-49-2 (Selenium); EC 3-4-22 (Caspase 3)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: "Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptor Blockers/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
 "*Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptor Blockers/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 Animals
 "Arsenites/pk [Pharmacokinetics]"
 "*Arsenites/to [Toxicity]"
 "Benzimidazoles/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
 "*Benzimidazoles/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 "Benzoates/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
 "*Benzoates/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 "Caspase 3/me [Metabolism]"
 "Drug-Induced Liver Injury/en [Enzymology]"
 "Drug-Induced Liver Injury/et [Etiology]"
 "Drug-Induced Liver Injury/pa [Pathology]"
 "*Drug-Induced Liver Injury/pc [Prevention and Control]"
 "Environmental Pollutants/pk [Pharmacokinetics]"
 "*Environmental Pollutants/to [Toxicity]"
 "Glutathione/me [Metabolism]"
 Immunohistochemistry
 "Lipid Peroxidation/de [Drug Effects]"
 "*Liver/de [Drug Effects]"
 "Liver/en [Enzymology]"
 "Liver/pa [Pathology]"
 Liver Function Tests
 Male
 Mice
 "NF-kappa B/me [Metabolism]"
 "Selenium/me [Metabolism]"
 "Sodium Compounds/pk [Pharmacokinetics]"
 "*Sodium Compounds/to [Toxicity]"
 "Zinc/me [Metabolism]"

Source: MEDLINE

65. Protective effects of MK-801 on methylmercury-induced neuronal injury in rat cerebral cortex: involvement of oxidative stress and glutamate metabolism dysfunction.

Citation: Toxicology, October 2012, vol./is. 300/3(112-20), 0300-483X;1879-3185 (2012 Oct 28)

Author(s): Xu B; Xu ZF; Deng Y; Liu W; Yang HB; Wei YG

Institution: Department of Environmental Health, School of Public Health, China Medical University, Shenyang, Liaoning 110001, People's Republic of China.

Language: English

Abstract: Methylmercury (MeHg) is one of the ubiquitous environmental toxicants, which can induce oxidative stress and an indirect excitotoxicity caused by altered glutamate (Glu) metabolism. However, little is known of the interaction between oxidative stress and Glu metabolism play in MeHg poisoning rats. We have investigated the neuroprotective role of MK-801, a non-competitive N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors (NMDAR) antagonist, against MeHg-induced neurotoxicity. Fifty rats were randomly divided into five groups of 10 animals in each group: control group, MK-801 control group, MeHg-treated group (4 and 12 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$) and MK-801 pre-treated group. Administration of MeHg at a dose of 12 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ for four weeks significantly increased in ROS and total Hg levels and that caused lipid, protein and DNA peroxidative damage in cerebral cortex. In addition, MeHg also reduced nonenzymic (reduced glutathione, GSH) and enzymic (glutathione peroxidase, GPx and superoxide dismutase, SOD) antioxidants and enhanced neurocyte

apoptosis rate in cerebral cortex. MeHg-induced ROS production appears to inhibit the activity of the glutamine synthetase (GS), leading to Glu metabolism dysfunction. Pretreatment with MK-801 at a dose of 0.3 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ prevented the alterations of the activities of PAG and GS and oxidative stress. In addition, pretreatment with MK-801 significantly alleviated the neurocyte apoptosis rate and histopathological damage. In conclusion, the results suggested ROS formation resulting from MeHg- and Glu-induced oxidative stress contributed to neuronal injury. MK-801 possesses the ability to attenuate MeHg-induced neurotoxicity in the cerebral cortex through mechanisms involving its NMDA receptor binding properties and antioxidation. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Environmental Pollutants); 0 (Methylmercury Compounds); 0 (Neuroprotective Agents); 0 (Reactive Oxygen Species); 115-09-3 (methylmercuric chloride); 56-86-0 (Glutamic Acid); 77086-22-7 (Dizocilpine Maleate)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: [Animals](#)
["Apoptosis/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)
["*Cerebral Cortex/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)
["Cerebral Cortex/me \[Metabolism\]"](#)
["Cerebral Cortex/pa \[Pathology\]"](#)
["Dizocilpine Maleate/ad \[Administration and Dosage\]"](#)
["*Dizocilpine Maleate/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
[Dose-Response Relationship Drug](#)
["*Environmental Pollutants/to \[Toxicity\]"](#)
[Female](#)
["*Glutamic Acid/me \[Metabolism\]"](#)
[Male](#)
["Mercury Poisoning Nervous System/me \[Metabolism\]"](#)
["Mercury Poisoning Nervous System/pa \[Pathology\]"](#)
["*Mercury Poisoning Nervous System/pc \[Prevention and Control\]"](#)
["*Methylmercury Compounds/to \[Toxicity\]"](#)
["Neuroprotective Agents/ad \[Administration and Dosage\]"](#)
["*Neuroprotective Agents/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
["*Oxidative Stress/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)
[Rats](#)
[Rats Wistar](#)
["Reactive Oxygen Species/me \[Metabolism\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

66. Postdeployment Battlemind training for the U.K. armed forces: a cluster randomized controlled trial.

Citation: Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology, June 2012, vol./is. 80/3(331-41), 0022-006X;1939-2117 (2012 Jun)

Author(s): Mulligan K; Fear NT; Jones N; Alvarez H; Hull L; Naumann U; Wessely S; Greenberg N

Institution: Academic Centre for Defence Mental Health, King's College London, London, United Kingdom.

Language: English

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Combat exposure can increase the risk of subsequent psychological ill-health in armed forces (AF) personnel. A U.S. postdeployment psycho-educational intervention, Battlemind, showed a beneficial effect on mental health in U.S. military personnel exposed to high combat levels. We evaluated the effectiveness of an anglicized version of postdeployment Battlemind.METHOD: Battlemind was adapted for the United Kingdom. The main amendments were to sections about carrying weapons, driving, and alcohol misuse. The anglicized Battlemind was compared with the U.K. standard postdeployment brief in a cluster randomized controlled trial. At baseline, 2,443 U.K. AF personnel returning from Afghanistan via Cyprus completed questionnaires about their combat experiences and mental health. Of these, 1,616 (66%) completed 6-month

follow-up questionnaires. We used the Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Checklist (PCL-C) to measure probable posttraumatic stress disorder and the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) to measure common mental disorders. Secondary outcomes included alcohol misuse, assessed with the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), and binge drinking. Mixed-effects models were used to account for possible cluster effects. RESULTS: We did not find a difference in mental health or overall AUDIT score. Those who received Battlemind versus the standard brief were less likely to report binge drinking, although the effect size was small (adjusted odds ratio = 0.73, 95% CI [0.58, 0.92]). CONCLUSIONS: The anglicized Battlemind did not improve mental health but had a modest impact on the reporting of binge drinking. Alcohol misuse is problematic in military populations; therefore, an intervention that reduces binge drinking may be helpful.

Country of Publication: United States

Publication Type: Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial

Subject Headings: Adult
 "Alcohol-Related Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"
 "*Alcohol-Related Disorders/pc [Prevention and Control]"
 "Alcohol-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"
 Female
 Great Britain
 Humans
 Male
 Mental Health
 Middle Aged
 "*Military Personnel/px [Psychology]"
 Questionnaires
 "Stress Disorders Post-Traumatic/di [Diagnosis]"
 "*Stress Disorders Post-Traumatic/pc [Prevention and Control]"
 "Stress Disorders Post-Traumatic/px [Psychology]"
 Treatment Outcome

Source: MEDLINE

67. All-cause mortality after non-fatal self-poisoning: a cohort study.

Citation: Social Psychiatry & Psychiatric Epidemiology, June 2011, vol./is. 46/6(455-62), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (2011 Jun)

Author(s): Karasouli E; Owens D; Abbott RL; Hurst KM; Dennis M

Institution: Leeds Institute of Health Sciences, Charles Thackrah Building, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9LJ, UK. e.karasouli99@leeds.ac.uk

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Suicide has been repeatedly shown to have greatly increased incidence after non-fatal self-harm but far less is known about early death from other causes. The present study's aim was to describe mortality and risk factors concerning all causes of death after non-fatal self-poisoning. METHODS: A prospective cohort study of 976 patients who attended the Emergency Department in Nottingham, UK during a 9-month period in 1985-1986. Information on deaths was obtained for 16 years following an episode of self-poisoning, from the records of the Office for National Statistics. RESULTS: The observed:expected ratio for all-cause mortality was 2.2. Deaths due to diseases of the digestive and respiratory systems were, respectively, 4.4 and 2.9 times more frequent than expected. The risk for accidents was sixfold and for probable suicides 17-fold when compared with the risk in the general population. The main risk factor for subsequent deaths from natural causes was increasing age. CONCLUSIONS: The findings of this study suggest that patients who survive self-poisoning have an increased risk of death from natural and unnatural causes. The findings point towards the need for more effective clinical management and preventive initiatives.

Country of Publication: Germany

Publication Type: Comparative Study; Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: ["Accidents/mo \[Mortality\]"](#)
[Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
[Aged](#)
[Aged 80 and over](#)
[Cause of Death](#)
[Cohort Studies](#)
[Female](#)
["Great Britain/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
["Poisoning/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["*Poisoning/mo \[Mortality\]"](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
["Self-Injurious Behavior/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["*Self-Injurious Behavior/mo \[Mortality\]"](#)
["*Suicide/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
["*Suicide Attempted/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
[Survival](#)

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*

68. At the heart of it.

Citation: Health Service Journal, July 2012, vol./is. 122/6314(23-4), 0952-2271;0952-2271 (2012 Jul 19)

Author(s): Mooney H

Language: English

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: [*Contract Services](#)
[Great Britain](#)
[Humans](#)
[State Medicine](#)
[Substance Abuse Treatment Centers](#)
["*Substance-Related Disorders/rh \[Rehabilitation\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Health Service Journal, The*
Available from *Health Service Journal* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

69. Towards a brighter future.

Citation: Health Service Journal, July 2012, vol./is. 122/6314(20-2), 0952-2271;0952-2271 (2012 Jul 19)

Author(s): Mooney H

Language: English

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Narcotic Antagonists)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: [Drug Users](#)
[Great Britain](#)

Harm Reduction
 Health Policy
 Humans
 "Narcotic Antagonists/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 State Medicine
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/dt [Drug Therapy]"

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Health Service Journal, The*
 Available from *Health Service Journal* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

70. One day at a time.

Citation: Health Service Journal, July 2012, vol./is. 122/6314(19), 0952-2271;0952-2271 (2012 Jul 19)

Author(s): Dale-Perera A

Institution: Central and North West London Foundation Trust.

Language: English

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: "Drug Therapy/ec [Economics]"
 Drug Users
 Evidence-Based Medicine
 "Great Britain/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*Heroin Dependence/dt [Drug Therapy]"
 "Heroin Dependence/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Humans

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Health Service Journal, The*
 Available from *Health Service Journal* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

71. Drug taking and drinking among 11-15 year olds in England have fallen over past 10 years.

Citation: BMJ, 2012, vol./is. 345/(e5153), 0959-535X;1756-1833 (2012)

Author(s): O'Dowd A

Language: English

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: News

Subject Headings: Adolescent
 "*Alcohol Drinking/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Alcohol Drinking/td [Trends]"
 Child
 "England/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Health Surveys
 Humans
 Schools
 "*Smoking/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Smoking/td [Trends]"
 "Students/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *BMJ: British Medical Journal: Compact Edition*

72. Flumazenil use in benzodiazepine overdose in the UK: a retrospective survey of NPIS data.

Citation: Emergency Medicine Journal, July 2012, vol./is. 29/7(565-9), 1472-0205;1472-0213 (2012 Jul)

Author(s): Veiraiah A; Dyas J; Cooper G; Routledge PA; Thompson JP

Institution: NPIS Edinburgh (Scottish Poisons Information Bureau), The Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH16 4SA, UK. drveiraiah@doctors.org.uk

Language: English

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Benzodiazepine (BZD) overdose (OD) continues to cause significant morbidity and mortality in the UK. Flumazenil is an effective antidote but there is a risk of seizures, particularly in those who have co-ingested tricyclic antidepressants. A study was undertaken to examine the frequency of use, safety and efficacy of flumazenil in the management of BZD OD in the UK. METHODS: A 2-year retrospective cohort study was performed of all enquiries to the UK National Poisons Information Service involving BZD OD. RESULTS: Flumazenil was administered to 80 patients in 4504 BZD-related enquiries, 68 of whom did not have ventilatory failure or had recognised contraindications to flumazenil. Factors associated with flumazenil use were increased age, severe poisoning and ventilatory failure. Co-ingestion of tricyclic antidepressants and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease did not influence flumazenil administration. Seizure frequency in patients not treated with flumazenil was 0.3%. The frequency of prior seizure in flumazenil-treated patients was 30 times higher (8.8%). Seven patients who had seizures prior to flumazenil therapy had no recurrence of their seizures. Ventilation or consciousness improved in 70% of flumazenil-treated patients. Flumazenil administration was followed by one instance each of agitation and brief seizure. CONCLUSIONS: Flumazenil is used infrequently in the management of BZD OD in the UK. It was effective and associated with a low incidence of seizure. These results compare favourably with the results of published randomised controlled trials and cohort studies, although previous studies have not reported the use of flumazenil in such a high-risk population. This study should inform the continuing review of national guidance on flumazenil therapy.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Antidotes); 12794-10-4 (Benzodiazepines); 78755-81-4 (Flumazenil)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: Adult
 "Antidotes/ae [Adverse Effects]"
 "*Antidotes/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 "*Benzodiazepines/po [Poisoning]"
 Female
 "Flumazenil/ae [Adverse Effects]"
 "*Flumazenil/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 "Great Britain/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Humans
 Incidence
 Male
 Middle Aged
 "Overdose/dt [Drug Therapy]"
 Retrospective Studies
 Risk Factors
 "Seizures/ci [Chemically Induced]"
 "Seizures/ep [Epidemiology]"

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Emergency Medicine Journal*

73. Tramadol induces conditioned place preference in rats: interactions with morphine and buprenorphine.

Citation: Neuroscience Letters, June 2012, vol./is. 520/1(87-91), 0304-3940;1872-7972 (2012 Jun 27)

Author(s): Zhang M; Jing L; Liu Q; Wen RT; Li JX; Li YL; Gong Q; Liang JH

Institution: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing 100191, PR China.

Language: English

Abstract: Surveys and drug surveillance have demonstrated that the abuse liability of tramadol is considerably low in the general population but appears to be higher in opiate addicts, and this difference could attribute to the poly-drug abuse of opioid addicts, although this hypothesis has not been tested in the laboratory. The present study examined the interactions between tramadol and a full mu opioid receptor agonist morphine or a partial mu opioid receptor agonist buprenorphine in a conditioned place preference (CPP) paradigm in rats. Rats were conditioned with tramadol (2-54 mg/kg, i.p.), morphine (0.125-8 mg/kg, s.c.), buprenorphine (0.01-0.316 mg/kg, s.c.) or a combination of a subeffective dose of tramadol (2mg/kg) with a subeffective dose of morphine or buprenorphine and the CPP effect was measured. The retention of CPP effect was also examined. Tramadol, morphine and buprenorphine all produced a dose-dependent and significant CPP. A smaller dose of tramadol (2mg/kg) enhanced morphine- and buprenorphine-induced CPP and shifted the dose-effect curves of both drugs leftward. In addition, the combination of tramadol with morphine or buprenorphine prolonged the retention of CPP. These findings indicate that tramadol potentiates the rewarding effects of morphine or buprenorphine largely in an additive manner and support the general contention that tramadol has relatively low abuse liability. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Analgesics, Opioid); 27203-92-5 (Tramadol); 52485-79-7 (Buprenorphine); 57-27-2 (Morphine)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: ["*Analgesics Opioid/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)
[Animals](#)
["*Buprenorphine/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)
["*Conditioning Classical/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)
[Dose-Response Relationship Drug](#)
[Drug Synergism](#)
[Male](#)
["*Morphine/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)
[Rats](#)
[Rats Sprague-Dawley](#)
["*Tramadol/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

74. Lack of association between dopamine receptor D4 variable numbers of tandem repeats gene polymorphism and smoking.

Citation: Neuroscience Letters, June 2012, vol./is. 520/1(67-70), 0304-3940;1872-7972 (2012 Jun 27)

Author(s): Babic M; Nedic G; Muck-Seler D; Borovecki F; Pivac N

Institution: University of Zagreb, School of Medicine, Croatian Institute for Brain Research, Salata 12, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia.

Language: English

Abstract: Nicotine addiction, related to cigarette smoking, develops as a product of the complex interactions between social, environmental and genetic factors. Genes encoding the components of the dopaminergic system are thought to be associated with smoking. Literature data showed not only an association, but also a lack of association between variable number of tandem repeats (VNTR) polymorphism located in the third exon of dopamine D4 receptor (DRD4) gene and smoking. Repetitive sequence of DRD4 VNTR is 48 bp long and maximum 11 tandem copies were reported in humans. Presence of alleles with 6 and more repeats (i.e. long alleles) was associated with greater tendency to

novelty seeking and addictive behaviors than the presence of 5 and less alleles (short alleles). The aim of this study was to determine the association between VNTR in DRD4 gene and present smoking status in ethnically homogenous Caucasian population from the Eastern European (Croatian) origin. Genotyping was done in 565 healthy subjects, 511 men and 54 women, respectively, who were subdivided into 176 smokers and 389 nonsmokers. Logistic regression analyses, adjusted for age and sex, revealed the lack of significant ($p>0.05$) effect of the 4/4, 4/7 and 7/7 genotypes, or carriers of the long and short allele, or all genotypes of the DRD4 VNTR on smoking status. The results of this study failed to confirm the hypothesis that long allele of the DRD4 VNTR is associated with smoking status in Caucasian subjects. Copyright Copyright 2012. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

Country of Publication: Ireland
CAS Registry Number: 137750-34-6 (Receptors, Dopamine D4)
Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
[European Continental Ancestry Group](#)
[Female](#)
[Genetic Association Studies](#)
[Humans](#)
[Logistic Models](#)
[Male](#)
[*Minisatellite Repeats](#)
[*Polymorphism Genetic](#)
["*Receptors Dopamine D4/ge \[Genetics\]"](#)
["*Smoking/ge \[Genetics\]"](#)
Source: MEDLINE

75. Inhibition of CaMKII activity in the nucleus accumbens shell blocks the reinstatement of morphine-seeking behavior in rats.

Citation: Neuroscience Letters, June 2012, vol./is. 518/2(167-71), 0304-3940;1872-7972 (2012 Jun 19)
Author(s): Liu Z; Zhang JJ; Liu XD; Yu LC
Institution: Laboratory of Neurobiology, College of Life Sciences, Peking University, Beijing 100871, People's Republic of China.
Language: English
Abstract: The Ca(2+)/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II (CaMKII) may be a core component in the common molecular pathways for drug addiction. Moreover, studies using animal models of drug addiction have demonstrated that changing CaMKII activity or expression influences animals' responses to the drugs of abuse. Here, we explored the roles of CaMKII in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) shell in the extinction and reinstatement of morphine-seeking behavior. Rats were trained to obtain intravenous morphine infusions through poking hole on a fixed-ratio one schedule. Selective CaMKII inhibitor myristoylated autocalmitide-2-inhibitory peptide (myr-AIP) was injected into the NAc shell of rats after the acquisition of morphine self-administration (SA) or before the reinstatement test. The results demonstrated that injection of myr-AIP after acquisition of morphine SA did not influence morphine-seeking in the following extinction days and the number of days spent for reaching extinction criterion. However, pretreatment with myr-AIP before the reinstatement test blocked the reinstatement of morphine-seeking behavior induced by morphine-priming. Our results strongly indicate that CaMKII activity in the NAc shell is essential to the relapse to morphine-seeking. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland
CAS Registry Number: 0 (Enzyme Inhibitors); 0 (Narcotics); 57-27-2 (Morphine); EC 2-7-11-17 (Calcium-Calmodulin-Dependent Protein Kinase Type 2)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: Animals
 "*Calcium-Calmodulin-Dependent Protein Kinase Type 2/ai [Antagonists and Inhibitors]"
 "Calcium-Calmodulin-Dependent Protein Kinase Type 2/me [Metabolism]"
 "*Drug-Seeking Behavior/ph [Physiology]"
 "*Enzyme Inhibitors/pd [Pharmacology]"
 "Extinction Psychological/de [Drug Effects]"
 "*Extinction Psychological/ph [Physiology]"
 Male
 "Morphine/pd [Pharmacology]"
 "*Morphine Dependence/me [Metabolism]"
 "Morphine Dependence/pp [Physiopathology]"
 "Narcotics/pd [Pharmacology]"
 "Nucleus Accumbens/de [Drug Effects]"
 "*Nucleus Accumbens/en [Enzymology]"
 Rats
 Rats Sprague-Dawley

Source: MEDLINE

76. Management of a wild animal bite in a rabies enzootic area.

Citation: Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps, June 2012, vol./is. 158/2(128-31), 0035-8665;0035-8665 (2012 Jun)

Author(s): Ross J; Raitt S

Institution: British Army Training Unit Kenya. med_cmp@hqbatuk.com

Language: English

Abstract: The British Armed Forces of the 21st century are trained and operate worldwide, often in places where rabies control is poor and prevalence may be high. Currently rabies is not a routine vaccination for all service personnel. Awareness of the risk of rabies, action to take post potential exposure, prompt access to clear management advice and reliable supplies of Rabies Immunoglobulin and Rabies Vaccination are critical. We describe the management of a recent case of animal bite in Kenya and discuss current recommendations.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Immunoglobulins); 0 (Rabies Vaccines)

Publication Type: Case Reports; Journal Article

Subject Headings: Adult
 "*Bites and Stings/th [Therapy]"
 "Bites and Stings/vi [Virology]"
 Great Britain
 Humans
 "Immunoglobulins/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 Kenya
 Male
 *Military Personnel
 Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
 "*Rabies/pc [Prevention and Control]"
 "*Rabies Vaccines/tu [Therapeutic Use]"

Source: MEDLINE

77. The fiery cross of knowledge: "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal," 1832-1844.

Citation: Victorian Periodicals Review, 1999, vol./is. 32/4(324-58), 0709-4698;0709-4698 (1999)

Author(s): Scholnick RJ

Language: English

Country of Publication: Canada

Publication Type: Historical Article; Journal Article

Subject Headings: "Alcoholism/eh [Ethnology]"
 "Alcoholism/hi [History]"
 "Crime/ec [Economics]"
 "Crime/eh [Ethnology]"
 "Crime/hi [History]"
 "Crime/px [Psychology]"
 Educational Status
 History 19th Century
 "Mental Disorders/eh [Ethnology]"
 "Mental Disorders/hi [History]"
 "Periodicals as Topic/hi [History]"
 *Periodicals as Topic
 "Poverty/ec [Economics]"
 "Poverty/eh [Ethnology]"
 "Poverty/hi [History]"
 "Poverty/px [Psychology]"
 "Research Personnel/ed [Education]"
 "Research Personnel/hi [History]"
 *Research Personnel
 "Sanitation/hi [History]"
 "Scotland/eh [Ethnology]"
 "Social Problems/ec [Economics]"
 "Social Problems/eh [Ethnology]"
 "Social Problems/hi [History]"
 "Social Problems/px [Psychology]"
 *Social Problems
 *Social Responsibility
 "Social Values/eh [Ethnology]"
 "Social Values/hi [History]"
 *Social Values
 "Workplace/ec [Economics]"
 "Workplace/hi [History]"
 "Workplace/px [Psychology]"

Source: MEDLINE

78. Adverse drug reactions.

Citation: British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, June 2012, vol./is. 73/6(908-11), 0306-5251;1365-2125 (2012 Jun)

Author(s): Loke YK

Institution: Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, UK.
y.loke@uea.ac.uk

Language: English

Abstract: Our ability to understand fully the characteristics of clinically important adverse drug reactions is hindered by a lack of emphasis on biological mechanisms, patient susceptibility factors and long-term outcomes. Assessment of drug safety needs to move beyond industry and regulatory perspectives, towards a greater focus on evidence-based preventive and management strategies that will allow patients and physicians to deal with adverse drug reactions at the bedside. This would ideally involve close collaboration between clinical pharmacologists and pharmacoepidemiologists skilled at interrogating the increasingly sophisticated electronic healthcare databases. In light of the myriad safety scares that are constantly emerging, patients and physicians would be best served by a centrally funded independent network of rapid-response drug safety researchers who can use techniques of teleoanalysis to describe fully the magnitude of risk, the potential

biological mechanisms and patients' susceptibility factors. Copyright 2012 The Author. British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology Copyright 2012 The British Pharmacological Society.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Pharmaceutical Preparations)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: [Adverse Drug Reaction Reporting Systems](#)
[Clinical Trials as Topic](#)
[Data Interpretation Statistical](#)
[*Drug Toxicity](#)
[Great Britain](#)
[Humans](#)
[Meta-Analysis as Topic](#)
[Models Biological](#)
["*Pharmaceutical Preparations/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)
["Pharmacoepidemiology/st \[Standards\]"](#)
["Pharmacology Clinical/st \[Standards\]"](#)
["*Research Design/st \[Standards\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology](#)

79. [Total prostatic specific antigen levels among subjects exposed and not exposed to arsenic in drinking water]. [Spanish] Niveles sericos del antígeno prostático específico en varones expuestos y no expuestos al arsenico en el agua de bebida en Tucuman, Argentina.

Original Title: Niveles sericos del antígeno prostático específico en varones expuestos y no expuestos al arsenico en el agua de bebida en Tucuman, Argentina.

Citation: Revista Medica de Chile, December 2011, vol./is. 139/12(1581-7), 0034-9887;0717-6163 (2011 Dec)

Author(s): Soria de Gonzalez A; Tefaha L; Guber R; Arias N; Romero C; Martinez M; Valdivia M; Sandoval N; Toledo R; Czejack M

Institution: Laboratorio de Patologia Molecular, Facultad de Bioquimica, Quimica y Farmacia, Universidad Nacional de Tucuman, Argentina. draanaliasoria@arnet.com.ar

Language: Spanish

Abstract: BACKGROUND: There is an association between arsenic exposure and prostatic cancer mortality. AIM: To analyze and to compare the serum levels of total prostatic specific antigen (TPSA) in asymptomatic men of a rural zone, exposed and not exposed to high concentrations of arsenic (As) in drinking water. MATERIAL AND METHODS: The study included 161 men that were subjected to a clinical evaluation, serum TPSA determination and a trans rectal ultrasonography. Exposed and non-exposed subjects were divided in groups GA, GB and GC according to TPSA levels (<4 ng/ml, 4.1-10 ng/ml and >10.1 ng/ml respectively). RESULTS: Exposed and non-exposed subjects had similar TPSA levels. Among exposed subjects, 88.2, 8.8 and 3% were ascribed to groups GA, GB and GC respectively. The figures for non-exposed subjects were 90.6, 6.3 and 3.1%. The area under the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve for TPSA in exposed and non-exposed subjects was 0.64 (95% confidence intervals (CI) 0.40-0.9) and 0.71 (95% CI 0.6-0.8) respectively. CONCLUSIONS: No differences in TPSA levels between subjects exposed and non-exposed to arsenic were observed in this study.

Country of Publication: Chile

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Drinking Water); 0 (Tumor Markers, Biological); EC 3-4-21-77 (Prostate-Specific Antigen)

Publication Type: English Abstract; Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: [Argentina](#)
["*Arsenic Poisoning/bl \[Blood\]"](#)

"*Drinking Water/ch [Chemistry]"
 "Environmental Exposure/ae [Adverse Effects]"
 "Environmental Exposure/an [Analysis]"
 "*Environmental Exposure/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Epidemiologic Methods
 Humans
 Male
 Middle Aged
 "*Prostate-Specific Antigen/bl [Blood]"
 "*Prostatic Neoplasms/di [Diagnosis]"
 "Rural Population/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 "Tumor Markers Biological/bl [Blood]"

Source: MEDLINE

80. The regulation of nicotine in the United Kingdom: how nicotine gum came to be a medicine, but not a drug.

Citation: Journal of Law & Society, 2012, vol./is. 39/1(39-57), 0263-323X;0263-323X (2012)

Author(s): Rooke C; Cloatre E; Dingwall R

Institution: University of Edinburgh.

Language: English

Abstract: This article explores the utility of actor-network theory (ANT) as a tool for socio-legal research. ANT is deployed in a study of the evolution of divided regulatory responsibility for tobacco and medicinal nicotine (MN) products in the United Kingdom, with a particular focus on how the latter came to be regulated as a medicine. We examine the regulatory decisions taken in the United Kingdom in respect of the first MN product: a nicotine-containing gum developed in Sweden, which became available in the United Kingdom in 1980 as a prescription-only medicine under the Medicines Act 1968. We propose that utilizing ANT to explore the development of nicotine gum and the regulatory decisions taken about it places these decisions into the wider context of ideas about tobacco control and addiction, and helps us to understand better how different material actors acted in different networks, leading to very different systems of regulation.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Prescription Drugs); 54-11-5 (Nicotine)

Publication Type: Historical Article; Journal Article

Subject Headings: "Drug Industry/ec [Economics]"
 "Drug Industry/ed [Education]"
 "Drug Industry/hi [History]"
 "Drug Industry/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"
 *Drug Industry
 "Drug and Narcotic Control/ec [Economics]"
 "Drug and Narcotic Control/hi [History]"
 "Drug and Narcotic Control/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"
 *Drug and Narcotic Control
 "Great Britain/eh [Ethnology]"
 History 20th Century
 "Legislation as Topic/ec [Economics]"
 "Legislation as Topic/hi [History]"
 *Legislation as Topic
 "Nicotine/ec [Economics]"
 "Nicotine/hi [History]"
 *Nicotine
 "Prescription Drugs/ec [Economics]"
 "Prescription Drugs/hi [History]"
 "Smoking/ec [Economics]"
 "Smoking/eh [Ethnology]"
 "Smoking/px [Psychology]"
 "Smoking Cessation/ec [Economics]"

"Smoking Cessation/eh [Ethnology]"
 "Smoking Cessation/hi [History]"
 "Smoking Cessation/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"
 "Smoking Cessation/px [Psychology]"
 "Tobacco Industry/ec [Economics]"
 "Tobacco Industry/ed [Education]"
 "Tobacco Industry/hi [History]"
 "Tobacco Industry/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"
 *Tobacco Industry
 "Tobacco Use Cessation Products/ec [Economics]"
 "Tobacco Use Cessation Products/hi [History]"
 *Tobacco Use Cessation Products

Source: MEDLINE

81. Of poisoners, tanners and the British Raj: redefining Chamar identity in colonial North India, 1850-90.

Citation: Indian Economic & Social History Review, 2011, vol./is. 48/3(317-38), 0019-4646;0019-4646 (2011)

Author(s): Mishra S

Institution: University of Oxford.

Language: English

Abstract: This article explores colonial representations of the crime of cattle poisoning and uses it as a starting point to investigate questions related to the formation of Chamar identity. Starting from the 1850s, it looks at the process whereby the caste group was imbued with certain undesirable traits of character. Simultaneously, it also explores the larger trend towards fixing the caste with certain occupational traits, so that it began to be identified completely with leather work by late nineteenth century. The role of new specialisms such as ethnography, toxicology and medical jurisprudence in the formation of new definitions about Chamars is also highlighted. The overall aim of the article is to reveal the complexities involved in the formation of colonial discourse about caste and caste groups.

Country of Publication: India

Publication Type: Historical Article; Journal Article

Subject Headings: Animals
 "Anthropology Cultural/ed [Education]"
 "Anthropology Cultural/hi [History]"
 Cattle
 "Colonialism/hi [History]"
 *Colonialism
 "Crime/ec [Economics]"
 "Crime/eh [Ethnology]"
 "Crime/hi [History]"
 "Crime/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"
 "Crime/px [Psychology]"
 *Crime
 "Ethnic Groups/ed [Education]"
 "Ethnic Groups/eh [Ethnology]"
 "Ethnic Groups/hi [History]"
 "Ethnic Groups/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"
 "Ethnic Groups/px [Psychology]"
 *Ethnic Groups
 "Food Supply/ec [Economics]"
 "Food Supply/hi [History]"
 *Food Supply
 "Great Britain/eh [Ethnology]"
 History 19th Century
 Humans
 "India/eh [Ethnology]"

"Poisoning/ec [Economics]"
"Poisoning/eh [Ethnology]"
"Poisoning/hi [History]"
*Poisoning
Prejudice
"Social Class/hi [History]"
*Social Class
Social Identification

Source:

MEDLINE