

# Search Results

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## Search History

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

**1. Friends of bill w.: The stories of how eight men found "a new pair of glasses" through transformational learning.**

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-A(445), 0419-4209 (2012)
- Author(s):** Turley, Matthew William
- Institution:** Turley, Matthew William: The Pennsylvania State U.
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** In this qualitative study the primary researcher utilized research methods of heuristic phenomenology in order to better understand the experience of recovery for a group of male participants. The purpose of this study was to aid the primary researcher in better understanding his own experience of recovery from alcoholism, as well as to add to the current research available on the process of personal and social transformation through the process of participation in mutual-aid programs. For this research the primary investigator utilized a theoretical orientation of transformative learning theory; this was employed based on preliminary research indicating the process of meaning making and personal development based on participation in the program of Alcoholics Anonymous. Specifically, this research selected to study individuals in human service occupations, given that this was the researcher's occupational paradigm. A secondary rationale for selecting this occupational group was based on preliminary research indicating a disproportionate ratio of members within the program of Alcoholics Anonymous coming from, or moving into the human and social services. Lastly, this investigator identified philosophical ideologies of the 'wounded healer' phenomena, as discussed by Henri Nouwen, as representing a particular experience in which 'helpers' can have a lived experience of not recognizing their own need to help themselves. In this study eight men (including the primary researcher), coming from the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, were recruited through known contacts and snowballing research methods. Men participating in this study met entrance criteria including: having a minimum of 3 years of continuous sobriety, finding sobriety through the program of Alcoholics Anonymous, having and working with a sponsor, and being engaged in a human service occupation prior to finding sobriety. The primary researcher conducted semi-structured face-to-face interviews with the participants at a variety of different locations. Study participants agreed to a minimum of one physical meeting; an additional follow-up meeting was set-up, as needed, for review and clarification. The findings of this study were such that a variety of adult learning mediums were employed in recovery from alcoholism. The participants of this study discussed how the various elements of the A.A. program (e.g., working the 12-Steps, developing a relationship with a sponsor and higher power, telling and revising ones story, sponsoring other men, and engaging in spirituality-based literature) fostered a new identity in recovery through a critical reflection of assumptions. Through the process of revising ones point of view and habit of mind numerous meaning making experiences were elicited: connecting with the personal stories of A.A. group members, coming to acceptance through developing a personal relationship with the A.A. literature, developing a new identity in recovery through a relationship with a home group, and experiencing a sense of connectedness through developing a personal relationship with ones higher power. Participants identified how their experiences in the program fostered change in their belief systems, values, assumptions, and motivations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Heuristics](#)  
[\\*Phenomenology](#)  
[\\*Transformational Leadership](#)  
[Alcoholics Anonymous](#)  
[Interpersonal Relationships](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

## 2. Qualitative research on family disclosure and substance use among sexual minority youth.

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- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-A(777), 0419-4209 (2012)
- Author(s):** Grafsky, Erika L
- Institution:** Grafsky, Erika L.: The Ohio State U.
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The purpose of this project was to conduct research to understand non-heterosexual youths' experience with disclosure of sexual orientation information to family and how adolescent substance use may affect this process. Constructivist grounded theory guided the qualitative methodology and data analysis. The findings from this study suggest that disclosure of a non-heterosexual orientation to parents is a complex and dynamic experience that can be understood as the process of becoming a queer son or daughter. Substance use among this sample of non-heterosexual youth was not found to be related to the disclosure to family experience, however many of the youth believed that substance use is often used to cope with issues related to sexual orientation. More research is needed to determine if there is a relationship between disclosure to family and substance use for non-heterosexual youth. This study provides a unique contribution to the literature that places the emergent findings of the disclosure to family experience within an existing theoretical framework. Clinicians who work with sexual minority youth and their families should emphasize the dyadic nature of the disclosure decision and experience as well as healthy coping behaviors in order to protect sexual minority youth against the negative health outcomes that have been found in the literature. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Family](#)  
[\\*Minority Groups](#)  
[\\*Sexuality](#)  
[Grounded Theory](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

## 3. Examining access to addiction treatment: Scheduling processes and barriers.

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- Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, September 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0740-5472 (Sep 26, 2012)
- Author(s):** Quanbeck, Andrew; Wheelock, Anna; Ford, James H; Pulvermacher, Alice; Capoccia, Victor; Gustafson, David
- Abstract:** This paper reports on the phone scheduling systems that patients encounter when seeking addiction treatment. Researchers made a series of 28 monthly calls to 192 addiction treatment clinics to inquire about the clinics' first available appointment for an assessment. Each month, the date of each clinic's first available appointment and the date the appointment was made were recorded. During a 4-month baseline data collection period, the average waiting time from contact with the clinic to the first available appointment was 7.2days. Clinics engaged in a 15-month quality improvement intervention in which average waiting time was reduced to 5.8days. During the course of the study, researchers noted difficulty in contacting clinics and began recording the date of each additional attempt required to secure an appointment. On average, 0.47 callbacks were required to establish contact with clinics and schedule an appointment. Based on these findings, aspects of quality in phone scheduling processes are discussed. Most people with addiction seek help by calling a local addiction treatment clinic, and the reception they get matters. The results highlight variation in access to addiction treatment and suggest opportunities to improve phone scheduling processes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:****Source:** PsycINFO**4. Is Low Therapist Empathy Toxic?**

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**Citation:** Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, October 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Oct 1, 2012)**Author(s):** Moyers, Theresa B; Miller, William R**Abstract:** One of the largest determinants of client outcomes is the counselor who provides treatment. Therapists often vary widely in effectiveness, even when delivering standardized manual-guided treatment. In particular, the therapeutic skill of accurate empathy originally described by Carl Rogers has been found to account for a meaningful proportion of variance in therapeutic alliance and in addiction treatment outcomes. High-empathy counselors appear to have higher success rates regardless of theoretical orientation. Low-empathy and confrontational counseling, in contrast, has been associated with higher drop-out and relapse rates, weaker therapeutic alliance, and less client change. The authors propose emphasis on empathic listening skills as an evidence-based practice in the hiring and training of counselors to improve outcomes and prevent harm in addiction treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:****Source:** PsycINFO**5. Directly administered antiretroviral therapy: Pilot study of a structural intervention in methadone maintenance.**

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**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, September 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0740-5472 (Sep 21, 2012)**Author(s):** Sorensen, James L; Haug, Nancy A; Larios, Sandra; Gruber, Valerie A; Tulsy, Jacqueline; Powelson, Elisabeth; Logan, Deborah P; Shapiro, Bradley**Abstract:** Devising interventions to provide integrated treatment for addiction and medical problems is an urgent issue. This study piloted a structural intervention, Directly Administered Antiretroviral Therapy (DAART), to assist methadone-maintenance patients in HIV medication adherence. Twenty-four participants received: (1) antiretroviral medications at the methadone clinic daily before receiving their methadone; (2) take-home antiretroviral medication for days they were not scheduled to attend the methadone clinic, and (3) brief adherence counseling to address adherence barriers. DAART lasted 24weeks, with a planned step-down to twice-weekly administration in weeks 25-36, followed by self-administration in weeks 37-48. Retention rates at weeks 24, 36, and 48 were 83, 92, and 75% respectively. DAART was associated with improvement in the proportion of participants achieving viral suppression as well as with high medication adherence rates (clinic-verified; 85% and self-reported 97%) during the active intervention phase. DAART was effective as an intervention but did not promote transition to self-administration. This study demonstrates that DAART is adaptable and simple enough to be implemented into methadone treatment programs interested in providing HIV adherence services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:****Source:** PsycINFO**6. A randomized trial of intensive outpatient (iop) vs. Standard outpatient (op) buprenorphine treatment for african americans.**

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**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, September 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Sep 20, 2012)

**Author(s):** Mitchell, Shannon Gwin; Gryczynski, Jan; Schwartz, Robert P; O'Grady, Kevin E; Olsen, Yngvild K; Jaffe, Jerome H

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Buprenorphine is increasingly being used in community-based treatment programs, but little is known about the optimal level of psychosocial counseling in these settings. The aim of this study was to compare the effectiveness of OP and IOP level counseling when provided as part of buprenorphine treatment for opioid-dependent African Americans. METHODS: Participants were African American men and women starting buprenorphine treatment at one of two community-based clinics (N=300). Participants were randomly assigned to OP or IOP. Measures at baseline, 3- and 6-month included the primary outcome of DSM-IV opioid and cocaine dependence criteria, as well as additional outcomes of illicit opioid and cocaine use (urine test and self-report), criminal activity, retention in treatment, Quality of Life, Addiction Severity Index composite scores, and HIV risk behaviors. RESULTS: Participants assigned to OP received, on average, 3.67 (SD=1.30)h of counseling per active week in treatment. IOP participants received an average of 5.23 (SD=1.68)h of counseling per active week (less than the anticipated 9h per week of counseling). Both groups showed substantial improvement over a 6-month period on nearly all measures considered. There were no significant differences between groups in meeting diagnostic criteria for opioid (p=.67) or cocaine dependence (p=.63). There were no significant between group differences on any of the other outcomes. A secondary analysis restricting the sample to participants meeting DSM-IV criteria for baseline cocaine dependence also revealed no significant between-group differences (all ps>.05). CONCLUSIONS: Buprenorphine patients receiving OP and IOP levels of care both show short-term improvements. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 7. Adult support and substance use among homeless youths who attend high school.

**Citation:** Child & Youth Care Forum, October 2012, vol./is. 41/5(427-445), 1053-1890;1573-3319 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Ferguson, Kristin M; Xie, Bin

**Correspondence Address:** Ferguson, Kristin M.: Silberman School of Social Work at Hunter College, 2180 3rd Avenue, New York, NY, US, 10035, kferg@hunter.cuny.edu

**Institution:** Ferguson, Kristin M.: Silberman School of Social Work at Hunter College, New York, NY; Xie, Bin: School of Community and Global Health, Claremont Graduate University, San Dimas, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Despite high rates of substance use among homeless youths, little is known about the interaction of substance-use risk and protective factors. Further, limited research exists on substance use by school-attending homeless youths, as extant studies have relied on street- and shelter-based samples. Objective: The purpose of this study was to examine how risk and protective factors influence school-attending homeless youths' substance use as well as how protective influences can mediate and moderate the impact of risk factors on substance use. Empirical precedents on adolescent substance use and social capital theory were used to construct a theoretical model. Methods: Structural equation modeling was used to examine the relationships among risk and protective factors associated with substance use. The theoretical model was tested with a representative sample of 2,146 high-school-attending homeless youths from the 2007-2008 California Healthy Kids Survey dataset. Three hypotheses were tested to examine the direct effects of gang involvement, partner abuse, truancy and adult support on substance use as well as both the mediating and moderating effects of adult support. Results: Greater substance use was associated with gang membership, partner abuse and truancy. Lower levels of substance use were associated with higher levels of adult support. Additionally, adult support acted as both a mediator and moderator between the hypothesized risk factors and substance

use. Conclusions: Findings highlight the mediating and moderating effects of adult support on substance-use risk factors. Future longitudinal research is needed to illuminate the causal pathways between substance-use risk factors, adult support, and actual use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*High School Students](#)  
[\\*Homeless](#)  
[\\*Protective Factors](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Social Support](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **8. Breakingtheice: A protocol for a randomised controlled trial of an internet-based intervention addressing amphetamine-type stimulant use.**

**Citation:** BMC Psychiatry, June 2012, vol./is. 12/, 1471-244X (Jun 25, 2012)

**Author(s):** Tait, Robert J; McKetin, Rebecca; Kay-Lambkin, Frances; Bennett, Kylie; Tam, Ada; Bennett, Anthony; Geddes, Jenny; Garrick, Adam; Christensen, Helen; Griffiths, Kathleen M

**Correspondence Address:** Tait, Robert J., robert.tait@anu.edu.au

**Institution:** Tait, Robert J.: Centre for Mental Health Research, Australian National University, ACT; McKetin, Rebecca: Centre for Mental Health Research, Australian National University, ACT; Kay-Lambkin, Frances: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, NSW; Bennett, Kylie: Centre for Mental Health Research, Australian National University, ACT; Tam, Ada: Centre for Mental Health Research, Australian National University, ACT; Bennett, Anthony: Centre for Mental Health Research, Australian National University, ACT; Geddes, Jenny: Centre for Brain and Mental Health Research, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, NSW; Garrick, Adam: Centre for Mental Health Research, Australian National University, ACT; Christensen, Helen: Centre for Mental Health Research, Australian National University, ACT; Griffiths, Kathleen M.: Centre for Mental Health Research, Australian National University, ACT

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The prevalence of amphetamine-type stimulant use is greater than that of opioids and cocaine combined. Currently, there are no approved pharmacotherapy treatments for amphetamine-type stimulant problems, but some face-to-face psychotherapies are of demonstrated effectiveness. However, most treatment services focus on alcohol or opioid disorders, have limited reach and may not appeal to users of amphetamine-type stimulants. Internet interventions have proven to be effective for some substance use problems but none has specifically targeted users of amphetamine-type stimulants. Design/method: The study will use a randomized controlled trial design to evaluate the effect of an internet intervention for amphetamine-type stimulant problems compared with a waitlist control group. The primary outcome will be assessed as amphetamine-type stimulant use (baseline, 3 and 6 months). Other outcomes measures will include 'readiness to change', quality of life, psychological distress (K-10 score), days out of role, polydrug use, help-seeking intention and help-seeking behavior. The intervention consists of three modules requiring an estimated total completion time of 90 minutes. The content of the modules was adapted from face-to-face clinical techniques based on cognitive behavior therapy and motivation enhancement. The target sample is 160 men and women aged 18 and over who have used amphetamine-type stimulants in the last 3 months. Discussion: To our knowledge this will be the first randomized controlled trial of an internet intervention specifically developed for users of amphetamine-type stimulants. If successful, the intervention will offer greater reach than conventional therapies and may engage clients who do not generally seek treatment from existing service providers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; HOLDER: Tait et al.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Internet](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Online Therapy](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)  
Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

### 9. Psychometric properties and concurrent validity of two exercise addiction measures: A population wide study.

**Citation:** Psychology of Sport and Exercise, November 2012, vol./is. 13/6(739-746), 1469-0292 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Monok, Kata; Berczik, Krisztina; Urban, Robert; Szabo, Attila; Griffiths, Mark D; Farkas, Judit; Magi, Anna; Eisinger, Andrea; Kurimay, Tamas; Kokonyei, Gyongyi; Kun, Bernadette; Paksi, Borbala; Demetrovics, Zsolt

**Correspondence Address:** Demetrovics, Zsolt: Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Izabella utca 46, Budapest, Hungary, demetrovics@t-online.hu

**Institution:** Monok, Kata: Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest; Berczik, Krisztina: Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest; Urban, Robert: Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest; Szabo, Attila: Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest; Griffiths, Mark D.: Psychology Division, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham; Farkas, Judit: Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest; Magi, Anna: Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest; Eisinger, Andrea: Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest; Kurimay, Tamas: Department of Psychiatry and Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Saint John Hospital, Budapest; Kokonyei, Gyongyi: Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest; Kun, Bernadette: Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest; Paksi, Borbala: Centre for Behavioral Research, Corvinus University of Budapest, Budapest; Demetrovics, Zsolt: Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: The existence of exercise addiction has been examined in numerous studies. However, none of the measures developed for exercise addiction assessment have been validated on representative samples. Furthermore, estimates of exercise addiction prevalence in the general population are not available. The objective of the present study was to validate the Exercise Addiction Inventory (EAI; Terry, Szabo, & Griffiths, 2004), and the Exercise Dependence Scale (EDS; Hausenblas & Downs, 2002b), and to estimate the prevalence of exercise addiction in general population. Design: Exercise addiction was assessed within the framework of the National Survey on Addiction Problems in Hungary (NSAPH), a national representative study for the population aged 18e64 years (N = 2710). Method: 474 people in the sample (57% males; mean age 33.2 years) who reported to exercise at least once a week were asked to complete the two questionnaires (EAI, EDS). Results: Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) indicated good fit both in the case of EAI (CFI = 0.971; TLI = 0.952; RMSEA = 0.052) and EDS (CFI = 0.938; TLI = 0.922; RMSEA = 0.049); and confirmed the factor structure of the two scales. The correlation between the two measures was high ( $r = 0.79$ ). Results showed that 6.2% (EDS) and 10.1% (EAI) of the population were characterized as nondependent-symptomatic exercisers, while the proportion of the at-risk exercisers were 0.3% and 0.5%, respectively. Conclusions: Both EAI and EDS proved to be a reliable assessment tool for exercise addiction, a phenomenon that is present in the 0.3-0.5% of

the adult general population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Exercise](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 10. Boundary issues and dual relationships in the human services (2nd ed.).

**Citation:** Boundary issues and dual relationships in the human services (2nd ed.), 2012 (2012)

**Author(s):** Reamer, Frederic G

**Institution:** Reamer, Frederic G.: Rhode Island College, School of Social Work, Providence, RI

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the cover) Should a therapist disclose personal information to a client, accept a client's gift, or provide a former client with a job? Is it appropriate to exchange email or text messages with clients or correspond with them on social networking websites? Some acts, such as initiating a sexual relationship with a client, are clearly prohibited, yet what about more subtle interactions, such as hugging or accepting invitations to a social event? Is maintaining a friendship with a former client or client's relative a conflict of interest that ultimately subverts the client-practitioner relationship? In this updated edition of *Tangled Relationships*, Frederic G. Reamer, a certified authority on professional ethics, offers a frank analysis of a range of boundary issues and their complex formulations. He confronts the ethics of intimate and sexual relationships with clients and former clients, the healthy parameters of practitioners' self-disclosure, electronic relationships with clients, the giving and receiving of gifts and favors, the bartering of services, and the unavoidable and unanticipated circumstances of social encounters and geographical proximity. With case studies addressing challenges in the mental health field, school contexts, child welfare, addiction programs, home-healthcare, elder services, and prison, rural, and military settings, Reamer offers effective, practical risk-management models that prevent problems and help balance dual relationships. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Conflict of Interest](#)  
[\\*Dual Relationships](#)  
[\\*Human Services](#)  
[\\*Professional Ethics](#)  
[Clients](#)  
[Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)  
[Therapists](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 11. Examining the validity of low-income African American women's responses to items from the Compulsive Sexual Behavior Inventory (CSBI).

**Citation:** Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, July 2012, vol./is. 19/3(181-198), 1072-0162;1532-5318 (Jul 2012)

**Author(s):** Carpenter, Deanna L; Miner, M. H

**Correspondence Address:** Carpenter, Deanna L.: Christopher Newport University, 1 University Place, Newport News, VA, US, 23606, deanna.carpenter@cnu.edu

**Institution:** Carpenter, Deanna L.: Christopher Newport University, Newport News, VA; Miner, M. H.: University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The CSBI assesses problems associated with compulsive sexual behavior in male samples. Three hundred and six low income women were administered a 13-item CSBI prior to a sexual health seminar. CFA was used to confirm the previously-established two factor model. The two factor model showed acceptable fit. Women's scores appeared lower than men's. CSBI-13 total and subscale scores were higher in women who reported having engaged in sex exchange. Results support continued use of CSBI Total and Control scores in studying women's sexual behavior. It is unclear whether women's lower scores indicate less CSB or whether women's symptoms are inadequately measured by the CSBI. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Human Females](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
[\\*Sexual Addiction](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)  
[Blacks](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Inventories](#)  
[Lower Income Level](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 12. Why human subject research protection is important in sex addiction.

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**Citation:** Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, July 2012, vol./is. 19/3(161-167), 1072-0162;1532-5318 (Jul 2012)

**Author(s):** Samenow, Charles P

**Institution:** Samenow, Charles P.: George Washington University, Washington, DC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** At the beginning of January 2012, a policy stated that all research articles in Sexual Addiction and Compulsivity: The Journal of Treatment and Prevention would require evidence of Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval or exemption prior to publication. This editorial aims to explain the rationale for this decision, the impact it will have on authors and the journal, and resources available for potential investigators in our area. The notion of protecting research subjects is rather new. Until 1948, there were no such provisions. Institutional Review Boards (IRB) exist at any institution where federally funded research with human subjects takes place. Many community hospitals have them as well, even if they don't conduct federally funded research. Human subject research protection is serious business. Ensuring the highest levels of ethical research will continue to promote our legitimacy as a field and as a scholarly publication in the scientific community. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Experimental Ethics](#)  
[\\*Experimental Subjects](#)  
[\\*Protective Factors](#)  
[\\*Sexual Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 13. On michel de M'Uzan.

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**Citation:** Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, August 2012, vol./is. 60/4(837-849), 0003-0651 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Simpson, Richard B

**Correspondence Address:** Simpson, Richard B., 1466 Bathurst Street, Suite 301, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5R 3S3, richardbsimpson@rogers.com

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *At the Far Reaches of Identity* by Michel de M'Uzan (2005). The cornerstone of the author's thinking regarding the earliest levels of psychic life is his work on Freud's concept of Selbsterhaltungs-triebe, which is known as instincts of self preservation. Selbsterhaltungs-triebe is a conceptual term by which Freud designates all needs associated with bodily functions necessary for the preservation of the individual in which hunger provides the model of such investments. The papers in the book focuses on the psychoanalytic treatment of a man dying of metastatic brain cancer, question of after analysis, the analytic session as an erogenous zone, the author's reminiscence of a patient who died of self inflicted knife wounds to the chest, which involves an energy without quality and understanding addictions in terms of the problematic of identity. The author up his views on how the psychic apparatus develops depending on the individual's capacity to elaborate anxiety mentally and how autoconservation is involved in the formation of personality or identity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Freud \(Sigmund\)](#)  
[\\*Identity Formation](#)  
[\\*Psychoanalysis](#)  
[\\*Psychoanalytic Theory](#)  
[\\*Self Preservation](#)  
[Personality Traits](#)  
[Reminiscence](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)

#### 14. Opioid activation of toll-like receptor 4 contributes to drug reinforcement.

**Citation:** The Journal of Neuroscience, August 2012, vol./is. 32/33(11187-11200), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Aug 15, 2012)

**Author(s):** Hutchinson, M. R; Northcutt, A. L; Hiranita, T; Wang, X; Lewis, S. S; Thomas, J; van Steeg, K; Kopajtic, T. A; Loram, L. C; Sfregola, C; Galer, E; Miles, N. E; Bland, S. T; Amat, J; Rozeske, R. R; Maslanik, T; Chapman, T. R; Strand, K. A; Fleshner, M; Bachtell, R. K; Somogyi, A. A; Yin, H; Katz, J. L; Rice, K. C; Maier, S. F; Watkins, L. R

**Correspondence Address:** Watkins, L. R.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado at Boulder, Campus Box 345, Boulder, CO, US, 80309-0345, linda.watkins@colorado.edu

**Institution:** Hutchinson, M. R.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO; Northcutt, A. L.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO; Hiranita, T.: Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Intramural Research Program, Biomedical Research Center MDRB, Baltimore, MD; Wang, X.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO; Lewis, S. S.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO; Thomas, J.: Discipline of Pharmacology, School of Medical Sciences, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA; van Steeg, K.: Discipline of Physiology, School of Medical Sciences, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA; Kopajtic, T. A.: Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Intramural Research Program, Biomedical Research Center MDRB, Baltimore, MD; Loram, L. C.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO; Sfregola, C.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO; Galer, E.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO; Miles, N. E.: Department of Psychology and

Neuroscience, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO; Bland, S. T.: Department of Psychology, University of Colorado-Denver, Denver, CO; Amat, J.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO; Rozeske, R. R.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO; Maslanik, T.: Department of Integrative Physiology, Center for Neuroscience, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO; Chapman, T. R.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO; Strand, K. A.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO; Fleshner, M.: Department of Integrative Physiology, Center for Neuroscience, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO; Bachtell, R. K.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO; Somogyi, A. A.: Discipline of Pharmacology, School of Medical Sciences, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA; Yin, H.: Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Center for Neuroscience, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO; Katz, J. L.: Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Intramural Research Program, Biomedical Research Center MDRB, Baltimore, MD; Rice, K. C.: Chemical Biology Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Rockville, MD; Maier, S. F.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO; Watkins, L. R.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Opioid action was thought to exert reinforcing effects solely via the initial agonism of opioid receptors. Here, we present evidence for an additional novel contributor to opioid reward: the innate immune pattern-recognition receptor, toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4), and its MyD88-dependent signaling. Blockade of TLR4/MD2 by administration of the nonopioid, unnatural isomer of naloxone, (+)-naloxone (rats), or two independent genetic knock-outs of MyD88-TLR4-dependent signaling (mice), suppressed opioid-induced conditioned place preference. (+)-Naloxone also reduced opioid (remifentanyl) self-administration (rats), another commonly used behavioral measure of drug reward. Moreover, pharmacological blockade of morphine-TLR4/MD2 activity potentially reduced morphine-induced elevations of extracellular dopamine in rat nucleus accumbens, a region critical for opioid reinforcement. Importantly, opioid-TLR4 actions are not a unidirectional influence on opioid pharmacodynamics, since TLR4<sup>-/-</sup> mice had reduced oxycodone-induced p38 and JNK phosphorylation, while displaying potentiated analgesia. Similar to our recent reports of morphine-TLR4/MD2 binding, here we provide a combination of in silico and biophysical data to support (+)-naloxone and remifentanyl binding to TLR4/MD2. Collectively, these data indicate that the actions of opioids at classical opioid receptors, together with their newly identified TLR4/MD2 actions, affect the mesolimbic dopamine system that amplifies opioid-induced elevations in extracellular dopamine levels, therefore possibly explaining altered opioid reward behaviors. Thus, the discovery of TLR4/MD2 recognition of opioids as foreign xenobiotic substances adds to the existing hypothesized neuronal reinforcement mechanisms, identifies a new drug target in TLR4/MD2 for the treatment of addictions, and provides further evidence supporting a role for central proinflammatory immune signaling in drug reward. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

HOLDER: The authors; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Dopamine  
 \*Nucleus Accumbens  
 \*Opiates  
 Rats  
 Reinforcement  
 Pharmacodynamics

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**15. The impact of Sobriety Treatment and Recovery Teams (START) on family outcomes.**

**Citation:** Families in Society, July 2012, vol./is. 93/3(196-203), 1044-3894 (Jul-Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Huebner, Ruth A; Willauer, Tina; Posze, Lynn

**Correspondence Address:** Huebner, Ruth A.: Kentucky Department for Community Based Services, 275 E Main Street, 3W-A, Frankfort, KY, US, 40621, Rutha.huebner@ky.gov

**Institution:** Huebner, Ruth A.: Kentucky Department for Community Based Services, Frankfort, KY; Willauer, Tina: Kentucky Department for Community Based Services, Frankfort, KY; Posze, Lynn: Kentucky Division of Behavioral Health, KY

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Families with child maltreatment and parental substance use disorders are a growing population with complex needs. The Sobriety Treatment and Recovery Teams (START) is an integrated model that pairs child protective service workers with family mentors and partners with treatment providers. This is a prospective naturalistic evaluation comparing rates of adult sobriety and child placement in state custody using provider-collected data merged with state administrative data sets. All families in the served and comparison groups had equal risks to child safety. Mothers achieved sobriety at 1.8 times the rate of typical treatment, children were placed in state custody at half the rate expected. These results support START as an effective integrated program. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Alliance for Children and Families; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Child Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Protective Services](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Sobriety](#)  
[Child Custody](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Family](#)  
[Program Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 16. On: On neuropsychanalytic metaphysics (2011): Comment.

**Citation:** The International Journal of Psychoanalysis, August 2012, vol./is. 93/4(1041-1042), 0020-7578 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Johnson, Brian

**Correspondence Address:** Johnson, Brian, johnsonb@upstate.edu

**Institution:** Johnson, Brian: State University of New York Upstate Medical University, NY

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Vesa Talvitie and Juhani Ihanus (see record 2011-30514-016). I was surprised to read in the IJPA that the theoretical base of neuropsychanalysis, dual-aspect monism, is incoherent or that "discussions on the subject of neuropsychanalysis often wander aimlessly, devoid of clear points and arguments." I was surprised to read in the IJPA that the theoretical base of neuropsychanalysis, dual-aspect monism, is incoherent or that "discussions on the subject of neuropsychanalysis often wander aimlessly, devoid of clear points and arguments." How to use neuropsychanalytic interpretations was discussed in my article on cocaine addiction. Without neuroscience interpretations, it would be difficult to operate on my medical school-based neuropsychanalytic addiction service that had 2570 outpatient encounters in 2011. It also offers strong evidence that dreams are exactly an expression of wish-fulfillment - in contrast with the authors assertion that neuropsychanalysis could not contribute on this issue. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Institute of Psychoanalysis; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Metaphysics](#)  
[\\*Neurosciences](#)  
[\\*Psychoanalysis](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)  
Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

#### 17. Stress process of illicit drug use among U.S. immigrants' adolescent children: A longitudinal study.

**Citation:** Journal of Community Psychology, April 2012, vol./is. 40/3(358-371), 0090-4392;1520-6629 (Apr 2012)

**Author(s):** Choo, Hyekyung

**Correspondence Address:** Choo, Hyekyung, 3 Arts Link, AS 3 Level 4, Singapore, Singapore, 117570, swkch@nus.edu.sg

**Institution:** Choo, Hyekyung: National University of Singapore, Singapore

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examined a full path model of stress process for predicting illicit drug use among Asian and Latino immigrants' adolescent children. Using 2-year longitudinal data (National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health) from a sample of adolescents with Asian or Latino immigrant parents (N = 2,353), the study explored structural relationships between 3 types of negative perceptions of school environment as acculturation-related stressors (a feeling of isolation, perceived prejudice from students, and perceived unfair treatment from teachers), family support as a social resource, and drug use as an outcome among Asian and Latino immigrants' adolescent children. Path analysis results supported the resource deterioration hypothesis of the stress process model and found a stronger direct effect of implicit isolation than explicit prejudice or unfairness perceived in school on drug use and mediating effects of family support on relationships between 2 of the stressors and drug use among these adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Immigration](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[\\*Interpersonal Relationships](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 18. Hope, self-esteem, and self-regulation: Positive characteristics among men and women in recovery.

**Citation:** Journal of Community Psychology, April 2012, vol./is. 40/3(292-300), 0090-4392;1520-6629 (Apr 2012)

**Author(s):** Ferrari, Joseph R; Stevens, Edward B; Legler, Raymond; Jason, Leonard A

**Correspondence Address:** Ferrari, Joseph R.: Dept. of Psychology, DePaul University, 2219 North Kenmore Ave., Chicago, IL, US, 60614, jferrari@depaul.edu

**Institution:** Ferrari, Joseph R.: DePaul University, Chicago, IL; Stevens, Edward B.: DePaul University, Chicago, IL; Legler, Raymond: DePaul University, Chicago, IL; Jason, Leonard A.: DePaul University, Chicago, IL

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Hopefulness remains unclear in relation to aspects of self-control and self-esteem among adults in substance abuse recovery. The present study explored the relationship between dispositional hope (agency and pathway) with self-esteem (self-liking, self-competency,

and self-confidence) and self-regulation (impulse control and self-discipline), using a latent variable measurement model and structural equation modeling among adults (n = 601) residing in a communal living setting for persons in substance abuse recovery. Results showed that multiple dimensions of these constructs were significant as individual predictors. With persons in recovery, self-regulation included impulsivity control and self-discipline, while self-esteem reflected self-liking, competence, and a sense of self-confidence. Furthermore, both hope-pathways and hope-agency significantly related to self-control/impulse control but not self-control/discipline, and self-esteem/competency was associated with hope-pathways but not hope-agency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Hope](#)  
[\\*Self Esteem](#)  
[\\*Self Regulation](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 19. Adolescent brain development and underage drinking in the United States: Identifying risks of alcohol use in college populations.

**Citation:** Harvard Review of Psychiatry, August 2012, vol./is. 20/4(189-200), 1067-3229;1465-7309 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Silveri, Marisa M

**Correspondence Address:** Silveri, Marisa M.: Brain Imaging Center, McLean Hospital, 115 Mill St., Belmont, MA, US, 02478, msilveri@mclean.harvard.edu

**Institution:** Silveri, Marisa M.: Harvard Medical School, Neurodevelopmental Laboratory on Addictions, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Alcohol use typically is initiated during adolescence, a period that coincides with critical structural and functional maturation of the brain. Brain maturation and associated improvements in decision making continue into the third decade of life, reaching a plateau within the period referred to as emerging adulthood (18-24 years). This particular period covers that of traditionally aged college students, and includes the age (21 years) when alcohol consumption becomes legal in the United States. This review highlights neurobiological evidence indicating the vulnerabilities of the emerging-adult brain to the effects of alcohol. Factors increasing the risks associated with underage alcohol use include the age group's reduced sensitivity to alcohol sedation and increased sensitivity to alcohol-related disruptions in memory. On the individual level, factors increasing those risks are a positive family history of alcoholism, which has a demonstrated effect on brain structure and function, and emerging comorbid psychiatric conditions. These vulnerabilities-of the age group, in general, as well as of particular individuals-likely contribute to excessive and unsupervised drinking in college students. Discouraging alcohol consumption until neurobiological adulthood is reached is important for minimizing alcohol-related disruptions in brain development and decision-making capacity, and for reducing the negative behavioral consequences associated with underage alcohol use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: President and Fellows of Harvard College; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**20. Innovative recruitment using online networks: Lessons learned from an online study of alcohol and other drug use utilizing a web-based, Respondent-Driven Sampling (webRDS) strategy.**

**Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, September 2012, vol./is. 73/5(834-838), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Bauermeister, Jose A; Zimmerman, Marc A; Johns, Michelle M; Glowacki, Pietreck; Stoddard, Sarah; Volz, Erik

**Correspondence Address:** Bauermeister, Jose A.: Department of Health Behavior and Health Education, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, 1415 Washington Heights, SPH I, Room 3822, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109-2029, jbauerme@umich.edu

**Institution:** Bauermeister, Jose A.: Department of Health Behavior and Health Education, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Zimmerman, Marc A.: Department of Health Behavior and Health Education, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Johns, Michelle M.: Department of Health Behavior and Health Education, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Glowacki, Pietreck: Workantile Exchange, Ann Arbor, MI; Stoddard, Sarah: Department of Health Behavior and Health Education, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Volz, Erik: Department of Health Behavior and Health Education, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: We used a web version of Respondent-Driven Sampling (webRDS) to recruit a sample of young adults (ages 18-24) and examined whether this strategy would result in alcohol and other drug (AOD) prevalence estimates comparable to national estimates (National Survey on Drug Use and Health [NSDUH]). Method: We recruited 22 initial participants (seeds) via Facebook to complete a web survey examining AOD risk correlates. Sequential, incentivized recruitment continued until our desired sample size was achieved. After correcting for webRDS clustering effects, we contrasted our AOD prevalence estimates (past 30 days) to NSDUH estimates by comparing the 95% confidence intervals of prevalence estimates. Results: We found comparable AOD prevalence estimates between our sample and NSDUH for the past 30 days for alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, Ecstasy (3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, or MDMA), and hallucinogens. Cigarette use was lower than NSDUH estimates. Conclusions: WebRDS may be a suitable strategy to recruit young adults online. We discuss the unique strengths and challenges that may be encountered by public health researchers using webRDS methods. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Experimental Subjects](#)  
[\\*Methodology](#)  
[\\*Sampling \(Experimental\)](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Internet](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**21. Measures of substance consumption among substance users, DSM-IV abusers, and those with DSM-IV dependence disorders in a nationally representative sample.**

**Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, September 2012, vol./is. 73/5(820-828), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Moss, Howard B; Chen, Chiung M; Yi, Hsiao-Ye

**Correspondence Address:** Moss, Howard B.: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Room 2007, MSC 9304, 5635 Fishers Lane, Bethesda, MD, US, 20892-9304, mossh@mail.nih.gov

**Institution:** Moss, Howard B.: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Bethesda, MD; Chen, Chiung M.: Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System, CSR, Incorporated, Arlington, VA; Yi, Hsiao-Ye: Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System, CSR, Incorporated, Arlington, VA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Neither the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third Edition, Revised (DSM-III-R), nor the DSM-IV uses measures of substance consumption as part of the diagnostic criteria for substance use disorders. Therefore, this report examined the extent to which frequency and/or quantity of consumption across a broad spectrum of substances are associated with DSM-IV diagnoses of specific substance use disorders and whether there are informative hierarchical levels of consumption among users, abusers, and those who are substance dependent in the U.S. general population. Method: The analyses focused on consumption data from respondents of the 2001-2002 National Epidemiologic Survey of Alcohol and Related Disorders. Multinomial logistic regression was used to predict DSM-IV diagnoses of dependence or abuse based on the continuous consumption measures. Results: Among individuals who used substances, the substances with the greatest liability for dependence were nicotine first and cocaine second. For nearly all substances investigated, users without specific substance use disorders demonstrated lower levels of quantity and frequency of consumption relative to those with DSM-IV abuse and dependence disorders. Dose-response curves for the log odds of abuse and dependence suggested unidimensionality of abuse and dependence for frequency of alcohol drinking; frequency of cannabis use; frequency of opioid use; frequency of hallucinogen use; and, to a lesser extent, frequency of amphetamine use. However, the dose-response curves for the quantity of alcohol consumed demonstrated differential patterns for abuse and dependence such that alcohol dependence has a distinctly greater "quantity of use" relationship than that found among alcohol-abusing individuals. Conclusions: These results confirm the findings of others concerning the unidimensionality of abuse and dependence diagnoses when consumption variables alone are examined and suggest that consumption measures may be useful metrics gauging severity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 22. Socioeconomic status and substance use among young adults: A comparison across constructs and drugs.

**Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, September 2012, vol./is. 73/5(772-782), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Patrick, Megan E; Wightman, Patrick; Schoeni, Robert F; Schulenberg, John E

**Correspondence Address:** Patrick, Megan E.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 426 Thompson Street, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48106-1248, meganpat@isr.umich.edu

**Institution:** Patrick, Megan E.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Wightman, Patrick: Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Schoeni, Robert F.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Schulenberg, John E.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Little consensus exists regarding the relationship between socioeconomic status (SES) and substance use. This study examined the associations of three indicators

of family SES during childhood-income, wealth, and parental education-with smoking, alcohol use, and marijuana use during young adulthood. Method: Data were obtained from the national Panel Study of Income Dynamics, a survey of U.S. families that incorporates data from parents and their children. In 2005 and 2007, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics was supplemented with two waves of Transition into Adulthood data drawn from a national sample of young adults, 18-23 years old. Data from the young adults (N = 1,203; 66.1% White; 51.5% female) on their current use of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana were used as outcome variables in logistic regressions. Socioeconomic background was calculated from parental reports of education, wealth, and income during the respondent's childhood (birth through age 17 years). Results: Smoking in young adulthood was associated with lower childhood family SES, although the association was explained by demographic and social role covariates. Alcohol use and marijuana use in young adulthood were associated with higher childhood family SES, even after controlling for covariates. Conclusions: Findings based on three indicators of family background SES-income, wealth, and parental education-converged in describing unique patterns for smoking and for alcohol and marijuana use among young adults, although functional relationships across SES measures varied. Young adults with the highest family background SES were most prone to alcohol and marijuana use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Socioeconomic Status](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Educational Attainment Level](#)  
[Income Level](#)  
[Marijuana Usage](#)  
[Parental Characteristics](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 23. Announcement of 2013 Special Issue: Current Approaches to the Laboratory Assessment of Abuse Potential.

**Citation:** Behavioural Pharmacology, September 2012, vol./is. 23/5-6(441), 0955-8810;1473-5849 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Willner, Paul [Ed]; Bergman, Jack [Ed]; Vanderschuren, Louk [Ed]

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Announces the topic of the 2013 Special Issue of Behavioural Pharmacology: Current Approaches to the Laboratory Assessment of Abuse Potential. This Special Issue is intended to provide the reader with, first, an understanding of the contemporary application of traditional self-administration procedures in the assessment of abuse potential and the challenges presented in the evaluation of drugs from classical and new pharmacological classes and, second, insight into other laboratory approaches that can be used to evaluate abuse potential. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 24. Prenatal smoking exposure and the risk of behavioral problems and substance use in adolescence: The TRAILS study.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, December 2011, vol./is. 17/6(342-350), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2011)

- Author(s):** Monshouwer, Karin; Huizink, Anja C; Harakeh, Zeena; Raaijmakers, Quinten A. W; Reijneveld, Sijmen A; Oldehinkel, Albertine J; Verhulst, Frank C; Vollebergh, Wilma A. M
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- Institution:** Monshouwer, Karin: Interdisciplinary Social Science, Utrecht University, Utrecht; Huizink, Anja C.: Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam; Harakeh, Zeena: Interdisciplinary Social Science, Utrecht University, Utrecht; Raaijmakers, Quinten A. W.: Research Center Adolescent Development, Utrecht University, Utrecht; Reijneveld, Sijmen A.: Department of Health Sciences and, University of Groningen, Groningen; Oldehinkel, Albertine J.: Interdisciplinary Center for Psychiatric Epidemiology, Department of Psychiatry, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen; Verhulst, Frank C.: Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam; Vollebergh, Wilma A. M.: Interdisciplinary Social Science, Utrecht University, Utrecht
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: To study the prospective relationship between maternal smoking during pregnancy (MSP) and behavioral problems, heavy alcohol use, daily smoking, and ever use of cannabis in the offspring, and to assess the role of confounding and mediating factors in a systematic way. Methods: Population- based cohort study of 2,230 respondents, starting in 2001 when respondents were around the age of 11 years, and two follow-up measurements at intervals of about 2.5 years (response rates of 96.0 and 81.4%). Results: Almost one third of the respondents' mothers had smoked tobacco during pregnancy. These respondents were at an increased risk for all outcomes except internalizing problems (significant odds ratios ranged from 1.40 to 2.97). The successive models showed that the potential confounding factors reduced the strength of all relationships. In the full model, the strongest relationship was found for mothers who smoked more than 10 cigarettes a day during pregnancy and daily smoking in early adolescence (odds ratio: 1.56), but none of the relationships were statistically significant. Conclusions: MSP is a marker for future behavioral outcomes in the offspring, but reducing the prevalence of MSP is unlikely to make a meaningful contribution to the prevention of these problems in adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[\\*Prenatal Exposure](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Behavior Problems](#)  
[Cannabis](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Externalization](#)  
[Internalization](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 25. Welfare, temperance and compulsory commitment to care for persons with substance misuse problems: A comparative study of 38 European countries.**
- Citation:** European Addiction Research, December 2011, vol./is. 17/6(329-341), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2011)
- Author(s):** Israelsson, Magnus

**Correspondence Address:** Israelsson, Magnus: Department of Social Work, Mid Sweden University, Ostersund, Sweden, SE 83125, magnus.israelsson@miun.se

**Institution:** Israelsson, Magnus: Mid Sweden University, Ostersund

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: The study explores the existence and types of law on compulsory commitment to care (CCC) of adult substance misusers in Europe and how such laws are related to variations in demographics, alcohol consumption and epidemiology in misuse of opiates, cocaine, amphetamines, temperance culture heritage, health and welfare expenditure, and involvement and role of the state in welfare distribution. Material and Methods: Legal information on laws on CCC of misusers was obtained primarily through a survey of 38 European countries. Predictors of laws on CCC, and types of such, were analyzed from country descriptors in multivariate models. Results: A majority (74%) of the explored countries have a law concerning CCC. The most common type of CCC law is within criminal justice legislation (45%), but civil CCC is almost as frequent (37%). These two models of CCC legislation are related to differences in cultural heritage and welfare distribution models. Conclusions: Temperance cultures, i.e. countries with a history of a strong temperance movement, and countries with a Beveridgean distribution of welfare, i.e. through the state, tend to favor civil CCC, while countries with a Bismarckian distribution of welfare, i.e. through insurance with less state interference, tend to favor CCC within criminal justice legislation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Involuntary Treatment](#)  
[\\*Laws](#)  
[\\*Welfare Services \(Government\)](#)  
[Costs and Cost Analysis](#)  
[Cross Cultural Differences](#)  
[Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 26. The European Adolescent Assessment Dialogue (EuroADAD): A psychometric evaluation.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, December 2011, vol./is. 17/6(302-315), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Czobor, Pal; Bacskai, Erika; Oberg, David; Haack, Marie-Jeanne; Gerevich, Jozsef

**Correspondence Address:** Gerevich, Jozsef, PO Box 216, Budapest, Hungary, HU 1276, gerevichj@t-online.hu

**Institution:** Czobor, Pal: Department of Psychiatry, Semmelweis University, Budapest; Bacskai, Erika: Addiction Research Institute, ELTE University, Budapest; Oberg, David: Department of Social Work, Stockholm University, Stockholm; Haack, Marie-Jeanne: Prins Claus Centrum, Organisation for Mental Health Care, Sittard; Gerevich, Jozsef: Addiction Research Institute, ELTE University, Budapest

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The Adolescent Drug Abuse Diagnosis (ADAD) has been a gold standard for assessing drug use and associated problems in adolescents. Criticism of the instrument has been increasing. A new instrument, the European Adolescent Assessment Dialogue (EuroADAD) that builds on ADAD's strengths but seeks to address its limitations is now available, but has not been subjected to comprehensive psychometric evaluation. Objective: To examine the psychometric properties of the EuroADAD across various settings in adolescent populations who developed or were at a high risk of developing substance use and psychosocial adaptation problems. Participants and Settings: Three of the samples were collected in Hungary, including: institutionalized youths from juvenile residential facility (n = 295); adolescents from outpatient psychiatry facility (n = 278),

and controls (n = 59). An additional sample was collected in the Netherlands, and consisted of adolescent boys from an independent residential institution for youth with severe behavioral problems (n = 51). Procedure: The EuroADAD was administered by trained interviewers. Data were collected through face-to-face interviews and self-report questionnaires. Results: Reliability: the intraclass correlation was high for all domains of the EuroADAD; reliability analyses indicated good test-retest reliability, and internal consistency. Validity: difference among study samples was significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) for the majority of the domains, with juvenile institution and psychiatric outpatient subjects exhibiting higher severity in most areas compared to controls. The Hungarian and Dutch samples were comparable, except for the legal domain, due to the higher severity of behavioral problems in the Dutch sample. Several domains of the instrument, including 'alcohol', 'drugs' and 'legal' showed an association with trait aggression as measured by the Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire and with Novelty Seeking on the Cloninger Temperament and Character Inventory. Conclusion: Based on the pattern and significance of group differences, and correlations with other measures, the scale has good criterion, and convergent and discriminant construct validity. The EuroADAD is a reliable and valid tool for the assessment of alcohol and drug use, and related psychosocial problems in adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Test Reliability](#)  
[Test Validity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 27. Khat use and trait anger: Effects on affect regulation during an acute stressful challenge.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, December 2011, vol./is. 17/6(285-291), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Bongard, Stephan; al'Absi, Mustafa; Khalil, Najat Sayem; Al Habori, Molham

**Correspondence Address:** al'Absi, Mustafa: Khat Research Program (KRP), University of Minnesota, School of Medicine, 1035 University Drive, Duluth, MN, US, 55812, malabsi@umn.edu

**Institution:** Bongard, Stephan: Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main; al'Absi, Mustafa: University of Minnesota, School of Medicine, Duluth, MN; Khalil, Najat Sayem: Sana'a University, Sana'a; Al Habori, Molham: Sana'a University, Sana'a

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Khat (*Catha edulis*) is a widely used stimulating drug often consumed in daily routine in Yemen and East African countries. Chewing khat acutely elicits states of euphoria and feelings of well-being which later shift into emotional instability and low mood. Little is known about emotional regulation in habitual khat chewers. In this study, we compared self-reports on trait anger as well as positive and negative affect responses to a mental arithmetic challenge. Participants included 135 men and women from Yemen who chew khat regularly, occasionally or not at all. Participants attended a laboratory session that involved resting periods and performing a math challenge. Analyses of variance and regression show that regular khat chewing is associated with higher trait anger, more pronounced negative responses during stress and less pronounced positive emotional states. These results suggest that regular khat chewing is associated with disturbances in emotion regulation processes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

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

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

\*CNS Stimulating Drugs  
 \*Drug Usage  
 \*Emotional Regulation  
 \*Stress

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 28. Substance use disorders and comorbid mental disorders in first-time admitted patients from a catchment area.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, December 2011, vol./is. 18/1(16-25), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Langas, Anne-Marit; Malt, Ulrik Fredrik; Opjordsmoen, Stein

**Correspondence Address:** Langas, Anne-Marit: Vestre Viken Hospital Trust, Box 10, Kongsberg, Norway, NO 3602, anne-marit.langas@vestreviken.no

**Institution:** Langas, Anne-Marit: Vestre Viken Hospital Trust, Kongsberg; Malt, Ulrik Fredrik: Norwegian Research Network on Mood Disorders (NORMOOD); Opjordsmoen, Stein: University of Oslo, Institute of Clinical Medicine, Oslo

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: To describe lifetime mental disorders in patients with substance use disorders (SUD) admitted for the first time to specialized treatment for psychiatric or addiction problems from a catchment area. Methods: Special efforts were made to include all eligible patients and secure completion of thorough assessments, including the Psychiatric Research Interview for Substance and Mental Disorders (PRISM) and the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV axis II personality disorders (SCID-II). The strength of this study lies in its rigorous patient recruitment and assessment methods. Results: Of 61 patients, 53 had alcohol use disorder (AUD). Of these, 28 had AUD only, and 25 had an additional drug use disorder (DUD). 89% had comorbid axis I (85%) or axis II (46%) disorders. The most prevalent axis I disorders were major depressive disorder (71%), social phobia (31%) and posttraumatic stress disorder (18%). Among those with comorbid psychiatric disorders (n = 54), 25 (41% of the sample) had disorders considered to be independent of their substance use only, 4 patients (7%) had substance-induced disorders only, and 23 patients (38%) had both independent and substance-induced disorders. Conclusion: Comorbid mental disorders were remarkably prevalent in these SUD patients who were admitted for the first time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Addiction  
 \*Comorbidity  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Drug Therapy  
 \*Mental Disorders  
 Geography

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 29. Subculture affiliation is associated with substance use of adolescents.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, February 2012, vol./is. 18/2(91-96), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Bobakova, Daniela; Geckova, Andrea Madarasova; Reijneveld, Sijmen A; van Dijk, Jitse P

**Correspondence Address:** Bobakova, Daniela: Graduate School Kosice Institute for Society and Health, Institute of Public Health, Department of Health Psychology, Medical Faculty, P.J. Safarik University, Trieda SNP 1, Kosice, Slovak Republic, SK-04001, daniela.bobakova@upjs.sk

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Youth subcultures (hip-hop, punk, skinhead, techno scene, metal) are known for specific lifestyles, music preferences, shared values and behaviours of their members. The aim of this study was to assess the association between subculture affiliation and substance use (tobacco, alcohol and cannabis), and whether gender, family affluence and substance use by peers explain this association. Subculture affiliation was significantly associated with substance use (OR/95% CI: smoking 3.13/2.30-4.24; drinking 2.58/1.95-3.41; drunkenness 2.02/1.54-2.66; cannabis use 2.42/1.46-4.00). Only a part of this risk runs via gender, family affluence and peer substance use. Health promotion should be targeted in particular at adolescents with a subculture affiliation as they are at higher risk of substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Lifestyle](#)  
[\\*Music](#)  
[\\*Subculture \(Anthropological\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 30. Anabolic androgenic steroids in the general population: User characteristics and associations with substance use.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, February 2012, vol./is. 18/2(83-90), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Hakansson, Anders; Mickelsson, Kajsa; Wallin, Camilla; Berglund, Mats

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**Institution:** Hakansson, Anders: Division of Psychiatry, Department of Clinical Sciences Lund, Lund University, Lund; Mickelsson, Kajsa: Swedish National Institute of Public Health, Ostersund; Wallin, Camilla: Integrated Primary Health Care, Malmo; Berglund, Mats: Division of Psychiatry, Department of Clinical Sciences Lund, Lund University, Lund

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: To analyse correlates of anabolic androgenic steroids (AAS) use in the general male population. Design: A national household survey. Participants: Individuals aged 15-64 years in Sweden. Measurements: AAS use and potential correlates of AAS use, including demographic data, financial situation, physical training, and substance use. In hierarchical logistic regression analyses, lifetime users of AAS (n = 240) were compared to all nonusers (n = 13,920) and to nonusers who reported that they had been offered AAS (n = 487). Results: AAS use was most strongly associated with a lifetime history of illicit drug use and the misuse of prescription drugs. When controlling for substance use, AAS was associated with physical training and lower education. Illicit drug use and misuse of prescription drugs separated AAS users from nonusers who had been offered AAS. No associations were seen with AUDIT scores for risk alcohol drinking. Conclusions: In this general population survey in men, lifetime use of AAS appears to share common characteristics with illicit substance use. Both substance use variables and physical training remained associated with AAS use when controlling for one another. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 31. Desire thinking across the continuum of drinking behaviour.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, February 2012, vol./is. 18/2(64-69), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Caselli, Gabriele; Ferla, Marta; Mezzaluna, Clarice; Rovetto, Francesco; Spada, Marcantonio M

**Correspondence Address:** Caselli, Gabriele: Studi Cognitivi, Cognitive Psychotherapy School, Viale Giardini 472/L, Modena, Italy, IT-41100, g.caselli@studicognitivi.net

**Institution:** Caselli, Gabriele: London South Bank University, London; Ferla, Marta: University of Pavia, Pavia; Mezzaluna, Clarice: Studi Cognitivi, Cognitive Psychotherapy School, San Benedetto del Tronto; Rovetto, Francesco: University of Pavia, Pavia; Spada, Marcantonio M.: London South Bank University, London

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Desire thinking is a voluntary cognitive process involving verbal and imaginary elaboration of a desired target. Recent research has highlighted the role of desire thinking in predicting addictive behaviours independent of other psychological constructs including negative affect and craving. The goal of this research project was to explore the role of desire thinking across the continuum of drinking behaviour. Methods: A sample of alcohol-dependent drinkers (n = 43), problem drinkers (n = 59), and social drinkers (n = 68) completed self-report instruments of desire thinking, negative affect, craving and drinking behaviour. Results: Analyses revealed that alcohol-dependent drinkers and problem drinkers scored higher than social drinkers on imaginal prefiguration, and that alcohol-dependent drinkers scored higher than problem drinkers who in turn scored higher than social drinkers on verbal perseveration. A multi-group discriminant analysis showed that craving, imaginal prefiguration and verbal perseveration loaded on a first function whilst age loaded on a second function. The variables correctly classified 75.9% of cases. Conclusions: The findings suggest that desire thinking may be a risk factor across the continuum of drinking behaviour and that treatment may benefit from specifically targeting this cognitive process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Cognitions](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Processes](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Desire](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 32. Predictors of repeated emergency department visits among persons treated for addiction.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, February 2012, vol./is. 18/2(47-53), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Hansagi, Helen; Engdahl, Barbro; Romelsjo, Anders

**Correspondence Address:** Romelsjo, Anders: Karolinska Institutet, Department of Public Health Sciences, Division of Social Medicine, Karolinska University Hospital, Norrbacka, plan 2, Stockholm, Sweden, SE 1716, anders.romelsjo@ki.se

**Institution:** Hansagi, Helen: Stockholm Addiction Centre, Stockholm University, Stockholm; Engdahl, Barbro: Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs (SoRAD), Stockholm University, Stockholm; Romelsjo, Anders: Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm University, Stockholm

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background/Aims: To determine whether frequent emergency department (ED) users who enter specialized treatment programs for alcohol and/or drug problems have any characteristics that predict their future ED use. Methods: Adult patients (783 alcohol users, 405 illicit drug users) were interviewed. Data from the medical database on utilization of ED and the emergency departments' specific units for addictive diseases (EDAD) 12 months before and 12 months after the interview were linked with patient characteristics in logistic regression models. Results: Among alcohol users, prior ED/EDAD visits predicted repeat future visits to these sites (OR 11.6; 95% CI 6.5-20.5). Prior inpatient hospital care with addiction diagnosis was a predictor of future multiple visits to the EDAD only (OR 3.1; 95% CI 1.5-6.5). Among drug users, predictors of future ED/EDAD visits were use of heroin (OR 2.7; 95% CI 1.4-5.4) and prior ED/EDAD visits (OR 27.3; 95% CI 12.7-58.4). Drug users' EDAD utilization was also predicted by inpatient hospital care with addiction diagnosis. Conclusion: The strongest predictive factors of visiting ED repeatedly were previous repeat emergency care use and hospitalization with addiction diagnosis. Entering regular addiction treatment does not appear to alter the pattern of ED utilization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Emergency Services](#)  
[\\*Health Care Utilization](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### **33. Long waiting period to enter methadone maintenance treatment: Relation to patient characteristics and outcome.**

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, April 2012, vol./is. 18/3(149-152), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Apr 2012)

**Author(s):** Peles, Einat; Schreiber, Shaul; Sason, Anat; Adelson, Miriam

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Methadone maintenance treatment is a chronic treatment for opiate addicts. After having reached full capacity, new admissions to our clinic were delayed (through a waiting list) for all but opiate addicts with HIV and pregnant women. We compared characteristics and outcomes between patients admitted without delay (1993-2002) and those admitted through a waiting list (2003-2009). All 704 patients admitted between June 1993 and June 2009 were followed up until June 2010. There were 470 patients in the early period and 234 in the late period (56 patients were admitted immediately and 178 after 1.1 +/- 0.8 years of waiting). Predictors for 1-year retention in treatment (logistic regression model)

were if a patient self-referred during the late period, on a waiting list. The waiting list patient group was characterized by older age and self-referral-two known independent predictors of better retention that were attributed to their superior retention rate. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Client Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Processes](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 34. Patients with nonaffective psychosis are at increased risk for heroin use disorders.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, April 2012, vol./is. 18/3(124-129), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Apr 2012)

**Author(s):** Pedersen, Kjersti; Waal, Helge; Kringlen, Einar

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background/Aim: It is well-established knowledge that persons with nonaffective psychotic disorders often have problematic use of alcohol, cannabis and stimulants, but heroin use is usually not included. Our aim was to investigate the prevalence of heroin use disorders in patients with nonaffective psychosis. Methods: As the combination of heroin use and nonaffective psychosis is infrequent, epidemiological studies have to include large populations. The present study is a case count study using information from all psychiatric and social services in Oslo. Prevalence was calculated for four possible scenarios of minimum and maximum case counts and prevalences of nonaffective psychosis. Odds ratios were calculated for the resulting prevalences compared to the minimum and maximum prevalence of heroin use disorder in the general population. Results: We found between 39 and 56 subjects with nonaffective psychoses and comorbid heroin use disorder. The number of individuals with nonaffective psychosis was estimated to be between 692 and 1,730. This corresponds to a prevalence of heroin use disorder of between 2.3 and 8.1%. The odds ratio compared to the general population will range from 1.83 with a prevalence of heroin use disorder in the general population of 1.2% to 9.43 with a prevalence of 0.9%. Conclusion: Individuals with nonaffective psychosis are at increased risk of heroin use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 35. The impact of diacetylmorphine on hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis activity and heroin craving in heroin dependence.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, April 2012, vol./is. 18/3(116-123), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Apr 2012)

**Author(s):** Gerber, Hana; Borgwardt, Stefan J; Schmid, Otto; Gerhard, Urs; Joechle, Wolfgang; Riecher-Rossler, Anita; Wiesbeck, Gerhard A; Walter, Marc

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background/Aim: Heroin dependence is a chronic relapsing disorder characterized by the compulsion to seek and use heroin. Stress and craving are seen as key factors for heroin use. Moreover, altered hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis function has been frequently reported. However, the acute effects of diacetylmorphine (DAM) on HPA axis activity and craving have not been investigated in a controlled study. The present randomized controlled study examined whether DAM administration differs from placebo (saline) administration with regard to HPA axis response and heroin craving. Methods: In a crossover experiment, 28 DAM-maintained heroin-dependent patients were first injected with DAM and then saline, or the converse. Plasma adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) and cortisol in saliva and serum were measured at baseline and 20 and 60 min after both injections. Heroin craving was measured at baseline and 60 min after both injections, by means of the Heroin Craving Questionnaire. Results: Compared to saline, DAM administration induced a significant decrease in plasma ACTH ( $p < 0.01$ ), serum cortisol ( $p < 0.0001$ ) and saliva cortisol ( $p < 0.01$ ), as well as in craving ( $p < 0.0001$ ), over time. Conclusion: Since acute DAM administration suppresses the stress response, DAM-assisted treatment may be an effective alternative to methadone maintenance in stress-sensitive heroin-dependent patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 36. The Geneva Smoking Pictures: Development and preliminary validation.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, April 2012, vol./is. 18/3(103-109), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Apr 2012)

**Author(s):** Khazaal, Yasser; Zullino, Daniele; Billieux, Joel

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Cue reactivity is essential to the maintenance of addictive disorders. A useful way to study cue reactivity is by means of normative pictures, but few validated tobacco-related pictures are available. This study describes a database of smoking-related pictures: The Geneva Smoking Pictures (GSP). Sixty smoking-related pictures were presented to 91 participants who assessed them according to the classic emotional pictures validation provided by the International Affective Picture System (NIMH Center for the Study of Emotion and Attention, 2002). The pictures were rated according to three dimensions: (1) valence (from positive to negative), (2) emotional arousal (from high arousing to low arousing), and (3) dominance (from submissive to dominant). Participants were also screened with the Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence. Normative ratings for valence, arousal and dominance of the pictures are provided for the whole sample, as well as separately for dependent (n = 46) and nondependent smokers (n = 45). Arousal and dominance were associated with greater nicotine dependence, but valence ratings were not. The GSP is a normative database providing a large number of stimuli for investigators who are conducting nicotine and tobacco research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Test Construction](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 37. Biological markers for alcohol withdrawal seizures: A retrospective analysis.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, April 2012, vol./is. 18/3(97-102), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Apr 2012)

**Author(s):** Karagulle, Deniz; Heberlein, Annemarie; Wilhelm, Julia; Frieling, Helge; Kornhuber, Johannes; Bleich, Stefan; Hillemacher, Thomas

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: Alcohol withdrawal seizures (AWS) are among the most important possible complications during the detoxification treatment of alcohol-dependent patients. Pharmacological therapy is often used during detoxification, but can cause dangerous side effects [Eur Addict Res 2010;16:179-184]. In separate studies several biological markers have been described as being associated with AWS risk. We investigated the role of homocysteine (HCT), carbohydrate-deficient transferrin (CDT) and prolactin (PRL) as biological markers for the risk of developing AWS. Methods: The present study included 189 alcohol-dependent patients of whom 51 had a history of AWS. We investigated the

HCT, CDT and PRL levels of all patients and calculated sensitivity and specificity. Bayes' theorem was used to calculate positive (PPV) and negative (NPV) predictive values. Results: The highest combined sensitivity and specificity for %CDT was reached at a plasma cutoff value of 3.75%. The combination of HCT at a cutoff value of 23.9 mol/l and %CDT at a cutoff value of 3.75% showed the best predictive values (sensitivity 47.1%, specificity 88.4%, PPV 0.504, NPV 0.870). Conclusion: A combined assessment of HCT and CDT levels can be a useful method to identify patients at a higher risk of AWS, which may lead to a more individualized therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)  
[\\*Biological Markers](#)  
[\\*Detoxification](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Seizures](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 38. Role of two clusters of male alcoholics in treatment retention.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, June 2012, vol./is. 18/4(201-211), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Baltieri, Danilo Antonio; Filho, Joao Maria Correa

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: This study aimed to classify alcohol-dependent outpatients on the basis of clinical factors and to verify if the resulting types show different treatment retention. Methods: The sample comprised 332 alcoholics that were enrolled in three different pharmacological trials carried out at Sao Paulo University, Brazil. Based on four clinical factors-problem drinking onset age, familial alcoholism, alcohol dependence severity, and depression-K -means cluster analysis was performed by using the average silhouette width to determine the number of clusters. A direct logistic regression was performed to analyze the influence of clusters, medication groups, and Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) attendance in treatment retention. Results: Two clusters were delineated. The cluster characterized by earlier onset age, more familial alcoholism, higher alcoholism severity, and less depression symptoms showed a higher chance of discontinuing the treatment, independently of medications used and AA attendance. Participation in AA was significantly related to treatment retention. Discussion: Health services should broaden the scope of services offered to meet heterogeneous needs of clients, and identify treatment practices and therapists which improve retention. Information about patients' characteristics linked to dropout should be used to make treatment programs more responsive and attractive, combining pharmacological agents with more intensive and diversified psychosocial interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Clinical Trials](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Pharmacology](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)

Human Males  
Retention

Source: PsycINFO

### 39. Validation of the Cannabis Abuse Screening Test in a sample of cannabis inpatients.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, June 2012, vol./is. 18/4(193-200), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Legleye, Stephane; Kraus, Ludwig; Piontek, Daniela; Phan, Olivier; Jouanne, Celine

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The present study aims at validating the Cannabis Abuse Screening Test (CAST) in a clinical sample of adolescent and young adult cannabis users seeking treatment. Applying a classical test theory approach using DSM-IV diagnoses as gold standard, two versions of the CAST questionnaire are compared. The sample consisted of 140 subjects aged 15-26 years (mean 18.9) recruited from two cannabis treatment centers. Gold standard diagnoses were assessed using the Adolescent Diagnostic Interview-Light. Internal structure and consistency of the CAST were assessed by principal component analysis and Cronbach's . Optimal thresholds were defined using receiver operating characteristic analysis. Both the binary and the full test version revealed unidimensional structures with moderate to satisfactory internal consistency ( = 0.66 and 0.73). Screening properties were unsatisfactory when the CAST was compared against cannabis dependence. With regard to cannabis use disorders, both test versions yielded comparable and good sensitivity and specificity at cut-off 3 (binary: 92.2%, 66.7%) and 6 (full: 93.0%, 66.7%). Overall, the full CAST may be used for screening cannabis use disorders in clinical settings. Further research may use validation methods that do without gold standard. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Cannabis  
\*Drug Abuse  
\*Psychometrics  
\*Test Reliability  
\*Test Validity

Source: PsycINFO

### 40. Differential profiles of crack users in respondent-driven and institutional samples: A three-site comparison.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, June 2012, vol./is. 18/4(184-192), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Perez, Alberto Oteo; Benschop, Annemieke; Korf, Dirk J

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background/Aim: Respondent-driven sampling (RDS) is increasingly applied in social epidemiological surveys among 'hidden populations' of hard drug users. The objective of

the present study was to assess whether the profile of frequent crack users recruited through RDS differed from those surveyed in two random institutional samples, i.e. low-threshold opiate substitution treatment (ST) and user rooms (URs). Methods: A total of 1,039 crack users (mean age 45.1 +/- 9.1 years; 81.5% males; 49.5% non-Western ethnicity) were interviewed in three Dutch cities, using each sampling strategy in each city. Characteristics of respondents in the three samples (per city and aggregated) were compared. Results: Crack users in the RDS sample were more likely to be younger and less likely to be poorly educated, have a long crack-using career (>=10 years), use opiates and attend ST than those in both of the other samples. The RDS and UR samples showed the most differences, with more female and Western crack users in the RDS group, and UR participants were more likely to have been arrested and to have entered inpatient drug treatment in the last year. Conclusion: RDS resulted in a different profile of crack users. It is a valuable methodology to achieve a more diverse representation of crack-using populations than institutional random samples. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Crack Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Social Psychology](#)  
[Sampling \(Experimental\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 41. On-site drugs of abuse urinary screening tests for the management of opiate-addicted patients: A survey among French general practitioners.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, June 2012, vol./is. 18/4(175-183), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Dupouy, Julie; Bismuth, Serge; Oustric, Stephane; Lapeyre-Mestre, Maryse

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In France, opiate-addicted patients are mainly managed by general practitioners (GPs). Because on-site abuse drugs urinary screening tests (ODUTs) are now on the market, we investigated French GPs' knowledge and practices concerning drug tests with a focus on ODUTs. We conducted a descriptive cross-sectional study in ambulatory practice. Postal questionnaires were sent to a random sample of GPs in the Midi-Pyrenees area of France in December 2009. Of the 482 GPs in the sample, 116 (24.1%) regularly treated opiate-addicted patients. Only 31 of them (26.7%) used drug tests and 4 of them (3.4%) performed ODUTs in their consultation rooms. Most of the GPs did not perform ODUTs because they were unaware of whether such tests were reliable or available. Many French GPs treating opiate-addicted patients regularly did not perform ODUTs and lacked knowledge of them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

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

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

\*Drug Usage Screening  
 \*Opiates  
 General Practitioners

**Source:** PsycINFO

**42. Co-occurrence of addictive behaviours: Personality factors related to substance use, gambling and computer gaming.**

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, June 2012, vol./is. 18/4(167-174), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Walther, Birte; Morgenstern, Matthis; Hanewinkel, Reiner

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: To investigate co-occurrence and shared personality characteristics of problematic computer gaming, problematic gambling and substance use. Methods: Cross-sectional survey data were collected from 2,553 German students aged 12-25 years. Self-report measures of substance use (alcohol, tobacco and cannabis), problematic gambling (South Oaks Gambling Screen-Revised for Adolescents, SOGS-RA), problematic computer gaming (Video Game Dependency Scale, KFN-CSAS-II), and of twelve different personality characteristics were obtained. Results: Analyses revealed positive correlations between tobacco, alcohol and cannabis use and a smaller positive correlation between problematic gambling and problematic computer gaming. Problematic computer gaming co-occurred only with cannabis use, whereas problematic gambling was associated with all three types of substance use. Multivariate multilevel analyses showed differential patterns of personality characteristics. High impulsivity was the only personality characteristic associated with all five addictive behaviours. Depression and extraversion were specific to substance users. Four personality characteristics were specifically associated with problematic computer gaming: irritability/aggression, social anxiety, ADHD, and low self-esteem. Conclusions: Problematic gamblers seem to be more similar to substance users than problematic computer gamers. From a personality perspective, results correspond to the inclusion of gambling in the same DSM-V category as substance use and question a one-to-one proceeding for computer gaming. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Addiction  
 \*Computer Games  
 \*Drug Usage  
 \*Gambling  
 \*Personality Traits  
 Drug Abuse  
 Internet Addiction

**Source:** PsycINFO

**43. Association of a genetic polymorphism of the alcohol-metabolizing enzyme ADH1C with alcohol dependence: Results of a case-control study.**

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, June 2012, vol./is. 18/4(161-166), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Kortunay, Selim; Koseler, Aylin; Ozdemir, Fatma; Atalay, Erol Omer

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Alcohol dependence causes serious problems which may be influenced by genetic factors associated with alcohol metabolism. The aim was to investigate the allelic and genotypic difference in distribution of a polymorphism in alcohol dehydrogenase 1C gene (ADH1C) between alcohol-dependent individuals and controls, and to examine if these genotypes were associated with the age at which the patient became alcohol-dependent. Methods: We conducted a case-control study including 90 alcohol-dependent cases and 100 historic controls. The genomic DNA was isolated and the alleles were analyzed with an RFLP. Results: The ADH1C\*1 allele frequencies were 0.89 (95% CI 0.84-0.91) in controls and 0.68 (95% CI 0.61-0.74) in alcohol-dependent patients. The frequencies of the ADH1C\*2 allele were 0.11 (95% CI 0.07-0.14) and 0.32 (95% CI 0.25-0.38) among controls and alcohol-dependent patients, respectively ( $p < 0.0001$ ). The ADH1C\*1/\*1 genotype frequency was significantly higher in the control group (77%) compared to that of the alcohol-dependents (51%,  $p < 0.0001$ ). The ADH1C\*1/\*2 genotype frequency was significantly lower in the control group (23%) compared to that of the alcohol-dependents (42%,  $p < 0.0001$ ). We obtained no statistically significant difference among the ADH1C genotype groups regarding age. Conclusions: These findings suggest that a significantly higher presence of ADH1C\*2 allele is associated with alcohol dependence in a Turkish population. Studies with other related polymorphisms are needed to more precisely estimate the association of alcohol dependence with ADH1C. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Dehydrogenases](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Polymorphism](#)  
[Enzymes](#)  
[Metabolism](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 44. Illicit drug use in the Flemish nightlife scene between 2003 and 2009.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, June 2012, vol./is. 18/4(153-160), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Van Havere, Tina; Lammertyn, Jan; Vanderplasschen, Wouter; Bellis, Mark; Rosiers, Johan; Broekaert, Eric

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: Given the importance of party people as innovators and early adaptors in the diffusion of substance use, and given the lack of longitudinal scope in studies of the nightlife scene, we explored changes in illicit drug use among young people participating in the nightlife scene in Flanders. Methods: A survey among party people selected at dance events, rock festivals and clubs was held in the summer of 2003 and repeated in 2005, 2007 and 2009. In total, 2,812 respondents filled in a questionnaire on the use of cannabis, ecstasy, cocaine, amphetamines, GHB and ketamine. Results: The results of the multiple logistic regression analyses show that in the group of frequent pub visitors, the predicting probability of cannabis use increased over time, while the gap in drug use between dance music lovers and non-lovers of dance music narrowed. For cocaine use during the last year, an increase was found related to the housing situation (alone or with parents) of respondents. While the odds of using ecstasy decreased over the years, the odds of using GHB increased. Conclusion: We can conclude that monitoring emerging trends, which can be quickly observed in the nightlife scene, provides meaningful information for anticipating possible trends. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Leisure Time](#)  
[\\*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)  
[Amphetamine](#)  
[Clubs \(Social Organizations\)](#)  
[Ketamine](#)  
[Recreation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **45. Risk of mental disorders in children of parents with alcohol or heroin dependence: A controlled high-risk study.**

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, August 2012, vol./is. 18/5(253-264), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Vidal, Sonia I; Vandeleur, Caroline; Rothen, Stephane; Gholam-Rezaee, Mehdi; Castelao, Enrique; Halfon, Olivier; Aubry, Jean-Michel; Ferrero, Francois; Preisig, Martin

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: To assess the specific effect of alcohol dependence (AD) or heroin dependence (HD) in patients and their spouses on the risk of psychopathology in their 276 6.0- to 17.9-year-old children (mean 11.3 years). Methods: The sample included 101 offspring of patients with AD, 23 of patients with HD, and 152 of medical controls, as well as their 2 parents. Participants were assessed using semistructured diagnostic interviews and family history reports by psychologists blind to patient diagnoses. Results: Children of HD and AD patients had largely elevated rates of recurrent major depressive disorder. Children of

HD patients were also at an increased risk for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and substance use disorders (SUD). There were interactions between SUD in the 2 parents to increase the risk of SUD in offspring. Conclusions: These results emphasize the need for prompt identification and treatment of these children and highlight the need to pay clinical attention not only to the patient, but also to the co-parent in order to optimize prevention in offspring. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Psychopathology](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Parental Characteristics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 46. Genetic variation in the neuropeptide Y gene promoter is associated with increased risk of tobacco smoking.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, August 2012, vol./is. 18/5(246-252), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Mutschler, Jochen; Abbruzzese, Elvira; von der Goltz, Christoph; Dinter, Christina; Mobascher, Arian; Thiele, Holger; Diaz-Lacava, Amalia; Dahmen, Norbert; Gallinat, Jorgen; Majic, Tomislav; Petrovsky, Nadine; Kornhuber, Johannes; Thuerauf, Norbert; Grunder, Gerhard; Brinkmeyer, Jorgen; Wienker, Thomas; Wagner, Michael; Winterer, Georg; Kiefer, Falk

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Neuropeptide Y (NPY) is a strong candidate gene regarding the pathophysiology of tobacco dependence. It has been associated with various addictive and

psychiatric disorders, and closely interacts with the brain reward system. The aim of the present study was to test for association between a functional genetic variant in the NP-Y promoter gene (SNP rs16147) and tobacco smoking. Methods: In a population-based case-control multicenter study designed for tobacco addiction research, a total of 550 Caucasian current smokers, and 544 never-smokers were genotyped for SNP rs16147 and behaviorally characterized with the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI). Results: Subjects with TT genotype of the SNP rs16147 were significantly more frequently smokers than never-smokers ( $p = 0.046$ ). In addition, TT genotype exhibited increased state anxiety scores compared to carriers of the C allele ( $p = 0.037$ ). Conclusions: Our results provide evidence for an involvement of the functionally relevant SNP rs16147 in the pathophysiology of tobacco dependence. Further studies are needed to confirm our findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Neuropeptide Y](#)  
[\\*Polymorphism](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Pathophysiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 47. Misuse of medicines in the European Union: A systematic review of the literature.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, August 2012, vol./is. 18/5(228-245), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Aug 2012)

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**Institution:** Casati, Alicia: Institut fur Therapieforschung, Munich; Sedefov, Roumen: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Lisbon; Pfeiffer-Gerschel, Tim: Institut fur Therapieforschung, Munich

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Although awareness of the misuse of medicines is increasing, data on the extent of the problem in the European Union (EU) are lacking. Methods: In order to assess the magnitude and severity of the problem, a systematic review of the literature on the misuse of analgesics, opioid substitution medicines and sedatives/hypnotics (with the exception of benzodiazepines) was conducted using the PubMed and Web of Science databases. Relevant literature was identified between 2001 and 2011. Results: The main groups of misused medicines include opioid analgesics, methadone, buprenorphine and Z-drugs. Regional trends in medicine misuse indicate heterogeneity across the EU with respect to misused medicine types and research activities. Prevalence, high-risk populations and factors contributing to medicine misuse are discussed. Conclusion: The implications of these findings for prevention, treatment, and policy in the EU are considered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Analgesic Drugs](#)  
[\\*Awareness](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)

At Risk Populations  
 Nonprescription Drugs  
 Opiates  
 Sedatives

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 48. Validation of the English version of the Health-Related Quality of Life for Drug Abusers (HRQoLDA) Test.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, August 2012, vol./is. 18/5(220-227), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Zubaran, Carlos; Sud, Rishi; Emerson, Jonathan; Zolfaghari, Elham; Foresti, Katia; Lozano, Oscar

**Correspondence Address:** Zubaran, Carlos: Department of Psychiatry, Sydney West Area Health Service, Blacktown Hospital, PO Box 6010, Blacktown, NSW, Australia, 2148, zubaran\_jr@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Zubaran, Carlos: School of Medicine, University of Western Sydney, Sydney, NSW; Sud, Rishi: School of Medicine, University of Western Sydney, Sydney, NSW; Emerson, Jonathan: School of Medicine, University of Western Sydney, Sydney, NSW; Zolfaghari, Elham: School of Psychology, University of Western Sydney, Sydney, NSW; Foresti, Katia: Nepean Hospital, Western Sydney Local Health Network, Sydney, NSW; Lozano, Oscar: d Department of Clinical, Experimental and Social Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The Health-Related Quality of Life for Drug Abusers (HRQoLDA) test was designed to specifically evaluate quality of life among substance users. In this study, the validity and reliability of the English version of the HRQoLDA test are reported for the first time. Methods: A sample of 121 participants from inpatient and outpatient treatment facilities completed the HRQoLDA test. Results: The mean HRQoLDA score was 45.9 (SD = 16.9), while the overall Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.905. The factorial analysis of the HRQoLDA test revealed a unidimensional structure. Convergent validity analyses demonstrated significant correlations between the HRQoLDA test scores and the scores of the World Health Organization Quality of Life Assessment- Bref Questionnaire in different dimensions. Conclusion: The results revealed that the HRQoLDA was successfully adapted to English. The HRQoLDA is a reliable research instrument for evaluating quality of life of substance users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Psychometrics  
 \*Quality of Life  
 \*Test Reliability  
 \*Test Validity  
 Health

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 49. Association of nerve growth factor and vascular endothelial growth factor a with psychometric measurements of opiate dependence: Results of a pilot study in patients participating in a structured diamorphine maintenance program.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, August 2012, vol./is. 18/5(213-219), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Heberlein, Annemarie; Dursteler-MacFarland, Kenneth M; Frieling, Helge; Groschl, Michael; Lenz, Bernd; Bonsch, Dominikus; Kornhuber, Johannes; Wiesbeck, Gerhard A; Bleich, Stefan; Hillemacher, Thomas

<b>Institution:</b>	Heberlein, Annemarie: Center for Addiction Research (CARE), Department of Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hannover Medical School, Hannove; Dursteler-MacFarland, Kenneth M.: Center for Addiction Research (CARE), Department of Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hannover Medical School, Hannove; Frieling, Helge: Center for Addiction Research (CARE), Department of Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hannover Medical School, Hannove; Groschl, Michael: Department of Pediatrics, University Hospital Erlangen, Erlangen; Lenz, Bernd: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital Erlangen, Erlangen; Bonsch, Dominikus: Bezirkskrankenhaus Lohr, Lohr am Main; Kornhuber, Johannes: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital Erlangen, Erlangen; Wiesbeck, Gerhard A.: Division of Substance Use Disorders, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Basel, Basel; Bleich, Stefan: Center for Addiction Research (CARE), Department of Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hannover Medical School, Hannove; Hillemacher, Thomas: Center for Addiction Research (CARE), Department of Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hannover Medical School, Hannove
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	Preclinical study results suggest that neurotrophic peptides like nerve growth factor (NGF) and vascular endothelial growth factor A (VEGF-A) may be associated with symptoms of addictive behavior like withdrawal symptoms and rewarding effects. We investigated alterations in NGF and VEGF-A serum levels in opiate-dependent patients (25 male patients), who received diamorphine (DAM, heroin) treatment within a structured opiate maintenance program, and compared the results with the NGF and VEGF-A serum levels of healthy controls (23 male controls). NGF and VEGF-A serum levels were assessed before and after DAM administration twice a day (in the morning (16 h after last application - t1) and in the afternoon (7 h after last application - t3)) in order to detect a possible immediate or summative (in the afternoon) heroin effect on these two neuropeptides. Moreover, we investigated possible associations between the serum levels of these neurotrophic growth factors and psychometric dimensions of addictive behavior, e.g. craving, withdrawal, depression. Whereas there was no direct effect of DAM application on the serum levels of both neurotrophic growth factors neither in the morning nor in the afternoon, the NGF serum levels of the patient group were found to be significantly increased at all four time points of investigation compared with the healthy controls. In contrast, VEGF-A serum levels did not differ significantly in the patient and control groups. We found a significant positive association between the NGF serum levels and several items of the short opiate withdrawal scale as well as a negative association between self-reported mood (measured by visual analogue scale) and mood before heroin application (in the morning as in the afternoon). Moreover, we found a significant positive association between the NGF serum levels (t1 and t3) and the self-reported craving for methadone. In contrast, we found a negative association between the VEGF-A serum levels and avoidance, anxiety, suicide intentions of the SCL-90 as well as a positive association between the VEGF-A serum levels and the subscales of the heroin craving questionnaire measuring the rewarding effects of heroin. In conclusion, the results of this pilot study show that there might be an association between symptoms of opiate dependence and withdrawal and serum levels of VEGF-A and NGF. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
<b>Country of Publication:</b>	HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<a href="#">*Drug Addiction</a> <a href="#">*Drug Dependency</a> <a href="#">*Drug Therapy</a> <a href="#">*Nerve Growth Factor</a> <a href="#">*Opiates</a> <a href="#">Maintenance Therapy</a> <a href="#">Psychometrics</a> <a href="#">Skin (Anatomy)</a>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

**50. Nightlife tourism: A mixed methods study of young tourists at an international nightlife resort.**

**Citation:** Tourist Studies, August 2012, vol./is. 12/2(131-150), 1468-7976;1741-3206 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Tutenges, Sebastien

**Correspondence Address:** Tutenges, Sebastien: Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Aarhus University, Artillerivej 90, Copenhagen, Denmark, 2300, S, stu@crf.au.dk

**Institution:** Tutenges, Sebastien: Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Aarhus University, Copenhagen

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drawing on data generated through quantitative and qualitative methods, this article explores the prevalence and experiences of substance use, casual sex, commercial sex, and health problems among young Danish tourists at an international nightlife resort in Bulgaria. The article argues that the risks the tourists take should not be interpreted as a symptom of nihilism, pathology, or escapist inclinations. Rather, the tourists intentionally engage in certain forms of risk in order to move far beyond the mundane and into states of drunken adventure and memorable excess. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Risk Taking](#)  
[\\*Tourism](#)  
[Disorders](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Prostitution](#)  
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**51. "Chinese addiction study and human rights": Response.**

**Citation:** Science, August 2012, vol./is. 337/6094(523), 0036-8075 (Aug 3, 2012)

**Author(s):** Wu, Ping; Xue, Yanxue; Luo, Yixiao; Shi, Haishui; Zhu, Weili; Bao, Yanping; Shi, Jie; Lu, Lin

**Correspondence Address:** Wu, Ping: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China, 100191, wuping@bjmu.edu.cn

**Institution:** Wu, Ping: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Xue, Yanxue: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Luo, Yixiao: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Shi, Haishui: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Zhu, Weili: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Bao, Yanping: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Shi, Jie: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Lu, Lin: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reply by the current authors to the comments made by Joseph J. Amon (see record 2012-22163-001) on the original article (see record 2012-10380-003). We agree with Amon that the scientific endeavor cannot be complicit in tacitly accepting or blithely ignoring human rights abuses in the name of research. In that vein, we can assure readers that we saw no indication of the abuses Amon describes in the Beijing Ankang Hospital or Tian-Tang-He Drug Rehabilitation Center, where we carried out the study. We interviewed all of the study participants in private, and we did not share their decision to participate or not with the staff in the treatment centers. This was done to prevent the decision from affecting their ongoing treatment. Furthermore, our confidential interviews with the study participants did not reveal any examples of abuses they encountered, and

this is consistent with the observations of our research team. For our study, we interviewed more than 200 patients who were in court-mandated treatment and only enrolled those who had an interest in participating and who signed the consent form. We explicitly told all participants that they had the right to withdraw their consent and quit the study at any time. Treatment centers in Beijing provide comprehensive care, including detoxification with methadone, relief from physical symptoms with various medications, psychological counseling, and regular medical treatment of conditions such as chronic pain, hypertension, diabetes, insomnia, and anxiety. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Cues](#)  
[\\*Extinction \(Learning\)](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Memory](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Experimental Ethics](#)  
[Human Rights](#)  
[Informed Consent](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 52. Chinese addiction study and human rights.

**Citation:** Science, August 2012, vol./is. 337/6094(522-523), 0036-8075 (Aug 3, 2012)

**Author(s):** Amon, Joseph J

**Correspondence Address:** Amon, Joseph J.: Health and Human Rights Division, Human Rights Watch, New York, NY, US, 10118-3299, amonj@hrw.org

**Institution:** Amon, Joseph J.: Health and Human Rights Division, Human Rights Watch, New York, NY

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Y.-X. Xue et al. (see record 2012-10380-003). Y.-X. Xue et al. describe experiments conducted on rats and drug users in Beijing, China. Although the authors state that the study participants gave written informed consent and that the research was approved by the Human Investigation Committee of the Peking University Health Center, substantial questions about ethical protections remain. The authors do not mention that the Beijing Ankang Hospital and Tian-Tang-He Drug Rehabilitation Center, where their study participants reside, are compulsory treatment centers run by the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau and the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Justice (respectively), historically housing people detained without due process. The specific dates on which the research was conducted and whether the study participants in Xue et al.'s paper were voluntary patients or held under administrative detention are not clear from the Report, nor is the standard of drug dependency treatment provided in either center. Research in compulsory drug detention centers that detain drug users for long periods and operate outside of judicial oversight deserve strict scrutiny. Xue et al. do not explain what the "usual" treatment provided to individuals in the drug detention centers entails, nor do they specify the average length of detention. Two of the authors on the research paper are from NIDA, making it all the more important that the ethical questions involved in such research be answered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Cues](#)  
[\\*Extinction \(Learning\)](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)

\*Memory  
 Animal Models  
 Experimental Ethics  
 Human Rights  
 Informed Consent  
 Rats  
 Relapse (Disorders)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 53. Temperature-related deaths in people with psychosis, dementia and substance misuse.

**Citation:** The British Journal of Psychiatry, June 2012, vol./is. 200/6(485-490), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Page, Lisa A; Hajat, Shakoor; Kovats, R. Sari; Howard, Louise M

**Correspondence Address:** Page, Lisa A.: Mental Health Liaison Team, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, WSX, United Kingdom, lisa.page1@nhs.net

**Institution:** Page, Lisa A.: Mental Health Liaison Team, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, WSX; Hajat, Shakoor: Department of Social and Environmental Health Research, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London; Kovats, R. Sari: Department of Social and Environmental Health Research, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London; Howard, Louise M.: Health Services and Population Research Department, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Climate change is expected to have significant effects on human health, partly through an increase in extreme events such as heatwaves. People with mental illness may be at particular risk. Aims: To estimate risk conferred by high ambient temperature on patients with psychosis, dementia and substance misuse. Method: We applied time-series regression analysis to data from a nationally representative primary care cohort study. Relative risk of death per 18C increase in temperature was calculated above a threshold. Results: Patients with mental illness showed an overall increase in risk of death of 4.9% (95% CI 2.0-7.8) per 18C increase in temperature above the 93rd percentile of the annual temperature distribution. Younger patients and those with a primary diagnosis of substance misuse demonstrated greatest mortality risk. Conclusions: The increased risk of death during hot weather in patients with psychosis, dementia and substance misuse has implications for public health strategies during heatwaves. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Death and Dying  
 \*Dementia  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Psychosis  
 \*Temperature Effects  
 Hyperthermia  
 Mortality Rate

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

### 54. Alcohol use disorders and the course of depressive and anxiety disorders.

**Citation:** The British Journal of Psychiatry, June 2012, vol./is. 200/6(476-484), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Boschloo, Lynn; Vogelzangs, Nicole; van den Brink, Wim; Smit, Johannes H; Veltman, Dick J; Beekman, Aartjan T. F; Penninx, Brenda W. J. H

- Correspondence Address:** Boschloo, Lynn: Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Centre, AJ Ernststraat 1187, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1081 HL, l.boschloo@ggzingeest.nl
- Institution:** Boschloo, Lynn: Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Centre, Amsterdam; Vogelzangs, Nicole: Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Centre, Amsterdam; van den Brink, Wim: Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Centre, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Smit, Johannes H.: Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Centre, Amsterdam; Veltman, Dick J.: Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Centre, Amsterdam; Beekman, Aartjan T. F.: Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Centre, Amsterdam; Penninx, Brenda W. J. H.: Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Centre, Amsterdam
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Inconsistent findings have been reported on the role of comorbid alcohol use disorders as risk factors for a persistent course of depressive and anxiety disorders. Aims: To determine whether the course of depressive and/or anxiety disorders is conditional on the type (abuse or dependence) or severity of comorbid alcohol use disorders. Method: In a large sample of participants with current depression and/or anxiety (n = 1369) we examined whether the presence and severity of DSM-IV alcohol abuse or alcohol dependence predicted the 2-year course of depressive and/or anxiety disorders. Results: The persistence of depressive and/or anxiety disorders at the 2-year follow-up was significantly higher in those with remitted or current alcohol dependence (persistence 62% and 67% respectively), but not in those with remitted or current alcohol abuse (persistence 51% and 46% respectively), compared with no lifetime alcohol use disorder (persistence 53%). Severe (meeting six or seven diagnostic criteria) but not moderate (meeting three to five criteria) current dependence was a significant predictor as 95% of those in the former group still had a depressive and/or anxiety disorder at follow-up. This association remained significant after adjustment for severity of depression and anxiety, psychosocial factors and treatment factors. Conclusions: Alcohol dependence, especially severe current dependence, is a risk factor for an unfavourable course of depressive and/or anxiety disorders, whereas alcohol abuse is not. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

### 55. Review of Reinforcement-based treatment for substance use disorders: A comprehensive behavioral approach.

- Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, September 2012, vol./is. 21/5(499-500), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2012)
- Author(s):** Marseilles, Robert N. P
- Institution:** Marseilles, Robert N. P.: Addiction Fellowship Program, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, Reinforcement-Based Treatment for Substance Use Disorders: A Comprehensive Behavioral Approach by L. Michelle Tuten, Hendee E. Jones,, Cindy M. Schaffer, and Maxine L. Stitzer (see record 2011-09262-000). The authors developed the program for underserved inner city heroin addicts. It is based on the premise that optimal recovery from addiction is achieved by means of positively reinforcing a range of desired behaviors under the guidance of staff trained in RBT. The book also includes mock transcripts illustrating the use of motivation techniques with clients, specific reflective listening phrases, and examples of postures and gestures to avoid, noting nonverbal cues

may communicate condemnation or disapproval. In sum, while it may be premature to fully embrace every facet of the approach described in the book it is certainly worthwhile for anyone involved in behavioral-based addiction treatment to apply some of the concepts and use some of the many practical recommendations offered within its pages. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Dual Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Reinforcement](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

#### 56. Review of Clinical manual of adolescent substance abuse treatment.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, September 2012, vol./is. 21/5(498-499), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Dawes, Michael A

**Institution:** Dawes, Michael A.: Substance Abuse Treatment Program, South Texas Veterans Healthcare System, TX

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Clinical Manual of Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment by Yifrah Kaminer and Ken C. Winters (2011). The purpose of this book is to provide an updated, comprehensive, and clinically oriented text. The aim is to inform clinicians (e.g., pediatricians, family physicians, mental health professionals, substance-abuse specialists), applied researchers, and public health officials who will benefit from contemporary knowledge pertaining to the identification, assessment, prevention, and treatment of adolescents who are at risk for or who have problems associated with substance abuse." This is a very good book, providing an excellent summary of recent information about adolescent substance abuse identification, assessment, prevention, and treatment, written by leaders in the field of adolescent substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Family Physicians](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

#### 57. Buprenorphine compliance.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, September 2012, vol./is. 21/5(491), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** DeMaria, Peter A; Risler, Robin B

**Correspondence Address:** DeMaria, Peter A.: Tuttleman Counseling Services, 1810 Liacouras Walk, 5th Floor (66-09), Philadelphia, PA, US, 19122, pdemaria@temple.edu

**Institution:** DeMaria, Peter A.: Tuttleman Counseling Services, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA; Risler, Robin B.: Tuttleman Counseling Services, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by J. Tkacz et al. (see record 2011-30656-008). In their discussion the authors describe some of the challenges related to compliance, and while we agree with their conclusions, we believe they have omitted an important reason for non compliance. Compliance requires the motivation to avoid the use of opioids and its associated euphoria. Some patients who wish to use opioids for their euphoriogenic properties may choose not to take their prescribed buprenorphine in order to use opioids. We agree with the authors that efforts to increase compliance will lead to better outcomes. We often suggest, in concert with other group members, that patients in early recovery take their buprenorphine when they first wake up, making it a daily habit without thought, and thereby removing the option of using opioids for euphoria. In the end, for many patients, medication compliance requires treatment providers to address the very problem that caused patients to enter treatment in the first place. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Relapse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Treatment Compliance](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

#### 58. Ready access to illicit drugs among youth and adult users.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, September 2012, vol./is. 21/5(488-490), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Hadland, Scott E; Marshall, Brandon D. L; Kerr, Thomas; Lai, Calvin; Montaner, Julio S; Wood, Evan

**Correspondence Address:** Wood, Evan: BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, 608-1081 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6Z 1Y6, [uhriew@cfenet.ubc.ca](mailto:uhriew@cfenet.ubc.ca)

**Institution:** Hadland, Scott E.: Department of Medicine, Children's Hospital Boston, Boston, MA; Marshall, Brandon D. L.: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC; Kerr, Thomas: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC; Lai, Calvin: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC; Montaner, Julio S.: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC; Wood, Evan: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Current drug-control strategies in Canada focus funding and resources predominantly on drug law enforcement, often at the expense of preventive, treatment, and harm reduction efforts. This study aimed to examine the availability of the most commonly used substances in Vancouver, Canada after the implementation of such strategies. Methods: Using data from two large cohorts of drug-using youth and adults in Vancouver from the calendar year 2007, we assessed perceived availability of heroin, crack, cocaine, crystal methamphetamine, and marijuana. Results: Compared to youth (n = 330), a greater proportion of adults (n = 1,160) reported immediate access (ie, within 10 minutes) to heroin (81.0% vs. 55.9%, p < .001), crack (90.4% vs. 69.3%, p < .001), and cocaine (83.7% vs. 61.1%, p < .001). Conversely, larger proportions of youth reported immediate access to crystal methamphetamine (62.8% vs. 39.4%, p < .001) and marijuana (88.4% vs. 73.2%, p < .001) compared to adult users. Conclusions: Regardless of differences in illicit drug availability by age, all drugs are readily accessed in Vancouver despite drug law enforcement efforts. This includes drugs that are frequently injected and place users at risk of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and transmission of other blood-borne disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Laws](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Law Enforcement](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

#### 59. Employee assistance program services for alcohol and other drug problems: Implications for increased identification and engagement in treatment.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, September 2012, vol./is. 21/5(468-475), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Jacobson, Jodi M; Sacco, Paul

**Correspondence Address:** Jacobson, Jodi M.: University of Maryland, School of Social Work, 525 West Redwood Street, Baltimore, MD, US, 21201, [jjacobson@ssw.umaryland.edu](mailto:jjacobson@ssw.umaryland.edu)

**Institution:** Jacobson, Jodi M.: University of Maryland, School of Social Work, Baltimore, MD; Sacco, Paul: University of Maryland, School of Social Work, Baltimore, MD

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Fourteen million U.S. workers meet the diagnostic criteria for substance dependence, costing millions in lost productivity. Prior research suggests that employees who follow through with their Employee Assistance Program's (EAP) recommendations are more likely to participate and remain engaged in alcohol and other drug (AOD) treatment programs. This study identified rates of lifetime EAP service use for AOD problems and compared adults who reported using EAP services for AOD problems with those who used services other than EAP. Methods: Researchers analyzed a subset of participants from the National Epidemiologic Survey of Alcohol and Related Conditions who reported having received help for an AOD problem (NESARC, 2001-2002). Statistical analyses tested for differences in sociodemographic variables, lifetime mental health and substance abuse disorders, and health disability between EAP services users and users of other types of services. Results: Among adults who sought services for AOD problems (n = 2,272), 7.58% (n = 166) reported using EAP services for these problems at some point during their lives. Major depressive disorder (lifetime), a drug use disorder (lifetime), and Black race/ethnicity were associated with a greater likelihood that someone would seek EAP services for help with their AOD problem. Conclusions: Results provide a foundation for researchers to understand who uses EAP services for AOD problems. Health and mental health professionals should increase their knowledge of EAP services to improve continuity of care for employees with AOD problems. EAPs are in a unique position to reach out to vulnerable employees in the workplace and engage them in treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Continuum of Care](#)  
[\\*Employee Assistance Programs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

#### 60. Temperament and character modify risk of drug addiction and influence choice of drugs.

- Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, September 2012, vol./is. 21/5(462-467), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2012)
- Author(s):** Milivojevic, Dragan; Milovanovic, Srdjan D; Jovanovic, Minja; Svrakic, Dragan M; Svrakic, Nenad M; Svrakic, Slobodan M; Cloninger, C. Robert
- Correspondence Address:** Milivojevic, Dragan: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, 660 S Euclid Ave., Campus Box 8134, St. Louis, MO, US, 63110, svrakid@psychiatry.wustl.edu
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Drug addiction and alcoholism involve a complex etiopathogenesis with a variable degree of risk contributions from the host (person), environment, and addictive substances. In this work, temperament and character features of individuals addicted to opiates or alcohol are compared with normal controls to study personality factors in the overall risk for drug addiction. Methods: The study was done in a permissive environment, with easy access to alcohol and heroin, which facilitated analyses of personality factors in drug choice. Participants included 412 consecutive patients (312 opiate addicts, 100 alcohol addicts) treated at the Specialized Hospital for Chemical Dependency in Belgrade, Serbia, and a community sample of 346 controls. Results: Opiate addicts manifested antisocial temperament configuration (high Novelty Seeking, low Reward Dependence) coupled with high Self-transcendence (ie, susceptibility to fantasy and imagination). Alcohol addicts manifested sensitive temperament configuration (high Novelty Seeking coexisting with high Harm Avoidance). Immature personality was observed far more frequently in opiate addicts than in alcoholics or normals. Conclusions: Novelty Seeking appears to be a general risk factor for drug addiction. High Harm Avoidance appears to channel individuals with high Novelty Seeking towards alcoholism. Immature character traits and probable Personality Disorder increase the risk of illegal drugs. Based on equivalent research in nonpermissive environments, at least a portion of our opiate addicts could have developed alcoholism instead in environments with more limited access to opiates. Personality factors provide useful guidelines for preventive work with young individuals with personality risk factors for drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[\\*Personality Traits](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Opiates](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

#### **61. A longitudinal examination of the relationships between childhood maltreatment and patterns of adolescent substance use among high-risk adolescents.**

- Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, September 2012, vol./is. 21/5(453-461), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Hyucksun Shin, Sunny

**Correspondence Address:** Hyucksun Shin, Sunny: Boston University School of Social Work, 264 Bay State Road, Boston, MA, US, 02215, hshin@bu.edu

**Institution:** Hyucksun Shin, Sunny: Boston University School of Social Work, Boston, MA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Childhood maltreatment has been linked to adolescent substance use in cross-sectional studies but the studies were unable to test the associations between childhood maltreatment and changes in substance use patterns during adolescence. The present study investigated the linkages between exposure to childhood maltreatment and developmental trends of alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, opioid, and hallucinogen use among high-risk adolescents. Methods: We used a sample of 937 adolescents (mean age: 15.9 years; range: 13-18), who were selected from five publicly-funded service systems, to examine the extent to which childhood maltreatment may influence changes in patterns of adolescent substance use over time. Results: The present study identified a 3-class model of adolescent substance use. Mover-stayer latent transition analyses (LTA) indicated that progression toward heavy polysubstance use increased with experience of childhood maltreatment. Findings also suggested that older male adolescents (ages 15-18) who are involved with public service systems are at high risk for developing and maintaining multiple-substance use in adolescence. Conclusions: Experience of childhood maltreatment is associated with problematic patterns of adolescent substance use and may shape the longitudinal course of substance use during adolescence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Child Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

## 62. Substance use patterns among high-risk American Indians/Alaska natives in Los Angeles County.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, September 2012, vol./is. 21/5(445-452), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Dickerson, Daniel L; Fisher, Dennis G; Reynolds, Grace L; Baig, Safia; Napper, Lucy E; Anglin, M. Douglas

**Correspondence Address:** Dickerson, Daniel L.: UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs (ISAP), 1640 S. Sepulveda Blvd., Suite 200, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90025-7535, daniel.dickerson@ucla.edu

**Institution:** Dickerson, Daniel L.: United American Indian Involvement, Inc. (UAI), Los Angeles, CA; Fisher, Dennis G.: Center for Behavioral Research and Services, California State University, Long Beach, CA; Reynolds, Grace L.: Center for Behavioral Research and Services, California State University, Long Beach, CA; Baig, Safia: Center for Behavioral Research and Services, California State University, Long Beach, CA; Napper, Lucy E.: Center for Behavioral Research and Services, California State University, Long Beach, CA; Anglin, M. Douglas: UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs (ISAP), Los Angeles, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Substance abuse among American Indians/ Alaska Natives (AI/ANs) is a significant and long-standing health problem in the U.S. Two-thirds of American AIs/ANs reside in the urban setting. However, studies analyzing substance use characteristics among urban AI/ANs are very limited. Methods: Substance use patterns among a sample of AI/ANs (n = 77) and other ethnic/racial groups in Los Angeles County

at high risk of substance abuse were analyzed utilizing three datasets from programs targeting individuals at high risk for substance abuse and risky sexual behaviors. Results: Compared to all other ethnic/racial groups, AI/ANs demonstrated significantly younger age of onset of alcohol, marijuana, methamphetamine, and "other" drug use, higher correlations of age of first use of amphetamine with a measure of the drug's reinforcement, and higher mean number of illicit drug injections in the 30 days before being interviewed. Conclusions: Results from this study highlight a critical need for furthering our understanding of substance abuse problems among urban AI/ANs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alaska Natives](#)  
[\\*American Indians](#)  
[\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

### 63. Course and treatment of buprenorphine/naloxone withdrawal: An analysis of case reports.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, September 2012, vol./is. 21/5(401-403), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Westermeyer, Joseph; McCance-Katz, Elinore F

**Correspondence Address:** Westermeyer, Joseph: Minneapolis VAMC, Department of Psychiatry, 1935 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, MN, US, 55105, weste010@umn.edu

**Institution:** Westermeyer, Joseph: Addictive Disorders Service, Minneapolis VA Medical Center, St. Paul, MN; McCance-Katz, Elinore F.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Currently published information on buprenorphinenaloxone withdrawal recommends a gradually decreasing dosage over weeks to months. In this case report, abrupt cessation of buprenorphine/naloxone at various doses, and after variable durations of treatment, resulted in mild opiate withdrawal lasting over approximately 1-2 days that did not require additional opioid medication or only specific symptom-relieving, non-opioid, medications. Lengthy withdrawal regimens might prolong withdrawal symptoms unnecessarily, perhaps increasing the risk of re-addiction. Controlled studies of buprenorphine/naloxone withdrawal regimens over varying time frames would help to illuminate the most effective means of opioid discontinuation and inform clinical care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dosages](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Withdrawal](#)  
[\\*Naloxone](#)  
[\\*Symptoms](#)  
[Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

### 64. Editorial.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, September 2012, vol./is. 21/5(400), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** McCance-Katz, Elinore F

**Institution:** McCance-Katz, Elinore F.: Clinical Case Series Section, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Sheldon Miller was a man of great vision. One of the founders of the American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry, instrumental in shepherding the specialty of Addiction Psychiatry to a recognized medical specialty, and the first editor of The American Journal on Addictions until his passing in October 2011, he was a driving force in the establishment of the field of Addiction Psychiatry in clinical and academic settings. Shel was an excellent clinician, and one who provided mentoring to untold numbers of psychiatrists as we developed our careers in this field. This section would focus on publication of clinical cases that would include a review of related literature while pointing out clinical questions in the field which remain unresolved. They are planning to establish the Clinical Case Series as a regular part of The American Journal on Addictions. Articles will be focused on important clinical questions in the field, will be concise, and will hopefully spark conversation that emanates from diversity of views. Instructions to Authors will be available on our website and will be included in Journal issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

#### 65. Framing nicotine addiction as a "disease of the brain": Social and ethical consequences.

**Citation:** Social Science Quarterly, December 2011, vol./is. 92/5(1363-1388), 0038-4941;1540-6237 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Dingel, Molly J; Karkazis, Katrina; Koenig, Barbara A

**Correspondence Address:** Dingel, Molly J.: University of Minnesota Rochester, Center for Learning Innovation, 300 University Sq., 111 S. Broadway, Rochester, MN, US, 55904, [dinge016@umn.edu](mailto:dinge016@umn.edu)

**Institution:** Dingel, Molly J.: University of Minnesota Rochester, Rochester, MN; Karkazis, Katrina: Stanford University, Stanford, CA; Koenig, Barbara A.: University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: In this article, we seek to better understand how a genomic vision of addiction may influence drug prevention and treatment. Though social influences on substance use and abuse (e.g., peer and family influence, socioeconomic status) are well documented, biomedical intervention is becoming increasingly technoscientific in nature. We wish to elucidate how emphasizing biological influences on substance use may lead to a vision of addiction as a phenomenon isolated within our bodies and neurochemistry, not lived daily within a complex social web of relationships and a particular political economy, including the tobacco industry, which aggressively markets products known to cause harm. Methods: We explore the emerging view of addiction as a "disease of the brain" in open-ended interviews with 86 stakeholders from the fields of nicotine research and tobacco control. Interview data were analyzed using standard qualitative techniques. Results: Most stakeholders hold a medicalized view of addiction. Though environmental variables are understood to be a primary cause of smoking initiation, the speed and strength with which addiction occurs is understood to be a largely biological process. Though stakeholders believe that an increased focus on addiction as a disease of the brain is not likely to lead to widespread unrealistic expectations for cessation therapies, they remain concerned that it may reinforce teenagers' expectations that quitting is not difficult. Finally, stakeholder responses indicate that genetic and neuroscientific research

is unlikely to increase or decrease stigmatization, but will be used by interest groups to buttress their existing views of the stigma associated with smoking. Conclusion: We argue that the main potential harms of focusing on biological etiology stem from a concept of addiction that is disassociated from social context. Focusing on genetic testing and brain scans may lead one to overemphasize pharmaceutical "magic bullet cures" and underemphasize, and underfund, more traditional therapies and public health prevention strategies that have proven to be effective. Genetic research on addiction may fundamentally change our conception of deviance and our identities, and may thus transform our susceptibility to substance use into something isolated in our biology, not embedded in a biosocial context. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Southwestern Social Science Association; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Social Influences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**66. Mesolimbic recruitment by nondrug rewards in detoxified alcoholics: Effort anticipation, reward anticipation, and reward delivery.**

**Citation:** Human Brain Mapping, September 2012, vol./is. 33/9(2174-2188), 1065-9471;1097-0193 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Bjork, James M; Smith, Ashley R; Chen, Gang; Hommer, Daniel W

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**Institution:** Bjork, James M.: Division of Clinical Neuroscience and Behavioral Research, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD; Smith, Ashley R.: Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD; Chen, Gang: Scientific and Statistical Computing Core, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD; Hommer, Daniel W.: Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aberrant sensitivity of incentive neurocircuitry to nondrug rewards has been suggested as either a risk factor for or consequence of drug addiction. Using functional magnetic resonance imaging, we tested whether alcohol-dependent patients (ADP: n = 29) showed altered recruitment of ventral striatal (VS) incentive neurocircuitry compared to controls (n = 23) by: (1) cues to respond for monetary rewards, (2) post-response anticipation of rewards, or (3) delivery of rewards. Using an instrumental task with two-stage presentation of reward-predictive information, subjects saw cues signaling opportunities to win \$0, \$1, or \$10 for responding to a target. Following this response, subjects were notified whether their success would be indicated by a lexical notification ("Hit?") or by delivery of a monetary reward ("Win?"). After a variable interval, subjects then viewed the trial outcome. We found no significant group differences in voxelwise activation by task contrasts, or in signal change extracted from VS. Both ADP and controls showed significant VS and other limbic recruitment by pre-response reward anticipation. In addition, controls also showed VS recruitment by post-response reward-anticipation, and ADP had appreciable subthreshold VS activation. Both groups also showed similar mesolimbic responses to reward deliveries. Across all subjects, a questionnaire measure of "hot" impulsivity correlated with VS recruitment by post-response anticipation of low rewards and with VS recruitment by delivery of low rewards. These findings indicate that incentive-motivational processing of nondrug rewards is substantially maintained in recovering alcoholics, and that reward-elicited VS recruitment correlates more with

individual differences in trait impulsivity irrespective of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[\\*Striatum](#)  
[Cues](#)  
[Expectations](#)  
[Limbic System](#)  
[Nucleus Accumbens](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 67. Gender differences in prison-based drug treatment participation.

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**Citation:** International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, August 2012, vol./is. 56/5(790-810), 0306-624X (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Belenko, Steven; Houser, Kimberly A

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**Institution:** Belenko, Steven: Temple University, Philadelphia, PA; Houser, Kimberly A.: Temple University, Philadelphia, PA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Prisons inmates have high rates of substance abuse and associated social and health problems, and a concomitant high need for drug treatment while incarcerated. Female inmates have an even greater treatment need, yet most inmates do not participate in treatment while incarcerated. Using data from a nationally representative sample of prison inmates, this article examines the impact of gender on prison treatment participation and gender differences in the factors associated with clinical treatment participation. Females were significantly more likely to participate in prison drug treatment than males, controlling for other factors. For both males and females, severity of drug problems predicted participation in treatment. For males but not females, race was associated with prison treatment participation, and among those with drug abuse or dependence, females with co-occurring mental health problems were more likely to participate in treatment. Implications for prison assessment and treatment policies, and future research, are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Prisoners](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Client Participation](#)  
[Incarceration](#)  
[Prisons](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 68. Using the Level of Service Inventory-Revised to improve assessment and treatment in drug court.

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**Citation:** International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, August 2012, vol./is. 56/5(769-789), 0306-624X (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Guastaferro, Wendy P

**Correspondence Address:** Guastaferro, Wendy P.: Department of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University, P.O. Box 4018, Atlanta, GA, US, 30302, wpguastaferro@gsu.edu

**Institution:** Guastaferro, Wendy P.: Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** More than 2,000 drug courts in the United States provide supervision and substance-abuse treatment to thousands of offenders. Yet the treatment continuum from assessment to aftercare is underexplored. The effectiveness of the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) as a risk assessment tool is well established. However, fewer studies have considered its use in guiding treatment strategies. In using the LSI-R, the drug court program relied on the structured interview protocol (not the risk classification scores) to identify criminogenic needs that then helped determine placement in a high- or low-needs treatment track. To evaluate the effectiveness of these treatment placement decisions, this research used the LSI-R scores to examine individual and group differences (N = 182). Significant and substantive differences at the individual and group levels were found thus providing empirical support for using the LSI-R as a link between assessment and treatment. Implications for developing standards and practice protocols for drug courts are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adjudication](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[\\*Risk Assessment](#)  
[Criminals](#)  
[Inventories](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**69. Prospective memory in substance abusers at treatment entry: Associations with education, neuropsychology functioning, and everyday memory lapses.**

**Citation:** Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology, December 2011, vol./is. 26/8(746-755), 0887-6177;1873-5843 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Weinborn, Michael; Woods, Steven Paul; O'Toole, Stephanie; Kellogg, Emily J; Moyle, Jonson

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Individuals with substance use disorders (SUDs) commonly report lapses in prospective memory (PM) in their daily lives; however, our understanding of the profile and predictors of laboratory-based PM deficits in SUDs and their associations with everyday PM failures is still very preliminary. The current study examined these important questions using well-validated measures of self-report and laboratory-based PM in a mixed cohort of 53 SUD individuals at treatment entry and 44 healthy adults. Consistent with prior research, the SUD group endorsed significantly more self-cued and environmentally based PM failures in their daily lives. Moreover, the SUD group demonstrated significantly lower time-based PM performance, driven largely by cue

detection errors. The effect of SUDs on PM was particularly strong among participants with fewer years of education. Within the SUD cohort, time-based PM was correlated with clinical measures assessing executive functions, retrospective memory, and psychomotor speed. Importantly, time-based PM was uniquely associated with elevated PM failures in daily lives of the SUD participants, independent of current affective distress and other neurocognitive deficits. Findings suggest that individuals with SUD are vulnerable to deficits in PM, which may in turn increase their risk for poorer everyday functioning outcomes (e.g., treatment non-compliance). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Impairment](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Educational Attainment Level](#)  
[\\*Prospective Memory](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Oxford University Press](#)

#### 70. Review of Addiction dilemmas: Family experiences from literature and research and their lessons for practice.

**Citation:** The British Journal of Psychiatry, May 2012, vol./is. 200/5(435), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (May 2012)

**Author(s):** Lawrence, Rebecca

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**Institution:** Lawrence, Rebecca: Ritson Clinic, Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Edinburgh

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Addiction Dilemmas: Family Experiences from Literature and Research and their Lessons for Practice* by Jim Orford (2011). This is an interesting book of 22 short chapters examining the experience of the addict's family. It is ambitious, exploring diverse family relationships and spanning cultures as far as Aboriginal Australians. Chapters cover several topics, including interviews based on Professor Orford's extensive research with relatives and examination of a number of literary figures and their associates, and of pieces of fiction. Despite the disparity of material, there is a clear theme highlighting the similarity of relatives' experiences across cultures and history. There is debate regarding the merits of tough love and a softer approach, and the reader is encouraged to draw their own conclusions. If any criticism can be made, it might be that the chapters are very short, which makes examination of individual examples and ideas rather superficial at times. Although the book may lend itself best to a student readership, its diversity and links to the addiction literature will make it of interest to a wide range of professionals, as well as all who have had any personal contact with addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Family Relations](#)  
[\\*Life Experiences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

#### 71. Hydrocodone and morphine possess similar rewarding effects and reduce ERK and CREB phosphorylation in the nucleus accumbens.

**Citation:** Synapse, October 2012, vol./is. 66/10(918-922), 0887-4476;1098-2396 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Tenayuca, John M; Nazarian, Arbi

**Correspondence Address:** Nazarian, Arbi: Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Western University of Health Sciences, 309 E. Second Street, Pomona, CA, US, 91766-1854, anazarian@westernu.edu

**Institution:** Tenayuca, John M.: Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Western University of Health Sciences, Pomona, CA; Nazarian, Arbi: Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Western University of Health Sciences, Pomona, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The number of prescriptions for hydrocodone-containing opioid analgesics has greatly increased over the past decade. This increase has led to an associated enhancement in the nonmedical use of hydrocodone products. There is a lack of evidence to determine the extent of the rewarding effects and signal transduction properties of hydrocodone. Therefore, this study aimed to examine the rewarding properties of hydrocodone (1 and 5 mg/kg) and morphine (1 and 5 mg/kg) using the conditioned place preference paradigm (CPP) in rats. Both hydrocodone and morphine produced a CPP at the 5 mg/kg dose, but not the lower 1 mg/kg dose, suggesting that both drugs possess similar rewarding properties in the CPP paradigm. Moreover, hydrocodone and morphine equally reduced phosphorylation levels of ERK and CREB proteins in the nucleus accumbens, suggesting that both drugs exert their effects through signal transduction pathways known to be involved in drug reward and reinforcement. These findings suggest that hydrocodone should be viewed as similarly capable of producing rewarding and euphoric properties as morphine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Morphine](#)  
[\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[\\*Place Conditioning](#)  
[\\*CREB Activation](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[External Rewards](#)  
[Mice](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 72. Post-treatment of dextromethorphan on methamphetamine-induced drug-seeking and behavioral sensitization in rats.

**Citation:** Synapse, October 2012, vol./is. 66/10(858-869), 0887-4476;1098-2396 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Yang, Pao-Pao; Huang, Eagle Yi-Kung; Fu, Yu-Ying; Ho, Tsai-Shan; Tao, Pao-Luh

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In our previous study, we first demonstrated a significant effect of dextromethorphan (DM) on morphine-seeking behavior in morphine-dependent rats, when DM was given during morphine withdrawal. Using the same conditioned place preference (CPP) paradigm modified for measuring drug-seeking-related behavior, we further investigated the possible effect of DM on methamphetamine (MA)-seeking in MA-dependent rats. Our

data showed that DM could also effectively suppress the drug-seeking behavior for MA, when administered during MA withdrawal. This suggests that DM may possess a pharmacological property to prevent drug-seeking behavior for addictive drugs in general. To examine the action sites of DM in the brain, DM was microinjected into the VTA or the NAc, and tested for its effect on MA-seeking during withdrawal. Both intra-VTA and intra-NAc injections of DM were able to block the MA-seeking, suggesting that DM has a dual action sites. In our neurochemical results, intra-NAc injection of DM showed a clear reduction of DA turnover rate at the NAc and the mPFC in response to MA challenge during withdrawal, which matched with the behavioral results. However, intra-VTA injection of DM reduced the DA turnover rate at the mPFC but did not have effect on the DA turnover rate at the NAc. Although further investigations may be needed to verify the connection between our neurochemical and behavioral results, the present study highlights the therapeutic potential of DM in antidrug-seeking behavior of MA and that the mechanism could be related to its effect on the mesolimbic and mesocortical dopaminergic pathways. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Pharmacology](#)  
[\\*Sensitization](#)  
[\\*Drug Seeking](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 73. Changes in expression of c-Fos protein following cocaine-cue extinction learning.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, September 2012, vol./is. 234/1(100-106), 0166-4328 (Sep 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Nic Dhonnchadha, B. A.; Lovascio, B. F.; Shrestha, N.; Lin, A.; Leite-Morris, K. A.; Man, H. Y.; Kaplan, G. B.; Kantak, K. M

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**Institution:** Nic Dhonnchadha, B. A.: Department of Psychology, Boston University, Boston, MA; Lovascio, B. F.: Department of Psychology, Boston University, Boston, MA; Shrestha, N.: Department of Psychology, Boston University, Boston, MA; Lin, A.: Department of Biology, Boston University, Boston, MA; Leite-Morris, K. A.: Research and Mental Health Services, VA Boston Healthcare, Boston, MA; Man, H. Y.: Department of Biology, Boston University, Boston, MA; Kaplan, G. B.: Research and Mental Health Services, VA Boston Healthcare, Boston, MA; Kantak, K. M.: Department of Psychology, Boston University, Boston, MA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Extinguishing abnormally strengthened learned responses to cues associated with drugs of abuse remains a key tactic for alleviating addiction. To assist in developing pharmacotherapies to augment exposure therapy for relapse prevention, investigation into neurobiological underpinnings of drug-cue extinction learning is needed. We used regional analyses of c-Fos and GluR2 protein expression to delineate neural activity and plasticity that may be associated with cocaine-cue extinction learning. Rats were trained to self-administer cocaine paired with a light cue, and later underwent a single 2 h extinction session for which cocaine was withheld but response-contingent cues were presented (cocaine-cue extinction). Control groups consisted of rats yoked to animals self-administering cocaine and receiving saline non-contingently followed by an extinction session, or rats trained to self-administer cocaine followed by a no-extinction session for which levers were retracted, and cocaine and cues were withheld. Among 11 brain sites examined, extinction training increased c-Fos expression in basolateral amygdala and prelimbic prefrontal cortex of cocaine-cue extinguished rats relative to both

control conditions. In dorsal subiculum and infralimbic prefrontal cortex, extinction training increased c-Fos expression in both cocaine-cue and saline-cue extinguished rats relative to the no-extinction control condition. GluR2 protein expression was not altered in any site examined after extinction or control training. Findings suggest that basolateral amygdala and prelimbic prefrontal cortex neurons are activated during acquisition of cocaine-cue extinction learning, a process that is independent of changes in GluR2 abundance. Other sites are implicated in processing the significance of cues that are present early in extinction training. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Extinction \(Learning\)](#)  
[\\*Gene Expression](#)  
[\\*Proteins](#)  
[Cues](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**74. Influence of environmental enrichment on hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) responses to single-dose nicotine, continuous nicotine by osmotic mini-pumps, and nicotine withdrawal by mecamylamine in male and female rats.**

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, September 2012, vol./is. 234/1(1-10), 0166-4328 (Sep 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Skwara, Amanda J; Karwoski, Tracy E; Czambel, R. Kenneth; Rubin, Robert T; Rhodes, Michael E

**Correspondence Address:** Rhodes, Michael E.: Department of Biology, St. Vincent College, 300 Fraser Purchase Road, Latrobe, PA, US, 15650, michael.rhodes@email.stvincent.edu

**Institution:** Skwara, Amanda J.: Department of Biology, St. Vincent College, Latrobe, PA; Karwoski, Tracy E.: Center for Neurosciences Research, Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, PA; Czambel, R. Kenneth: Center for Neurosciences Research, Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, PA; Rubin, Robert T.: Department of Psychiatry, VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System, Los Angeles, CA; Rhodes, Michael E.: Department of Biology, St. Vincent College, Latrobe, PA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In the present study, we determined the effects of environmental enrichment (EE; Kong Toys and Nestlets) on sexually diergic HPA axis responses to single-dose nicotine (NIC), single-dose NIC following continuous NIC administration for two weeks, and NIC withdrawal by single-dose mecamylamine (MEC) in male and female rats. Blood sampling occurred before and after MEC and NIC administrations for the determination of adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) and corticosterone (CORT). Supporting and extending our previous findings, EE appeared to produce anxiolytic effects by reducing hormone responses: Male and female rats housed with EE had lower baseline ACTH and significantly lower HPA axis responses to the mild stress of saline (SAL) injection than did those housed without EE. The sexually diergic responses to single dose NIC, continuous NIC, and MEC-induced NIC withdrawal were reduced by EE in many male and female groups. ACTH responses to continuous NIC and MEC-induced NIC withdrawal were blunted to a greater extent in female EE groups than in male EE groups, suggesting that females are more sensitive to the anxiolytic effects of EE. Because EE lowered stress-responsive hormones of the HPA axis in most groups, EE may be a useful intervention for stress reduction in animal models of NIC addiction. As well, the effectiveness of EE in animal studies of NIC withdrawal may enlighten human studies addressing coping styles and tobacco cessation in men and women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis](#)  
[\\*Mecamylamine](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Nicotine Withdrawal](#)  
[Animal Environments](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 75. Remembering Olabisi Odejide: A drugs Guru and a man of many parts.

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2008, vol./is. 7/1(65-67), 1531-4065 (2008)

**Author(s):** Adelekan, Moruf

**Correspondence Address:** Adelekan, Moruf: Royal Blackburn Hospital, Blackburn, Lancashire, United Kingdom, BB2 3HH

**Institution:** Adelekan, Moruf: Royal Blackburn Hospital, Lancashire

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents an obituary of Olabisi Odejide (1939-2008). Professor Olabisi Adebayo Odejide was in a rural community in Osun State, Western Nigeria on 13 August 1939. In 1963, he proceeded to study Medicine at the University of Ibadan and graduated with a M.B.B.S degree in 1968. He undertook his full training in psychiatry at the Department of Psychiatry, University of Edinburgh, Scotland between 1970 and 1974. Following his retirement, he was appointed Adjunct Professor in the same University. Professor Odejide's name was synonymous with drug abuse research and service provision in Nigeria and Africa. He conducted extensive clinical and community-based research on different aspects of alcohol and drug abuse. Professor Odejide was not only a drug abuse researcher, he was a passionate national and international advocate for finding culturally relevant and effective strategies for addressing the adverse consequences of drug abuse among youth in Africa. Professor Odejide conducted extensive research mainly in the field of drug and alcohol abuse but also in the areas of organic psychiatry, child and adolescent psychiatry, forensic psychiatry, psycho-pharmacotherapy and other treatment modalities in psychiatry, psychiatric services, traditional healing methods, cross-cultural psychiatry, clinical epidemiology, sleep disorders and psychogeriatrics. Professor Odejide lived a successful life as a physician, an academician, a researcher, a teacher and a developer of talents, an international drug abuse Guru, an administrator, a community leader, a husband and a father. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2008

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Experimentation](#)  
[\\*Psychiatry](#)  
[African Cultural Groups](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 76. Psychotic disorder, khat abuse and aggressive behavior in Somalia: A case report.

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2008, vol./is. 7/1(59-64), 1531-4065 (2008)

**Author(s):** Odenwald, Michael; Lingenfelder, Birke; Peschel, Wolfgang

**Correspondence Address:** Odenwald, Michael: University of Konstanz, Outpatient Clinic for Refugees, Feursteinstr. 55, Reichenau, Germany, D-78479, michael.odenwald@uni-konstanz.de

**Institution:** Odenwald, Michael: University of Konstanz, Konstanz; Lingenfelder, Birke: Vivo, Ancona; Peschel, Wolfgang: St. Olav's Hospital, Trondheim

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The current literature on khat and mental disorders focuses on khat-induced disorders neglecting at large the adverse consequences of co-morbid use on pre-existing disorders. The case of a 32 year old Somali with a delusional disorder and co-morbid khat abuse is presented who killed a man in the state of paranoid delusions. The psychotic exacerbation prior to this incident was accompanied by an increase of khat intake. Co-morbid khat abuse can lead to the deterioration of psychotic disorders, can facilitate aggressive acts and complicates treatment. The medical and legal system of the countries where khat use reaches highest levels are not fully prepared to deal with such cases. Further research and the development of adequate prevention and treatment measures is urgently needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2008

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aggressive Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[Delusions](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 77. Substance abuse and psychiatric co-morbidities: A case study of patients at Mathari Psychiatric Hospital, Nairobi, Kenya.

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2008, vol./is. 7/1(53-58), 1531-4065 (2008)

**Author(s):** Ndeti, David M; Pizzo, Matteo; Kuria, Mary W; Khasakhala, Lincoln; Maru, Hitesh M; Mutiso, Victoria

**Correspondence Address:** Ndeti, David M.: University of Nairobi, Africa Mental Health Foundation (AMHF), P.O. Box 48423, Nairobi, Kenya, 00100-GPO, dnmndeti@uonbi.ac.ke

**Institution:** Ndeti, David M.: University of Nairobi, Nairobi; Pizzo, Matteo: University of Bristol, Bristol; Kuria, Mary W.: University of Nairobi, Nairobi; Khasakhala, Lincoln: Africa Mental Health Foundation, Nairobi; Maru, Hitesh M.: Africa Mental Health Foundation, Nairobi; Mutiso, Victoria: University of Nairobi, Nairobi

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substance abuse co-morbidity with psychiatric disorders is common and has been widely reported, except in Kenya. This study aimed to determine the prevalence, pattern and socio-economic burden of a dual diagnosis of substance abuse disorder and other psychiatric conditions. This was a cross-sectional descriptive study of 691 patients admitted at Mathari hospital. Only 42 patients had a first working diagnosis of substance abuse but nearly thirty-five percent of the patients scored for a Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Fourth Edition) diagnosis of alcohol dependence/abuse. There was high co-morbidity of alcohol abuse/dependence with opiate, sedative and khat use, as well as with mood and other psychotic disorders. Substance abuse disorders correlated significantly with other psychiatric disorders. Only 12 patients were in a drug rehabilitation unit, all of whom had a dual psychiatric diagnosis of affective disorder. There were high co-morbidity rates of substance abuse in both general psychiatric wards and drug rehabilitation units. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2008

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[Psychiatric Hospitals](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 78. Alcohol and drugs in post-war Sierra Leone.

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2008, vol./is. 7/1(41-52), 1531-4065 (2008)

**Author(s):** Boas, Morten; Hhatloy, Anne; Bjorkhaug, Iingunn

**Correspondence Address:** Boas, Morten: Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies, Oslo, Sweden, morten.boas@fafo.no

**Institution:** Boas, Morten: Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies, Oslo; Hhatloy, Anne: Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies, Oslo; Bjorkhaug, Iingunn: Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies, Oslo

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The kind of social stress that a civil war expose the population to makes it easy to assume that an increased level of alcohol and drug abuse should be observable in post-war Sierra Leone. This is, however, not the case. As this study reveals, the pattern of alcohol and drug consumption in Sierra Leone is the same as we find in other African countries that has never experienced civil war. The majority of the population do not drink very much or use drugs at all, but there is a small minority that are frequent drinkers and use drugs. These findings are based on a survey in Sierra Leone and explore who the drinkers are, how many people drink and what characterises drug users in Sierra Leone. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2008

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*African Cultural Groups](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Social Stress](#)  
[War](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 79. A study of drug use in five urban centres in Kenya.

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2008, vol./is. 7/1(17-26), 1531-4065 (2008)

**Author(s):** Ndeti, David M; Khasakhala, Lincoln; Ong'echa, Francisca A; Kokonya, Donald; Mutiso, Victoria; Kuria, Mary; Odhiambo, Gideon; Akanga, Solomon

**Correspondence Address:** Ndeti, David M.: University of Nairobi, Africa Mental Health Foundation (AMHF), P. O. Box 48423, Nairobi, Kenya, 00100-GPO, dmndeti@uonbi.ac.ke

**Institution:** Ndeti, David M.: University of Nairobi, Nairobi; Khasakhala, Lincoln: University of Nairobi, Nairobi; Ong'echa, Francisca A.: Coast Provincial General Hospital; Kokonya, Donald: Kakamega Provincial General Hospital; Mutiso, Victoria: Africa Mental Health Foundation (AMHF); Kuria, Mary: University of Nairobi, Nairobi; Odhiambo, Gideon: University of Nairobi, Nairobi; Akanga, Solomon: University of Nairobi, Nairobi

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Few studies have addressed the reasons for substance use in Kenya, with most focusing on prevalence rates in school-based and general population samples. None have been carried out among people already using drugs. This study, based on five samples of drug users, aimed to identify patterns of, factors contributing to and consequences of substance use; compare socio-demographic characteristics; document help-seeking behaviours of substance abusers as well as their family and social dynamics. Active or former substance abusers (N = 1,420) were interviewed using a structured questionnaire format. The peak age for substance abuse was between 21 and 30 years and most abusers were male. Leisure, stress and peer pressure were the most common reasons given for abusing substances. There were negative economic and work-related impacts of abusing substances. Risky sexual behaviour may have been a consequence of abusing substances.

Substance abusers need assistance as most of them could benefit from programmes for treatment and rehabilitation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2008

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Help Seeking Behavior](#)  
[\\*Urban Environments](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 80. Volume of alcohol consumption, patterns of drinking and burden of disease in sub-Saharan Africa, 2002.

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2008, vol./is. 7/1(1-16), 1531-4065 (2008)

**Author(s):** Roerecke, Michael; Obot, Isidore S; Patra, Jayadeep; Rehm, Jurgen

**Correspondence Address:** Roerecke, Michael: Social, Prevention and Health Policy Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 33 Russell Street, Room T-425, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 2S1, m.roerecke@web.de

**Institution:** Roerecke, Michael: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON; Obot, Isidore S.: Department of Psychology, University of Uyo, Uyo; Patra, Jayadeep: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON; Rehm, Jurgen: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to provide an overview of the volume of alcohol consumption, type of beverage, patterns of drinking and alcohol-attributable burden of disease among adults in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) for the year 2002. Exposure data were taken from surveys, the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Status Report on Alcohol and the WHO Global Alcohol Database. Mortality and disability data were obtained directly from WHO. The results showed that adult per capita alcohol consumption (population 15 years and above) in SSA was higher than the global consumption rate (7.4 L vs. 6.2 L) and that alcohol consumption per adult drinker was 42% higher than the global rate. Alcohol was responsible for a considerable disease burden: 2.2% of all deaths and 2.5% of all DALYs could be attributed to this exposure. Intentional and unintentional injuries accounted for 53% of all alcohol-attributable deaths and almost 57% of alcohol-attributable disease burden. Among men 70% of all alcohol-attributable injury deaths occurred among 15-44 year olds (52% among women). This first attempt to quantify the health burden attributable to alcohol in SSA provides evidence of the direct health costs associated with drinking in the continent. In light of known effective and cost-effective measures, there is urgent need to implement interventions aimed at reducing levels of risky drinking and the high burden of alcohol-related harm in African countries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2008

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*African Cultural Groups](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[Death and Dying](#)  
[Injuries](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 81. Alcohol use and related problems in sub-Saharan Africa.

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2006, vol./is. 5/1(17-26), 1531-4065 (2006)

- Author(s):** Obot, Isidore S
- Correspondence Address:** Obot, Isidore S.: Centre for Research and Information on Substance Abuse (CRISA), University Post Office, P.O. Box 10331, Jos, Nigeria, isobot@hotmail.com
- Institution:** Obot, Isidore S.: Centre for Research and Information on Substance Abuse, Jos
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Data from the World Health Organization Global Alcohol Database (GAD) show a wide variation in per capita consumption of recorded alcohol in African countries, ranging from less than 1 litre of pure alcohol in some (mostly Muslim) countries to more than 10 litres in a couple of others. For all countries, a pattern of increasing per capita consumption emerged in the 1960s, continued throughout the 70s, and peaked around 1979 at about 4.5 litres. The steady rise in consumption paralleled post-independence economic boom in many countries, just as the slight decline in per capita consumption in the past two decades might be associated with worsening economic conditions. Today, the average per capita consumption is a little under 4 litres, less than half of the European average. These figures do not account for much (in many cases the larger part) of the alcohol consumed in the form of traditional beverages since these are not reflected in official records. Though a lot remains to be known about drinking and alcohol-related problems in Africa, there are a few consistent findings from survey research. Abstinence rates are high, especially among women; but high levels of (often episodic) consumption are common among male and female drinkers. Studies in several countries have shown an association between harmful consumption of alcohol and health and social consequences, including death from road traffic accidents, domestic violence, HIV infection, and disorders requiring demand for treatment. Consumption of commercial beverages is expected to rise in the coming years as the economic conditions continue to improve in some countries and as a result of increasing marketing and promotion activities by the industry. National responses to these problems will require better research evidence on the health and social problems attributable to alcohol consumption, and the implementation of effective policies to address these problems in countries across the continent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2006
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*African Cultural Groups](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 82. Editorial.**
- 
- Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2006, vol./is. 5/1(iii-iv), 1531-4065 (2006)
- Author(s):** Obot, Isidore S
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Alcohol has been associated with numerous health and social problems for centuries but it is only in recent years that the extent of such problems has been quantified. According to World Health Organization (WHO) estimates, alcohol is the fourth leading risk factor for death and disability globally, almost at par with tobacco. The papers in this special issue of the African Journal of Drug & Alcohol Studies are devoted to shedding more light on the extent and patterns of use, and factors associated with alcohol consumption and related problems in the continent. A second objective is to highlight and discuss the prospects for evidence-based and cost-effective interventions to limit the health and social damage caused by alcohol in the face of what is expected to be increasing consumption and problems. This special issue of the African journal is the result of a twinning arrangement with Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohols](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Social Issues](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 83. Influence of cue exposure on inhibitory control and brain activation in patients with alcohol dependence.

**Citation:** Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, May 2012, vol./is. 6/, 1662-5161 (May 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Mainz, Verena; Druke, Barbara; Boecker, Maren; Kessel, Ramona; Gauggel, Siegfried; Forkmann, Thomas

**Correspondence Address:** Mainz, Verena: Institute of Medical Psychology and Medical Sociology, University Hospital, RWTH Aachen University, Pauwelsstr. 19, Aachen, Germany, 52074, vmainz@ukaachen.de

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Alcohol dependence is a serious condition characterized by persistent desires to drink and unsuccessful efforts to control alcohol consumption despite the knowledge of dysfunction through the usage. The study at hand examined the influence of an alcohol exposure on inhibitory processes. Research provides evidence that trying to resist the temptation to drink exerts self-control, a limited resource which is used during all acts of inhibition. In line with this, studies demonstrate an impaired ability to regulate an already initiated response in alcohol-dependent and healthy subjects when confronted with alcohol-related stimuli. The related neuronal correlates in alcohol-dependent patients remain to be elucidated. The inhibition performance of 11 male alcohol-dependent patients during an alcohol exposure was compared with the task performance during a control condition. Behavioral data and neural brain activation during task performance were acquired by means of functional magnetic resonance imaging. The alcohol cue exposure led to subjectively stronger urges to drink which was accompanied by differential neural activation in amygdala and hippocampus. Moreover, the results revealed typical neural activation during inhibition performance across both conditions. Anyhow, we could not detect any behavioral deficits and only subtle neural differences between induction conditions during the performance of the inhibition task within the inferior frontal cortex. The results suggest that although the sample reports a subjectively stronger urge to drink after the alcohol cue exposure this effect was not strong enough to significantly impair task performance. Coherently, we discover only subtle differential brain activation between conditions during the inhibition task. In opposition to findings in literature our data do not reveal that an exposure to alcohol-related cues and thereby elicited cue reactivity results in impaired inhibition abilities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Mainz, Druke, Boecker, Kessel, Gauggel and Forkmann; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Cues](#)

[\\*Hippocampus](#)[\\*Self Control](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)**84. Extent and influence of recreational drug use on men and women aged 15 years and older in South Africa.****Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2010, vol./is. 9/1(33-48), 1531-4065 (2010)**Author(s):** Njuho, Peter; Davids, Alicia**Correspondence Address:** Njuho, Peter: HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB Research Programme. Human Sciences Research Council, 750 Francois Road, Cato Manor, Durban, South Africa, 4001, PNjuho@hsrc.ac.za**Institution:** Njuho, Peter: HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB Research Programme, Human Sciences Research Council, Durban; Davids, Alicia: HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB Research Programme, Human Sciences Research Council, Cape Town**Language:** English**Abstract:** Illicit drug use negatively affects development of human and physical capital of any nation. Huge financial resources are allocated to prevent and curb illicit drug use. The use of these drugs continue to spread across race and age groups, despite application of various control measures. The information provided in this paper contributes towards understanding the extent and influence of illicit drugs use in South Africa. A population-based national HIV prevalence, behaviour and health survey conducted in 2008, incorporated questions on the extent and use of illicit drugs. A multistage random population sample of 15 845 persons aged 15 years or older (58% women and 42% men) was included in the survey. The use of combined illicit drugs excluding cannabis was reported by 1.7% of the 13 119 participants, and including cannabis by 4.3 % of the 13 128 participants. The Coloured men (14.3%) were the most likely to use cannabis, where as the Indian women (0.6%) were the least likely. The urban residents (5.4%) were more likely to report use of any illicit drug including cannabis than rural dwellers (2.5%). Illicit drug use has a high association with illnesses thus call for interventions to address this serious problem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2010**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:** [\\*African Cultural Groups](#)  
[\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Recreation](#)  
[Age Differences](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**85. South African health care provider's recognition of the links between alcohol and HIV in their daily practice: A pilot study.****Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2010, vol./is. 9/1(1-14), 1531-4065 (2010)**Author(s):** Morojele, Neo K; Pithey, Anne L; Kekwaletswe, Connie T; Joubert-Wallis, Marie; Pule, Molefe I; Parry, Charles D. H**Correspondence Address:** Morojele, Neo K.: Alcohol & Drug Abuse Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Pretoria, South Africa, neo.morojele@mrc.ac.za**Institution:** Morojele, Neo K.: Alcohol & Drug Abuse Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Pretoria; Pithey, Anne L.: Alcohol & Drug Abuse Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Pretoria; Kekwaletswe, Connie T.: Alcohol & Drug Abuse Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Pretoria; Joubert-Wallis, Marie: Face Technologies,

Centurion; Pule, Molefe I.: Independent Development Trust, Pretoria; Parry, Charles D. H.: Alcohol & Drug Abuse Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Pretoria

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

This pilot study assessed the extent to which health care providers in HIV care and treatment, substance abuse intervention and employee assistance programmes (EAPs) consider and inform their clients about the role of alcohol use/abuse in HIV transmission, HIV disease progression and adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). A web- and telephone-based survey was conducted among 84 of the aforementioned programmes. Albeit not routinely, respondents from most organisations reported addressing the issues of alcohol in HIV transmission, disease progression and ART adherence among their clients. Contrary to expectations, many programmes do consider the links between alcohol and HIV and AIDS in their operations, but seem to lack adequate resources, information and skills to intervene in a comprehensive way. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

[\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Employee Assistance Programs](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Health Personnel](#)  
[AIDS](#)  
[Intervention](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**86. Explaining educational differences in adolescent substance use and early sexual debut: The role of parents and peers.****Citation:**

Journal of Adolescence, August 2012, vol./is. 35/4(1035-1044), 0140-1971 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):**

de Looze, Margaretha; Harakeh, Zeena; van Dorsselaer, Saskia A. F. M.; Raaijmakers, Quinten A. W.; Vollebergh, Wilma A. M.; ter Bogt, Tom F. M

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**Institution:**

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**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Previous studies from a wide variety of European countries have demonstrated that low educated adolescents engage more frequently in health risk behaviors compared to high educated adolescents. The present study investigates the mediating roles of parental knowledge and time spent with peers in this relationship. Data were retrieved from a nationally representative sample of 12- to 16-year old Dutch adolescents (N = 5422). Risk behaviors were measured by adolescents' report of daily smoking, binge drinking and cannabis use in the previous month, and sexual debut before age 17. Low educated adolescents indicated that their parents had less knowledge on their whereabouts and reported spending more time with peers than high educated adolescents. Both factors mediated the relationship with health risk behaviors. These results hint to parenting practices and adolescent peer relations as points of reference for prevention and intervention work aiming to reduce educational inequalities in adolescent health risk

behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Foundation for Professionals in Services for Adolescents.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Health Behavior](#)  
[\\*Health Education](#)  
[\\*Parent Child Relations](#)  
[Peers](#)  
[Risk Assessment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 87. Comparing 'doctor' and 'patient' beliefs about the role of illicit drug use in gay men's depression.

**Citation:** Health & Social Care in the Community, July 2012, vol./is. 20/4(412-419), 0966-0410;1365-2524 (Jul 2012)

**Author(s):** Newman, Christy E; Holt, Martin; Bryant, Joanne; Kippax, Susan C; Paquette, Dana M; Canavan, Peter G; Kidd, Michael R; Saltman, Deborah C

**Correspondence Address:** Newman, Christy E.: University of New South Wales, National Centre in HIV Social Research, Level 2, Robert Webster Building, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, c.newman@unsw.edu.au

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** High rates of both illicit drug use and depression are consistently reported among gay men. However, little is known about how beliefs about drug use shape clinical encounters between gay men and health professionals, and that in turn affect clinical communication and care, particularly in relation to depression. We compared 'doctor' and 'patient' beliefs about the role of illicit drug use in gay men's depression. Semi-structured interviews were conducted during August-December 2006 with 16 general medical practitioners working in seven 'gay-friendly' practices in Sydney, Adelaide and a rural-coastal city in New South Wales, and during February-May 2008 with 40 gay men with depression recruited through four Sydney and Adelaide practices. A thematic analysis of these two sets of interviews found that doctors expressed the beliefs that: illicit drug use is related to depression in gay men; illicit drug use impedes effective diagnosis and treatment of depression in gay men; and illicit drug use increases the level of complexity involved in caring for gay men with depression. Gay men expressed the beliefs that: illicit drug use is closely related to depression; illicit drug use can be helpful in dealing with difficult experiences; and illicit drug use is just what you do as a gay man living in a big city. Both groups believed drug use and depression were related, but doctors emphasised the negative outcomes of drug use and interpreted these in relation to health. Gay men believed that drugs could have both negative and positive uses and differentiated between health and social outcomes. While the doctors articulated a pragmatic position on drug use, which is consistent with harm reduction principles, communication with gay male patients could be enhanced if both groups acknowledged their divergent views of illicit drugs and their potential role in mental health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Client Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Male Homosexuality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

#### 88. The effect of health shocks on smoking and obesity.

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**Citation:** The European Journal of Health Economics, August 2012, vol./is. 13/4(451-460), 1618-7598;1618-7601 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Sundmacher, Leonie

**Correspondence Address:** Sundmacher, Leonie: Department of Health Care Management, Berlin University of Technology, H80, Strasse des 17. Juni 135, Berlin, Germany, 10623, leonie.sundmacher@tu-berlin.de

**Institution:** Sundmacher, Leonie: Department of Health Care Management, Berlin University of Technology, Berlin

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: To investigate whether negative changes in their own health (i.e. health shocks) or in that of a smoking or obese household member, lead smokers to quit smoking and obese individuals to lose weight. Methods: The study is informed by economic models ('rational addiction' and 'demand for health' models) which offer hypotheses on the relationship between health shocks and health-related behaviour. Each hypothesis was tested applying a discrete-time hazard model with random effects using up to ten waves of the German Socioeconomic Panel (GSOEP) and statistics on cigarette, food and beverage prices provided by the Federal Statistical Office. Results: Health shocks had a significant positive impact on the probability that smokers quit during the same year in which they experienced the health shock. Health shocks of a smoking household member between year t-2 and t-1 also motivated smoking cessation, although statistical evidence for this was weaker. Health shocks experienced by obese individuals or their household members had, on the other hand, no significant effect on weight loss, as measured by changes in Body Mass Index (BMI). Conclusion: The results of the study suggest that smokers are aware of the risks associated with tobacco consumption, know about effective strategies to quit smoking, and are willing to quit for health-related reasons. In contrast, there was no evidence for changes in health-related behaviour among obese individuals after a health shock. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Health](#)  
[\\*Obesity](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[\\*Weight Loss](#)  
[Socioeconomic Status](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 89. Finding the heart of therapy: A Taoist holistic approach to psychotherapy. A personal reflection on clinical practice.

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**Citation:** Asia Pacific Journal of Counselling and Psychotherapy, September 2010, vol./is. 1/2(170-175), 2150-7686;2150-7708 (Sep 2010)

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

**Correspondence Address:** Dougherty, Patrick, patricdoug@mac.com

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The author reflects on more than 30 years as a clinical psychologist, studying and practicing many theories to better help his clients. Yet, the most helpful approach he found was from taking a Chinese qigong class for his own stress, from which he learned to implement a mind/body/heart approach to his clinical work. From addiction theory, to family systems, to Jungian, self-psychology and psychoanalytic theories, his studies carried him deeper into the inner dynamics and psyche of his clients, but he was never satisfied with the overall outcome of therapy. Then taking a qigong class, learning to breathe, relax his body, focus his mind and drop his consciousness into his heart, which was so profoundly simple and powerful, and altering his understanding of mental health, he decided to integrate this approach into his psychotherapy, with wonderful results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Heart](#)  
[\\*Holistic Health](#)  
[\\*Mind](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapy](#)  
[Clinical Practice](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 90. Feasibility of the Psychiatric Research Interview for Substance and Mental Disorders (PRISM) in an acute psychiatric ward.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric Intensive Care, August 2012, vol./is. 8/2(96-104), 1742-6464;1744-2206 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Helseth, Valborg; Samet, Sharon; Johnsen, Jon; Bramness, Jorgen G; Waal, Helge

**Correspondence Address:** Helseth, Valborg: Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research, Kirkeveien 166, Oslo, Norway, N-0407, v.h.helseth@medisin.uio.no

**Institution:** Helseth, Valborg: Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research, Oslo; Samet, Sharon: Columbia University, School of Social Work, New York, NY; Johnsen, Jon: Blakstad Hospital, Division for Mental Health and Addiction, Vestre Viken Hospital Trust; Bramness, Jorgen G.: Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research, Oslo; Waal, Helge: Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research, Oslo

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The highly prevalent comorbidity of substance use disorders and psychiatric disorders represents challenges concerning diagnosis and treatment in acute psychiatric wards. Aims: To study the feasibility of the first Norwegian version of the Psychiatric Research Interview for Substance and Mental Disorders (PRISM) in an acute psychiatric ward. Methods: 61 consecutively admitted substance abusing patients, presenting with mood symptoms, psychotic symptoms, or both, were interviewed. Assessments included variables concerning the way the interviews were carried out. Results: 51% of eligible patients were interviewed. The main reason for non-inclusion was short stay on the ward. Median interview time was 155 minutes and median number of interview sessions was three. Conclusion: It was possible to use the PRISM in a busy acute psychiatric ward. Patients mainly had positive reactions to this extensive interview. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: NAPICU; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Psychiatric Units](#)

[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[Test Reliability](#)  
[Test Validity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**91. Treatment of co-occurring substance use disorders using shared decision-making and electronic decision-support systems.**

**Citation:** Serious mental illness: Person-centered approaches., 2011(213-231) (2011)

**Author(s):** Mueser, Kim T; Drake, Robert E

**Institution:** Mueser, Kim T.: Department of Psychiatry, Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, NH; Drake, Robert E.: Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, NH

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (create) Substance use disorders (SUDs), including substance abuse and dependence, are characterized by the repeated use of psychoactive substances to the point where it interferes with functioning and dominates one's life. This section will focus on person-centered care (PCC) for people with co-occurring disorders (serious mental illness [SMI] with SUDs), with some special emphasis on a particularly innovative aspect of such PCC: electronic decision-support systems. Electronic decision-support systems have the potential to make treatment more person-centered by involving service users in treatment planning, treatment selection and monitoring outcomes. In this chapter we consider person-centered treatment of co-occurring substance disorders from the service user's perspective. What does "recovery" really mean? How does a person with mental illness learn to manage this persistent disorder? How can active participation in treatment make a difference? We briefly consider the chronic disease management model, the relatively new model of shared decision-making (SDM), and the evidence regarding treatment and recovery. Finally, we offer guidelines for current clinical programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Client Centered Therapy](#)  
[\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Decision Support Systems](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
Comorbidity  
Recovery (Disorders)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**92. Precocious role entry as a mediating factor in women's methamphetamine use: Implications for life-course and pathways research.**

**Citation:** Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal, February 2012, vol./is. 50/1(187-220), 0011-1384;1745-9125 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Carbone-Lopez, Kristin; Miller, Jody

**Correspondence Address:** Carbone-Lopez, Kristin: Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 324 Lucas, One University Blvd., St. Louis, MO, US, 63121, carbonelopezk@umsl.edu

**Institution:** Carbone-Lopez, Kristin: Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Missouri, St. Louis, MO; Miller, Jody: School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University, NJ

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Precocious adoption of adult roles and responsibilities at an early age often has been linked to substance abuse and criminal behavior. Yet, much of the existing research suggests that early offending behaviors induce precocious movement into adulthood; less attention has focused on the way in which early adoption of adult roles and responsibilities might itself contribute to the onset of offending. In the following article, we examine the cumulative impact of early transitions into adult roles and responsibilities

on the onset of methamphetamine (MA) use. Through inductive analyses of interviews with women methamphetamine users, we identified a range of adult roles and responsibilities that women described as facilitating their initiation into MA use, including family caretaking, motherhood, independent living, and peer and romantic associations with adults. Such findings have theoretical implications for both life-course perspectives and feminist pathways research. They highlight the importance of attending to the timing and sequencing of experiences as well as highlight the gendered nature of these processes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Society of Criminology; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Early Experience](#)  
[\\*Life Span](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Roles](#)  
[Human Females](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 93. Cognitive-behavioral intervention for anger and aggression: The Coping Power Program.

**Citation:** Handbook of school violence and school safety: International research and practice (2nd ed.), 2012(579-591) (2012)

**Author(s):** Loehman, John E; Boxmeyer, Caroline L; Powell, Nicole P

**Institution:** Loehman, John E.: Center for Prevention of Youth Behavior Problems, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL; Boxmeyer, Caroline L.: Center for Prevention of Youth Behavior Problems, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL; Powell, Nicole P.: Center for Prevention of Youth Behavior Problems, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter provides an overview of anger and aggression problems in children, and a contextual social-cognitive model that encompasses a set of family, peer, school, and child risk factors that are associated with the expression of childhood aggression. Coping Power, a school-based cognitive intervention based on this model, is described, and its major aims are listed and summarized. Efficacy and effectiveness studies of this program in school settings are summarized, indicating the program's ability to reduce youths' delinquency, substance use, and aggressive behavior in school settings at the time of follow-ups. Challenges and implementation issues are discussed, including the length of intervention needed to have a notable impact, difficulty engaging parents in school-based interventions, and the need for intensive training of the staff who will implement the program. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aggressive Behavior](#)  
[\\*Anger](#)  
[\\*School Based Intervention](#)  
[\\*Social Cognition](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Family](#)  
[Juvenile Delinquency](#)  
[Peers](#)  
[Personnel Training](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Schools](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**94. The impact of Safe Schools/Healthy Students funding on student well-being: A California Consortium cross-site analysis.**

- Citation:** Handbook of school violence and school safety: International research and practice (2nd ed.), 2012(529-553) (2012)
- Author(s):** Hanson, Thomas L; Griffiths, Amy-Jane; Furlong, Michael J
- Institution:** Hanson, Thomas L.: Health and Human Development Program, WestEd, CA; Griffiths, Amy-Jane: The Help Group, Residential Treatment Facility for Adolescents with Social, Emotional, and Behavioral Challenges, Sherman Oaks, CA; Furlong, Michael J.: Counseling, Clinical, and School Psychology Department, University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) Since 1999, the Safe Schools/Healthy Students (SS/HS) Initiative has provided communities in the United States with funding to implement a comprehensive set of programs and services that focus on creating safe school environments, promoting healthy childhood development, and preventing youth violence and alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use. This chapter describes a repeated-measures, quasi-experimental design with SS/HS funded schools and matched-comparison schools to examine the extent to which student health risks, protective factors, and academic performance changed in SS/HS schools compared to similar schools that did not receive SS/HS services. Results suggest that student well-being variables such as, student health-related behavior, protective factors, and academic performance improved more in SS/HS grantee schools than in similar schools that did not receive SS/HS funding among fifth graders and seventh graders. Among ninth graders and eleventh graders, SS/HS funding status was not consistently related to changes in student well-being. When examining the degree to which SS/HS impacts varied across grantee sites, results indicated that three sites exhibited the most consistent positive program effects. An examination of program practices in the sites with the most consistent improvements in student well-being indicated that more students were exposed to SS/HS services, staff received professional development in more areas, and more partners participated in the initiative. Implications of these results for future implementation of comprehensive school safety are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Childhood Development](#)  
[\\*School Environment](#)  
[\\*School Violence](#)  
[\\*Well Being](#)  
[Academic Achievement](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Professional Development](#)  
[Safety](#)  
[Schools](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**95. The United States Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative: Turning a national initiative into local action.**

- Citation:** Handbook of school violence and school safety: International research and practice (2nd ed.), 2012(487-502) (2012)
- Author(s):** Sharkey, Jill D; Furlong, Michael J; Dowdy, Erin; Felix, Erika D; Grimm, Lindsey; Ritchey, Kristin
- Institution:** Sharkey, Jill D.: Department of Counseling, Clinical, and School Psychology, University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA; Furlong, Michael J.: Department of Counseling, Clinical, and School Psychology, University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA; Dowdy, Erin: Department of Counseling, Clinical, and School Psychology, University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA; Felix, Erika D.: Department of Counseling, Clinical, and School Psychology, University of California,

Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA; Grimm, Lindsey: Department of Counseling, Clinical, and School Psychology, University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA; Ritchey, Kristin: Department of Counseling, Clinical, and School Psychology, University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The Safe Schools/Healthy Students (SS/HS) initiative is a competitive grant program involving the United States Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, and Justice. Between 2000 and 2010, these agencies blended resources in support of innovative school-community coordination to improve school safety, reduce student substance use, and enhance the social-emotional well-being of youth from preschool through grade 12. This chapter provides an overview of the SS/HS initiative's core elements by describing its implementation in two California communities. Examples demonstrate how local education agencies conducted needs assessments, implemented evidence-based programs, and organized schoolwide data management systems, while addressing local and federal needs. Discussion of lessons learned and sustainability challenges provide guidance for similar school-community efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Databases](#)  
[\\*Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[\\*Needs Assessment](#)  
[\\*Safety](#)  
[\\*Well Being](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Schools](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 96. Social and emotional skills training with Second Step: A Violence Prevention Curriculum.

**Citation:** Handbook of school violence and school safety: International research and practice (2nd ed.), 2012(423-433) (2012)

**Author(s):** Fitzgerald, Pam Dell; Edstrom, Leihua Van Schoiack

**Institution:** Fitzgerald, Pam Dell: Argosy University, Seattle, WA; Edstrom, Leihua Van Schoiack: Bellevue School District, Bellevue, WA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Second Step: A Violence Prevention Curriculum is a school-based program developed to prevent and reduce aggressive behavior. Three separate age-appropriate curricula are available: preschool/kindergarten level, elementary level, and middle school level. Designed to be teacher-friendly and convenient for classroom use, the curricula aim to prevent and decrease aggression by helping children develop habits of prosocial behavior and thought. Instructional strategies are evidence-based and are built on a broad foundation of research. In addition, these curricula employ strategies that have been found to be effective for prevention of delinquency and substance abuse, and to support children's academic success. Each of the three curricula has been evaluated and found to reduce aggression and increase social skills. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aggressive Behavior](#)  
[\\*Classroom Environment](#)  
[\\*Curriculum](#)  
[\\*School Based Intervention](#)  
[Academic Achievement](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Juvenile Delinquency](#)  
[Prevention](#)

[Prosocial Behavior](#)  
[Social Skills](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**97. A socio-ecological model for bullying prevention and intervention in early adolescence.**

**Citation:** Handbook of school violence and school safety: International research and practice (2nd ed.), 2012(333-355) (2012)

**Author(s):** Swearer, Susan M; Espelage, Dorothy L; Koenig, Brian; Berry, Brandi; Collins, Adam; Lembeck, Paige

**Institution:** Swearer, Susan M.: University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE; Espelage, Dorothy L.: University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL; Koenig, Brian: K12 Associates, Madison, WI; Berry, Brandi: School Psychology Program, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE; Collins, Adam: School Psychology Program, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE; Lembeck, Paige: School Psychology Program, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) A social-ecological model of the bullying dynamic is described in this chapter. The empirical literature linking individual, peer group, school, family, and community factors in bullying and victimization is reviewed. Data from 5,470 middle school students and 11,447 high school students in Grades 9 through 12 were analyzed to examine social-ecological variables involved in bullying and/or victimization. Specifically, we examined the influence of individual factors (depression, suicidal ideation, alcohol/drug use, sexual orientation, gender, race, grade); peer factors (peer alcohol, cigarette, drug use, delinquency); school factors (school climate, school belonging); family factors (free/reduced lunch, alternative home placement, risky family environment, parental abuse, positive parenting); and community factors (neighborhood safety, neighborhood connection) on bully perpetration and victimization. The social-ecological model of bullying was supported, illustrating the complex psychological and social picture of youth involved in bullying. Suggestions for positive supports across the social ecology are presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Prevention](#)  
[\\*Victimization](#)  
[\\*Bullying](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Depression \(Emotion\)](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Family Relations](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Peer Relations](#)  
[Race \(Anthropological\)](#)  
[School Environment](#)  
[Sexual Orientation](#)  
[Suicidal Ideation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO