

# 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. Narcissism and the process of entering into substance dependence: A qualitative investigation.**

<b>Citation:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-A(1562), 0419-4209 (2012)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Fischer, Maureen J
<b>Institution:</b>	Fischer, Maureen J.: New York U.
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	This study examines narcissism and its relationship to substance abuse. It centers on how these two clinical features influence one another while the individual is engaged in early recovery. Data were collected through initial in-depth and follow-up interviews with a sample of 12 participants who were recruited from an outpatient substance abuse treatment program in New York City. The results were divided into three domains: (a) narcissism and childhood, (b) narcissism and adulthood, and (c) narcissism and addictions. Narcissistic features including unstable self-esteem, self-centeredness, lack of empathy for others, and grandiose fantasies were common to the narratives of the 12 participants. All of the participants shared an overwhelming intolerance for emotional discomfort that served as a driving force for turning to drugs and/or alcohol. After initially experiencing the sense of power they craved when under the influence of alcohol and drugs, they were finally forced to admit they were powerless in the face of the addiction. Their experiences embody the paradoxes at the center of both narcissism and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Dissertation Abstract
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<a href="#">*Drug Abuse</a> <a href="#">*Drug Rehabilitation</a> <a href="#">Narcissism</a>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

**2. A critical analysis of the effectiveness of administrative rules for gang-related activities in middle and high schools.**

<b>Citation:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-A(1249), 0419-4209 (2012)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Chiprany, David Thomas
<b>Institution:</b>	Chiprany, David Thomas: U Southern Mississippi
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse reported that 35 percent of middle school students and 45 percent of high school students say that there are students who are affiliated with gangs or who consider themselves to be affiliated with gangs in their schools (Arciaga, Sakamoto, & Jones, 2010). Gangs are increasingly violent and criminally involved and their impact on the school environment negatively influences student performance (National Gang Center, 2010a). As juveniles engage in criminal activity, the justice system has developed a set of laws and consequences in an effort to suppress the behavior. Schools followed the lead of the juvenile justice system and punish students through disciplinary measures such as out-of-school suspension. The purpose of this study was to determine if current discipline policies related to gang affiliation provide administrators at the middle and high school level the means to keep their schools safe from gang-related misconduct. The researcher also sought recommendations from middle and high school principals for improving current gang-related discipline policies. The study involved a mixed methodology with a survey instrument that included quantitative items and an interview instrument that included qualitative questions posed to a subset of the sample of principals. The rationale for using a mixed method was to ensure a more comprehensive approach to obtaining information about principals' perspectives regarding the adequacy of gang-related policies. The results from the quantitative phase indicated that principals do not believe that OSS is an effective consequence to suppress or prevent future gang-related behavior. They agree that the gang-related policies allow them the ability to keep their school safe from gang activity. Although the economic status of the

community, years of principal experience, school level, and school enrollment in total have a significant effect on a principal's perspective of the adequacy of gang-related behavior, there was no unique significant predictor. For the qualitative phase, eight principals selected in accordance with the number of gang-related rates at the school for the past three years were interviewed. The principal responses were organized into two categories and corresponding themes were analyzed using a thematic code development method. The qualitative results support the notion that OSS is not an effective consequence for gang-related behavior. All eight principals reported that supportive strategies need to be implemented along with gang-related policy consequences to be more effective. The study also addressed recommendations for policy and future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*High Schools](#)  
[\\*Juvenile Justice](#)  
[\\*Middle Schools](#)  
[\\*Gangs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. Maintaining abstinence from substance use: A grounded theory investigation.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-A(1292), 0419-4209 (2012)

**Author(s):** Harris, James D Jr.

**Institution:** Harris, James D.: Capella U.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study investigated the question: How do recovering individuals, who are in sustained full remission from substance use, describe their ability to remain abstinent in spite of stressors faced in their day-to-day living? Utilizing a grounded theory methodology proposed by Charmaz (2008), the researcher sought to gain a clear understanding of the factors that contributed to the eight research participants' descriptions of how they are able to maintain long-term abstinence when faced with stressors. The findings of this study unveiled the following theory: Individuals, who are in sustained-full remission from substance use are able to maintain abstinence in spite of stressors by initiating actions and engaging in repetitive processes that help them sustain change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 4. A preventive response of servant-leadership to the social construction of addiction in children with poorly managed grief.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-A(1572), 0419-4209 (2012)

**Author(s):** Kinman, Charles William

**Institution:** Kinman, Charles William: Gonzaga U.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In order to design a preventative social response, the purpose of this work is to examine the intricacies of the social construction of addictive behavior in children who suffer from unresolved or poorly managed complex grief. This examination begins in the Literature Review of Chapter Two by illustrating the importance of one's emotional development as an individual and a member of intimate and social relationships (Brym & Lie, 2007; Cooper, 2005; Siegel, 1999). It then explores the process by which life experience and the

emotions about those experiences contribute to the construction of a person's operational belief system by which life choices are made (Greenberg & Paivio, 1997; Griffin, 2002; Pearlman, 2001). The work then focuses on the distinction between normal bereavement and complex grief and how complex grief participates as a powerful factor in determining a person's choices toward addictive behavior (Herman, 1997; Lindy & Wilson, 2001; Nader, 2001). Chapter Two concludes with a working definition for socially constructed addictive behavior as a progressive emotional entropy for the individual, family, and society (Carnes, 1992, 1993; Dayton, 2000; Siegel, 2003). Chapter Three defines the hermeneutic dialectic process as it applies to the interfacing of the perspective of the four fields of thought (Griffin, 2002; Rogers, 1994; Wood, 2005). The dialectic process style of hermeneutics is used for both the interpretation of literature and for developing and illustrating the usage of a social hermeneutic (Stringer, 1999). Chapter Four assimilates the resulting process that depicts the progressive individual and social disorder formed in the entanglement of grief and addictive behavior. The resulting diagram introduces an emotionally intelligent treatment plan within servant-led communities of practice that could possibly address the developing social dilemma (Benard, 2004; Ungar, 2004; Siegel, 2007, 2010). Then based on the research formulated from the interface of the four fields of thought, Chapter Five presents three reasons for my selection of servant-leadership as the most effective solution to the social dilemma generated by the chaotic forces of addiction. It also discusses the possible emergence and application of a central learning network that can build or collect the ideas, solutions, and results that caregivers discover from diverse locations and environments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Grief](#)  
[\\*Leadership](#)  
[\\*Social Structure](#)  
[Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### **5. Implicit and Explicit Drug-Related Cognitions During Detoxification Treatment Are Associated With Drug Relapse: An Ecological Momentary Assessment Study.**

**Citation:** Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, December 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0022-006X;1939-2117 (Dec 10, 2012)

**Author(s):** Marhe, Reshmi; Waters, Andrew J; van de Wetering, Ben J. M; Franken, Ingmar H. A

**Abstract:** Objective: Relapse is a major problem in drug addiction treatment. Both drug craving and drug-related cognitions (e.g., attentional bias and implicit attitudes to drugs) may contribute to relapse. Using ecological momentary assessments, we examined whether craving and cognitions assessed during drug detoxification treatment were associated with relapse. Method: Participants were 68 heroin-dependent inpatients undergoing clinical detoxification at an addiction treatment center. Participants carried around a personal digital assistant for 1 week. Participants completed up to 4 random assessments (RAs) per day. They also completed an assessment when they experienced a temptation to use drugs (TA). At each assessment, participants reported their craving and attitudes to drugs. Implicit cognitions were assessed with a drug Stroop task (attentional bias) and an Implicit Association Test (implicit attitudes). Results: Individuals who relapsed during the study week exhibited a larger attentional bias and more positive implicit attitudes to drugs than did nonrelapsers at TAs (but not RAs). In addition, compared to nonrelapsers, relapsers reported higher levels of craving and more positive explicit attitudes to drugs at TAs than at RAs. Additional within-subject analyses revealed that attentional bias for drugs at TAs increased before relapse. Conclusions: Drug-related cognitive processes assessed with ecological momentary assessments were associated with relapse during drug detoxification. Real-time assessment of craving and cognitions may help to identify which individuals are at risk of relapse and when they are at risk of relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:****Source:** PsycINFO**6. Substance use and victimization: Street-involved youths' perspectives and service implications.**

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**Citation:** Children and Youth Services Review, December 2012, vol./is. 34/12(2392-2399), 0190-7409 (Dec 2012)**Author(s):** Bender, Kimberly; Thompson, Sanna J; Ferguson, Kristin; Komlo, Chelsea; Taylor, Chelsea; Yoder, Jamie**Correspondence Address:** Bender, Kimberly: University of Denver, Graduate School of Social Work, 2148 S. High Street, Denver, CO, US, 80208, Kimberly.bender@du.edu**Institution:** Bender, Kimberly: University of Denver, Graduate School of Social Work, Denver, CO; Thompson, Sanna J.: University of Texas at Austin, School of Social Work, Austin, TX; Ferguson, Kristin: City University of New York, Silberman School of Social Work, New York, NY; Komlo, Chelsea: University of Denver, Graduate School of Social Work, Denver, CO; Taylor, Chelsea: University of Denver, Graduate School of Social Work, Denver, CO; Yoder, Jamie: University of Denver, Graduate School of Social Work, Denver, CO**Language:** English**Abstract:** Homeless youths' use of substances is highly related to experiences of trauma and the development of posttraumatic stress symptoms. The current study approached homeless young people to elicit their perspectives regarding how their substance use and trauma experiences are interrelated. Recruited from a homeless youth service settings, youth (n = 50) participated in qualitative, semi-structured, face-to-face interviews that queried youth on two broad topics: how substances might place youth at risk for victimization and how substances may be used as a coping strategy. Youth identified several ways substance use placed them at further risk (e.g., decreasing awareness of potential danger, increasing physical risk through overdose or addiction, disconnecting them from support systems, and increasing risk for violence related to criminal behavior). They also described multiple ways in which substances temporarily helped them cope with past trauma (e.g., escaping difficult thoughts, improving negative moods, relaxing, and socializing with others). Many youth (68%) described using substances as a "temporary fix" or "band-aid" to cope with memories of past trauma that eventually placed them at higher risk for further victimization. Adaptations to existing prevention services that incorporate the interconnectedness between substance use and trauma are suggested. (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:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Homeless](#)  
[\\*Social Services](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)  
[\\*Victimization](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**7. Substance use among current and former foster youth: A systematic review.**

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**Citation:** Children and Youth Services Review, December 2012, vol./is. 34/12(2337-2344), 0190-7409 (Dec 2012)**Author(s):** Braciszewski, Jordan M; Stout, Robert L**Correspondence Address:** Braciszewski, Jordan M.: Decision Sciences Institute, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, 1005 Main Street, Suite 8120, Pawtucket, RI, US, 02860, jbraciszewski@pire.org



**Institution:** Braciszewski, Jordan M.: Decision Sciences Institute, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Pawtucket, RI; Stout, Robert L.: Decision Sciences Institute, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Pawtucket, RI

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substance use tends to escalate across adolescence and into young adulthood, and can be intensified by experiences with trauma and maltreatment, mental illness, and exposure to parental alcohol and drug use. Despite the disproportionately high levels of these variables among youth placed in the foster care system, relatively few studies have focused on the measurement of substance use in this vulnerable population. The current review summarizes the published literature on alcohol and drug outcomes for current and former foster youth. Specifically, prevalence of use and diagnoses are presented separately, as well as a review of risk and protective factors. Discussion of results addresses limitations and suggestions for improvement in the measurement of these outcome variables. (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:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Foster Care](#)  
[\\*Protective Factors](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 8. Dual diagnosis, as described by those who experience the disorder: Using the internet as a source of data.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health Nursing, December 2012, vol./is. 21/6(550-559), 1445-8330;1447-0349 (Dec 2012)

**Author(s):** Edward, Karen-Leigh; Robins, Alan

**Correspondence Address:** Edward, Karen-Leigh: Australian Catholic University, St Patrick's Campus, VECCI Building Locked Bag 4115, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia, 3065, leigh.edward@acu.edu.au

**Institution:** Edward, Karen-Leigh: School of Nursing, Midwifery and Paramedicine, Australian Catholic University, St Vincent's Private Hospital, Fitzroy, VIC; Robins, Alan: School of Nursing and Midwifery, La Trobe University, Melbourne, VIC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The complexity of providing treatment for people with dual diagnosis is well recognized. For the purpose of this paper, the World Health Organization definition of dual diagnosis was used; that is, a person diagnosed with an alcohol or drug use problem in addition to mental illness. This research explored the personal narratives of those who experience dual diagnosis using the Internet as a data source. An important consideration in using the Internet as a data source was that Web forums can offer a sense of anonymity, allowing people to share very detailed and personal information, and providing a rich source of qualitative data. The results produced five emergent themes: spiralling out of control - again!, getting help and giving support, treating both the addiction and mental illness, having meaning and being active, and being honest with self and others. The results indicate that individuals who experience dual diagnosis are often left to navigate their personal treatment requirements across two diverse systems, and were generally not satisfied with the conflictual advice received across these two systems (i.e. alcohol and other drug and mental health services). This study has produced valuable insights related to consumer-perceived service barriers and enablers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. International Journal of Mental Health Nursing-Australian College of Mental Health Nurses Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

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



\*Health Education  
 \*Internet  
 Alcoholism  
 Drug Abuse  
 Mental Disorders  
 Self Report

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing*

**9. Prescription opioid abuse, chronic pain, and primary care: A co-occurring disorders clinic in the chronic disease model.**

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, December 2012, vol./is. 43/4(446-450), 0740-5472 (Dec 2012)

**Author(s):** Pade, Patricia A; Cardon, Karen E; Hoffman, Richard M; Geppert, Cynthia M. A

**Correspondence Address:** Pade, Patricia A.: Raymond G. Murphy New Mexico Veterans' Affairs Health Care System, 1501 San Pedro Drive Southeast, Albuquerque, NM, US, 87108, patricia.pade@va.gov

**Institution:** Pade, Patricia A.: Raymond G. Murphy New Mexico Veterans' Affairs Health Care System, Albuquerque, NM; Cardon, Karen E.: Raymond G. Murphy New Mexico Veterans' Affairs Health Care System, Albuquerque, NM; Hoffman, Richard M.: Raymond G. Murphy New Mexico Veterans' Affairs Health Care System, Albuquerque, NM; Geppert, Cynthia M. A.: Raymond G. Murphy New Mexico Veterans' Affairs Health Care System, Albuquerque, NM

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Abuse of opioids has become a public health crisis. The historic separation between the addiction and pain communities and a lack of training in medical education have made treatment difficult to provide, especially in primary care. The Co-occurring Disorders Clinic (COD) was established to treat patients with co-morbid chronic pain and addiction. This retrospective chart review reports results of a quality improvement project using buprenorphine/naloxone to treat co-occurring chronic non-cancer pain (CNCP) and opioid dependence in a primary care setting. Data were collected for 143 patients who were induced with buprenorphine/naloxone (BUP/NLX) between June 2009 and November 2011. Ninety-three patients (65%) continued to be maintained on the medication and seven completed treatment and were no longer taking any opioid (5%). Pain scores showed a modest, but statistically significant improvement on BUP/NLX, which was contrary to our expectations and may be an important factor in treatment retention for this challenging population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Chronic Pain  
 \*Comorbidity  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Opiates  
 \*Prescription Drugs  
 Chronicity (Disorders)  
 Drug Therapy  
 Models  
 Primary Health Care

**Source:** PsycINFO

**10. Substance use and posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms in trauma center patients receiving mandated alcohol screening and brief intervention.**

- Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, December 2012, vol./is. 43/4(410-417), 0740-5472 (Dec 2012)
- Author(s):** Zatzick, Douglas; Donovan, Dennis; Dunn, Christopher; Russo, Joan; Wang, Jin; Jurkovich, Gregory; Rivara, Frederick; Whiteside, Lauren; Ries, Richard; Gentilello, Larry
- Correspondence Address:** Zatzick, Douglas: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center, University of Washington, School of Medicine, Seattle, WA, US, 98104, dzatzick@u.washington.edu
- Institution:** Zatzick, Douglas: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center, University of Washington, School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Donovan, Dennis: Alcohol & Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Dunn, Christopher: Alcohol & Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Russo, Joan: Alcohol & Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Wang, Jin: Department of Surgery, Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center, University of Washington, School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Jurkovich, Gregory: Department of Surgery, Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center, University of Washington, School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Rivara, Frederick: Department of Pediatrics, Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center, University of Washington, School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Whiteside, Lauren: Department of Emergency Medicine, Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center, University of Washington, School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Ries, Richard: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center, University of Washington, School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Gentilello, Larry: Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center, University of Washington, School of Medicine, Seattle, WA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** In an effort to integrate substance abuse treatment at trauma centers, the American College of Surgeons has mandated alcohol screening and brief intervention (SBI). Few investigations have assessed trauma center inpatients for comorbidities that may impact the effectiveness of SBI that exclusively focuses on alcohol. Randomly selected SBI eligible acute care medical inpatients (N = 878) were evaluated for alcohol, illegal drugs, and symptoms consistent with a diagnosis of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) using electronic medical record, toxicology, and self-report assessments; 79% of all patients had one or more alcohol, illegal drug, or PTSD symptom comorbidity. Over 70% of patients receiving alcohol SBI (n = 166) demonstrated one or more illegal drug or PTSD symptom comorbidity. A majority of trauma center inpatients have comorbidities that may impact the effectiveness of mandated alcohol SBI. Investigations that realistically capture, account for, and intervene upon these common comorbid presentations are required to inform the iterative development of college policy targeting integrated substance abuse treatment at trauma centers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[\\*Screening](#)  
[Patients](#)  
[Symptoms](#)  
[Trauma](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

#### 11. Attitudes toward technology-based health information among adult emergency department patients with drug or alcohol misuse.

- Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, December 2012, vol./is. 43/4(397-401), 0740-5472 (Dec 2012)
- Author(s):** Choo, Esther K; Ranney, Megan L; Wong, Zerlina; Mello, Michael J
- Correspondence Address:** Choo, Esther K., esther\_choo@brown.edu
- Institution:** Choo, Esther K.: Injury Prevention Center, Department of Emergency Medicine, Rhode Island Hospital, Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Providence, RI; Ranney, Megan L.: Injury Prevention Center, Department of Emergency Medicine, Rhode Island Hospital, Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Providence, RI; Wong, Zerlina: Department of Anesthesiology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA; Mello, Michael J.: Injury Prevention Center, Department of Emergency Medicine, Rhode Island Hospital, Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Providence, RI
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Technology-based screening and interventions are emerging solutions to the challenge of addressing substance use in the emergency department (ED). A standardized questionnaire of adult patients at a large volume, urban, academic ED assessed interest in, and potential barriers to, technology-based substance use information. Questionnaire topics included substance use, access to technology, preferences for health information, and perceived barriers to technology interventions. Among the 430 participants, mean age was 39 years and 55% were female; 37% reported alcohol misuse and 52% drug misuse. Access to technology was high. Technology was preferred by 46% of alcohol misusers (vs. 43% non-misusers,  $p = 0.65$ ) but only 41.9% of drug misusers (vs. 56% non-drug misusers,  $p = 0.005$ ). In multivariate analyses, drug misuse was associated with decreased interest in receiving technology-based information. Cited barriers included confidentiality, complexity, and time. Our findings suggest that drug misusers in particular may wish to have reassurances about the confidentiality of technology-based interactions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** American College of Emergency Physicians Scientific Assembly. Oct, 2011. San Francisco. CA, US. Presented as a poster at the aforementioned conference.
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Client Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Emergency Services](#)  
[\\*Technology](#)  
[Health](#)  
[Information](#)  
[Treatment Facilities](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

## 12. Integration of substance use treatment and medical care: A special issue of JSAT .

- Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, December 2012, vol./is. 43/4(377-381), 0740-5472 (Dec 2012)
- Author(s):** Walley, Alexander Y; Tetrault, Jeanette M; Friedmann, Peter D
- Correspondence Address:** Friedmann, Peter D.: Research Enhancement Award Program, Department of Veteran Affairs Medical Center, Division of General Internal Medicine, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, RI, US, 02903, pfriedmann@lifespan.org
- Institution:** Walley, Alexander Y.: Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Section of General Internal Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA; Tetrault, Jeanette M.: Department of Internal Medicine, Section of General Internal Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Friedmann, Peter D.: Research Enhancement

Award Program, Department of Veteran Affairs Medical Center, Division of General Internal Medicine, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, RI

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article addresses a range of topics and settings that are relevant to the integration of medical care and substance use treatment. Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) programs have received nationwide attention and a growing body of literature describes successful ways to implement SBIRT in clinical settings. Brief interventions (BI) for at-risk alcohol use have proven efficacy in a variety of clinical settings and BI delivered in the emergency department can reduce both drinking outcomes and health care related cost. BI is a teachable skill that can be readily integrated into existing graduate medical education curricula, however, no formal assessment tool exists to measure the degree to which practitioners adhere to the key components of BI. Several barriers exist to implementing behavioral health screening and interventions in emergency department settings, such as time, provider constraints, lack of provider training, and incomplete knowledge of area referral and follow-up resources. Using computer interfaces and other technology to deliver substance use screening and intervention has been proposed to perform these services, bypassing individual practitioner time and expertise and allowing modifiable messages based on patient responses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Health Care Costs](#)  
[Medical Education](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 13. Increased vulnerability to cocaine in mice lacking dopamine D3 receptors.

**Citation:** PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, October 2012, vol./is. 109/43(17675-17680), 0027-8424 (Oct 23, 2012)

**Author(s):** Song, Rui; Zhang, Hai-Ying; Li, Xia; Bi, Guo-Hua; Gardner, Eliot L; Xi, Zheng-Xiong

**Correspondence Address:** Xi, Zheng-Xiong: Neuropsychopharmacology Section, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US, 21224, zxi@intra.nida.nih.gov

**Institution:** Song, Rui: Neuropsychopharmacology Section, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD; Zhang, Hai-Ying: Neuropsychopharmacology Section, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD; Li, Xia: Neuropsychopharmacology Section, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD; Bi, Guo-Hua: Neuropsychopharmacology Section, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD; Gardner, Eliot L.: Neuropsychopharmacology Section, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD; Xi, Zheng-Xiong: Neuropsychopharmacology Section, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Neuroimaging studies using positron emission tomography suggest that reduced dopamine D2 receptor availability in the neostriatum is associated with increased vulnerability to drug addiction in humans and experimental animals. The role of D3 receptors (D3Rs) in the neurobiology of addiction remains unclear, however. Here we report that D3R KO (D3<sup>-/-</sup>) mice display enhanced cocaine self-administration and enhanced motivation for cocaine-taking and cocaine-seeking behavior. This increased vulnerability to cocaine is accompanied by decreased dopamine response to cocaine secondary to increased basal levels of extracellular dopamine in the nucleus accumbens, suggesting a compensatory response to decreased cocaine reward in D3<sup>-/-</sup> mice. In

addition, D3<sup>-/-</sup> mice also display up-regulation of dopamine transporters in the striatum, suggesting a neuroadaptive attempt to normalize elevated basal extracellular dopamine. These findings suggest that D3R deletion increases vulnerability to cocaine, and that reduced D3R availability in the brain may constitute a risk factor for the development of cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Neural Receptors](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Neuroimaging](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 14. Psychosocial predictors of relapse in cocaine-dependent patients in treatment.

**Citation:** The Spanish Journal of Psychology, July 2012, vol./is. 15/2(748-755), 1138-7416;1988-2904 (Jul 2012)

**Author(s):** Sanchez-Hervas, Emilio; Gomez, Francisco J. Santonja; Villa, Roberto Secades; Garcia-Fernandez, Gloria; Garcia-Rodriguez, Olaya; Romaguera, Francisco Zacaes

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**Institution:** Sanchez-Hervas, Emilio: Agencia Valenciana de Salud, Salud; Gomez, Francisco J. Santonja: Universidad de Valencia, Valencia; Villa, Roberto Secades: Universidad de Oviedo; Garcia-Fernandez, Gloria: Universidad de Oviedo; Garcia-Rodriguez, Olaya: Universidad de Oviedo; Romaguera, Francisco Zacaes: Universidad de Oviedo

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Relapses in cocaine abusers in treatment are an important problem. The majority of patients are incapable of sustaining abstinence over any length of time. To identify the factors associated to relapses risk in the cocaine use can be an optimal choice to improve the treatment strategies. The aim of this study was to analyze relapse-risk factors in cocaine-dependent patients on treatment. Participants were 102 patients who had begun outpatient treatment at a public health center in Spain. Some functional areas and cocaine use are evaluated for a period of six months. A structural equations model was used to identify possible predictive variables. The results show that social-family environment and economic-employment situation were associated with greater risk of relapse. Likewise, the social-family environment was related to severity of addiction. It is concluded that the incorporation of family intervention strategies and vocational/employment counseling may help to reduce relapse rates in cocaine addicts receiving treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Spanish Journal of Psychology; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Factors](#)  
[\\*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Patients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Spanish Journal of Psychology, The](#)

**15. Risk factors associated with the abuse of video games in adolescents.**

- Citation:** Psychology, April 2012, vol./is. 3/4(310-314), 2152-7180;2152-7199 (Apr 2012)
- Author(s):** Tejeiro, Ricardo A; Gomez-Vallecillo, Jorge L; Pelegrina, Manuel; Wallace, Agustin; Emberley, Enrique
- Correspondence Address:** Tejeiro, Ricardo A.: Departamento de Psicologia, Facultad de Ciencias de la Educacion, Universidad de Cadiz, Campus Rio San Pedro, Cadiz, Spain
- Institution:** Tejeiro, Ricardo A.: Departamento de Psicologia, Facultad de Ciencias de la Educacion, Universidad de Cadiz, Cadiz; Gomez-Vallecillo, Jorge L.: Departamento de Psicologia, Facultad de Ciencias de la Educacion, Universidad de Cadiz, Cadiz; Pelegrina, Manuel: Departamento de Metodologia, Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad de Malaga, Malaga; Wallace, Agustin: Departamento de Metodologia, Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad de Malaga, Malaga; Emberley, Enrique: Centro de Profesorado del Campo de Gibraltar, La Linea de la Concepcion
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Several studies have revealed the existence of a maladaptive pattern of video game use whose symptoms are quite similar to those of the disorder referred to as "abuse" in the DSM-IV-TR (APA, 2000). The aim of this paper is to examine the psychosocial characteristics of the adolescent video game abusers and to compare them with the risk factors that the literature associates with substance dependence. For this purpose, two groups ("problem" and "social" players) were formed with 236 Spanish adolescents aged between 12 and 17 years, by means of the Problem Video Game Playing questionnaire (PVP; Tejeiro & Bersabe, 2002), and their psychosocial characteristics were then analyzed by means of a wide battery of tests. Only 37.3% of the problem players showed a psychosocial pattern similar to the risk factors for dependence; an integral model of maladaptive behavior is discussed as explanation for these persons' video game abuse. The other 69.6% of "problem players" only differed from the "social players" in their overuse of video games (but not in other psychosocial factors); the social learning approach is suggested for these adolescents' behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: SciRes.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Antisocial Behavior](#)  
[\\*Computer Games](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Factors](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Psychology](#)

**16. Reward sensitization: Effects of repeated nicotine exposure and withdrawal in mice.**

- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, November 2012, vol./is. 37/12(2661-2670), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Nov 2012)
- Author(s):** Hilario, Monica R. F; Turner, Jill R; Blendy, Julie A
- Correspondence Address:** Blendy, Julie A.: Department of Pharmacology, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 125 South 31st Street, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19104, [blendy@mail.med.upenn.edu](mailto:blendy@mail.med.upenn.edu)
- Institution:** Hilario, Monica R. F.: Department of Pharmacology, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA; Turner, Jill R.: Department of Pharmacology, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA; Blendy, Julie A.: Department of Pharmacology, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA
- Language:** English



**Abstract:** Tobacco dependence is an addiction with high rates of relapse, resulting in multiple quit attempts in individuals who are trying to stop smoking. How these multiple cycles of smoking and withdrawal contribute to nicotine dependence, long-term alterations in brain reward systems, and nicotine receptor regulation is unknown. Therefore, to evaluate how multiple exposures of nicotine and withdrawal periods modulate rewarding properties of nicotine, we used intracranial self-stimulation to measure alterations in the threshold of brain stimulation reward. In addition, we employed the conditioned place preference (CPP) paradigm to evaluate positive context conditioning following each withdrawal period and measured levels of neuronal nicotinic receptors in cortex, striatum, and hippocampus. We found that repeated nicotine exposure and withdrawal enhanced brain stimulation reward and reward sensitivity to acute injections of nicotine. This increased reward was reflected by enhanced CPP to nicotine. Chronic nicotine is known to up-regulate nAChRs (nicotinic acetylcholine receptors) and we found that this up-regulation was maintained for up to 8 days of withdrawal in the striatum and in the hippocampus, but not in the cortex, of animals exposed to multiple nicotine exposure and withdrawal periods. These results demonstrate that repeated exposures to nicotine, followed by withdrawal, induce a persistent increase in both brain reward function and sensitivity to the hedonic value of nicotine and long-lasting up-regulation of neuronal nicotinic receptors. Together, these data suggest that a continuing increase in brain reward function and enhanced sensitivity to nicotine reward following repeated withdrawal periods may be one reason why smokers relapse frequently. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Withdrawal](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Chemical Exposure](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Rewards](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 17. Sex differences in selecting between food and cocaine reinforcement are mediated by estrogen.

**Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, November 2012, vol./is. 37/12(2605-2614), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Kerstetter, Kerry A; Ballis, Maya A; Duffin-Lutgen, Stevie; Carr, Amanda E; Behrens, Alexandra M; Kippin, Tod E

**Correspondence Address:** Kerstetter, Kerry A.: Center for Integrative Brain Research, Seattle Children's Hospital, Seattle, WA, US, 98101, kerry.kerstetter@seattlechildrens.org

**Institution:** Kerstetter, Kerry A.: Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA; Ballis, Maya A.: Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA; Duffin-Lutgen, Stevie: Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA; Carr, Amanda E.: Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA; Behrens, Alexandra M.: Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA; Kippin, Tod E.: Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Cocaine-dependent women, relative to their male counterparts, report shorter cocaine-free periods and report transiting faster from first use to entering treatment for addiction. Similarly, preclinical studies indicate that female rats, particularly those in the estrus phase of their reproductive cycle, show increased operant responding for cocaine under a wide variety of schedules. Making maladaptive choices is a component of drug dependence, and concurrent reinforcement schedules that examine cocaine choice offers



an animal model of the conditions of human drug use; therefore, the examination of sex differences in decision-making may be critical to understanding why women display a more severe profile of cocaine addiction than men. Accordingly, we assessed sex and estrous cycle differences in choice between food (45 mg grain pellets) and intravenous cocaine (0.4 or 1.0 mg/kg per infusion) reinforcement in male, female (freely cycling), and ovariectomized (OVX) females treated with either estrogen benzoate (EB; 5 g per day) or vehicle. At both cocaine doses, intact female rats choose cocaine over food significantly more than male rats. However, the estrous cycle did not impact the level of cocaine choice in intact females. Nevertheless, OVX females treated with vehicle exhibited a substantially lower cocaine choice compared with those receiving daily EB or to intact females. These results demonstrate that intact females have a greater preference for cocaine over food compared with males. Furthermore, this higher preference is estrogen-dependent, but does not vary across the female reproductive cycle, suggesting that ovarian hormones regulate cocaine choice. The present findings indicate that there is a biological predisposition for females to forgo food reinforcement to obtain cocaine reinforcement, which may substantially contribute to women experiencing a more severe profile of cocaine addiction than men. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Estrogens](#)  
[\\*Reinforcement](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 18. Antagonism of Sigma-1 receptors blocks compulsive-like eating.

**Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, November 2012, vol./is. 37/12(2593-2604), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Cottone, Pietro; Wang, Xiaofan; Park, Jin Won; Valenza, Marta; Blasio, Angelo; Kwak, Jina; Iyer, Malliga R; Steardo, Luca; Rice, Kenner C; Hayashi, Teruo; Sabino, Valentina

**Correspondence Address:** Cottone, Pietro: Laboratory of Addictive Disorders, Department of Pharmacology and Psychiatry, Boston University School of Medicine, 72 East Concord Street, R-618, Boston, MA, US, 02118, cottone@bu.edu

**Institution:** Cottone, Pietro: Laboratory of Addictive Disorders, Department of Pharmacology, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA; Wang, Xiaofan: Laboratory of Addictive Disorders, Department of Pharmacology, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA; Park, Jin Won: Laboratory of Addictive Disorders, Department of Pharmacology, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA; Valenza, Marta: Laboratory of Addictive Disorders, Department of Pharmacology, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA; Blasio, Angelo: Laboratory of Addictive Disorders, Department of Pharmacology, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA; Kwak, Jina: Laboratory of Addictive Disorders, Department of Pharmacology, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA; Iyer, Malliga R.: Chemical Biology Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Rockville, MD; Steardo, Luca: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Rome La Sapienza, Rome; Rice, Kenner C.: Chemical Biology Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Rockville, MD; Hayashi, Teruo: Cellular Stress Signaling Unit, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD; Sabino, Valentina: Laboratory of Addictive Disorders, Department of Pharmacology, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Binge eating disorder is an addiction-like disorder characterized by episodes of rapid and excessive food consumption within discrete periods of time which occur compulsively despite negative consequences. This study was aimed at determining whether antagonism of Sigma-1 receptors (Sig-1Rs) blocked compulsive-like binge eating. We trained male wistar rats to obtain a sugary, highly palatable diet (Palatable group) or a regular chow diet (Chow control group), for 1 h a day under fixed ratio 1 operant conditioning. Following intake stabilization, we evaluated the effects of the selective Sig-1R antagonist BD-1063 on food responding. Using a light/dark conflict test, we also tested whether BD-1063 could block the time spent and the food eaten in an aversive, open compartment, where the palatable diet was offered. Furthermore, we measured Sig-1R mRNA and protein expression in several brain areas of the two groups, 24 h after the last binge session. Palatable rats rapidly developed binge-like eating, escalating the 1 h intake by four times, and doubling the eating rate and the regularity of food responding, compared to Chow rats. BD-1063 dose-dependently reduced binge-like eating and the regularity of food responding, and blocked the increased eating rate in Palatable rats. In the light/dark conflict test, BD-1063 antagonized the increased time spent in the aversive compartment and the increased intake of the palatable diet, without affecting motor activity. Finally, Palatable rats showed reduced Sig-1R mRNA expression in prefrontal and anterior cingulate cortices, and a two-fold increase in Sig-1R protein expression in anterior cingulate cortex compared to control Chow rats. These findings suggest that the Sig-1R system may contribute to the neurobiological adaptations driving compulsive-like eating, opening new avenues of investigation towards pharmacologically treating binge eating disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Food Intake](#)  
[\\*Neural Receptors](#)  
[\\*Binge Eating Disorder](#)  
[Hostility](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 19. Rationale and content of psychenet: The Hamburg Network for Mental Health.

**Citation:** European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, November 2012, vol./is. 262/Suppl 2(57-63), 0940-1334;1433-8491 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Harter, Martin; Kentgens, Maren; Brandes, Andreas; Bock, Thomas; Dirmaier, Jorg; Erzberger, Melanie; Furstenberg, Werner; Hillebrandt, Bernd; Karow, Anne; von dem Knesebeck, Olaf; Konig, Hans-Helmut; Lowe, Bernd; Meyer, Hans-Jochim; Romer, Georg; Rouhiainen, Tuula; Scherer, Martin; Thomasius, Rainer; Watzke, Birgit; Wegscheider, Karl; Lambert, Martin

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Department of Psychosomatic Medicine and Psychotherapy and Schon Klinik Hamburg Eilbek, UKE, Hamburg; Meyer, Hans-Jochim: Regional Association of Relatives Hamburg, Hamburg; Romer, Georg: Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, UKE, Hamburg; Rouhiainen, Tuula: Regional User Organisation of People with Psychiatric Experience, Hamburg; Scherer, Martin: Department of Primary Medical Care, UKE, Hamburg; Thomasius, Rainer: German Centre for Addiction Research in Childhood and Adolescence, UKE, Hamburg; Watzke, Birgit: Department of Medical Psychology, University Medical Centre Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Wegscheider, Karl: Department of Medical Biometry and Epidemiology, UKE, Hamburg; Lambert, Martin: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, UKE, Hamburg

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** With the public-funded research and development project psychenet: the Hamburg Network for Mental Health (2011-2014), the Federal Ministry of Education and Research contributes to strengthening healthcare regions in Germany by establishing new trans-sectoral cooperations and implement and evaluate selected innovations. More than 60 partners from research, health care, health industry and government in the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg are promoting innovative measures to improve the treatment for mental disorders. The main objective is to implement integrated healthcare networks based on evidence for effective treatment methods, deriving from high-quality research throughout five indications such as psychosis, depression, somatoform and functional syndromes, anorexia and bulimia and addiction illnesses in adolescence. Those networks are accompanied by additional measures, for example, for improving information and education, addressing occupational health or strengthening the participation of patients and their families suffering from mental illness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Integrated Services](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)  
[\\*Health Care Administration](#)  
[Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[Health Care Delivery](#)  
[Health Care Services](#)  
[Mental Health](#)  
[Public Sector](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 20. Psychomotor and rewarding properties of the neurosteroids dehydroepiandrosterone sulphate and androsterone: Effects on monoamine and steroid metabolism.

**Citation:** Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis, 2012, vol./is. 72/1(65-79), 0065-1400 (2012)

**Author(s):** Zajda, Malgorzata Elzbieta; Krzascik, Pawel; Hill, Martin; Majewska, Maria Dorota

**Correspondence Address:** Zajda, Malgorzata Elzbieta, malgorzata.e.zajda@gmail.com

**Institution:** Zajda, Malgorzata Elzbieta: Department of Neurology, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw; Krzascik, Pawel: Department of Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw; Hill, Martin: Department of Steroid Hormones, Institute of Endocrinology, Prague; Majewska, Maria Dorota: Marie Curie Program (EC), Department of Pharmacology and Physiology of the Nervous System, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warsaw

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The neurosteroids, dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEAS) and androsterone, are implicated in drug addictions. We examined their influence on locomotor activity and reward in male Wistar rats, and on steroid and monoamine metabolism in the hippocampus and striatum. In the open field test, DHEAS injections (10, 40, 80 mg/kg, i.p.) 30 min prior the test had no significant effect on ambulation, but androsterone (10

mg/kg) increased general locomotion and at doses 1-10 mg/kg, increased central field activity, suggestive of an anxiolytic action. In the conditioned place preference test, both steroids had a biphasic effect: DHEAS was rewarding at doses of 10 and 40 mg/kg, but not at 80 mg/kg, while androsterone was rewarding at doses of 1 and 10 mg/kg, but aversive at 40 mg/kg. Monoamine and steroid concentrations were analyzed in homogenates from the hippocampus and striatum of DHEAS and androsterone injected rats. DHEAS reduced the hippocampal dopamine level, increased striatal homovanilic acid (HVA) and decreased the striatal serotonin concentrations. Androsterone did not affect dopamine levels or turnover, but increased noradrenaline concentration and serotonin turnover in the hippocampus. DHEAS administration augmented concentrations of DHEA, pregnenolone, androstendiol and androstetriol in both brain structures, while androsterone injections increased brain levels of androsterone, epiandrosterone, 5-dihydrotestosterone, and androstandiol. Present data document that although psychobehavioral and neurochemical effects of DHEAS and androsterone differ in several aspects; both neurosteroids have rewarding properties at certain dose ranges, suggesting their likely involvement in addictions, which entail different mechanisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Polish Neuroscience Society - PTBUN, Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Catecholamines](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Hippocampus](#)  
[\\*Steroids](#)  
[Locomotion](#)  
[Metabolism](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 21. Haplotype analysis of DRD2 and ANKK1 gene polymorphisms in alcohol dependence.

**Citation:** Archives of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, June 2012, vol./is. 14/2(5-10), 1509-2046 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Kucharska-Mazur, Jolanta; Grzywacz, Anna; Pelka-Wysiecka, Justyna; Samochowiec, Agnieszka; Rommelspacher, Hans; Samochowiec, Jerzy

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: The aim of the study was to prove the hypothesis that the DRD2 and ANKK1 gene haplotypes, containing the polymorphic variant associated with reduced DRD2 availability predisposes to a severe form of alcohol dependence. Methods: The authors studied haplotypes of 3 SNPs (rs 1799732, rs 6276, rs 1800497) and one DRD2 intron 2 STRP (dinucleotide microsatellite polymorphism) in 85 male alcoholics. Results: Data have shown that the haplotypes are more common in the withdrawal without complications subgroup and more common in the withdrawal with complications (delirium or/and seizures) subgroup. Conclusion: The results do not confirm the initial hypothesis but suggest a discriminative role of STRP in the severity of alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Polymorphism](#)  
[\\*Complications \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Genes](#)  
[Haplotype](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 22. Is alcohol consumption irrelevant to outcome in anxiety and depression?: Reply.

**Citation:** The British Journal of Psychiatry, October 2012, vol./is. 201/4(326-327), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Oct 1, 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

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reply by the current authors to the comments made by John Bailey et al. (see record 2012-28407-014) on the original article (see record 2012-22154-009). We appreciate Bailey et al's interest in our study and respond to their comments regarding the found differential effects of alcohol dependence v. alcohol abuse and alcohol consumption. It is evident that heavy alcohol consumption has a major impact on public health because of its negative consequences on the onset and course of various diseases. However, this does not necessarily imply that the level of alcohol consumption is also causally related to the onset and persistence of psychopathology such as depression and anxiety. Previous studies have raised the question whether DSM-IV alcohol abuse should be considered a genuine psychiatric disorder as it was characterized by low severity in the general population and showed limited reliability and validity. This notion received further support by our finding that 95.7% of patients with alcohol abuse met only one of four abuse criteria. Taken together, these findings emphasize the importance of severity indicators, rather than dichotomous diagnoses of alcohol dependence or abuse, in the assessment of alcohol problems. This is in line with the proposal of the DSM-5 Work Group to distinguish different levels of severity within the diagnosis of an alcohol use disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *British Journal of Psychiatry* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)  
Available from *Ovid* in [British Journal of Psychiatry](#)

## 23. Is alcohol consumption irrelevant to outcome in anxiety and depression?

**Citation:** The British Journal of Psychiatry, October 2012, vol./is. 201/4(326), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Oct 1, 2012)



**Author(s):** Bailey, John; Poole, Rob; Ruben, Susan; Robinson, Catherine A

**Correspondence Address:** Bailey, John, j.bailey@bangor.ac.uk

**Institution:** Bailey, John: Centre for Mental Health and Society, Bangor University, Bangor; Poole, Rob: Centre for Mental Health and Society, Bangor University, Bangor; Ruben, Susan: Betsi Cadwaladr University NHS Trust, Wales; Robinson, Catherine A.: Centre for Mental Health and Society, Bangor University, Bangor

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Lynn Boschloo et al. (see record 2012-22154-009). Boschloo et al. report that DSM-IV alcohol abuse is not a risk factor for unfavorable outcome in depression and anxiety disorders. This finding, which ostensibly conflicts with clinical experience, could easily be misunderstood to imply that nondependent alcohol use is irrelevant in these disorders. We do not believe this is a true finding of the study. The paper addresses DSM-IV alcohol use disorder diagnosis at baseline as a risk factor for poor outcome. It does not address continuing alcohol abuse and its effects on depression and anxiety. Latest alcohol consumption statistics show that a substantial proportion of the population drink alcohol heavily. There is also no information about what treatments the sample patients received, although this is likely to have included advice to reduce alcohol consumption. Unsurprisingly, the study demonstrates that those with the poorest depression and anxiety outcomes are those with a baseline diagnosis of alcohol dependence, with a stronger effect with increasing severity of disorder. The paper does convincingly suggest that severe alcohol dependence at baseline is a risk factor for poor outcome in anxiety and depression. It does not demonstrate that continued drinking in other groups is irrelevant to outcome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *British Journal of Psychiatry* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)  
Available from *Ovid* in [British Journal of Psychiatry](#)

#### 24. Hyperactive sexual desire in Klinefelter syndrome: Treatment with sertraline.

**Citation:** Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, October 2012, vol./is. 66/6(533), 1323-1316;1440-1819 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Sinha, Preeti; Jnanaprakasan, Pratheesh Pozhekkadavil; Andrade, Chittaranjan

**Correspondence Address:** Sinha, Preeti, drpreetisinha@gmail.com

**Institution:** Sinha, Preeti: Department of Psychiatry, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal; Jnanaprakasan, Pratheesh Pozhekkadavil: Ideal Mincare Hospital, Ernakulam; Andrade, Chittaranjan: Department of Psychopharmacology, National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The authors report a Klinefelter syndrome (KS) patient who, despite hypogonadism, had hyperactive sexual desire which markedly interfered with social and academic functioning. The sexually adverse effect of sertraline was successfully recruited in his management. The authors cannot say with confirmation that KS is responsible for hypersexuality in this case, but they could not find other possible causes in the form of obsessive-compulsive disorder, addiction, autism or mood disorder, and the condition started well before testosterone replacement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences-Japanese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Klinefelters Syndrome](#)  
[\\*Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
[\\*Sertraline](#)  
[Academic Achievement](#)  
[Desire](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences*

#### 25. Mental preparation during pregnancy in women with substance addiction: A qualitative interview-study.

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**Citation:** Child & Family Social Work, November 2012, vol./is. 17/4(458-467), 1356-7500;1365-2206 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Soderstrom, Kerstin

**Correspondence Address:** Soderstrom, Kerstin: Department for Health and Social Studies, Lillehammer University College, Lillehammer, Norway, NO-2604, kerstin.soderstrom@hil.no

**Institution:** Soderstrom, Kerstin: Department of Research, Innlandet Hospital Trust, Brumunddal

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The interplay between pregnancy and addiction is usually studied quantitatively, and the focus is often on the adverse effects of intrauterine substance exposure. This study explores the perspective of the mothers-to-be by examining the subjective experience of pregnancy in substance-addicted women. Fourteen women in family treatment for substance use disorder participated in eight focus groups. The data were analysed according to interpretative phenomenological analysis. The findings show that recognition of pregnancy was distorted and delayed, and strong feelings of ambivalence and guilt persisted throughout pregnancy, along with hope for change. Addiction and an intense preoccupation with external expectations are seen as a threat to intrauterine attachment and mental preparation for the caregiving role. Interventions must take into account the specific ways in which addiction influences the psychological processes of pregnancy; specifically, providing adequate social support and security should be considered. (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:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Mothers](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Child and Family Social Work*

#### 26. Clinical supervision in the substance abuse profession: A review of the literature.

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**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2012, vol./is. 30/4(487-504), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Schmidt, E. A

**Correspondence Address:** Schmidt, E. A.: Department of Counseling, Leadership, Adult Education and School Psychology, Texas State University-San Marcos, 601 University Drive, San Marcos, TX, US, 78666, es17@txstate.edu

**Institution:** Schmidt, E. A.: Department of Counseling, Leadership, Adult Education and School Psychology, Texas State University-San Marcos, San Marcos, TX



**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Clinical supervision is a significant contributor to the development of substance abuse counselors and the efficacy of the services they render. This article represents a review of the literature on clinical supervision in the substance abuse field for the purposes of organizing existing data, providing focus for future research, and better informing those who use the literature as a means for professional development. Nine studies were identified, the results of which are discussed and compared, followed by recommendations for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

### **27. Women, Alcoholics Anonymous, and related mutual aid groups: Review and recommendations for research.**

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2012, vol./is. 30/4(443-486), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Ullman, Sarah E; Najdowski, Cynthia J; Adams, Ericka B

**Correspondence Address:** Ullman, Sarah E.: Department of Criminology, Law, and Justice, University of Illinois at Chicago, 1007 West Harrison Street, Chicago, IL, US, 60607-7140, seullman@uic.edu

**Institution:** Ullman, Sarah E.: Department of Criminology, Law, and Justice, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL; Najdowski, Cynthia J.: Department of Criminology, Law, and Justice, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL; Adams, Ericka B.: Department of Criminology, Law, and Justice, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Recent literature reviews and meta-analyses have supported the effectiveness of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) in helping members stop drinking and maintain sobriety. Despite the extensive body of research on AA, less attention has focused on differences in the efficacy of the program for and experiences of women as compared to men. Such a focus is warranted given that there are significant gender differences in the development and progression of alcoholism, impact of drinking, and response to treatment. This review synthesizes results of extant research on women in AA and similar mutual aid groups focused on problem drinking to describe the state of knowledge and make suggestions for future research. Critiques of the ability of AA and 12-Step programs to address women's needs are also reviewed, as are attempts to respond to those critiques. Understudied issues, including the role of victimization histories (which are more prevalent in women who abuse alcohol), are also discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Self Help Techniques](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### **28. Comparison of objective screening and self-report for alcohol and drug use in traumatically injured patients.**

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2012, vol./is. 30/4(433-442), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Sakai, Lauren M; Esposito, Thomas J; Ton-That, Hieu H; Omi, Ellen C; Kovacs, Elizabeth J; Schermer, Carol R

**Correspondence Address:** Esposito, Thomas J.: Loyola University Medical Center, 2160 S. 1st Ave, Maywood, IL, US, 60153, tesposi@lumc.edu

**Institution:** Sakai, Lauren M.: Loyola University Medical Center, Maywood, IL; Esposito, Thomas J.: Loyola University Medical Center, Maywood, IL; Ton-That, Hieu H.: Loyola University Medical Center, Maywood, IL; Omi, Ellen C.: Advocate Christ Medical Center, Oak Lawn, IL; Kovacs, Elizabeth J.: Loyola University Medical Center, Maywood, IL; Schermer, Carol R.: Baxter Healthcare Corporation, Deerfield, IL

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Alcohol and drug use is prevalent in trauma patients. Concerns over the validity of self-reporting drug use could make nonlaboratory screening problematic. This study sought to validate patient self-report of substance use against objective screening to determine the reliability of self-report in trauma patients. Patients admitted to either the Trauma or Burn services who were at least age 18 were screened for alcohol and drug use with validated screening tools. Exclusion criteria were altered mental status, non English speaking, inability to answer questions for other reasons, under police custody, or admission for <24 hours. Results from admission blood alcohol concentration (BAC) and urine drug screen (UDS) were also collected and compared to self-reported use to determine its reliability. Alcohol use was queried in 128 patients, 101 of whom had a BAC drawn. Of those 101, 34 (33.7%) had a BAC  $\geq$  0 mg%. Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test screening revealed 13 (12.9%) patients who were self-reported non drinkers, none of which had a BAC  $>$  0 mg%. Drug use was queried in 133 patients, 93 of whom had a UDS. A positive was found in 26 (28.0%) of the patients, only 12 (46.2%) of whom reported drug use in the past year. Although substance use in trauma patients is prevalent, self-report screening techniques for drugs may be inadequate at determining those patients whom could benefit from brief interventions while in the hospital. Further investigation is needed to determine the discrepancy between alcohol and drug use screening in trauma patients and more acceptable means of drug use discussion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage Screening](#)  
[\\*Injuries](#)  
[\\*Self Report](#)  
[Alcohols](#)  
[Head Injuries](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 29. The effects of self-regulation and self-efficacy on substance use abstinence.

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2012, vol./is. 30/4(422-432), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2012)

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

**Correspondence Address:** Jason, Leonard A.: DePaul University, Center for Community Research, 990 W. Fullerton Ave., Suite 3100, Chicago, IL, US, 60614, ljason@depaul.edu

**Institution:** Chavarria, Jesus: DePaul University, Center for Community Research, Chicago, IL; Stevens, Edward B.: DePaul University, Center for Community Research, Chicago, IL; Jason, Leonard A.: DePaul University, Center for Community Research, Chicago, IL; Ferrari, Joseph R.: DePaul University, Department of Psychology, Chicago, IL

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Previous research found that self-regulation and self-efficacy were linked to substance use abstinence. This study examined the relationships between changes in self-regulation and

self-efficacy as predictors of substance use abstinence. A total of 150 adult individuals in substance abuse recovery participated in a randomized, longitudinal study comparing a communal housing model versus usual aftercare. The change in self-regulation ( $p = .014$ ) and the change in self-efficacy ( $p = .032$ ) were significantly predictive of the likelihood of abstinence. Additionally, changes in self-regulation and self-efficacy were largely independent. These findings suggest future research for examining change in self-regulation and self-efficacy substance abuse research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abstinence](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Self Efficacy](#)  
[\\*Self Regulation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 30. Well-being and recovery functioning among substance users engaged in posttreatment recovery support groups.

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2012, vol./is. 30/4(397-406), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Best, David; Honor, Stuart; Karpusheff, Justine; Loudon, Lorraine; Hall, Reg; Groshkova, Teodora; White, William

**Correspondence Address:** Best, David: Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, 54-62 Gertrude Street, Fitzroy, Melbourne, VIC, Australia, 3065, davidb@turningpoint.org.au

**Institution:** Best, David: Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC; Honor, Stuart: Baseline Research, Manchester; Karpusheff, Justine: Baseline Research, Manchester; Loudon, Lorraine: ACT Research, Glasgow; Hall, Reg: ACT Research, Glasgow; Groshkova, Teodora: National Addiction Centre/Institute of Psychiatry, London; White, William: Consultant Chestnut Health Systems, Bloomington, IL

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** There is a growing literature that seeks to evaluate the role of "recovery capital" in the resolution of substance use disorders. In this study, a structured instrument (the Assessment of Recovery Capital), along with an assessment of social networks among 176 former illicit drug users and drinkers, is measured in three locations in England. There were relationships between recovery capital and vocational activity (training or employment), physical health, psychological health, and overall quality of life, with larger social networks associated with enhanced personal and social recovery capital. The study demonstrates high levels of personal and social well-being-manifesting in engagement in community activities and strong social networks-among persons engaged in recovery support activities that was not linked to time in recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Social Networks](#)  
[\\*Support Groups](#)  
[\\*Well Being](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 31. The brief Treatment Cost Analysis Tool (TCAT-Lite) for substance abuse treatment: Reliability and application.

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2012, vol./is. 30/4(377-396), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Shepard, Donald S; Zeng, Wu; Strickler, Gail K; Lwin, Aung K; Cros, Marion J; Garner, Bryan R

**Correspondence Address:** Shepard, Donald S.: Schneider Institutes for Health Policy, Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, P.O. Box 549110, MS 035, Waltham, MA, US, 02454-9110, shepard@brandeis.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Although several costing instruments have been previously developed, few have been validated or applied systematically to the delivery of evidence-based practices (EBPs). Using data collected from 26 organizations implementing the same EBP, this article examines the reliability, validity, and applicability of the brief Treatment Cost Analysis Tool (TCAT-Lite). The TCAT-Lite demonstrated good reliability-correlations between replications averaged 0.61. Validity also was high, with correlation of treated episodes per \$100,000 between the TCAT-Lite and independent data of 0.57. In terms of applicability, cost calculations found that if all organizations had operated at optimal scale (124 client episodes per year), existing funds could have supported 64% more clients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[\\*Health Care Costs](#)  
[\\*Measurement](#)  
[\\*Test Reliability](#)  
[Costs and Cost Analysis](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 32. Editorial: Another decade: Challenges and promises.

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2012, vol./is. 30/4(375-376), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2012)

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

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This editorial discusses the final issue of the journal Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly. The articles in this issue cover a wide spectrum of concerns, ranging from a cost analysis of treatment and various modalities of treatment to wide-ranging literature reviews examining the role of women in mutual aid groups paired with the challenges of clinical supervision in counselor training. Some advances in the field also emerge: a better understanding of the dynamics of recovery, a deeper appreciation of the familial dimensions of Substance Use Disorders (SUDS), together with the need for integration in the delivery of SUDS services across institutional and interprofessional lines. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Clinical Methods Training](#)

[\\*Professional Supervision](#)  
[Counselors](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 33. Governing the injecting drug user: Beyond needle fixation.

**Citation:** History of the Human Sciences, October 2012, vol./is. 25/4(90-107), 0952-6951;1461-720X (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Walmsley, Ian

**Correspondence Address:** Walmsley, Ian: University of the West of England, Department of Health and Applied Social Science, Frenchay Campus, Coldharbour Lane, Bristol, United Kingdom, BS16 1QY, ian.walmsley@live.uwe.ac.uk

**Institution:** Walmsley, Ian: Department of Health and Applied Social Science, University of the West of England, Bristol

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article offers a critical contribution to the debate on a problematic 'type' of injecting drug use referred to as needle fixation. At the heart of this debate, is a questioning of the existence, prevalence and usefulness of the needle fixation concept for academics and drug treatment practitioners working with injecting drug users. The aim of this article is to extend and develop this discussion by examining the historical conditions of the needle fixation discourse. Drawing upon Michel Foucault's concept of governmentality, it uses primary and secondary sources from the 19th century to the present to trace the historical trajectory of the problematic relationship between the injecting drug user, the syringe and truth. By reconceptualizing needle fixation as a technology of government, this article will argue that needle fixation can be seen to be incompatible with contemporary rationalities found in treatment policy and practice, suggesting that we have moved beyond needle fixation as a way of governing injecting drug use and into the domain of risk management. Beyond revealing this tension, the article highlights new lines that are currently being drawn between the injecting drug user, the syringe and truth from the field of neuroscience and the risk-management potential of psychopharmacology. (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](#)  
[\\*Government](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Philosophies](#)  
[\\*Risk Management](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 34. 'I quit' versus 'I'm sorry I used': A preliminary investigation of variations in narrative ending and transportation.

**Citation:** Psychology & Health, November 2012, vol./is. 27/11(1308-1322), 0887-0446;1476-8321 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Banerjee, Smita C; Greene, Kathryn

**Correspondence Address:** Banerjee, Smita C., banerjes@mskcc.org

**Institution:** Banerjee, Smita C.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY; Greene, Kathryn: Department of Communication, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A narrative experience can partly depend on how a narrative ends or concludes. This study examined prevention effects of personal drug use narratives varying by type of

ending and gender of protagonist. Additionally, the role of transportation in the persuasion process, particularly the association between transportation and cocaine use intentions, both directly and indirectly, through the mediation of anti-drug and pro-drug expectancies was assessed. A total of 500 undergraduate students at a large northern university in the UK participated in the experiment which was a 2 x 2 x 2 mixed design with ending (progressive vs. regressive) and gender of protagonist (male vs. female) as within-participants factors and participant gender (male vs. female) as between-participants factors. The results demonstrated significant main effects for ending, gender of protagonist in the narrative and participant gender, but no interaction effects. Finally, greater transportation was associated with stronger anti-cocaine expectancies, which were further associated with lower cocaine use intentions. Important theoretical and empirical implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Narratives](#)  
[\\*Persuasion Therapy](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Transportation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 35. Heavy alcohol intake and intracerebral hemorrhage: Characteristics and effect on outcome.

**Citation:** Neurology, September 2012, vol./is. 79/11(1109-1115), 0028-3878;1526-632X (Sep 11, 2012)

**Author(s):** Casolla, Barbara; Dequatre-Ponchelle, Nelly; Rossi, Costanza; Henon, Hilde; Leys, Didier; Cordonnier, Charlotte

**Correspondence Address:** Cordonnier, Charlotte: Department of Neurology, University of Lille Nord de France, UDSL, CHU Lille, Lille, France, EA 1046, charlotte.cordonnier@chru-lille.fr

**Institution:** Casolla, Barbara: Department of Neurology, University of Lille Nord de France, UDSL, CHU Lille, Lille; Dequatre-Ponchelle, Nelly: Department of Neurology, University of Lille Nord de France, UDSL, CHU Lille, Lille; Rossi, Costanza: Department of Neurology, University of Lille Nord de France, UDSL, CHU Lille, Lille; Henon, Hilde: Department of Neurology, University of Lille Nord de France, UDSL, CHU Lille, Lille; Leys, Didier: Department of Neurology, University of Lille Nord de France, UDSL, CHU Lille, Lille; Cordonnier, Charlotte: Department of Neurology, University of Lille Nord de France, UDSL, CHU Lille, Lille

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: To identify associated factors and influence on long-term outcome of heavy alcohol intake in a large prospective cohort of consecutive patients with a spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH). Methods: Between November 2004 and March 2009, we prospectively recruited 562 consecutive adults with a spontaneous ICH. We excluded patients without information on drinking habit (n = 22). Heavy alcohol intake was defined as a regular consumption of more than 300 g alcohol/week. We performed bivariate and multivariate analyses (logistic regression) based on demographic and radiologic models. Survival analyses were performed using Kaplan-Meier statistics. Results: Among 540 patients with ICH, 137 (25) were heavy alcohol drinkers (median age 60 vs 74 years in nonabusers; p < 0.0001). In the multivariate demographic model, heavy alcohol drinkers were less likely to be older (odds ratio [OR] 0.97 per 1-year increase, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.95-0.98) and to have a history of ischemic heart disease (OR 0.34, 95% CI 0.15-0.77) and more likely to be smokers (OR 3.96, 95% CI 2.43-6.46). In the radiologic model, independent factors were nonlobar location of ICH (OR 1.71, 95% CI 1.05-2.77) and less severe leukoaraiosis (OR 0.76 per 1-step increase, 95%CI 0.62-0.73). Platelet counts and prothrombin ratio were significantly lower among heavy alcohol drinkers (respectively, p = 0.01 and p = 0.017). Heavy alcohol intake was predictive of 2 years



mortality only among patients younger than 60 years with nonlobar ICH (hazard ratio 1.96, 95% CI 1.06-3.63). Conclusion: Heavy alcohol intake is associated with the occurrence of ICH at a young age. However, the underlying vasculopathy remains unexplored in these patients. Indirect markers suggest small-vessel disease at an early stage that might be enhanced by moderate hemostatic disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: AAN Enterprises, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Hemorrhage](#)  
[\\*Prognosis](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Ovid* in [Neurology](#)

### 36. Bike racing, neutralization, and the social construction of performance-enhancing drug use.

**Citation:** Contemporary Drug Problems: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly, 2012, vol./is. 39/2(213-245), 0091-4509 (Sum, 2012)

**Author(s):** Sefiha, Ophir

**Correspondence Address:** Sefiha, Ophir: Department of Sociology and Criminology, University of Denver, 2000 E. Asbury Avenue, Denver, CO, US, 80208, Ophir.Sefiha@du.edu

**Institution:** Sefiha, Ophir: Department of Sociology and Criminology, University of Denver, Denver, CO

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drawing from participant observation and interviews, I examine the attitudes and beliefs of elite and former professional cyclists and team personnel regarding performance-enhancing drug (PED) use and the neutralization techniques they employed to excuse and justify PED consumption. Participants most frequently adopted accounts in which they condemned the condemners, viewing as hypocrites those labeling PED use as deviant, and arguing that all manner of PED use is commonplace throughout society. Participants further expressed distrust of sporting federations, law enforcement, and medical professionals, whom they viewed as exaggerating and distorting information about the dangers of PED use. Riders also appealed to higher loyalties and defense of necessity', claiming that PED use was for many professional cyclists nearly an occupational necessity. Members viewed PED use as a rational means to an end while also embodying fundamental tenets of professional cycling culture which prizes risk taking and commitment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Federal Legal Publications. Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Athletic Performance](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Performance Enhancing Drugs](#)  
[Teams](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 37. Substance abuse.

**Citation:** Social work fields of practice: Historical trends, professional issues, and future opportunities., 2012(113-146) (2012)

**Author(s):** Steiker, Lori K. Holleran; MacMaster, Samuel A

**Institution:** Steiker, Lori K. Holleran: School of Social Work, University of Texas-Austin, Austin, TX; MacMaster, Samuel A.: College of Social Work, University of Tennessee-Knoxville, Nashville, TN



**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Social workers have empathically worked with and for addicts and alcoholics since the beginning of the profession's history (Straussner, 2001). Long before Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) was founded, social worker Mary Richmond (1917/1944) stated that "inebriety is a disease." Several decades later, the rest of the world caught up. In 1951, the World Health Organization came to the same conclusion, finally acknowledging alcoholism as a serious medical problem. In 1956, the American Medical Association declared alcoholism as a treatable illness, and in 1965 the American Psychiatric Association began to use the term disease to describe alcoholism. Richmond not only recognized alcoholism as a disease, she created an instrument to assess drinking patterns, family history of drinking, drug problems, concurrent mental illness, social contextual factors, and even an attention to gender differences with regard to alcohol use patterns. Richmond was not alone in this awareness and incorporation of addiction into practice, however; a significant number of social workers were vital members of the Yale Plan Clinics, the first outpatient facilities for the treatment of alcoholism (Straussner, 2001). Regardless of the paucity of the social work presence in the realm of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) research, the mark of social workers is growing and strengthening. Social workers are an ideal match for the field of substance abuse because the skills, knowledge, and value bases are harmonic. The following sections illustrate this point. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Social Casework](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Social Workers](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 38. Review of Substance abuse treatment: A family systems perspective.

**Citation:** Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, January 1995, vol./is. 21/1(89), 0194-472X (Jan 1995)

**Author(s):** Shook, Lynne

**Institution:** Shook, Lynne: Private Practice, Los Angeles, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Substance Abuse Treatment: A Family Systems Perspective edited by E. M. Freeman (1993). This is an edited book that provides a comprehensive and clinically sophisticated look at a wide variety of substance abuse problems. Part 1 consists of eight chapters organized to cover addiction-related treatment issues across the life span, including the problems of young children, runaway adolescents, and the elderly, to name a few. The case material demonstrates a fundamental respect for the strengths that individuals and families in the most troubled circumstances can bring to the clinical setting. The case material also consistently demonstrates a fine balance between the willingness to design clinical interventions and delivery systems to fit the needs of a particular client or family, and the capacity for knowing when the limits of clinical intervention itself have been reached. Part 2 presents a chapter on single-subject research design and another on program evaluation. This book does not address current theoretical issues related to substance abuse treatment in the field of family therapy. This book would be useful to beginners as exposure to the broad range of substance abuse problems, and useful to more advanced practitioners for the intricacies of the clinical work. A particular strength of the book is the attention paid to issues of ethnicity, culture, gender, and sexual preference throughout. Family therapists in general could look to this book as a model for inclusiveness along these dimensions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

\*Drug Abuse  
 \*Drug Rehabilitation  
 \*Family  
 \*Intervention

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy*

### 39. Review of Network therapy for alcohol and drug abuse: A new approach in practice.

**Citation:** Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, January 1995, vol./is. 21/1(88), 0194-472X (Jan 1995)  
**Author(s):** Diamond, Guy  
**Institution:** Diamond, Guy: Philadelphia Child Guidance Center, Philadelphia, PA  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Network Therapy for Alcohol and Drug Abuse: A New Approach in Practice* by M. Galanter (1993). The treatment of adult alcohol and drug use poses a difficult task for all therapists. Galanter offers a straightforward clinical model and practical advice on how to structure and proceed with treatment. Galanter's work reflects the current zeitgeist of tailoring psychotherapy models to the treatment of specific disorders. Toward this goal, his book focuses almost exclusively on how to use the patient's family and friends to create a therapeutic context potent enough to combat the denial and addiction that typify this disorder. Using case studies as the primary teaching tool, Galanter instructs the reader in how to construct and use the social network as a therapeutic force. He includes guidelines for selecting which patients will typically respond to this approach, selecting network members, and keeping the treatment agenda focused. He suggests that treatment should focus on maintaining abstinence, supporting the integrity of the network, and securing future stability of the addict. The book has a few weaknesses. First, it relies too heavily on case histories to articulate core principles and theory. Although this focus makes for an easy read, the book's casual tone can be unengaging at times. Second, Galanter presents the model with too much optimism. A chapter on treatment failures would have given a more balanced view of the difficulties of working with this population. Third, more could have been said about working with minority, low-income and multiproblem families. Fourth, Galanter pays no attention to the growing body of research on alcohol and drug abuse, and families. In sum, this book offers a powerful technique and framework for structuring and focusing the initial stage of therapy with a difficult population. Galanter's knowledge, understanding, and compassion for his clients are evident. Anyone working with this population would certainly feel that he/she had a clear treatment plan after reading this book. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcohol Abuse  
 \*Clinical Practice  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Drug Rehabilitation  
 \*Treatment Guidelines

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy*

### 40. Research design considerations for clinical studies of abuse-deterrent opioid analgesics: IMMPACT recommendations.

**Citation:** Pain, October 2012, vol./is. 153/10(1997-2008), 0304-3959 (Oct 2012)  
**Author(s):** Turk, Dennis C; O'Connor, Alec B; Dworkin, Robert H; Chaudhry, Amina; Katz, Nathaniel P; Adams, Edgar H; Brownstein, John S; Comer, Sandra D; Dart, Richard; Dasgupta, Nabarun; Denisco, Richard A; Klein, Michael; Leiderman, Deborah B; Lubran, Robert; Rappaport, Bob A; Zacny, James P; Ahdieh, Harry; Burke, Laurie B; Cowan,

Penney; Jacobs, Petra; Malamut, Richard; Markman, John; Michna, Edward; Palmer, Pamela; Peirce-Sandner, Sarah; Potter, Jennifer S; Raja, Srinivasa N; Rauschkolb, Christine; Roland, Carl L; Webster, Lynn R; Weiss, Roger D; Wolf, Kerry

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**Institution:** Turk, Dennis C.: University of Washington, Seattle, WA; O'Connor, Alec B.: University of Rochester, Rochester, NY; Dworkin, Robert H.: University of Rochester, Rochester, NY; Chaudhry, Amina: Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD; Katz, Nathaniel P.: Analgesic Solutions and Tufts University, Boston, MA; Adams, Edgar H.: Covance, Conshohocken, PA; Brownstein, John S.: Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; Comer, Sandra D.: Columbia University, NY; Dart, Richard: Denver Health Authority, CO; Dasgupta, Nabarun: University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC; Denisco, Richard A.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD; Klein, Michael: United States Food and Drug Administration, Silver Spring, MD; Leiderman, Deborah B.: CNS Drug Consulting, McLean, VA; Lubran, Robert: Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD; Rappaport, Bob A.: United States Food and Drug Administration, Silver Spring, MD; Zacny, James P.: University of Chicago, Chicago, IL; Ahdieh, Harry: Endo Pharmaceuticals, Chadds Ford, PA; Burke, Laurie B.: United States Food and Drug Administration, Silver Spring, MD; Cowan, Penney: American Chronic Pain Association, Rocklin, CA; Jacobs, Petra: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD; Malamut, Richard: AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals, Wilmington, DE; Markman, John: University of Rochester, Rochester, NY; Michna, Edward: Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA; Palmer, Pamela: AcelRx Pharmaceuticals, Redwood City, CA; Peirce-Sandner, Sarah: University of Rochester, Rochester, NY; Potter, Jennifer S.: University of Texas Health Science Center San Antonio, San Antonio, TX; Raja, Srinivasa N.: Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD; Rauschkolb, Christine: Johnson & Johnson Pharmaceutical Research & Development, Titusville, NJ; Roland, Carl L.: Pfizer, New Brunswick, NJ; Webster, Lynn R.: Clinical Research and Pain Clinic, Salt Lake City, UT; Weiss, Roger D.: Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; Wolf, Kerry: NAMA Recovery, Cedar Park, TX

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Opioids are essential to the management of pain in many patients, but they also are associated with potential risks for abuse, overdose, and diversion. A number of efforts have been devoted to the development of abuse-deterrent formulations of opioids to reduce these risks. This article summarizes a consensus meeting that was organized to propose recommendations for the types of clinical studies that can be used to assess the abuse deterrence of different opioid formulations. Because of the many types of individuals who may be exposed to opioids, an opioid formulation will need to be studied in several populations using various study designs to determine its abuse-deterrent capabilities. It is recommended that the research conducted to evaluate abuse deterrence should include studies assessing: (1) abuse liability, (2) the likelihood that opioid abusers will find methods to circumvent the deterrent properties of the formulation, (3) measures of misuse and abuse in randomized clinical trials involving pain patients with both low risk and high risk of abuse, and (4) postmarketing epidemiological studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: International Association for the Study of Pain; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Experimental Design](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Clinical Models](#)  
[Pain Management](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**41. Challenging behavior of disruption, violence and cognitive abilities.**

**Citation:** International Journal of Child Health and Human Development, April 2012, vol./is. 5/2(201-213), 1939-5965 (Apr-Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Calles, Joseph L Jr.; Nazeer, Ahsan

**Correspondence Address:** Calles, Joseph L., Jr.: Michigan State University College of Human Medicine, 1722 Shaffer Rd., Suite 3, Kalamazoo, MI, US, 49048, calles@kcms.msu.edu

**Institution:** Calles, Joseph L.: Michigan State University, College of Human Medicine, Psychiatry Residency Training Program, MI; Nazeer, Ahsan: Michigan State University, College of Human Medicine, Psychiatry Residency Training Program, MI

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** There are three groups of pediatric patients that pose substantial clinical challenges for physicians. The first includes those who present with disruptive, aggressive, and even violent behaviors. The second group includes those who have intellectual and functional impairments, often associated with specific developmental disorders. The third group includes individuals with both cognitive disabilities and disruptive behavioral problems. This paper will give an overview of these problem areas, including suggested therapeutic interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Nova Science Publishers, Inc.

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aggressive Behavior](#)  
[\\*Behavior Problems](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Ability](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)  
[Conduct Disorder](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Intervention](#)  
[Oppositional Defiant Disorder](#)  
[Physical Disorders](#)  
[Intellectual Development Disorder](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 42. Substance abuse and adolescence.

**Citation:** International Journal of Child Health and Human Development, April 2012, vol./is. 5/2(149-179), 1939-5965 (Apr-Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Greydanus, Donald E; Feucht, Cynthia; Hawver, Elizabeth K

**Correspondence Address:** Greydanus, Donald E.: Michigan State University College of Human Medicine, Michigan State University/Kalamazoo Center for Medical Studies, 1000 Oakland Drive, Kalamazoo, MI, US, 49008-1284, Greydanus@kcms.msu.edu

**Institution:** Greydanus, Donald E.: Department of Pediatrics and Human Development, Michigan State University, College of Human Medicine, MI

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substance abuse is a major public health dilemma of adolescents throughout the world and is an issue that must be dealt with by clinicians, society, and all countries in the world. Addiction involves many complex interactions with neurotransmitter systems including serotonergic, cholinergic, glutamatergic, serotonergic, GABAergic, and opioidergic pathways. Current and new research into the reward circuitry of the brain that causes the euphoria desired by addicts will lead to novel approaches to management. This paper reviews basic pharmacologic approaches dealing with abuse of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, hallucinogens, heroin, cocaine and date rape drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Nova Science Publishers, Inc.

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmitters](#)  
[Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 43. An evaluation of the validity of the Crowne-Marlowe Need for Approval Scale.

**Citation:** Quality & Quantity: International Journal of Methodology, October 2012, vol./is. 46/6(1883-1896), 0033-5177;1573-7845 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Johnson, Timothy P; Fendrich, Michael; Mackesy-Amiti, Mary Ellen

**Correspondence Address:** Johnson, Timothy P.: Survey Research Laboratory, Department of Public Administration, University of Illinois at Chicago, 412 S. Peoria St., Chicago, IL, US, 60607, [tjohnson@srl.uic.edu](mailto:tjohnson@srl.uic.edu)

**Institution:** Johnson, Timothy P.: Survey Research Laboratory, Department of Public Administration, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL; Fendrich, Michael: Center for Addiction and Behavioral Health Research, Helen Bader School of Social Welfare, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI; Mackesy-Amiti, Mary Ellen: Division of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Over the past four decades, research has consistently documented negative correlations between the Crowne-Marlowe (CM) social desirability trait scale and numerous measures of sensitive behaviors, conditions, and opinions. These findings have been interpreted as evidence that persons with self-presentation concerns tend to under-report negative information. In contrast to this classic social desirability interpretation, a second perspective, labeled the true-behavior hypothesis, maintains that these correlations in fact reflect accurate reporting of both sets of variables, suggesting that the CM scale is not a sensitive indicator of the social desirability trait. We test these alternative interpretations by examining data from a community survey that collected both self-reports of cocaine use and the biological specimens necessary to validate the self-reports. In bivariate analyses, the CM scale was found to be associated with the concordance of cocaine use reporting and biological assays in a manner consistent with the classic social desirability hypothesis. The CM scale was not found to be associated with actual cocaine use, as measured by drug test assays, a finding inconsistent with the true-behavior hypothesis. After adjusting for other known correlates of substance use in logistic regression models, the CM scale was not associated with cocaine use under-reporting, nor with actual cocaine use behavior. Until further evidence is available, we conclude that the CM may be a questionable indicator of socially desirable reporting behavior in social surveys. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media B.V.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Self Report](#)  
[\\*Social Desirability](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)  
[Need for Approval](#)  
[Psychometrics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 44. Adolescence and drug use through the lens of psychoanalysis: Suffering and ecstasy in the passage.

**Original Title:** Adolescencia e uso de drogas a luz da psicanalise: Sofrimento e extase na passagem.

**Citation:** Tempo Psicanalitico, January 2012, vol./is. 44/1(167-182), 0101-4838 (Jan-Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** dos Santos, Manoel Antonio; Machado Pratta, Elisangela Maria

**Correspondence Address:** dos Santos, Manoel Antonio: FFCLRP-USP, Av. Bandeitantes, 3900 - Monte Alegte, Ribeirao Preto, Brazil, CEP 14040-901, masantos@ffcltp.usp.br

**Institution:** dos Santos, Manoel Antonio: Psicologia Clinica, Universidade de Sao Paulo (USP-SP), Sao Paulo; Machado Pratta, Elisangela Maria: Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciencias e Letras, Universidade de Sao Paulo (USP-RP), Sao Paulo

**Language:** Portuguese

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is to reflect upon the psychological factors of adolescent drug addiction according to a psychoanalytic perspective. First we consider adolescence as a social-historical category and then we discuss the psychoanalytic understanding of the adolescent transition. This theoretical path builds the approach that considers drug use as a phenomenon that serves as a passage ritual to contemporary adolescence. This phenomenon is modulated by the drive organization, which determines how the individual will take ownership of the use of psychoactive substances. We conclude that the substance use may function as a buffer-object, activated to deal with the structural fragility of the contemporary affective bonds. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 45. Identifying vulnerability markers for pathological internet use and pathological video-game playing within an educational context.

**Citation:** Journal of Educational Computing Research, 2012, vol./is. 46/4(357-376), 0735-6331;1541-4140 (2012)

**Author(s):** Hinvest, Neal; Brosnan, Mark

**Correspondence Address:** Hinvest, Neal: Department of Psychology, University of Bath, Bath, United Kingdom, BA2 7AY, N.Hinvest@bath.ac.uk

**Institution:** Hinvest, Neal: University of Bath, Bath; Brosnan, Mark: University of Bath, Bath

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Information Communication Technology (ICT) is established within the education systems of most of the industrialized world, across the curriculum and across all ages. Learners, especially younger cohorts, are highly motivated to use ICT within their learning due to their familiarity with technology. However, before integrating any technology into students' learning experience, educators must ask themselves what are the expected outcomes of using such technology? Educators must also be aware that there exists a minority of individuals who are vulnerable to developing addictions toward various technologies and that usage of technology within the classroom may exacerbate this addiction. This article reviews the literature investigating the efficacy of using technology within the classroom. It also provides a review of research investigating addiction to technology with a special focus on vulnerability markers, so that those who are vulnerable can be identified. Finally, the article makes some recommendations to educators who wish to incorporate ICT within their classes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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



**Subject Headings:** [\\*Classrooms](#)  
[\\*Computer Games](#)  
[\\*Curriculum](#)  
[\\*Pathology](#)  
[\\*Internet Usage](#)  
[Internet Addiction](#)  
[Technology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**46. Nucleus accumbens mGluR5-associated signaling regulates binge alcohol drinking under drinking-in-the-dark procedures.**

- Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, September 2012, vol./is. 36/9(1623-1633), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Sep 2012)
- Author(s):** Cozzoli, Debra K; Courson, Justin; Caruana, Amanda L; Miller, Bailey W; Greentree, Daniel I; Thompson, Andrew B; Wroten, Melissa G; Zhang, Ping-Wu; Xiao, Bo; Hu, Jia-Hua; Klugmann, Matthias; Metten, Pamela; Worley, Paul F; Crabbe, John C; Szumlinski, Karen K
- Correspondence Address:** Szumlinski, Karen K.: Department of Psychological, University of California, Santa Barbara, Building 551, Santa Barbara, CA, US, 93106-9660, szumlinski@psych.ucsb.edu
- Institution:** Cozzoli, Debra K.: Department of Psychological, Neuroscience Research Institute, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA; Courson, Justin: Department of Psychological, Neuroscience Research Institute, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA; Caruana, Amanda L.: Department of Psychological, Neuroscience Research Institute, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA; Miller, Bailey W.: Department of Psychological, Neuroscience Research Institute, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA; Greentree, Daniel I.: Department of Psychological, Neuroscience Research Institute, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA; Thompson, Andrew B.: Department of Psychological, Neuroscience Research Institute, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA; Wroten, Melissa G.: Department of Psychological, Neuroscience Research Institute, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA; Zhang, Ping-Wu: Department of Neuroscience, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Xiao, Bo: Department of Neuroscience, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Hu, Jia-Hua: Department of Neuroscience, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Klugmann, Matthias: Translational Neuroscience Facility, School of Medical Sciences, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW; Metten, Pamela: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR; Worley, Paul F.: Department of Neuroscience, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Crabbe, John C.: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR; Szumlinski, Karen K.: Department of Psychological, Neuroscience Research Institute, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Alcohol increases the expression of Group 1 metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluRs) and their associated scaffolding protein Homer2 and stimulates phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K) within the nucleus accumbens (NAC). Moreover, functional studies suggest that NAC Group 1 mGluR/Homer2/PI3K signaling may be a potential target for pharmacotherapeutic intervention in alcoholism. Methods: Immunoblotting was conducted to examine the effects of alcohol consumption under drinking-in-the-dark (DID) procedures on Group 1 mGluR-associated proteins in C57BL/6J (B6) mice. Follow-up behavioral studies examined the importance of Group 1 mGluR/Homer2/PI3K signaling within the NAC shell for limited-access alcohol drinking. Finally, immunoblotting examined whether the NAC expression of Group 1 mGluR-associated proteins is a genetic correlate of high alcohol drinking using a selectively bred high DID (HDID-1) mouse line. Results: Limited-access alcohol drinking under DID procedures up-regulated NAC shell Homer2 levels, concomitant with increases in mGluR5 and NR2B. Intra-NAC shell blockade of mGluR5, Homer2, or PI3K



signaling, as well as transgenic disruption of the Homer binding site on mGluR5, decreased alcohol consumption in B6 mice. Moreover, transgenic disruption of the Homer binding site on mGluR5 and Homer2 deletion both prevented the attenuating effect of mGluR5 and PI3K blockade upon intake. Finally, the basal NAC shell protein expression of mGluR1 and Homer2 was increased in offspring of HDID-1 animals. Conclusions: Taken together, these data further implicate Group 1 mGluR signaling through Homer2 within the NAC in excessive alcohol consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Alcohols  
 \*Drug Therapy  
 \*Intervention  
 \*Nucleus Accumbens  
 Mice  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

#### 47. Prevalence and correlates of insomnia in a Polish sample of alcohol-dependent patients.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, September 2012, vol./is. 36/9(1600-1607), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Sep 2012)  
**Author(s):** Zhabenko, Nataliya; Wojnar, Marcin; Brower, Kirk J  
**Correspondence Address:** Brower, Kirk J.: University of Michigan Addiction Research Center, 4250 Plymouth Road, SPC 5740, Ann Arbor, US, 48109-2700, kbrower@umich.edu  
**Institution:** Zhabenko, Nataliya: University of Michigan, Addiction Research Center, Ann Arbor, MI; Wojnar, Marcin: Medical Department of Psychiatry, University of Warsaw, Warsaw; Brower, Kirk J.: University of Michigan, Addiction Research Center, Ann Arbor, MI  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background: Insomnia is an important symptom in alcohol-dependent patients because it may persist despite abstinence and predispose to relapse to drinking. The goal of the present study was to evaluate the prevalence and clinical correlates of insomnia in a sample of 302 alcohol-dependent patients admitted to treatment programs in Poland. Methods: Participants were mostly men (73.8%) with a mean (SD) age of 43.5 (9.7) years. Insomnia in the past 1 month was assessed using a total score of 6 or higher on the Athens Insomnia Scale. Results: Insomnia affected 62.9% of patients, and delayed sleep induction was the most common subtype. Insomnia was associated in bivariate analyses with less education, inadequate finances, problem drinking at an earlier age of onset, drinking frequency and quantity, drinking-related consequences, severity of alcohol and nicotine dependence, psychiatric and physical severity, and a childhood history of sexual or physical abuse ( $p < 0.05$ ). Logistic regression analysis showed that mental and physical health status, severity of alcohol dependence, number of drinking days in the past 3 months, and childhood abuse were independent predictors of insomnia, explaining approximately 30 to 40% of the variance. Conclusions: More than 60% of alcohol-dependent patients in a Polish sample screened positive for insomnia using a validated scale, a rate similar to those assessed with other scales in other countries. The study also showed that insomnia in alcohol-dependent patients is associated with poor physical health and childhood abuse, similar to the general population. The multifactorial nature of insomnia in alcohol-dependent patients has treatment implications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Insomnia

[\\*Sleep](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

**48. Cognitive barriers to readiness to change in alcohol-dependent patients.**

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, September 2012, vol./is. 36/9(1542-1549), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Le Berre, Anne-Pascale; Vabret, Francois; Cauvin, Celine; Pinon, Karine; Allain, Philippe; Pitel, Anne-Lise; Eustache, Francis; Beaunieux, Helene

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Patients' personal investment and readiness to change have proved to be a prerequisite for the successful treatment of alcohol addiction. The aim of this study was to determine the contribution of cognitive functions to the motivation process to abandon maladjusted behavior in favor of a healthier lifestyle. Methods: An adapted version of the "readiness to change" questionnaire was completed by 31 alcohol-dependent patients after detoxification and at alcohol treatment entry. This tool is designed to assess the 3 main stages of motivation to change regarding alcohol consumption: precontemplation (substance abuse and no intention to stop drinking), contemplation (strong intention to change habits but ambivalent behavior), and action (cessation of excessive alcohol consumption and behavioral changes for healthier habits) stages. Patients and 37 healthy controls also underwent an extensive neuropsychological battery including episodic memory, metamemory, executive functions, and decision-making assessment. Results: When alcohol-dependent patients were considered as a group, the mean score on the action subscale was significantly higher than the precontemplation and contemplation ones. Nevertheless, when the stage of change reached by each patient was considered individually, we found that some alcohol-dependent patients were still in the earlier precontemplation and contemplation stages. Stepwise regression analysis revealed links between impaired memory and executive functions and low motivation, and between good decision-making skills and high motivation. Conclusions: Our results suggest that a set of complementary cognitive abilities is needed to achieve awareness and resolve ambivalence toward alcohol addiction, which is essential for activating the desire to change problematic behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Ability](#)  
[\\*Motivation](#)  
[\\*Readiness to Change](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

**49. Adolescence and parental history of alcoholism: Insights from the sleep EEG.**

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, September 2012, vol./is. 36/9(1530-1541), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Tarokh, Leila; Van Reen, Eliza; Acebo, Christine; LeBourgeois, Monique; Seifer, Ronald; Fallone, Gahan; Carskadon, Mary A

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Disrupted sleep is a common complaint of individuals with alcohol use disorder and in abstinent alcoholics. Furthermore, among recovering alcoholics, poor sleep predicts relapse to drinking. Whether disrupted sleep in these populations results from prolonged alcohol use or precedes the onset of drinking is not known. The aim of this study was to examine the sleep electroencephalogram (EEG) in alcohol-naive, parental history positive (PH+), and negative (PH-) boys and girls. Methods: All-night sleep EEG recordings in 2 longitudinal cohorts (child and teen) followed at 1.5 to 3 year intervals were analyzed. The child and teen participants were 9/10 and 15/16 years old at the initial assessment, respectively. Parental history status was classified by Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) criteria applied to structured interviews (DIS-IV) resulting in 14 PH-and 10 PH+ children and 14 PH-and 10 PH + teens. Sleep data were visually scored in 30-second epochs using standard criteria. Power spectra were calculated for EEG derivations C3/A2, C4/A1, O2/A1, O1/A2 for nonrapid eye movement (NREM) and rapid eye movement (REM) sleep. Results: We found no difference between PH+ and PH- individuals in either cohort for any visually scored sleep stage variable. Spectral power declined in both cohorts across assessments for NREM and REM sleep in all derivations and across frequencies independent of parental history status. With regard to parental history, NREM sleep EEG power was lower for the delta band in PH+ teens at both assessments for the central derivations. Furthermore, power in the sigma band for the right occipital derivation in both NREM and REM sleep was lower in PH+ children only at the initial assessment. Conclusions: We found no gross signs of sleep disruption as a function of parental history. Modest differences in spectral EEG power between PH+ and PH- children and teens indicate that a marker of parental alcohol history may be detectable in teens at risk for problem drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Electroencephalography](#)  
[\\*History](#)  
[\\*Sleep](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

### 50. Copy number variations in 6q14.1 and 5q13.2 are associated with alcohol dependence.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, September 2012, vol./is. 36/9(1512-1518), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Lin, Peng; Hartz, Sarah M; Wang, Jen-Chyong; Agrawal, Arpana; Zhang, Tian-Xiao; McKenna, Nicholas; Bucholz, Kathleen; Brooks, Andrew I; Tischfield, Jay A; Edenberg,

Howard J; Hesselbrock, Victor M; Kramer, John R; Kuperman, Samuel; Schuckit, Marc A; Goate, Alison M; Bierut, Laura J; Rice, John P

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**Institution:** Lin, Peng: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, St. Louis, MO; Hartz, Sarah M.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, St. Louis, MO; Wang, Jen-Chyong: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, St. Louis, MO; Agrawal, Arpana: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, St. Louis, MO; Zhang, Tian-Xiao: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, St. Louis, MO; McKenna, Nicholas: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, St. Louis, MO; Bucholz, Kathleen: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, St. Louis, MO; Brooks, Andrew I.: Department of Genetics, Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ; Tischfield, Jay A.: Department of Genetics, Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ; Edenberg, Howard J.: School of Medicine, Indiana University, Indianapolis, IN; Hesselbrock, Victor M.: Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Connecticut, Farmington, CT; Kramer, John R.: Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA; Kuperman, Samuel: Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA; Schuckit, Marc A.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, CA; Goate, Alison M.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, St. Louis, MO; Bierut, Laura J.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, St. Louis, MO; Rice, John P.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, St. Louis, MO

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Excessive alcohol use is the third leading cause of preventable death and is highly correlated with alcohol dependence, a heritable phenotype. Many genetic factors for alcohol dependence have been found, but many remain unknown. In search of additional genetic factors, we examined the association between Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) alcohol dependence and all common copy number variations (CNVs) with good reliability in the Study of Addiction: Genetics and Environment (SAGE). Methods: All participants in SAGE were interviewed using the Semi-Structured Assessment for the Genetics of Alcoholism, as a part of 3 contributing studies. A total of 2,610 non-Hispanic European American samples were genotyped on the Illumina Human 1M array. We performed CNV calling by CNVPartition, PennCNV, and QuantiSNP, and only CNVs identified by all 3 software programs were examined. Association was conducted with the CNV (as a deletion/duplication) as well as with probes in the CNV region. Quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) was used to validate the CNVs in the laboratory. Result: CNVs in 6q14.1 ( $p = 1.04 \times 10^{-6}$ ) and 5q13.2 ( $p = 3.37 \times 10^{-4}$ ) were significantly associated with alcohol dependence after adjusting multiple tests. On chromosome 5q13.2, there were multiple candidate genes previously associated with various neurological disorders. The region on chromosome 6q14.1 is a gene desert that has been associated with mental retardation and language delay. The CNV in 5q13.2 was validated, whereas only a component of the CNV on 6q14.1 was validated by qPCR. Thus, the CNV on 6q14.1 should be viewed with caution. Conclusions: This is the first study to show an association between DSM-IV alcohol dependence and CNVs. CNVs in regions previously associated with neurological disorders may be associated with alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Genes](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

### 51. A role of genomic copy number variation in the complex behavioral phenotype of alcohol dependence: A commentary.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, September 2012, vol./is. 36/9(1483-1486), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Urban, Alexander E

**Correspondence Address:** Urban, Alexander E.: Department of Genetics, Stanford University School of Medicine, 1050A Arastradero Road, Room A233A, Palo Alto, CA, US, 94304-5742, aeurban@stanford.edu

**Institution:** Urban, Alexander E.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Peng Lin et al. (see record 2012-24570-007). In their paper "Copy number variations in 6q14.1 and 5q13.2 are associated with alcohol dependence" Lin and colleagues report on the association between alcohol dependence and 2 duplication CNVs in the genome sequence, one containing 8 genes within its boundaries and another that contains no genes. In this commentary, I point out some of the opportunities and challenges that arise from such a finding. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Genes](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

### 52. Sleep EEG as a potential marker of alcoholism predisposition-Commentary on "Adolescence and parental history of alcoholism: Insights from the sleep EEG".

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, September 2012, vol./is. 36/9(1477-1478), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Colrain, Ian M; Baker, Fiona C

**Correspondence Address:** Colrain, Ian M.: SRI International, 333 Ravenswood Avenue, Menlo Park, CA, US, 94025, ian.colrain@sri.com

**Institution:** Colrain, Ian M.: Human Sleep Research Program, Department of Psychological Sciences, SRI International, Menlo Park, CA; Baker, Fiona C.: Brain Function Research Group, School of Physiology, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by L. Tarokh et al. (see record 2012-24570-009). Tarokh et al. provides the first longitudinal investigation of sleep architecture in normal healthy children and adolescents who are family history positive for alcoholism compared with those who are family history negative. The longitudinal design permits assessment of the impact of familial predisposition on developmental trajectories. Even with only two time points, the design informs the question of whether differences predate onset of alcohol use disorders, and when alcoholism-related deviations from normal development emerge. Tarokh et al. provides evidence that a familial predisposition is not associated with greater rapid eye movement (REM) sleep, suggesting that increased REM sleep is more likely to be a consequence of alcohol abuse. The study of sleep EEG is important and challenging in children and adolescents. SWS (slow-wave sleeps) shows marked reduction of approximately 40% during the second decade of life. The study by Tarokh et al. complements earlier seminal studies from their group describing the development of sleep and circadian rhythms through childhood and adolescence. It indicates that while REM



abnormalities in alcoholics are likely due to pharmacological effects of alcohol abuse, NREM delta deficiencies may at least partially reflect differences that predate alcohol consumption. The extent to which these deficiencies contribute to future substance abuse remains to be determined, but the data highlight the need to take factors predating alcoholism onset, notably family history, into consideration before making causal assumptions between alcohol abuse and functional measures of brain activity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Electroencephalography  
 \*History  
 \*Sleep  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

### 53. Tramadol versus clonidine in management of heroin withdrawal.

**Citation:** Asian Journal of Psychiatry, December 2010, vol./is. 3/4(237-239), 1876-2018;1876-2026 (Dec 2010)  
**Author(s):** Chattopadhyay, Somsubhra; Singh, O. P.; Bhattacharyya, Amit; Sen, Subrata; Roy, Paromita; Debnath, Sharmistha  
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**Institution:** Chattopadhyay, Somsubhra: Dept. of Psychiatry, Burdwan Medical College & Hospital; Singh, O. P.: Dept. of Psychiatry, Burdwan Medical College & Hospital; Bhattacharyya, Amit: Dept. of Psychiatry, Burdwan Medical College & Hospital; Sen, Subrata: Dept. of Psychiatry, Burdwan Medical College & Hospital; Roy, Paromita: Dept. of Psychiatry, Burdwan Medical College & Hospital; Debnath, Sharmistha: Dept. of Psychiatry, Burdwan Medical College & Hospital  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Opioid dependence is one of the leading psychiatric morbidities in India. The deaddiction centres are meager in number; stigma attached to admission in deaddiction centre is high and most addicts want outpatient treatment so that they do not miss daily wages. Several recent reports stated effectiveness of tramadol in treating opioid withdrawal. This study attempts to compare effectiveness of tramadol with clonidine in opioid withdrawal. Methodology: A total of 60 patients having heroin dependence were selected and out of them 30 got clonidine treatment and the other 30 got tramadol treatment. The clinical opioid withdrawal scale was used. Statistical analysis: "t"-Test was used using SPSS (version-16) for comparison. Result: Tramadol was more effective in preventing sweating, restlessness, aches, runny nose, GI upset, yawning, anxiety and goose skin. i.e., Tramadol can be used effectively in opioid withdrawal in outpatient based treatment programme. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2010  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Clonidine  
 \*Drug Therapy  
 \*Drug Withdrawal  
 \*Heroin  
 \*Tramadol  
 Disease Management  
**Source:** PsycINFO



#### 54. Acute poisoning and suicide/deliberate self-harm trends in Sri Lanka: Alcohol a cause for concern-Some further observations.

- Citation:** Asian Journal of Psychiatry, December 2010, vol./is. 3/4(233-234), 1876-2018;1876-2026 (Dec 2010)
- Author(s):** Jaysinghe, Neil R. M; Foster, John H
- Correspondence Address:** Jaysinghe, Neil R. M.: Mid Essex Hospital Services NHS Trust, R&D Office, Broomfield Hospital, Court Road, Chelmsford, Essex, United Kingdom, CM1-7ET, neil.jayasinghe@meht.nhs.uk
- Institution:** Jaysinghe, Neil R. M.: Mid Essex Hospital Services NHS Trust, R&D Office, Broomfield Hospital, Essex; Foster, John H.: School of Health and Social Sciences, Middlesex University, London
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This letter provides some observations explaining association between alcoholism and suicide in Sri Lanka. A strong association between alcoholism and suicide has been noted and there has been a serious rise in the suicide rates in the 1990s along with an increase in the production and consumption of both licit and illicit alcohol. The authors hypothesize that environment and genetic variants may contribute significantly to increasing suicide and alcoholism in Sri Lanka. The relationship between alcohol consumption, suicide and deliberate self harm is complex in Sri Lanka. This letter briefly outline the main points of the evidence and suggest some priorities for future research. Whilst alcohol consumption has increased dramatically, there has been a fall in suicide rates from 1991 to 2006. The majority of those who successfully complete suicide are men. The rationale for the fall in suicide rates has largely been attributed to the banning of a number of pesticides and the Integrated Pest Management Program which encouraged safer use and storage of pesticides. However, if completed suicide rates are showing signs of falling, the rates of deliberate self-harm continue to be high and there is now good evidence that this is likely to be linked to increased alcohol consumption, especially in poorer rural areas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2010
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Self Injurious Behavior](#)  
[\\*Suicide](#)  
[\\*Toxic Disorders](#)  
[Insecticides](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

#### 55. Young male daily smokers are nicotine dependent and experience several unsuccessful quit attempts.

- Citation:** Scandinavian Journal of Primary Health Care, September 2012, vol./is. 30/3(183-188), 0281-3432;1502-7724 (Sep 2012)
- Author(s):** Toljamo, Tuula; Hamari, Anna; Nieminen, Pentti; Kinnula, Vuokko L
- Correspondence Address:** Toljamo, Tuula: Lapland Central Hospital, Ounasrinteentie 22, Rovaniemi, Finland, 96400, tuula.toljamo@lshp.fi
- Institution:** Toljamo, Tuula: Department of Pulmonary Medicine, Lapland Central Hospital, Rovaniemi; Hamari, Anna: Medical Informatics and Statistics Research Group, University of Oulu, Oulu; Nieminen, Pentti: Medical Informatics and Statistics Research Group, University of Oulu, Oulu; Kinnula, Vuokko L.: Department of Medicine, Pulmonary Division, University of Helsinki, Institute of Clinical Medicine, Helsinki
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: Previous studies on smoking cessation have generally been conducted with adolescents or adults. Very little is known about the cessation attempts, their success, and/or use of pharmacological aids in young adult smokers who want to quit. The present

study aimed to investigate quitting attempts in a group of both young male daily and occasional smokers. Design and subjects: 614 male smokers aged 18-26 years completed a standardized questionnaire about their smoking habits, quit attempts, and aids used in smoking cessation. Results: Nearly all daily smokers (95.3%, 95% CI 93.1-96.8) were nicotine addicted to some extent according to the standardized questionnaire, and the more addicted they were, the more often they had tried to quit ( $p = 0.025$ ). Of the daily smokers, 55.6% (95% CI 51.3-59.9) had made quit attempts and 36.2% (95% CI 32.1-40.4) had used nicotine replacement therapy (NRT). In all, 34.1% (95% CI 25.2-44.3) of all occasional smokers reported having intended to quit but they had seldom made more than one attempt whereas 20.2% of daily smokers had made at least three attempts. The stronger the nicotine dependence in daily smokers was, the more likely the subject was to have attempted to use NRT (quite dependent 23.8% vs. totally dependent 48.9%) ( $p < 0.001$ ). Conclusions: A high proportion of young male daily smokers were nicotine addicted. Young smokers make many unsuccessful attempts to stop smoking using nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) on their own. A better availability of professional cessation services directed to young adult smokers is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Pharmacology](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Human Males](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 56. Anticipating and working with controversy in diversity and social justice topics.

**Citation:** Controversy in the psychology classroom: Using hot topics to foster critical thinking., 2013(143-156) (2013)

**Author(s):** Warner, Cheryl B; Phelps, Rosemary E; Pittman, Delishia M; Moore, Carla S

**Institution:** Warner, Cheryl B.: Eugene T. Moore School of Education, Clemson University, Clemson, SC; Phelps, Rosemary E.: Department of Counseling and Human Development Services, University of Georgia, Athens, GA; Pittman, Delishia M.: Department of Counseling and Human Development Services, University of Georgia, Athens, GA; Moore, Carla S.: Department of Counseling and Human Development Services, University of Georgia, Athens, GA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The American Psychological Association (APA) has given increasingly greater attention to curriculum content related to diversity, social justice, and cultural dynamics since the 1973 Vail Conference. Over the 4 decades since the conference, training recommendations for including multiculturalism and diversity in core curriculum and developing students' cultural competency evolved from the work of other professional and accrediting organizations. Training recommendations now emphasize infusing diversity topics across a program's curriculum, yet diversity topics tend to be covered in freestanding multicultural and diversity courses and less in traditional courses. This chapter presents activities and models for incorporating selected diversity topics in existing undergraduate or graduate courses. Those topics are (a) racial disparities in substance abuse treatment, (b) diversity in the workplace, and (c) the integration of a social justice framework into field experience courses. We preface this discussion with a more general discussion of challenges, issues, and best practices of incorporating these topics within relevant psychology courses. Although this chapter focuses on specific topics, the suggested instructional strategies and activities can be used as a template and modified for a wide range of diversity topics presented across a psychology curriculum. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cultural Sensitivity](#)  
[\\*Diversity](#)  
[\\*Psychology Education](#)  
[\\*Social Justice](#)  
[\\*Teaching](#)  
 Curricular Field Experience  
 Curriculum  
 Diversity in the Workplace  
 Drug Abuse  
 Racial and Ethnic Differences  
 Teaching Methods  
 Undergraduate Education  
 Multiculturalism

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 57. Effects of drug treatment units in Swedish prisons.

**Citation:** Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention, May 2012, vol./is. 13/1(44-63), 1404-3858;1651-2340 (May 2012)

**Author(s):** Holmberg, Stina; Oberg, Jonas

**Correspondence Address:** Oberg, Jonas: Evaluations Division, National Council for Crime Prevention, Box 1386, Stockholm, Sweden, 111 93, jonas.oberg@bra.se

**Institution:** Holmberg, Stina: Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Stockholm; Oberg, Jonas: Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Stockholm

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article presents the findings from an evaluation of the care provided at treatment units for drug abusers in Swedish prisons. A total of 741 inmates who were placed in prison treatment units in 2006 are compared with individuals with whom they were matched on the basis of their statistical risk for reoffending, and who served prison terms during the years 2001-2002. Half of the inmates in the treatment group were placed in units working with a 12-step programme, while the remainder were placed in treatment units employing cognitive programmes. The study shows positive results with respect to reoffending. The greatest differences were found in the following subgroups: males, inmates who were at least 30 years of age, those who completed their stay in a treatment unit, and those who had spent at least 4.5 months in a treatment unit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The National Council for Crime Prevention; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Prisons](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 58. Poverty and possibility in the lives of American Indian and Alaska native children.

**Citation:** The Oxford handbook of poverty and child development., 2012(480-488) (2012)

**Author(s):** Spicer, Paul; Sarche, Michelle

**Institution:** Spicer, Paul: Department of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK; Sarche, Michelle: School of Public Health, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter provides an overview of well-documented disparities impacting American Indian and Alaska Native children, coupled with an anticipation of the possibilities for integrating research and services for children and families in more

culturally appropriate ways. We focus particularly on economic inequality, educational opportunities and disparities, mental health, and substance use. We describe the predicaments and opportunities in tribal territories, and emphasize ways that interventions can be designed that will maximize parent and family choices and respect for cultural differences in addressing the problems that young children and their families continue to face. Finally, we offer a research agenda to address the compelling needs of for children and families in American Indian and Alaska Native communities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alaska Natives](#)  
[\\*American Indians](#)  
[\\*Cross Cultural Differences](#)  
[\\*Poverty](#)  
[\\*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)  
[Cultural Sensitivity](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Economics](#)  
[Equal Education](#)  
[Family](#)  
[Intervention](#)  
[Mental Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO