

# 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. Analyses of health informatics databases for interventions related to negative outcomes.**

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- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 73/3-A(1198), 0419-4209 (2012)
- Author(s):** Park, Byeonghwa
- Institution:** Park, Byeonghwa: George Mason U.
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Substantial evidence shows that alcohol use is significantly associated with negative outcomes such as legal, social, and health problems. Alcohol-related problems are most often found in young males and prevalent on campuses as well. Negative outcomes not only affect individuals but also the communities surrounding them. A better understanding of relationships between alcohol-related problems and alcohol use is critical and prerequisite to developing and implementing effective ways to reduce problems. This dissertation is composed of two separate pieces of research. The common theme of this dissertation is to shed light on relationships between alcohol use and negative outcomes among adolescents in different settings such as colleges and in a large metropolitan area, the City of Buffalo, NY. The first research piece identifies the relationship between on-campus alcohol-related problems with policy, prevention, and staffing/resources efforts pertaining to alcohol consumption in colleges or universities by using multinomial logistic regression and correspondence analysis. The second research piece uses structural equation modeling to test the integrated theory, a combination of availability and social learning theory, in order to examine the relationships between alcohol use and delinquency with physical and social availability among young males in a metropolitan area. The results from the first research piece demonstrate that permitting alcohol to be consumed on campus plays a very important role in affecting undesirable outcomes and that a focus period of time for violence/alcohol education and prevention efforts can be among effective solutions in the prevention and education to decrease health problems, sexual problems, and violence pertaining to alcohol consumption. The findings from the second research piece show that social availability affects alcohol use more than physical availability. Social availability, which is composed of social norm, parental supervision, and social context of drinking in groups, is a very important factor to implement effective prevention and intervention of youth drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Databases](#)  
[\\*Health Behavior](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[Negativism](#)  
[Structural Equation Modeling](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**2. Religious healing in addiction disease recovery: Kohut, Jung and Catholicism.**

---

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 73/3-A(1054), 0419-4209 (2012)
- Author(s):** Wade, Wendy Marie
- Institution:** Wade, Wendy Marie: Pacifica Graduate Inst.
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Recovery from drug and alcohol addiction is a complex process, typically requiring multiple layers of intervention involving physical, emotional, psychological, and spiritual elements. Although spirituality and addiction recovery have been studied extensively, less has been written regarding the practice of a particular religious faith and its effect on recovery. This study uses phenomenological hermeneutics to examine the personal experience of 12 recovering alcoholics/addicts who practice the Roman Catholic religion.

Seven of the participants had been raised Catholic, and five participants converted to the faith. All have participated regularly in the program of Alcoholics Anonymous (A.A.) during at least some part of their recovery. Participants were interviewed about their experience of addiction recovery and their practice of the Catholic faith, particularly relating to the Catholic Mass. Themes emerging from the interviews were illustrated by the participant's own words, offering access to the unique language particular to Catholicism. The themes then were considered using the disease model of addiction first, then Kohut's self psychological theory both of addiction and religion in general, and finally, Jung's writings on alcoholism and the Catholic faith specifically. Substances replacing longing for God was a nearly universal theme. The nourishment offered by Mass, symbolic ritual, and mystery appeared clearly as elements enticing lost Catholics to return to their faith and converts to enter into the faith. Those facets were "something more" that were available to participants than in the A.A. program or to the few who had experienced psychotherapy. The field of psychology can learn about the deep nature of religious practice in building recovery on a spiritual and psychological level, and the importance of including a client's relationship with faith in therapy. Psychotherapists may also consider countertransference elements toward any religion as a cultural issue. Areas of future research could include looking at what qualities would draw a person to the desire for symbolism in recovery; the place of ritual, symbol, or mystery in the recovery process in other cultures; and possible links between neurobiology and recovery to depth psychological theories. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Catholics](#)  
[\\*Jung \(Carl\)](#)  
[\\*Religion](#)  
[\\*Self Psychology](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Faith](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. Scenario planning as the development of leadership capability and capacity; and virtual human resource development.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 73/3-A(1095), 0419-4209 (2012)

**Author(s):** McWhorter, Rochell Rae

**Institution:** McWhorter, Rochell Rae: Texas A&M U.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This dissertation explored the perceived association between scenario planning and the development of leadership capability and capacity. Furthermore, this study explored sophisticated virtual environments seeking instances of adult learning and the conduciveness of these environments for innovative developmental activities to build leadership capability and capacity. Data sources included 1) fifty semi-structured interviews with five expert-practitioners purposively selected for their experience in both scenario planning and leadership development, 2) descriptive process and outcome data from scenario planning programs in university business schools, and 3) fifteen published scenario planning reports, 4) observations of the scenario planning process, and 5) a survey of forty-five individuals who participated in the study of sophisticated virtual environments. The first stream of inquiry that investigated the perceived association between scenario planning and the development of leadership capability and capacity revealed the development of a synthesis model integrated from three informing theoretical frameworks. The model was used for subsequent data collection, analysis, and organization. Each data source supported and further described the associative relationship between scenario planning and the development of leadership capability and capacity; leading to increased confidence in the synthesis model. This study is unique because it links scenario planning explicitly through empirical evidence with the

development of leadership capability and capacity. Findings from the second stream of inquiry into sophisticated virtual environments included formal and informal learning in the 3D virtual world of Second Life (SL). Respondents in the study completed forty-five open-ended surveys and follow-up interviews that revealed six enablers of adult learning in SL: 1) a variety of educational topics for life-long learning; 2) opportunities for multidisciplinary collaboration; 3) collaboration across geographical boundaries; 4) immersive environment creates social; 5) health and emotional benefits; and, 6) cost savings over face-to-face experiences. Four barriers included: glitches in technology reduced effectiveness, addictiveness of SL, learning curve for "newbies" and funding issues for small businesses and nonprofits. Also, sophisticated technologies are creating media-rich environments found to be integrative spaces conducive for developmental activities in the field of human resource development (HRD). Scenario planning and leadership development were found to be reasonable developmental activities suited to these digital spaces. Virtual human resource development (VHRD) was identified as a new area of inquiry for HRD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract  
**Subject Headings:** \*Leadership  
 \*Virtual Reality  
 \*Human Resource Management  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 4. Age of Alcohol and Cannabis Use Onset Mediates the Association of Transmissible Risk in Childhood and Development of Alcohol and Cannabis Disorders: Evidence for Common Liability.

**Citation:** Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, December 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1064-1297;1936-2293 (Dec 3, 2012)  
**Author(s):** Kirisci, Levent; Tarter, Ralph; Ridenour, Ty; Zhai, Zu Wei; Fishbein, Diana; Reynolds, Maureen; Vanyukov, Michael  
**Abstract:** Age at the time of first alcohol and cannabis use was investigated in relation to a measure of transmissible (intergenerational) risk for addiction in childhood and development of alcohol use disorder (AUD) and cannabis use disorder (CUD). It was hypothesized that age at the time of first experience with either substance mediates the association between transmissible risk and subsequent diagnosis of both disorders. The Transmissible Liability Index (TLI; (Vanyukov et al., 2009) was administered to 339 10- to 12-year-old boys (n = 254) and girls (n = 85). Age at the time of first alcohol and cannabis use, and diagnosis of AUD and CUD, were prospectively tracked to age 22. Each standard deviation unit increase in TLI severity corresponded to a reduction in age of alcohol and cannabis use onset by 3.2 months and 4.6 months, respectively. Age at the time of first alcohol use mediated the association of TLI with both AUD and CUD. Parallel results were obtained for cannabis. Whereas transmissible risk is congenerous to both AUD and CUD, its magnitude was 7 times greater in youths who initiated substance use with cannabis. TLI predicts age of first use of alcohol and cannabis that is common to developing both AUD and CUD. The ramifications of these findings for prevention are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:**  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 5. The role of dopamine in inhibitory control in smokers and non-smokers: A pharmacological fmri study.

**Citation:** European Neuropsychopharmacology, November 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0924-977X (Nov 26, 2012)  
**Author(s):** Luijten, Maartje; Veltman, Dick J; Hester, Robert; Smits, Marion; Nijs, Ilse M.T; Peplinkhuizen, Lolke; Franken, Ingmar H.A

**Abstract:** Contemporary theoretical models of substance dependence posit that deficits in inhibitory control play an important role in substance dependence. The neural network underlying inhibitory control and its association with substance dependence have been widely investigated. However, the pharmacology of inhibitory control is still insufficiently clear. The aims of the current study were twofold. First, we investigated the role of dopamine in inhibitory control and associated brain activation. Second, the proposed link between dopamine and impaired inhibitory control in nicotine dependence was investigated by comparing smokers and non-smoking controls. Haloperidol (2mg), a dopamine D2/D3 receptor antagonist, and placebo were administered to 25 smokers and 25 non-smoking controls in a double-blind randomized cross-over design while performing a Go/NoGo task during fMRI scanning. Haloperidol reduced NoGo accuracy and associated brain activation in the ACC, right SFG and left IFG, showing that optimal dopamine levels are crucial to effectively implement inhibitory control. In addition, smokers showed behavioral deficits on the Go/NoGo task as well as hypoactivity in the left IFG, right MFG and ACC after placebo, supporting the hypothesis of a hypoactive prefrontal system in smokers. Haloperidol had a stronger impact on prefrontal brain activation in non-smoking controls compared to smokers, which is in line with the inverted 'U' curve theory of dopamine and cognitive control. The current findings suggest that altered baseline dopamine levels in addicted individuals may contribute to the often observed reduction in inhibitory control in these populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 6. Cracked perspectives: Reflections of women and girls in the aftermath of the crack cocaine era.

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**Citation:** Feminist Criminology, January 2013, vol./is. 8/1(40-62), 1557-0851;1557-086X (Jan 2013)

**Author(s):** Ryder, Judith A; Brisgone, Regina E

**Correspondence Address:** Ryder, Judith A.: Sociology & Anthropology Department, St. John's University, 444K St. John's Hall, 8000 Utopia Parkway, Queens, NY, US, 11439, ryderj@stjohns.edu

**Institution:** Ryder, Judith A.: St. John's University, Queens, NY

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** We examine effects of the Crack Cocaine Era on two generations of females. Interviews were conducted (1996-2001 for separate National Institute on Drug Abuse-funded projects) with 58 women and 24 girls born into distinct drug eras (Crack Generation and Marijuana Generation). Using attachment theory as a framework, we analyze each cohort's drug involvement and family relationships. Women's crack use contributed to disrupted attachments and girls' marijuana and alcohol use and violence. Findings extend the generational thesis of drug eras and counter suppositions that rejection of crack might enhance future prospects. Interrupting intergenerational transmission of drug-related problems requires mother-daughter bonds be addressed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Crack Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Marijuana Usage](#)  
[Marijuana](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 7. Sexual anorexia: Overcoming sexual self-hatred.

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**Citation:** Sexual anorexia: Overcoming sexual self-hatred., 1997 (1997)

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

**Institution:** Carnes, Patrick: Gentle Path Treatment Programs

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the cover) Written by the acknowledged leader in the treatment of compulsive sexual behavior. Sexual Anorexia offers a first-time examination of the extreme fear of sexual intimacy and the obsessive avoidance of sex. Author Dr. Patrick Carnes begins by defining sexual anorexia and demonstrating how It and its parallel disorder, sexual addiction and compulsivity, often arise from a background of childhood sexual trauma, neglect, and other forms of abuse. Carnes explores the numerous dimensions of sexual health, examining key issues that must be addressed and resolved for recovery to proceed. Utilizing extensive research and elucidating case studies, Carnes develops concrete tasks and plans for restoring nurturing and sensuality, building fulfilling relationships, exploring intimacy, and creating healthy sexuality. Woven throughout the book are stories of recovery that illustrate sexual healing principles, model new behavior, and support motivation for change. Sexual Anorexia enables those suffering from this disorder to recognize that sex need not be a furtive enemy to be fought and defeated, but Instead a deeply sensual, passionate, fulfilling, and spiritual experience that all human beings are innately entitled to. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Avoidance](#)  
[\\*Fear](#)  
[\\*Inhibited Sexual Desire](#)  
[\\*Intimacy](#)  
[\\*Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
[Emotional Trauma](#)  
[Sexuality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 8. Work addiction among intercollegiate sports coaches.

**Citation:** Journal of Sport Behavior, December 2012, vol./is. 35/4(406-432), 0162-7341 (Dec 2012)

**Author(s):** Lumpkin, Kelly; Anshel, Mark H

**Correspondence Address:** Anshel, Mark H.: Department of Health and Human Performance, Middle Tennessee State University, Box 96, Murfreesboro, TN, US, 37132, Mark.Anshel@mtsu.edu

**Institution:** Lumpkin, Kelly: Lee University; Anshel, Mark H.: Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to examine evidence of work addiction among college coaches. Participants included 16 NCAA Division 1 sports coaches (M age = 38.9, SD = 6.9) located in the U.S.A. Structured personal interviews addressed the coaches' work habits and thinking patterns. Using inductive content analysis, seven higher-order themes were identified, labeled personal life, work, health, leadership, life goals, attitude towards profession, and feelings about coaching. The coaches acknowledged, suggesting evidence of work addiction in sports coaching: (a) that their coaching responsibilities consume most of their time and energy, even at the expense of family, (b) that they have a very limited personal life, (c) that they expect an excessive workload that is required in coaching; it is not burdensome and, in fact, is a necessary component of team success, and (d) that they consider time management skills and multi-tasking as essential for successfully meeting the demands of their coaching position. Taken together, the coaches expressed statements consistent with work addiction based on work habits, lack of involvement with family, and poor self health issues. Respondents, however, also expressed positive statements that reflected what researchers call passion for their work, and relatively high job satisfaction. Future research is needed in this neglected area to confirm evidence of work addiction among sports coaches, and to determine the effect of

interventions that favorably affect work addiction in sport. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Coaches](#)  
[\\*Job Satisfaction](#)  
[\\*Sports](#)  
[\\*Workaholism](#)  
[\\*Sports Coaching](#)  
[College Athletes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Sport Behavior*

### 9. Racial discrimination and substance use: Longitudinal associations and identity moderators.

**Citation:** Journal of Behavioral Medicine, December 2012, vol./is. 35/6(581-590), 0160-7715;1573-3521 (Dec 2012)

**Author(s):** Fuller-Rowell, Thomas E; Cogburn, Courtney D; Brodish, Amanda B; Peck, Stephen C; Malanchuk, Oksana; Eccles, Jacquelynne S

**Correspondence Address:** Fuller-Rowell, Thomas E.: University of Wisconsin, 610 Walnut Street, WARF 707, Madison, WI, US, 53726-2397, tom.fullerrowell@gmail.com

**Institution:** Fuller-Rowell, Thomas E.: University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI; Cogburn, Courtney D.: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Brodish, Amanda B.: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Peck, Stephen C.: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Malanchuk, Oksana: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Eccles, Jacquelynne S.: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Current research indicates that racial discrimination is pervasive in the lives of African Americans. Although there are a variety of ways in which discrimination may contribute to health, one potentially important pathway is through its impact on substance use. Addressing the paucity of longitudinal research on this topic, the present study examined the influence of teacher discrimination on changes in substance use over time among African American adolescents and considered three dimensions of racial identity as moderators of this association (centrality, private regard, and public regard). Latent variable SEM analyses indicated that, on average, levels of discrimination were associated with increases in substance use across the high school years. However, public regard was found to moderate this association such that discrimination was less strongly associated with increases in substance use for individual who reported lower levels of public regard. The implications of these findings are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Blacks](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Ethnic Identity](#)  
[\\*Race and Ethnic Discrimination](#)  
[Health](#)  
[High School Students](#)  
[Teacher Attitudes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 10. Review of Flames from the unconscious: Trauma, madness, and faith and Contact with the depths.

**Citation:** Psychoanalytic Review, October 2012, vol./is. 99/5(781-784), 0033-2836 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Schermer, Victor L

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the books, *Flames from the Unconscious: Trauma, Madness, and Faith* by Michael Eigen (2009) and *Contact with the Depths* by Michael Eigen (see record 2011-14746-000). In *Flames*, Eigen digresses from Winnicottian forays into topics like "Primary Aloneness" and "Incommunicado Core and Boundless Supporting Unknown" to a sociopolitical perspective on "Guilt in an Age of Psychopathy" and "Revenge Ethics," to the highly personalized patient-analyst dramaturgy of "Something Wrong" and "Emily and M.E." In *Contact*, he covers such diverse matters as "Spirituality and Addiction," "Wordlessness," and "Music and Psychoanalysis." According to the reviewer, Eigen is at his best when he takes the reader into the heart of difficult therapeutic processes that have the potential for both destructiveness and growth. He makes us aware of the crucial moments where the patient hovers on the brink of breakdown but in the same breath might undergo self-transformations that integrate dissociated, repressed, and split-off parts of the psyche, allowing for what Bion called growth in "O," the unspoken thing-in-itself that makes us fully human. An additional strong point in Eigen's discourse is his immersion in relational psychology. Eigen is disappointing, however, when he takes up sociopolitical issues. He offers a unique understanding of psychoanalysis that is like no other. Sometimes he seems to have no other purpose than to shake our collective trees. Yet he almost magically captures universal essences and provides us with a perspective of psychoanalysis that is rich with implications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: N.P.A.P.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Psychoanalysis](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Processes](#)  
[\\*Ideology](#)  
[Trauma](#)  
[Unconscious \(Personality Factor\)](#)  
[Faith](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 11. Pathways of substance use among female and male inmates in Canadian federal settings.

**Citation:** The Prison Journal, December 2012, vol./is. 92/4(506-524), 0032-8855;1552-7522 (Dec 2012)

**Author(s):** Plourde, Chantal; Brochu, Serge; Gendron, Annie; Brunelle, Natacha

**Correspondence Address:** Plourde, Chantal: Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres, 3351 Boul. Des Forges, Trois-Rivieres, PQ, Canada, G9A 5H7, Chantal.plourde@uqtr.ca

**Institution:** Plourde, Chantal: Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres, Trois-Rivieres, PQ; Brochu, Serge: School of Criminology, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ; Gendron, Annie: Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres, Trois-Rivieres, PQ; Brunelle, Natacha: Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres, Trois-Rivieres, PQ

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article presents a comparative study of 317 male and 176 female Canadian penitentiary inmates and considers the impact of incarceration on their substance use pathways. Ten men's and 5 women's penitentiaries were visited across Canada as part of two successive studies. The 493 respondents completed a questionnaire on their substance use habits before and during incarceration. Substance use before incarceration is important for female and male inmates. The consumption of alcohol and drugs during incarceration is significantly higher among men than women. The results also show that length of incarceration, security level, preincarceration drug use, and prior regular drug use are risk factors associated with substance use during incarceration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Incarceration](#)  
[\\*Prisoners](#)  
[\\*Prisons](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 12. Valuing but not liking school: Revisiting the relationship between school attitudes and substance use among urban youth.

**Citation:** Education and Urban Society, November 2012, vol./is. 44/6(672-687), 0013-1245;1552-3535 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Conner, Jerusha O; Mason, Michael; Mennis, Jeremy

**Correspondence Address:** Conner, Jerusha O.: Department of Education and Human Services, Villanova University, 800 Lancaster Ave., 302 St. Augustine Center, Villanova, PA, US, 19087, jerusha.conner@villanova.edu

**Institution:** Conner, Jerusha O.: Villanova University, Villanova, PA; Mason, Michael: Villanova University, Villanova, PA; Mennis, Jeremy: Temple University, Philadelphia, PA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Research has found strong linkages between adolescent substance use and attitudes toward school. Few studies of this relationship, however, consider the different dimensions of students' school attitudes, separating perceptions of the importance of school from the quality of students' affective experiences therein. Using a sample of 301 urban adolescents, evenly divided into substance users and nonusers, this study examines the relationships between these two dimensions of school attitudes and substance use. Findings highlight a subset of adolescent substance users who see school as the most important place in which they routinely spend time and who differ significantly from other users, but not from nonusers, in their expressed satisfaction with school. Results also call attention to the ubiquity of urban adolescents' dissatisfaction with their teachers, showing such dissatisfaction as unrelated to their rates of substance use. Implications for school reform, dropout prevention programs, and future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Student Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Student Engagement](#)  
[\\*Urban Environments](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 13. Brief interventions for radical change: Principles and practice of focused acceptance and commitment therapy.

**Citation:** Brief interventions for radical change: Principles and practice of focused acceptance and commitment therapy., 2012 (2012)

**Author(s):** Strosahl, Kirk; Robinson, Patricia; Gustavsson, Thomas

**Institution:** Strosahl, Kirk: Central Washington Family Medicine, Yakima, WA; Robinson, Patricia: Mountainview Consulting Group, Inc., Zillah, WA; Gustavsson, Thomas: Psykologpartners

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the cover) As a mental health professional, you know it's a real challenge to help clients develop the psychological skills they need to live a vital life. This is especially true when you are working with time constraints or in settings where contacts with the client

will be brief. Brief Interventions for Radical Change is a powerful resource for any clinician working with clients who are struggling with mental health, substance abuse, or life adjustment issues. If you are searching for a more focused therapeutic approach that requires fewer follow-up visits with clients, or if you are simply looking for a way to make the most of each session, this is your guide. In this book, you'll find a ready-to-use collection of brief assessment and case-formulation tools, as well as many brief intervention strategies based in focused acceptance and commitment therapy (FACT). These tools and strategies can be used to help your clients stop using unworkable behaviors, and instead engage in committed, values-based actions to change their lives for the better. The book includes: A practical approach to understanding how clients get stuck; Focusing questions to help clients redefine their problem; Tools to increase motivation for change; Methods for rapidly constructing effective treatment plans and; Interventions for promoting acceptance, present-moment awareness, and contact with personal values. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Brief Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Strategies](#)  
[\\*Acceptance and Commitment Therapy](#)  
 Awareness  
 Drug Abuse  
 Emotional Adjustment  
 Mental Disorders  
 Motivation  
 Personal Values  
 Psychological Assessment  
 Treatment Planning

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 14. On the operational validity of perceptual peer delinquency: Exploring projection and elements contained in perceptions.

**Citation:** Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, November 2012, vol./is. 49/4(601-621), 0022-4278;1552-731X (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Boman, John H IV; Stogner, John M; Miller, Bryan Lee; Griffin, O. Hayden III; Krohn, Marvin D

**Correspondence Address:** Boman, John H., IV: Department of Sociology, Criminology and Law, University of Florida, P.O. Box 117330, Gainesville, FL, US, 32611, [jboman@ufl.edu](mailto:jboman@ufl.edu)

**Institution:** Boman, John H.: Department of Sociology, Criminology and Law, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Stogner, John M.: Justice Studies Program, Georgia Southern University, Statesboro, GA; Miller, Bryan Lee: Justice Studies Program, Georgia Southern University, Statesboro, GA; Griffin, O. Hayden: School of Criminal justice, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS; Krohn, Marvin D.: Department of Sociology, Criminology and Law, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: The authors examine perceptions of a peer's substance use to determine whether and to what degree individuals project their own behavior onto their perceptions of peer's delinquency, and to determine whether the constructs of self-control and peer attachment are related to perceptions. Methods: Using a sample of 2,154 young adult respondents within friendship pairs in which each respondent reported their own substance use and their perception of the friend's use, the authors estimate a series of regression models with perceptions of a peer's alcohol, marijuana, Salvia divinorum, and hard drug use as dependent variables. Results: Perceptions of a peer's substance use are approximately equally related to a peer's and a respondent's use of each substance. Projection occurs to a greater extent when perceiving low-frequency behaviors. Low self-control is sporadically associated with higher perceived substance use. Conclusions: Peer self-reported delinquency and perceptions of peer delinquency are distinct

constructs. Because projection appears to be worse for infrequent behaviors, researchers should use caution when using low-frequency behaviors to measure perceptual peer delinquency. Although the data used are cross sectional, the perceptual measure is confounded by too many variables other than a peer's actual delinquency to be considered a valid measure of the sole construct of peer delinquency. (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 Usage](#)  
[\\*Peers](#)  
[\\*Projection \(Defense Mechanism\)](#)  
[\\*Self Control](#)  
[\\*Social Perception](#)  
[Antisocial Behavior](#)  
[Attachment Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 15. Online sex-seeking, substance use, and risky behaviors in Taiwan: Results from the 2010 Asia Internet MSM Sex Survey.

**Citation:** Archives of Sexual Behavior, October 2012, vol./is. 41/5(1273-1282), 0004-0002;1573-2800 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Ko, Nai-Ying; Koe, Stuart; Lee, Hsin-Chun; Yen, Cheng-Fang; Ko, Wen-Chien; Hsu, Su-Ting

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**Institution:** Ko, Nai-Ying: Department of Nursing, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University and Hospital, Tainan; Koe, Stuart: Asia Pacific Coalition on Male Sexual Health (APCOM), Bangkok; Lee, Hsin-Chun: Center of Infection Control, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, Tainan; Yen, Cheng-Fang: Department of Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung; Ko, Wen-Chien: Center of Infection Control, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, Tainan; Hsu, Su-Ting: Department of Psychiatry, Chang-Gang Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical Center Kaohsiung, Chang-Gung University, Kaohsiung City

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** We conducted an online behavioral survey to estimate the prevalence of online sex-seeking and substance use behaviors and to compare risky behaviors among men using different venues to seek sex with men. A cross-sectional online survey, the Asia Internet MSM Sex Survey, was conducted online from January 1 to February 28, 2010. Of the 1,645 participants enrolled from Taiwan, 72.4% reported the Internet as the main way of seeking sexual partners, 73.9% had had sex with partners found online, and 16% had used recreational drugs in the previous 6 months. There was no evidence to suggest that men who looked for sex through the Internet were more likely to engage in unprotected anal intercourse with their casual partners than those using other gay venues. Having had online sex partners in the previous 6 months was significantly associated with being young [adjusted odd ratio (AOR) = 0.97, 95% CI: 0.95-0.99], having had no steady partners in the previous year (AOR = 0.24, 95% CI: 0.15-0.39), having had more than five partners in the previous 6 months (AOR = 4.57, 95% CI: 2.95-7.11), having used recreational drugs in the previous 6 months (AOR = 2.24, 95% CI: 1.30-3.87), and having had an STI in the previous 6 months (AOR = 4.24, 95% CI: 1.59-11.30). In conclusion, because the Internet is a popular meeting place for MSM in Taiwan, effective and targeted prevention programs should be developed to minimize the HIV transmission risk in the Internet era. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[\\*Same Sex Intercourse](#)  
[Internet](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**16. Substance use and mental health disorders among heterosexual identified men and women who have same-sex partners or same-sex attraction: Results from the National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and related conditions.**

**Citation:** Archives of Sexual Behavior, October 2012, vol./is. 41/5(1185-1197), 0004-0002;1573-2800 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Gattis, Maurice N; Sacco, Paul; Cunningham-Williams, Renee M

**Correspondence Address:** Gattis, Maurice N.: School of Social Work, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1350 University Ave., Madison, WI, US, 53706-1510, [gattis@wisc.edu](mailto:gattis@wisc.edu)

**Institution:** Gattis, Maurice N.: School of Social Work, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI; Sacco, Paul: School of Social Work, University of Maryland-Baltimore, Baltimore, MD; Cunningham-Williams, Renee M.: George Warren Brown School of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, MO

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examined sexual orientation discordance, a mismatch between self-reported sexual identity and sexual behavior or sexual attraction, by describing the characteristics, substance use disorders, and mental health risks of heterosexual identified individuals who endorsed this pattern of sexual identification, behavior, and attraction. Using data from the National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC), we created three groups based on participants' reported sexual identity and either their sexual behavior or sexual attraction: heterosexual concordant, homosexual concordant, and heterosexual discordant. Bivariate models assessed the relationship of discordant status and demographic correlates, lifetime substance use disorders, and mental health diagnoses. Logistic regression models tested associations between both behavior discordance and attraction discordance and the likelihood of having lifetime disorders of substance use, major depression, and generalized anxiety. Results of this study provided evidence of varying levels of substance use and mental health disorder risk by gender, discordance status, and discordance type. Behavioral discordance was associated with increased risk of mental health and substance use disorder among women (compared to heterosexual concordance). Findings among men were less consistent with heightened risk of alcohol and inhalant use only. Attraction discordance was notably different from behavioral discordance. The odds of substance use and mental health disorders were the same or lower compared with both the heterosexual and homosexual concordance groups. Future research should begin to test theoretical explanations for these differences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Gender Identity](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[Heterosexuality](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Human Males](#)  
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
[Sexual Attraction](#)  
[Sexual Orientation](#)  
[Sexual Partners](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**17. Do substance use risk personality dimensions predict the onset of substance use in early adolescence? A variable- and person-centered approach.**

**Citation:** Journal of Youth and Adolescence, November 2012, vol./is. 41/11(1512-1525), 0047-2891;1573-6601 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Malmberg, Monique; Kleinjan, Marloes; Vermulst, Ad A; Overbeek, Geertjan; Monshouwer, Karin; Lammers, Jeroen; Engels, Rutger C. M. E

**Correspondence Address:** Malmberg, Monique: Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, P.O. Box 9104, Nijmegen, Netherlands, 6500 HE, m.malmberg@pwo.ru.nl

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Various studies found personality to be related to substance use, but little attention is paid to the role of personality risk dimensions with regard to an early onset of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use. Therefore, the current study used a variable-centered approach to examine whether anxiety sensitivity, hopelessness, sensation seeking, and impulsivity predict the onset of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use in early adolescence. Additionally, we adopted a person-centered approach to examine whether different personality subgroups could be identified, and whether these subgroups would be predictive of substance use. For that purpose, longitudinal data of a broader effectiveness study were used from 758 early adolescents (53 % female) aged 11-14 years. Structural equation models showed that hopelessness and sensation seeking were predictive of having ever used alcohol and tobacco. Also, sensation seeking was predictive of marijuana use. Latent profile analyses on the first wave data revealed a three-profile solution for boys (i.e., resilient, internalizers, and externalizers) and a two-profile solution for girls (i.e., resilient and internalizers). In contrast to our expectation, further analyses revealed no significant differences in substance use between the different subprofiles for both boys and girls. The separate personality dimensions thus seem more relevant in predicting the onset of substance use compared to the personality profiles. However, the personality profiles might be informative in explaining more excessive substance use behaviors. (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:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Personality Traits](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**18. Association of contextual factors with drug use and binge drinking among White, Native American, and Mixed-Race adolescents in the general population.**

**Citation:** Journal of Youth and Adolescence, November 2012, vol./is. 41/11(1426-1441), 0047-2891;1573-6601 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Chen, Hsing-Jung; Balan, Sundari; Price, Rumi Kato

**Correspondence Address:** Chen, Hsing-Jung: Department of Social Work, Fu-Jen Catholic University, No. 510, Zhongzheng Rd., Xinzhuang Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan, 24205, 090007@mail.fju.edu.tw

**Institution:** Chen, Hsing-Jung: Department of Social Work, Fu-Jen Catholic University, New Taipei City; Balan, Sundari: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, St. Louis, MO; Price, Rumi Kato: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, St. Louis, MO

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Large-scale surveys have shown elevated risk for many indicators of substance abuse among Native American and Mixed-Race adolescents compared to other minority groups in the United States. This study examined underlying contextual factors associated with substance abuse among a nationally representative sample of White, Native American, and Mixed-Race adolescents 12-17 years of age, using combined datasets from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH 2006-2009, N = 46,675, 48.77 % female). Native American adolescents displayed the highest rate of past-month binge drinking and past-year illicit drug use (14.06 and 30.91 %, respectively). Results of a logistic regression that included seven predictors of social bonding, individual views of substance use, and delinquent peer affiliations showed that friendships with delinquent peers and negative views of substance use were associated significantly with both substance abuse outcomes among White and Mixed-Race adolescents and, to a lesser extent, Native American adolescents. The association of parental disapproval with binge drinking was stronger for White than for Native American adolescents. Greater attention to specific measures reflecting racial groups' contextual and historical differences may be needed to delineate mechanisms that discourage substance abuse among at-risk minority adolescent populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Binge Drinking](#)  
[\\*Contextual Associations](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 19. Pornography consumption, cocaine use, and casual sex among U.S. adults.

**Citation:** Psychological Reports, August 2012, vol./is. 111/1(305-310), 0033-2941;1558-691X (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Wright, Paul J

**Correspondence Address:** Wright, Paul J.: Department of Telecommunications, Indiana University, 1229 E 7th St., Bloomington, IN, US, 47405, paulwrig@indiana.edu

**Institution:** Wright, Paul J.: Department of Telecommunications, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study utilized nationally representative longitudinal survey data from the 2006-2008 General Social Survey (GSS) to explore the interplay between U.S. adults' self-reported past pornography consumption, past cocaine use, and recent participation in casual sex. Participants in the longitudinal component of the 2006-2008 GSS were 867 women and 669 men (N = 1,536) ranging in age from 18 to at least 89 years (M = 45.46; SD = 16.91). Hierarchical logistic regression analysis was employed to analyze the data. After controlling for past casual sex and demographic covariates, the interaction of past pornography consumption and past cocaine use on recent casual sex was significant. Past cocaine users were more likely than non-cocaine users to have had recent casual sex (OR = 4.56), but past pornography consumption was unrelated to recent casual sex for past cocaine users (OR = 0.20). Conversely, past pornography consumption was associated with an increase in the odds of recent casual sex for non-cocaine users (OR = 2.74). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Psychological Reports; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Pornography](#)  
[\\*Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

## 20. Testing whether and when parent alcoholism uniquely affects various forms of adolescent substance use.

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**Citation:** Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, November 2012, vol./is. 40/8(1265-1276), 0091-0627;1573-2835 (Nov 2012)  
**Author(s):** Hussong, Andrea M; Huang, Wenjing; Serrano, Daniel; Curran, Patrick J; Chassin, Laurie  
**Correspondence Address:** Hussong, Andrea M.: University of North Carolina, CB#3270 Davie Hall, Chapel Hill, NC, US, 27599-3270, hussong@unc.edu  
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**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** The current study examined the distal, proximal, and time-varying effects of parents' alcohol-related consequences on adolescents' substance use. Previous studies show that having a parent with a lifetime diagnosis of alcoholism is a clear risk factor for adolescents' own substance use. Less clear is whether the timing of a parent's alcohol-related consequences differentially predicts the adolescent's own substance involvement. Using a multilevel modeling approach, we tested whether adolescents showed elevated rates of alcohol, heavy alcohol, marijuana and other illegal drug use (a) at the same time that parents showed alcohol-related consequences (time-varying effects), (b) if parents showed greater alcohol-related consequences during the child's adolescence (proximal effects), and (c) if parents had a lifetime diagnosis of alcoholism that predated the child's adolescence (distal effects). We tested these effects in a high-risk sample of 451 adolescents assessed over three waves beginning at ages 11-15 from 1988 to 1991 (53 % male, 71 % non-Hispanic Caucasian, 54 % children of alcoholic parents and 46 % matched controls). Strong and consistent distal effects of parent alcoholism on adolescent's substance use were found, though no additional risk was associated with proximal effects. Limited time-varying effects were also found. The importance of differentiating the timing effects of parent alcoholism in identifying underlying mechanisms of risk for adolescent substance use is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Children of Alcoholics](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Parents](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

## 21. HIV testing in recent college students: Prevalence and correlates.

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**Citation:** AIDS Education and Prevention, August 2012, vol./is. 24/4(363-376), 0899-9546 (Aug 2012)  
**Author(s):** Caldeira, Kimberly M; Singer, Barbara J; O'Grady, Kevin E; Vincent, Kathryn B; Arria, Amelia M

**Correspondence Address:** Arria, Amelia M.: Center on Young Adult Health and Development, University of Maryland School of Public Health, Department of Family Science, 1142 School of Public Health Building,, College Park, MD, US, 20742, aarria@umd.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Prevalence and correlates of HIV testing were examined in a sample of 957 unmarried recent college students in the United States. Participants were asked about HIV testing, past-six-months sexual activities, lifetime treatment for sexually transmitted infections (STI), past-year health service utilization, and DSM-IV criteria for alcohol and other drug (AOD) dependence during the 2008-2009 academic year. Two in five (41.9%wt) were ever tested for HIV. Holding constant demographics, HIV testing was positively related to AOD dependence, frequency of unprotected sex, number of sex partners, having a physical exam by a medical professional, number of visits to a health provider for physical health problems, and lifetime STI treatment. Women were more likely than men to be tested for HIV despite similar levels of risky sex. Results demonstrate the feasibility of achieving high HIV testing rates in a college population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Guilford Press; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** \*College Students  
\*Health Care Utilization  
\*HIV Testing  
\*Psychosexual Behavior  
\*Sexually Transmitted Diseases  
Alcoholism  
Drug Dependency  
Treatment

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from EBSCOhost in [AIDS Education and Prevention](#)  
Available from EBSCOhost in [AIDS Education and Prevention](#)

## 22. Behavioral addition-Quo vadis?

**Citation:** Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, June 2012, vol./is. 200/6(489-491), 0022-3018;1539-736X (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Mihordin, Ron

**Correspondence Address:** Mihordin, Ron: Department of Mental Health, Forensic Evaluation Services, Room 250, 1600 Ninth Street, Sacramento, CA, US, 95814, mihordin@earthlink.net

**Institution:** Mihordin, Ron: Department of Mental Health, Forensic Evaluation Services, Sacramento, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Behavioral addiction is a new class of psychiatric disorders being considered for inclusion in the next edition of the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5). In this article, pathological model railroading disorder is introduced as a vehicle for highlighting and discussing the foreseeable risks and benefits of legitimizing behavioral addiction as a diagnostic class in DSM-5. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Behavior Disorders](#)  
[\\*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)  
[\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Pathology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Ovid* in *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*

### 23. Examining parental monitoring as a pathway from community violence exposure to drug use, risky sex, and recidivism among detained youth.

**Citation:** Journal of Social Service Research, October 2012, vol./is. 38/5(699-711), 0148-8376;1540-7314 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Voisin, Dexter R; Tan, Kevin; Tack, Anjanette Chan; Wade, Devon; DiClemente, Ralph

**Correspondence Address:** Voisin, Dexter R.: University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration, 969 East 60th St., Chicago, IL, US, 60615, d-voisin@uchicago.edu

**Institution:** Voisin, Dexter R.: University of Chicago, STI/HIV Intervention Network, School of Social Service Administration, Chicago, IL; Tan, Kevin: University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration, Chicago, IL; Tack, Anjanette Chan: University of Chicago, Department of Sociology, Chicago, IL; Wade, Devon: Columbia University, Department of Sociology, New York, NY; DiClemente, Ralph: Emory University, Rollins School of Public Health, Atlanta, GA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examined whether parental monitoring mediated the relationship between community violence exposure and a spectrum of behaviors such as recidivism, risky sex, and drug use among youth with a history of being detained. It also explored whether risk pathways differed by gender. Adolescents (n = 550) who were detained or previously detained were recruited from eight regional detention facilities in Georgia. Audio computer-assisted self-interviewing technology was used to assess demographic factors (i.e., age, race, and socioeconomic status), risky sex, drug use, and recidivism prior to being detained. Major findings indicated direct relationships between community violence exposures and risky sex and drug use in the 2 months prior to being detained. Findings also indicated that parental monitoring mediated these relationships for both adolescent males and females. These findings document that parental monitoring is an important element even for troubled youth across a broad spectrum of risk factors. Consequently, it is recommended that intervention programs examine the differential effects of monitoring behaviors by a variety of groups such as parental figures, teachers, and peer mentors. (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](#)  
[\\*Recidivism](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)  
[\\*Parenting](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 24. The impact of abuse and gender on psychopathology, behavioral disturbance, and psychotropic medication count for youth in residential treatment.

- Citation:** American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 2012, vol./is. 82/4(562-572), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 2012)
- Author(s):** Brack, Amy Badura; Huefner, Jonathan C; Handwerk, Michael L
- Correspondence Address:** Brack, Amy Badura: Department of Psychology, Creighton University, 2500 California Plaza, Omaha, NE, US, 68178, abadura@creighton.edu
- Institution:** Brack, Amy Badura: Creighton University, Omaha, NE; Huefner, Jonathan C.: Boys Town, IL; Handwerk, Michael L.: Harrisburg Medical Center, Harrisburg, IL
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study examined the relationship between gender, abuse history, and clinical change in a residential treatment program for youth with emotional and behavioral disturbance. Admission data and data collected after 1 year of treatment or at discharge were examined for 1,303 youth. Measures included the Suicide Probability Scale, Child Behavior Checklist, and the Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children. Data also included medication count, demographic data, and history of sexual or physical abuse or both. At intake, girls scored significantly more pathologically than boys on 9 out of 12 measures. At intake, abused youth indicated more hostility, anxiety, and mood disorder symptoms as well as psychotropic medication usage than nonabused youth. Youth improved significantly on all outcome measures with treatment, although interaction effects indicate some differing treatment responses by abuse history or gender. After treatment, girls still scored significantly higher than boys on 6 of 8 outcome measures, and abused youth, especially youth experiencing both sexual and physical abuse, had significantly higher anxiety, affective, behavior, and eating disorder symptom counts and were on more psychotropic medications than nonabused youth. Although behaviorally focused treatment was associated with improvement on every measure, the most important implication of our study is that a singular treatment approach does not fit all youth completely as reflected by continuing treatment needs in our most troubled youth. Additional symptom-focused treatment and research attention must be given to girls and abused youth in residential care to maximize their therapeutic outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Orthopsychiatric Association; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Psychopathology](#)  
[\\*Residential Care Institutions](#)  
[Behavior](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Drugs](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal of Orthopsychiatry](#)

## 25. Comparisons of HIV-affected and non-HIV-affected families over time.

- Citation:** Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies, December 2012, vol./is. 7/4(299-314), 1745-0128;1745-0136 (Dec 2012)
- Author(s):** Rotheram-Borus, Mary Jane; Rice, Eric; Comulada, W. Scott; Best, Karin; Li, Li
- Correspondence Address:** Rotheram-Borus, Mary Jane, CCHPublications@mednet.ucla.edu
- Institution:** Rotheram-Borus, Mary Jane: Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles, CA; Rice, Eric: School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA; Comulada, W. Scott: Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles, CA; Best, Karin: Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California,

Los Angeles, CA; Li, Li: Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles, CA

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

This study compares HIV-affected families' and their non-HIV-affected neighbors' behavioral health outcomes and family conflict. To compare two groups from the same neighborhoods at four points over 18 months, mothers living with HIV (MLH) (N = 167) and their school-age children (age 6-20) were recruited from clinical care settings in Los Angeles, CA, and neighborhood control mothers (NCM) without HIV (N = 204) were recruited from modal neighborhoods. In addition, children living at home who were 12 years and older were recruited. We assessed parenting behaviors, family conflict, mental health, sexual behavior, substance use, and HIV-related health behaviors over time. MLH perceived greater economic insecurity at baseline, less employment, and involvement in romantic relationships. MLH reported more emotional distress and substance use than NCM. MLH, however, reported lowered HIV transmission risk. The random regressions indicated that MLH exhibited higher levels of risk and became significantly less depressed and less anxious over time than their non-HIV-affected neighbors. MLH also reported less initial family violence and conflict reasoning than NCM; violence decreased and conflict increased over time for MLH relative to NCM. Children of MLH decreased their marijuana use but hard drug users of MLH increased their risk, over time, compared to children of NCM. Moreover, children of MLH reported more internalizing behaviors than children of NCM. Even when compared to other families living in the same economically disadvantaged communities, MLH and their children continue to face challenges surrounding family conflict and key behavioral health outcomes, especially with respect to substance use and mental health outcomes. These families, however, show much resilience, and MLH report lowered levels of HIV transmission risk, their children report no greater levels of HIV transmission risk, and levels of family violence were lower than reported by families in the same neighborhoods. (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:**

[\\*AIDS](#)  
[\\*Family Members](#)  
[\\*Health Behavior](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Disadvantaged](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Family Conflict](#)  
[Mental Health](#)  
[Mothers](#)  
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
[Parenting](#)

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**26. Racism and illicit drug use among African American women: The protective effects of ethnic identity, affirmation, and behavior.****Citation:**

Journal of Black Psychology, November 2012, vol./is. 38/4(471-496), 0095-7984;1552-4558 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):**

Stevens-Watkins, Danelle; Perry, Brea; Harp, Kathi L; Oser, Carrie B

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**Institution:**

Stevens-Watkins, Danelle: Spalding University, Louisville, KY; Perry, Brea: University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY; Harp, Kathi L.: University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY; Oser, Carrie B.: University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:** Though recent evidence indicates that rates of illicit drug use among African American women are now higher than the national average, little is known about the etiology of substance use in this population. In addition, the effects of racism and other cultural factors are understudied and may be unique among African American women. This cross-sectional study explores risk and protective factors for drug use among 204 African American women. More specifically, associations between racism experiences and drug use are investigated in the context of potential moderating influences (i.e., psychosocial resources, social safety net variables, and cultural identity and practices). Findings suggest that racism is associated with drug use, but that its effects diminish with age. In addition, results suggest that psychosocial resources, social safety net factors and culturally specific factors such as ethnic community membership and engagement in cultural practices afford African American women some protection against the detrimental effects of racism. (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:** [\\*Affirmative Action](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Ethnic Identity](#)  
[\\*Protective Factors](#)  
[\\*Racism](#)  
[Coping Behavior](#)  
[Etiology](#)  
[Human Females](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 27. Genetic ablation of hypocretin neurons alters behavioral state transitions in zebrafish.

**Citation:** The Journal of Neuroscience, September 2012, vol./is. 32/37(12961-12972), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Sep 12, 2012)

**Author(s):** Elbaz, Idan; Yelin-Bekerman, Laura; Nicenboim, Julian; Vatine, Gad; Appelbaum, Lior

**Correspondence Address:** Appelbaum, Lior: Mina and Everard Goodman Faculty of Life Sciences, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel, 52900, lior.appelbaum@biu.ac.il

**Institution:** Elbaz, Idan: Mina and Everard Goodman Faculty of Life Sciences, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan; Yelin-Bekerman, Laura: Mina and Everard Goodman Faculty of Life Sciences, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan; Nicenboim, Julian: Department of Biological Regulation, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot; Vatine, Gad: Mina and Everard Goodman Faculty of Life Sciences, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan; Appelbaum, Lior: Mina and Everard Goodman Faculty of Life Sciences, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Sleep is an essential biological need of all animals studied to date. The sleep disorder narcolepsy is characterized by excessive daytime sleepiness, fragmentation of nighttime sleep, and cataplexy. Narcolepsy is caused by selective degeneration of hypothalamic hypocretin/orexin (HCRT) neurons. In mammals, HCRT neurons primarily regulate the sleep/wake cycle, feeding, reward-seeking, and addiction. The role of HCRT neurons in zebrafish is implicated in both sleep and wake regulation. We established a transgenic zebrafish model enabling inducible ablation of HCRT neurons and used these animals to understand the function of HCRT neurons and narcolepsy. Loss of HCRT neurons increased the expression of the HCRT receptor (*hcrttr*). Behavioral assays revealed that HCRT neuron-ablated larvae had normal locomotor activity, but demonstrated an increase in sleep time during the day and an increased number of sleep/wake transitions during both day and night. Mild sleep disturbance reduced sleep and increased *c-fos* expression in HCRT neuron-ablated larvae. Furthermore, ablation of HCRT neurons altered the behavioral response to external stimuli. Exposure to light during the night decreased locomotor activity of wild-type siblings, but induced an opposite response in HCRT neuron-ablated larvae. Sound stimulus during the day reduced the locomotor activity of

wild-type sibling larvae, while HCRT neuron-ablated larvae demonstrated a hyposensitive response. This study establishes zebrafish as a model for narcolepsy, and indicating a role of HCRT neurons in regulation of sleep/wake transitions during both day and night. Our results further suggest a key role of HCRT neurons in mediating behavioral state transitions in response to external stimuli. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The authors; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Conditioned Stimulus](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Neurons](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 28. Drug addiction: Different psychodynamic comprehensions.

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**Original Title:** Adicion a drogas: Diferentes comprensiones psicodinamicas?

**Citation:** Revista Chilena de Psicoanalisis, June 2011, vol./is. 28/1(88-94), 0716-3649 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Rubilar, Carlos

**Correspondence Address:** Rubilar, Carlos, crubilar@udd.cl

**Institution:** Rubilar, Carlos: Universidad del Desarrollo

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** The following paper reviews different approaches used to understand drug abuse. The diversity of the ideas presented intends to showcase the wide variety of approaches existent which, nonetheless, tend to point towards two central questions: What does the drug or substance mean to the addict person? And, would it be too simplistic to suppose drug abusers could have a common underlying personality structure? This paper's main objective is to help to reflect on this subject, providing elements that allow a more complete understanding of this phenomenon. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 29. Adverse neuropsychiatric events associated with varenicline use in veterans: A case series.

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**Citation:** Issues in Mental Health Nursing, October 2012, vol./is. 33/10(665-669), 0161-2840;1096-4673 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Cantrell, Matthew; Argo, Tami; Haak, Lauren; Janney, Laurel

**Correspondence Address:** Cantrell, Matthew: Iowa City VA Health Care System, Pharmacy (119), 601 Hwy 6 West, Iowa City, IA, US, 52236, matthew-cantrell@uiowa.edu

**Institution:** Cantrell, Matthew: Iowa City VA Health Care System, Iowa City, IA; Argo, Tami: Iowa City VA Health Care System, Iowa City, IA; Haak, Lauren: Rice Lake VA Clinic, Rice Lake, WI; Janney, Laurel: Iowa City VA Health Care System, Iowa City, IA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Varenicline represents a major advance in the treatment of nicotine addiction and has been shown to be safe and effective to promote abstinence. However, in a small number of patients, neuropsychiatric adverse events and worsening of underlying psychiatric conditions have been reported. As the veteran population has higher rates of co-morbid psychiatric conditions and nicotine dependence this population may be at higher risk for serious adverse effects to varenicline warranting close monitoring. Herein we report seven

cases of varenicline associated neuropsychiatric adverse events and describe an institutional response to adequately monitor patients to ensure safety and efficacy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Military Veterans](#)  
[\\*Neuropsychiatry](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 30. Homelessness, poverty, and incarceration: The criminalization of despair.

**Citation:** Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice, October 2012, vol./is. 12/5(439-456), 1522-8932;1522-9092 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Covin, Larry Jr.

**Correspondence Address:** Covin, Larry, Jr.: Lancaster Theological Seminary, Lancaster, PA, US, 17603, Ethicsjustice@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Covin, Larry: Lancaster Theological Seminary, Lancaster, PA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The conditions of jails and prisons in the United States are more often than not deplorable and hidden from public view. The inhumane treatment of prisoners and their appalling living conditions is untenable and requires justice. A 2009 report by the National Institute of Corrections found that the United States ranks first in the industrialized world in the incarceration of its citizens. The social conditions within U.S. society that contribute to criminogenic pathologies-including homelessness, poverty, social location, drug and alcohol addiction, undiagnosed mental illnesses, dysfunctional familial patterns, underperforming pedagogical institutions, and a criminal justice system struggling with the juxtaposition of rehabilitative and punitive justice-serve notice to reframe the current conversation pertinent to corrections today. (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:** [\\*Criminal Justice](#)  
[\\*Incarceration](#)  
[\\*Prisoners](#)  
[\\*Social Justice](#)  
[Homeless](#)  
[Poverty](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 31. Gender differences in associations between parental problem drinking and early adolescents' internet addiction.

**Citation:** Journal for Specialists in Pediatric Nursing, October 2012, vol./is. 17/4(288-300), 1539-0136;1744-6155 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Jang, Mi Heui; Ji, Eun Sun

**Correspondence Address:** Ji, Eun Sun, jes2345@gmail.com

**Institution:** Jang, Mi Heui: College of Nursing, University of Illinois, Chicago, IL; Ji, Eun Sun: Department of Nursing, Konkuk University, Seoul

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose: The purpose was to examine gender differences between parental problem drinking (PPD) and early adolescents' Internet addiction (IA). Design and Methods: This was a cross-sectional, correlational design with 519 (266 boys and 253 girls) early adolescents. Results: PPD had a significant direct effect on IA in boys but not in girls.

Significant indirect effects of PPD on IA were evidenced via anxiety-depression and aggression for boys and via family function and aggression for girls. Practice Implications: Findings suggest that tailored interventions for the prevention of IA should consider gender. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Journal for Specialists in Pediatric Nursing*

### 32. Narrative identity and illness.

**Citation:** Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice, October 2012, vol./is. 18/5(1070-1071), 1356-1294;1365-2753 (Oct 2012)  
**Author(s):** Vickers, Neil  
**Correspondence Address:** Vickers, Neil: Department of English, King's College London, Room S2.06, Strand, London, United Kingdom, WC2R 2LS, neil.vickers@kcl.ac.uk  
**Institution:** Vickers, Neil: Department of English, King's College London, London  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** This article sketches a few thoughts on what illness can do to personal identity. The author is more interested in the actual experience of sick people than in the ways writers represent it and my work draws inspiration more from medicine and psychology than from literary criticism. The author mentions all this to make two related points. First, that identity is almost always embedded in networks of relationships and its survival in both the subtle and the basic senses depends in part on what happens to those networks. The author's second point is that some kinds of major illness have the effect of making others forget your past self and its bearing on who you are now. This often happens to people who suffer from brain events. If the event is severe, they are lucky to be credited with continuity of selfhood even in the basic sense. The author is thinking especially of memoirs by parents of people with addictions or sudden psychoses or schizophrenia. The author suspects that one of many reasons why Myerson's book touched a nerve was that it exhibited an attitude towards the sick wholly at odds with how we wish to see ourselves. the author have been focusing on the sick person's entourage and the ways in which it can fail him or her. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Client Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Narratives](#)  
[\\*Self Concept](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice*

### 33. HCV seroconversion among never-injecting heroin users at baseline: No predictors identified other than starting injection.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2012, vol./is. 23/5(415-419), 0955-3959 (Sep 2012)  
**Author(s):** Bravo, Maria J; Vallejo, Fernando; Barrio, Gregorio; Brugal, M. Teresa; Molist, Gemma; Pulido, Jose; Sordo, Luis; de la Fuente, Luis; ITINERE Project Group

**Correspondence Address:** Vallejo, Fernando: Centro Nacional De Epidemiologia, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid, Avda. Monforte de Lemos, 5, Madrid, Spain, 28029, fvallejo@isciii.es

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** ITINERE Project Group

**Institution:** Bravo, Maria J.: Centro Nacional De Epidemiologia, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid; Vallejo, Fernando: Centro Nacional De Epidemiologia, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid; Barrio, Gregorio: CIBER de Epidemiologia y Salud Publica (CIBERESP); Brugal, M. Teresa: CIBER de Epidemiologia y Salud Publica (CIBERESP); Molist, Gemma: Centro Nacional De Epidemiologia, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid; Pulido, Jose: Centro Nacional De Epidemiologia, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid; Sordo, Luis: Centro Nacional De Epidemiologia, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid; de la Fuente, Luis: Centro Nacional De Epidemiologia, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Heroin users who do not inject constitute a large pool of drug users with a potentially important impact on public health. We aimed to estimate the incidence of hepatitis C virus (HCV) among heroin users who had never injected (NIDUS) at baseline, and the effect of starting injecting during follow-up, other percutaneous exposures, sharing snorting paraphernalia, cocaine/crack use, and risky sexual behaviour on HCV-seroconversion. Methods: Prospective cohort of 305 HCV-negative NIDUs at baseline, aged 18-30 and street-recruited in three Spanish cities in 2001-2003. Computer-assisted personal interviews were conducted and dried blood-spot samples were collected. Bivariate and multivariable Poisson models were used. Results: Among the 305 never-injectors who were HCV-negative at baseline, 197 (64.6%) were followed-up and 21 seroconverted [HCV-incidence rate=5.8/100 person-years at risk (pyar) (95% CI: 3.6-8.9)]. HCV incidence in new-injectors was 28.4/100pyar [(95% CI, 14.7-49.7) vs. 2.8/100pyar (95% CI, 1.3-5.4)] among NIDUs. Of the risk exposures considered, starting injecting was the only predictor of HCV-seroconversion [adjusted relative risk=10.1, 95% CI: 3.8-26.7]. Conclusion: The HCV-seroconversion rate was 10 times higher among new-injectors than never-injectors. No predictors other than starting injecting were found for HCV-seroconversion. Harm reduction interventions to prevent HCV infection should include prevention of drug injection. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Hepatitis](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**34. Reform by subtraction: The path of denunciation of international drug treaties and reaccession with reservations.**

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2012, vol./is. 23/5(401-406), 0955-3959 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Room, Robin

**Correspondence Address:** Room, Robin: Turning Point Alcohol & Drug Centre, 54-62 Gertrude St., Fitzroy, VIC, Australia, 3065, robinr@turningpoint.org.au

**Institution:** Room, Robin: Centre for Alcohol Policy Research, Turning Point Alcohol & Drug Centre, Fitzroy, VIC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Almost all countries are parties to the international drug conventions of 1961, 1971 and 1988. These strongly bind parties with respect to their domestic regulation of controlled substances, including requirements that possession, growing or use be a criminal offense and that any regulated market in the substances be limited to use only for medical or

scientific purposes. Even where countries have argued they have "wobble room", reform within the bounds of the conventions has often resulted in "net-widening" which nullifies the intent of the reform. Among the options for effective reform, probably the most immediately viable is the route of denunciation and reaccession with reservations - the route which Bolivia has now taken in order to legalise a regulated domestic market in coca leaves for chewing. The paper considers the existing record of reservations (by more than 30 parties to each of the conventions). Also discussed are the options for response to the reservations by other parties, which vary between the treaties, and how pursuing the option of denunciation and reaccession with reservation might potentially play out. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Countries  
 \*Criminal Justice  
 \*Drug Abuse  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 35. Sexual pleasure and sexual risk among women who use methamphetamine: A mixed methods study.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2012, vol./is. 23/5(385-392), 0955-3959 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Lorvick, Jennifer; Bourgois, Philippe; Wenger, Lynn D; Arreola, Sonya G; Lutnick, Alexandra; Wechsberg, Wendee M; Kral, Alex H

**Correspondence Address:** Lorvick, Jennifer: Urban Health Program, RTI International, 114 Sansome Street, Suite 500, San Francisco, CA, US, 94104, jlorvick@rti.org

**Institution:** Lorvick, Jennifer: Urban Health Program, RTI International, San Francisco, CA; Bourgois, Philippe: Department of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA; Wenger, Lynn D.: Urban Health Program, RTI International, San Francisco, CA; Arreola, Sonya G.: Urban Health Program, RTI International, San Francisco, CA; Lutnick, Alexandra: Urban Health Program, RTI International, San Francisco, CA; Wechsberg, Wendee M.: Substance Abuse Treatment, Evaluation and Intervention Program, RTI International, San Francisco, CA; Kral, Alex H.: Urban Health Program, RTI International, San Francisco, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The intersection of drug use, sexual pleasure and sexual risk behaviour is rarely explored when it comes to poor women who use drugs. This paper explores the relationship between sexual behaviour and methamphetamine use in a community-based sample of women, exploring not only risk, but also desire, pleasure and the challenges of overcoming trauma. Methods: Quantitative data were collected using standard epidemiological methods (N=322) for community-based studies. In addition, using purposive sampling, qualitative data were collected among a subset of participants (n=34). Data were integrated for mixed methods analysis. Results: While many participants reported sexual risk behaviour (unprotected vaginal or anal intercourse) in the quantitative survey, sexual risk was not the central narrative pertaining to sexual behaviour and methamphetamine use in qualitative findings. Rather, desire, pleasure and disinhibition arose as central themes. Women described feelings of power and agency related to sexual behaviour while high on methamphetamine. Findings were mixed on whether methamphetamine use increased sexual risk behaviour. Conclusion: The use of mixed methods afforded important insights into the sexual behaviour and priorities of methamphetamine-using women. Efforts to reduce sexual risk should recognize and valorize the positive aspects of methamphetamine use for some women, building on positive feelings of power and agency as an approach to harm minimization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Pleasure](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[Human Females](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**36. "I'm not afraid of those ones just 'cause they've been prescribed": Perceptions of risk among illicit users of pharmaceutical opioids.**

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2012, vol./is. 23/5(374-384), 0955-3959 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Daniulaityte, Raminta; Falck, Russel; Carlson, Robert G

**Correspondence Address:** Daniulaityte, Raminta: Center for Interventions, Treatment, and Addictions Research, Boonshoft School of Medicine, Wright State University, 110 Med Science, 3640 Colonel Glenn Hwy., Dayton, OH, US, 45435, raminta.daniulaityte@wright.edu

**Institution:** Daniulaityte, Raminta: Center for Interventions, Treatment, and Addictions Research, Department of Community Health, Boonshoft School of Medicine, Wright State University, Dayton, OH; Falck, Russel: Center for Interventions, Treatment, and Addictions Research, Department of Community Health, Boonshoft School of Medicine, Wright State University, Dayton, OH; Carlson, Robert G.: Center for Interventions, Treatment, and Addictions Research, Department of Community Health, Boonshoft School of Medicine, Wright State University, Dayton, OH

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: There has been a rise in the illicit use of pharmaceutical opioids ("pain pills") in the United States. Conducted with young adult non-medical users of pharmaceutical opioids, this study uses qualitative methods and cultural consensus analysis to describe risk perceptions associated with pharmaceutical opioids and to determine patterns of cultural sharing and intra-cultural variation of these views. Methods: The qualitative sub-sample (n = 47) was selected from a larger sample of 396 young adults (18-23 years old), who were participating in a natural history study of illicit pharmaceutical opioid use. Qualitative life history interviews, drug ranking task, and cultural consensus analysis were used to elicit participant views about risks and harms associated with pain pills and other drugs, as well as alcohol and tobacco. Results: Cultural consensus analysis revealed that the participants shared a single cultural model of drug risks, but the level of agreement decreased with the increasing range of drugs ever used. Further, those with more extensive drug use histories differed from less "experienced" users in their views about OxyContin and some other drugs. Overall, pain pills were viewed as addicting and potentially deadly substances, but these properties were linked to the patterns and methods of use, as well as characteristics of an individual user. Further, risks associated with pharmaceutical opioids were further curtailed because they "came from the doctor," and thus had a legitimate aspect to their use. Conclusions: This study highlights potential problems with universal approaches to substance use prevention and intervention among young people since such approaches ignore the fact that substance use education messages may be experienced differently depending on an individual's drug use history and his/her perceptions of drug risks. Findings reported here may be useful in the development of prevention and intervention programs aimed at reducing the harm associated with illicit use of pain pills. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Risk Perception](#)  
[\\*Sociocultural Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**37. "Subutex is safe": Perceptions of risk in using illicit drugs during pregnancy.**

- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2012, vol./is. 23/5(365-373), 0955-3959 (Sep 2012)
- Author(s):** Leppo, Anna
- Correspondence Address:** Leppo, Anna: Department of Social Studies, University of Helsinki, POB 16, Helsinki, Finland, 00014, anna.leppo@helsinki.fi
- Institution:** Leppo, Anna: Department of Social Studies, University of Helsinki, Helsinki
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: The dominant biomedical discourse stresses the physiological risks to the foetus or newborn posed by the prenatal use of illicit drugs. There is also a strong moral incentive for pregnant women to abstain from drugs. Yet few researchers have explored how pregnant, drug-using women themselves perceive the risks involved. The present paper investigates the reasoning by women about risks involved in prenatal drug use. Theoretically, a socio-cultural approach to risk is taken. Methods: The paper is based on fourteen ethnographic interviews with women who had used illicit drugs during pregnancy (mainly buprenorphine), had recently given birth and had regularly used prenatal services during pregnancy. The interviews were informal, semi-structured and focused on the women's experiences of pregnancy and service use. Each interview lasted about an hour. The interviews were transcribed and inductively analysed using thematic coding. Risk perceptions were identified in the interviewees' expressions and understanding of fears, dangers, threats and worries. Results: The women were not primarily concerned about health risks: their greatest fears in connection with the prenatal use of illicit drugs were giving birth to a child with withdrawal symptoms, child protection interventions and child removal, encountering negative attitudes in seeking professional help as well as terminating drug use. The interviewees did not see abstaining from drugs as a risk-free option. On the contrary, the prospect of a drug-free life was filled with fears linked to physical and mental pain and disruptions in significant social bonds. The women made use of biomedical and nonprofessional understandings of risks. The women's friends and acquaintances played a central role as providers of knowledge about risks. Conclusion: When providing health education to pregnant women with drug problems, professionals should take women's perceptions of risk seriously, treat the women respectfully and engage them in dialogue about the risks involved. Further studies on pregnant women's perceptions of risk in using illicit drugs would be highly valuable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Ethnography](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[\\*Risk Perception](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**38. Examination of the risk of reinfection with hepatitis C among injecting drug users who have been tested in Glasgow.**

- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2012, vol./is. 23/5(353-357), 0955-3959 (Sep 2012)
- Author(s):** McDonald, Scott A; Hutchinson, Sharon J; Cameron, Sheila O; Innes, Hamish A; McLeod, Allan; Goldberg, David J
- Correspondence Address:** McDonald, Scott A.: Health Protection Scotland, Meridian Court, 5 Cadogan Street, Glasgow, Scotland, G2 6QE, smcdonald4@nhs.net
- Institution:** McDonald, Scott A.: Health Protection Scotland, Glasgow; Hutchinson, Sharon J.: Health Protection Scotland, Glasgow; Cameron, Sheila O.: West of Scotland Specialist Virology

Centre, Gartnavel General Hospital, Glasgow; Innes, Hamish A.: Health Protection Scotland, Glasgow; McLeod, Allan: Health Protection Scotland, Glasgow; Goldberg, David J.: Health Protection Scotland, Glasgow

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Unsafe injecting practices put injecting drug users (IDUs) at repeat exposure to infection with the hepatitis C virus (HCV). It has not yet been determined if spontaneously clearing one's primary infection influences the risk of reinfection; our aim was to estimate the relative risk of reinfection in IDUs who have cleared the virus. Methods: We conducted a retrospective study using a large database of HCV test results covering Greater Glasgow Health Board during 1993-2007 to calculate rates of infection and reinfection in current/former IDUs. The relative risk of (re)infection in previously infected compared with never-infected IDUs was estimated using Poisson regression, adjusting for age at study entry, sex, and calendar period of test. Results: Although the rate of reinfection in IDUs who were HCV antibody-positive, RNA-negative at baseline was lower (7/100 person-years, 95% CI: 5-9) than the rate of acute infection in IDUs who were HCV antibody-negative at baseline (10/100 person-years, 95% CI: 9-12), the risk of reinfection was not significantly different than the risk of initial infection (adjusted rate ratio = 0.78, 95% CI: 0.57-1.08). Conclusion: We found only weak evidence for a reduced risk of HCV reinfection in IDUs who had cleared their previous infection. Further research among those who have cleared infection through antiviral therapy is needed to help inform decisions regarding treatment of IDUs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Hepatitis](#)  
[\\*Infectious Disorders](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 39. Association between harm reduction intervention uptake and recent hepatitis C infection among people who inject drugs attending sites that provide sterile injecting equipment in Scotland.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2012, vol./is. 23/5(346-352), 0955-3959 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Allen, Elizabeth J; Palmateer, Norah E; Hutchinson, Sharon J; Cameron, Sheila; Goldberg, David J; Taylor, Avril

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Prevalence of the hepatitis C virus (HCV) among people who inject drugs (PWID) in Scotland is high. The Scottish Government has invested significantly in harm reduction interventions with the goal of reducing HCV transmission among PWID. In evaluating the effectiveness of interventions, estimates of HCV incidence are essential. Methods: During 2008-2009, PWID were recruited from services providing sterile injecting equipment across mainland Scotland, completed an interviewer-administered questionnaire and provided a dried blood spot for anonymous anti-HCV and HCV-RNA testing. Recent infections were defined as anti-HCV negative and HCV-RNA positive.

Logistic regression was undertaken to examine associations between recent HCV infection and self-reported uptake of methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) and injection equipment. Results: Fifty-four percent (1367/2555) of participants were anti-HCV positive. We detected 24 recent HCV infections, yielding incidence rate estimates ranging from 10.8 to 21.9 per 100 person-years. After adjustment for confounders, those with high needle/syringe coverage had reduced odds of recent infection (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] 0.32, 95% CI 0.10-1.00,  $p=0.050$ ). In the Greater Glasgow & Clyde region only, we observed a reduced odds of recent infection among those currently receiving MMT, relative to those on MMT in the last six months but not currently (AOR 0.04, 95% CI 0.001-1.07,  $p=0.055$ ). The effect of combined uptake of MMT and high needle/syringe coverage was only significant in unadjusted analyses (OR 0.34, 95% CI 0.12-0.97,  $p=0.043$ ; AOR 0.48, 95% CI 0.16-1.48,  $p=0.203$ ). Conclusion: We report the first large-scale, national application of a novel method designed to determine incidence of HCV among PWID using a cross-sectional design. Subsequent sweeps of this survey will increase statistical power and allow us to gauge the impact of preventive interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Hepatitis](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 40. When patients portray their conduct as normal and healthy: An interactional challenge for thorough substance use history taking.

**Citation:** Social Science & Medicine, November 2012, vol./is. 75/9(1650-1659), 0277-9536;1873-5347 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Denvir, Paul M

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Researchers and medical practitioners have argued that routine substance use histories are performed less frequently and less thoroughly than they should be. Previous research has identified a range of structural, attitudinal, and socio-cultural barriers that help to explain this pattern. Using conversation analytic (CA) methods, this paper complements previous work by exploring a potential interactional barrier to thorough substance use history taking in the USA. In response to routine substance use queries (e.g. "Do you drink alcohol?"), patients often do more than just providing information. They also convey normative stances toward their conduct, essentially making a case for how it should be understood by the physician. One stance that patients may take is that their conduct is normal and healthy. This paper describes three interactional practices that patients used to enact such a stance: 1) employing marked lexical, intonational, or interactional features when indicating no use of a substance; 2) volunteering normalizing details about the type, quantity, frequency, or circumstances of substance use; 3) providing minimizing characterizations of substance use. The paper explores some reasons why physicians treated these as appropriate and sufficient responses and did not seek additional details even when the information provided was quite superficial. Two social functions of patients' "normal/healthy" stances are discussed: 1) redirecting the physician's history taking to other topics and 2) presenting oneself as a health-conscious patient. "Normal/healthy" stances can represent an expression of patient agency, but can also present a dilemma for physicians, who must balance a concern for thoroughness with a concern for rapport. Recommendations for navigating this dilemma are discussed. (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 Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health Behavior](#)  
[\\*Patient History](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Processes](#)  
[Etiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 41. Ensuring retention in longitudinal studies: A practical evaluation of an intensive follow-up protocol and suggested adaptations.

**Citation:** International Journal of Social Research Methodology: Theory & Practice, September 2012, vol./is. 15/5(369-383), 1364-5579;1464-5300 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Yeterian, Julie D; Dow, Sarah J; Kelly, John F

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Ensuring retention in longitudinal studies of individuals with substance use disorders (SUD) is a continual challenge for researchers. This study made several modifications to a highly intensive follow-up protocol, originally designed for adults with SUD, in order to adapt it to a group of adolescents in low intensity outpatient SUD treatment (N = 127, M age 16.7 years) and to accommodate limitations in the financial resources available for study staffing and transportation. In the present sample, adolescent participants generally found it unreasonable for study staff to request to contact people outside their immediate family in order to locate them and to attempt to schedule interviews 3-6 months in advance, as specified in the original protocol. Changes were made to accommodate these concerns and follow-up rates remained high (85-91%). Even though this study is limited by its non-experimental nature, it provides a replicable example of a scaled-down, less costly version of a highly intensive follow-up protocol that can be used to achieve high follow-up rates in studies of adolescents with SUD. We hope this will be encouraging for researchers and program evaluators who have limited resources or who work with participants who express concerns about privacy or study burden. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Outpatient Treatment](#)  
[\\*Posttreatment Followup](#)  
[Longitudinal Studies](#)  
[Retention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 42. Inhibition of the casein-kinase-1-epsilon/delta prevents relapse-like alcohol drinking.

**Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, August 2012, vol./is. 37/9(2121-2131), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Perreau-Lenz, Stephanie; Vengeliene, Valentina; Noori, Hamid R; Merlo-Pich, Emilio V; Corsi, Mauro A; Corti, Corrado; Spanagel, Rainer

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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** During the past decade, it has been shown that circadian clock genes have more than a simple circadian time-keeping role. Clock genes also modulate motivational processes and have been implicated in the development of psychiatric disorders such as drug addiction. Recent studies indicate that casein-kinase 1 $\epsilon$ / (CK1 $\epsilon$ )-one of the components of the circadian molecular clockwork-might be involved in the etiology of addictive behavior. The present study was initiated to study the specific role of CK1 $\epsilon$ / in alcohol relapse-like drinking using the 'Alcohol Deprivation Effect' model. The effect of CK1 $\epsilon$ / inhibition was tested on alcohol consumption in long-term alcohol-drinking rats upon re-exposure to alcohol after deprivation using a four-bottle free-choice paradigm with water, 5%, 10%, and 20% ethanol solutions, as well as on saccharin preference in alcohol-naïve rats. The inhibition of CK1 $\epsilon$ / with systemic PF-670462 (0, 10, and 30 mg/kg) injections dose-dependently decreased, and at a higher dosage prevented the alcohol deprivation effect, as compared with vehicle-treated rats. The impact of the treatment was further characterized using nonlinear regression analyses on the daily profiles of drinking and locomotor activity. We reveal that CK1 $\epsilon$ / inhibition blunted the high daytime alcohol intake typically observed upon alcohol re-exposure, and induced a phase shift of locomotor activity toward daytime. Only the highest dose of PF-670462 shifted the saccharin intake daily rhythm toward daytime during treatment, and decreased saccharin preference after treatment. Our data suggest that CK1 inhibitors may be candidates for drug treatment development for alcoholism. (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:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Kinases](#)  
[\\*Relapse Prevention](#)  
[Rats](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 43. Novel cues reinstate cocaine-seeking behavior and induce Fos protein expression as effectively as conditioned cues.**
- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, August 2012, vol./is. 37/9(2109-2120), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Aug 2012)
- Author(s):** Bastle, Ryan M; Kufahl, Peter R; Turk, Mari N; Weber, Suzanne M; Pentkowski, Nathan S; Thiel, Kenneth J; Neisewander, Janet L
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**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Cue reinstatement of extinguished cocaine-seeking behavior is a widely used model of cue-elicited craving in abstinent human addicts. This study examined Fos protein expression in response to cocaine cues or to novel cues as a control for activation produced by test novelty. Rats were trained to self-administer cocaine paired with either a light or a tone cue, or received yoked saline and cue presentations, and then underwent daily extinction training. They were then tested for reinstatement of extinguished cocaine-seeking behavior elicited by response-contingent presentations of either the cocaine-paired cue or a novel cue (that is, tone for those trained with a light or vice versa). Surprisingly, conditioned and novel cues both reinstated responding and increased Fos similarly in most brain regions. Exceptions included the anterior cingulate, which was sensitive to test cue modality in saline controls and the dorsomedial caudate-putamen, where Fos was correlated with responding in the novel, but not conditioned, cue groups. In subsequent experiments, we observed a similar pattern of reinstatement in rats trained and tested for sucrose-seeking behavior, whereas rats trained and tested with the cues only reinstated to a novel, and not a familiar, light or tone. The results suggest that novel cues reinstate responding to a similar extent as conditioned cues regardless of whether animals have a reinforcement history with cocaine or sucrose, and that both types of cues activate similar brain circuits. Several explanations as to why converging processes may drive drug and novel cue reinforcement and seeking behavior are discussed. (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  
\*Craving  
\*Cues  
\*Proteins  
\*Reinstatement  
Rats

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**44. Disrupted regulation of social exclusion in alcohol-dependence: An fMRI study.****Citation:**

Neuropsychopharmacology, August 2012, vol./is. 37/9(2067-2075), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):**

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<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	Alcohol-dependence is associated with cognitive and biological alterations, and also with interpersonal impairments. Although overwhelming in clinical settings and involved in relapse, these social impairments have received little attention from researchers. Particularly, brain alterations related to social exclusion have not been explored in alcohol-dependence. Our primary purpose was to determine the neural correlates of social exclusion feelings in this population. In all, 44 participants (22 abstinent alcohol-dependent patients and 22 paired controls) played a virtual game ('cyberball') during fMRI recording. They were first included by other players, then excluded, and finally re-included. Brain areas involved in social exclusion were identified and the functional connectivity between these areas was explored using psycho-physiological interactions (PPI). Results showed that while both groups presented dorsal anterior cingulate cortex (dACC) activations during social exclusion, alcohol-dependent participants exhibited increased insula and reduced frontal activations (in ventrolateral prefrontal cortex) as compared with controls. Alcohol-dependence was also associated with persistent dACC and parahippocampal gyrus activations in re-inclusion. PPI analyses showed reduced frontocingulate connectivity during social exclusion in alcohol-dependence. Alcohol-dependence is thus linked with increased activation in areas eliciting social exclusion feelings (dACC-insula), and with impaired ability to inhibit these feelings (indexed by reduced frontal activations). Altered frontal regulation thus appears implied in the interpersonal alterations observed in alcohol-dependence, which seem reinforced by impaired frontocingulate connectivity. This first exploration of the neural correlates of interpersonal problems in alcohol-dependence could initiate the development of a social neuroscience of addictive states. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
<b>Country of Publication:</b>	STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2012
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<a href="#">*Alcoholism</a> <a href="#">*Social Acceptance</a> <a href="#">*Stigma</a> <a href="#">*Biological Neural Networks</a> <a href="#">Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging</a>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

#### 45. Self-addiction and self-righteousness.

<b>Citation:</b>	Pathological altruism., 2012(77-84) (2012)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Brin, David
<b>Institution:</b>	Brin, David: California Space Institute, CA
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	(from the chapter) The word, "addiction" appears to limit our perception of a wider realm-general behavioral reinforcement within the human brain. If neurochemical processes reinforce "good" habits such as love, loyalty, joy in music or skill, then addiction should be studied in a larger context. If a mental state causes pleasurable reinforcement, there will be a tendency to return to it. Meditation, adoration, gambling, rage, and indignation might all, at times, be "mental addictions." This more general view of reinforcement suggests potential ways to reduce or eliminate drug addiction, as well as self-induced rage. Self-righteousness and indignation may sometimes be as much about chemical need as valid concerns about unfair actions. Among other outcomes, this may cause "pathologically altruistic" behavior. Moderate-progressives who seek

problem-solving pragmatism may get a boost if it were proved that dogmatic self-righteousness is often an "addiction." (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** \*Addiction  
 \*Altruism  
 \*Psychopathology  
 \*Self Concept  
 \*Self Reinforcement  
 Brain  
 Emotional States  
 Neurochemistry  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 46. Comorbid anxiety disorders and alcohol-related disorders in a population of bipolar I disorder: Investigation in a Flemish population.

**Original Title:** Comorbide angststoornissen en stoornissen in alcoholgebruik bij bipolaire I-stoornis; onderzoek in een Vlaamse populatie.

**Citation:** Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2010, vol./is. 52/2(69-78), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2010)

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**Language:** Dutch

**Abstract:** Background: Bipolar I disorder (BP I) is a very debilitating psychiatric disorder which is frequently associated with comorbid psychiatric and somatic disorders. Many studies in other countries show strongly elevated prevalences of anxiety disorders and alcohol-related disorders in the BP I population, but so far no data on this topic are available with regard to the Flemish population. Aim: To determine the prevalence of anxiety disorders and alcohol-related disorders in a Flemish population of BP I outpatients in remission and to find out whether comorbidity of these disorders is linked to the onset of the disorder at a younger age. Method: Sixty-nine BP I patients in remission were given structured interviews at home and the results were compared with the Belgian prevalence reported in the European Study of the Epidemiology of Mental Disorders (ESEMED) project. Results: Both the prevalence of the alcohol-related disorders (15 of 69 patients or 21.7%) and the prevalence of anxiety disorders (17 patients or 24.6%) were elevated compared to the general population (8.1 and 13.2% respectively). Among the anxiety disorders the prevalence was elevated for panic disorder, social phobia and post-traumatic stress disorder. No significant association was found between the comorbidity and the patient's age at the onset of the illness. Conclusion: The prevalence of anxiety disorders and alcohol-related disorders in an outpatient population of Flemish patients with BP I in remission is elevated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Anxiety Disorders  
 \*Bipolar Disorder  
 \*Comorbidity  
**Source:** PsycINFO

**47. The possibilities of working with dreams in the hypnotherapy process. Methodological introduction of a new dream technique.**

<b>Original Title:</b>	Az almokkal valo munka lehetosegei a hipnoterapias folyamatban. Egy uj alom-technika modszeretani bemutatasa.
<b>Citation:</b>	Pszichoterapia, August 2010, vol./is. 19/4(232-240), 1216-6170 (Aug 2010)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Annamaria, Zseni
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Annamaria, Zseni, Liget u 4, Tapioszecso, Hungary, 2251, annaliget@monornet.hu
<b>Language:</b>	Hungarian
<b>Abstract:</b>	The possibilities of using hypnotic dreams and night-time dreams in hypnosis are introduced. Responses for suggestions can also be triggered post-hypnotically; dreams induced that way actuate the problem-solving skills of the client, their use points towards a way out, in the curing process. The literature of working with night-time dreams is about the treatment of nightmares; changing the outcome of a dream during re-dreaming or the understanding of the dream leads to improvement of symptoms. During my therapy experiences I developed the "dream room" method, which is a tool for working with night-time dreams in hypnosis. I introduce the method in detail and demonstrate the different forms of hypnotic responses to the calling of dreams, as well as the many forms of the therapist's interventions. With the help of two case studies I demonstrate how the method can be used in the hypnotherapy process to help diagnostic work. I also describe the stage of a long therapy process of a drug addict in which I worked with night-time dreams in hypnosis in order to help with ego-building. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
<b>Country of Publication:</b>	HOLDER: MentalPort Kft.
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<a href="#">*Dreaming</a> <a href="#">*Drug Therapy</a> <a href="#">*Hypnotherapy</a> <a href="#">*Problem Solving</a> <a href="#">Ego</a>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO