

# Search Results

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## Search History

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

**1. Medicine and the arts. The practice [William Hogarth's Gin Lane] by Henry N. Claman. Commentary.**

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**Citation:** Academic Medicine, June 2012, vol./is. 87/6(777), 1040-2446;1938-808X (2012 Jun)

**Author(s):** Claman HN

**Institution:** University of Colorado Denver School of Medicine, Denver, Colorado, USA.  
hclaman@aol.com

**Language:** English

**Country of Publication:** United States

**Publication Type:** Biography; Historical Article; Journal Article

**Subject Headings:** ["\\*Alcohol-Related Disorders/hi \[History\]"](#)  
[England](#)  
[Famous Persons](#)  
[History 18th Century](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[\\*Medicine in Art](#)  
["\\*Paintings/hi \[History\]"](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at *Ovid*

**2. Life satisfaction, loneliness and related factors during female midlife.**

---

**Citation:** Maturitas, May 2012, vol./is. 72/1(88-92), 0378-5122;1873-4111 (2012 May)

**Author(s):** Fernandez-Alonso AM; Tralalon-Pastor M; Vara C; Chedraui P; Perez-Lopez FR; MenopAuse RiSk Assessment (MARIA) Research Group

**Institution:** Obstetrics and Gynecology Department, Hospital Torrecardenas, Almeria, Spain.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Studies assessing life satisfaction and feelings of loneliness in mid-aged women are scarce.OBJECTIVE: To assess loneliness, life satisfaction and related factors in mid-aged Spanish women.METHOD: This was a cross sectional study in which 182 women aged 40 to 65 completed the menopause rating scale (MRS), the University of California at Los Angeles loneliness scale (UCLA-LS), the life satisfaction index A (LSI-A), and a general socio-demographic questionnaire containing personal/partner data. Internal consistency of each tool was also computed.RESULTS: Median [interquartile range] age of the sample was 51 [9.0] years. A 55.5% were postmenopausal, 47.3% had increased body mass index (BMI) values, 57.7% were abdominally obese, 1.6% had hypertension and 86.3% had a stable partner. In addition, 4.9% used hormone therapy and 19.2% psychotropic drugs. Multiple linear regression analysis found that higher UCLA-LS scores (more loneliness) correlated with MRS psychological scores, partner alcohol abuse, living in urban areas, lower LSI-A scores (less life satisfaction) and not having a stable partner. Lower LSI-A scores (worse life satisfaction) correlated with severe female economical problems, BMI values and UCLA-LS and MRS psychological scores.CONCLUSION: Loneliness and life satisfaction in this mid-aged female sample was influenced by personal and partner issues which seem to play a much more relevant role than biological aspects. More research is warranted in this regard. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Psychotropic Drugs)

**Publication Type:** Journal Article

**Subject Headings:** [Adult](#)  
[Aged](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Body Mass Index](#)

Cross-Sectional Studies  
 "Estrogen Replacement Therapy/ut [Utilization]"  
 Female  
 Humans  
 "Hypertension/ep [Epidemiology]"  
 Linear Models  
 "\*Loneliness/px [Psychology]"  
 Male  
 \*Marital Status  
 "\*Menopause/px [Psychology]"  
 Middle Aged  
 "Mood Disorders/dt [Drug Therapy]"  
 "\*Mood Disorders/px [Psychology]"  
 "Obesity Abdominal/ep [Epidemiology]"  
 \*Personal Satisfaction  
 Postmenopause  
 "\*Poverty/px [Psychology]"  
 "Psychotropic Drugs/tu [Therapeutic Use]"  
 Questionnaires  
 "\*Sexual Partners/px [Psychology]"  
 "Spain/ep [Epidemiology]"  
 Urban Health  
 Weight Gain

**Source:** MEDLINE

### 3. Comparison of the sequential organ failure assessment score with the King's College Hospital criteria and the model for end-stage liver disease score for the prognosis of acetaminophen-induced acute liver failure.

**Citation:** Liver Transplantation, April 2012, vol./is. 18/4(405-12), 1527-6465;1527-6473 (2012 Apr)

**Author(s):** Cholongitas E; Theocharidou E; Vasianopoulou P; Betrosian A; Shaw S; Patch D; O'Beirne J; Agarwal B; Burroughs AK

**Institution:** Fourth Department of Internal Medicine, Medical School of Aristotle University, Hippokraton General Hospital of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Acetaminophen-induced acute liver failure (ALF) is a complex multiorgan illness. An assessment of the prognosis is essential for the accurate identification of patients for whom survival without liver transplantation (LT) is unlikely. The aims of this study were the comparison of prognostic models [King's College Hospital (KCH), Model for End-Stage Liver Disease, Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA), and Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II (APACHE II)] and the identification of independent prognostic indicators of outcome. We evaluated consecutive patients with severe acetaminophen-induced ALF who were admitted to the intensive care unit. At admission, demographic, clinical, and laboratory parameters were recorded. The discriminative ability of each prognostic score at the baseline was evaluated with the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC). In addition, using a multiple logistic regression, we assessed independent factors associated with outcome. In all, 125 consecutive patients with acetaminophen-induced ALF were evaluated: 67 patients (54%) survived with conservative medical management (group 1), and 58 patients (46%) either died without LT (28%) or underwent LT (18%; group 2). Group 1 patients had significantly lower median APACHE II (10 versus 14) and SOFA scores (9 versus 12) than group 2 patients ( $P < 0.001$ ). The independent indicators associated with death or LT were a longer prothrombin time ( $P = 0.007$ ), the inspiratory oxygen concentration ( $P = 0.005$ ), and the lactate level at 12 hours ( $P < 0.001$ ). The KCH criteria had the highest specificity (83%) but the lowest sensitivity (47%), and the SOFA score had the best discriminative ability ( $AUC = 0.79$ ). In conclusion, for patients with acetaminophen-induced ALF, the SOFA score performed better than the other prognostic scores, and this reflected the presence of multiorgan dysfunction. A further evaluation of

SOFA with the KCH criteria is warranted. Copyright Copyright 2012 American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases.

**Country of Publication:** United States

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Analgesics, Non-Narcotic); 0 (Biological Markers); 103-90-2 (Acetaminophen); 50-21-5 (Lactic Acid)

**Publication Type:** Comparative Study; Journal Article

**Subject Headings:** APACHE  
 "\*Acetaminophen/ae [Adverse Effects]"  
 Adult  
 "\*Analgesics Non-Narcotic/ae [Adverse Effects]"  
 "Biological Markers/bl [Blood]"  
 "Drug-Induced Liver Injury/bl [Blood]"  
 "\*Drug-Induced Liver Injury/di [Diagnosis]"  
 "Drug-Induced Liver Injury/et [Etiology]"  
 "Drug-Induced Liver Injury/mo [Mortality]"  
 "Drug-Induced Liver Injury/su [Surgery]"  
 Female  
 \*Health Status Indicators  
 Humans  
 "Lactic Acid/bl [Blood]"  
 "Liver Failure Acute/bl [Blood]"  
 "Liver Failure Acute/ci [Chemically Induced]"  
 "\*Liver Failure Acute/di [Diagnosis]"  
 "Liver Failure Acute/mo [Mortality]"  
 "Liver Failure Acute/su [Surgery]"  
 Liver Transplantation  
 Logistic Models  
 London  
 Male  
 Middle Aged  
 "Multiple Organ Failure/bl [Blood]"  
 "Multiple Organ Failure/ci [Chemically Induced]"  
 "\*Multiple Organ Failure/di [Diagnosis]"  
 "Multiple Organ Failure/mo [Mortality]"  
 "Multiple Organ Failure/su [Surgery]"  
 Multivariate Analysis  
 Odds Ratio  
 Patient Selection  
 Predictive Value of Tests  
 Prognosis  
 Prospective Studies  
 ROC Curve  
 Risk Assessment  
 Risk Factors  
 Severity of Illness Index  
 Time Factors  
 Young Adult

**Source:** MEDLINE

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

#### 4. An intervention to reduce alcohol consumption in undergraduate students using implementation intentions and mental simulations: a cross-national study.

**Citation:** International Journal of Behavioral Medicine, March 2012, vol./is. 19/1(82-96), 1070-5503;1532-7558 (2012 Mar)

**Author(s):** Hagger MS; Lonsdale A; Koka A; Hein V; Pasi H; Lintunen T; Chatzisarantis NL

**Institution:** Curtin University, Perth, WA, Australia. martin.hagger@curtin.edu.au

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Excessive alcohol consumption has been linked to deleterious health consequences among undergraduate students. There is a need to develop theory-based and cost-effective brief interventions to attenuate alcohol consumption in this population. PURPOSE: The present study tested the effectiveness of an integrated theory-based intervention in reducing undergraduates' alcohol consumption in excess of guideline limits in national samples from Estonia, Finland, and the UK. METHOD: A 2 (volitional: implementation intention vs. no implementation intention)[THIN SPACE]x[THIN SPACE]2 (motivation: mental simulation vs. no mental simulation)[THIN SPACE]x[THIN SPACE]3 (nationality: Estonia vs. Finland vs. UK) randomized-controlled design was adopted. Participants completed baseline psychological measures and self-reported number of alcohol units consumed and binge-drinking frequency followed by the intervention manipulation. One month later, participants completed follow-up measures of the psychological variables and alcohol consumption. RESULTS: Results revealed main effects for implementation intention and nationality on units of alcohol consumed at follow-up and an implementation intention[THIN SPACE]x[THIN SPACE]nationality interaction. Alcohol consumption was significantly reduced in the implementation intention condition for the Estonian and UK samples. There was a significant main effect for nationality and an implementation intention[THIN SPACE]x[THIN SPACE]nationality interaction on binge-drinking frequency. Follow-up tests revealed significant reductions in binge-drinking occasions in the implementation intention group for the UK sample only. CONCLUSION: Results support the implementation intention component of the intervention in reducing alcohol drinking in excess of guideline limits among Estonian and UK undergraduates. There was no support for the motivational intervention or the interaction between the strategies. Results are discussed with respect to intervention design based on motivational and volitional approaches.

**Country of Publication:** England

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

**Subject Headings:** [Adult](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking](#)  
["\\*Alcoholism/pc \[Prevention and Control\]"](#)  
["Cognitive Therapy/is \[Instrumentation\]"](#)  
["\\*Cognitive Therapy/mt \[Methods\]"](#)  
[Cross-Cultural Comparison](#)  
[Estonia](#)  
[Female](#)  
[Finland](#)  
[Follow-Up Studies](#)  
[Great Britain](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[Male](#)  
[Questionnaires](#)  
[Random Allocation](#)  
[Treatment Outcome](#)  
[Young Adult](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

##### 5. NSAID use and risk of Parkinson disease: a population-based case-control study.

**Citation:** European Journal of Neurology, November 2011, vol./is. 18/11(1336-42), 1351-5101;1468-1331 (2011 Nov)

**Author(s):** Becker C; Jick SS; Meier CR

**Institution:** Division of Clinical Pharmacy and Epidemiology, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Basel, Switzerland, Basel, Switzerland.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Previous epidemiologic studies have produced inconsistent findings regarding the association between the use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and the risk of Parkinson disease (PD).METHODS: We conducted a case-control analysis using the General Practice Research Database. Cases ( $\geq 40$  years) had a new diagnosis of PD between 1994 and 2009. We matched four controls to each PD case on age, sex, general practice, and index date. Use of NSAIDs, aspirin, and acetaminophen was stratified by exposure timing and duration for both cases and controls. We calculated odds ratios (OR) using conditional logistic regression. For additional analyses, the index date was brought backward 1, 2, and 3 years, respectively.RESULTS: We identified 4026 cases with an incident idiopathic PD diagnosis and 15,969 matched controls. Compared with patients without any previous prescription for NSAIDs, those with prior use had no increased risk of a PD diagnosis (OR 1.07, 95% CI 0.99-1.16). Long-term use ( $\geq 15$  prescriptions) was associated with a slightly lower PD risk (adjusted OR 0.94, 95% CI 0.83-1.07). The relative PD risks of the use of aspirin or acetaminophen were not materially higher (PD risk of long-term use: adjusted ORs 1.16, 95% CI 1.03-1.30 and 1.15, 95% CI 1.02-1.30, respectively) compared with those for non-users. The risk estimate diminished toward the null in subsequent analyses with shifted index dates.CONCLUSION: In this large observational study with data from the UK primary care, the long-term use of NSAIDs, aspirin, or acetaminophen was not associated with a substantially altered risk of developing PD. Copyright 2011 The Author(s). European Journal of Neurology Copyright 2011 EFNS.

**Country of Publication:** England

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal)

**Publication Type:** Journal Article

**Subject Headings:** [Aged](#)  
[Aged 80 and over](#)  
["\\*Anti-Inflammatory Agents Non-Steroidal/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)  
[Case-Control Studies](#)  
[Databases Factual](#)  
["\\*Dyskinesia Drug-Induced/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
["\\*Dyskinesia Drug-Induced/pp \[Physiopathology\]"](#)  
[Female](#)  
["Great Britain/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[Male](#)  
[Middle Aged](#)  
["Parkinson Disease/dt \[Drug Therapy\]"](#)  
["\\*Parkinson Disease/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
["Parkinson Disease/pp \[Physiopathology\]"](#)  
[Retrospective Studies](#)  
["Risk Assessment/mt \[Methods\]"](#)  
["Switzerland/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

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

## 6. A collaborative approach to investigating the risk of thrombocytopenic purpura after measles-mumps-rubella vaccination in England and Denmark.

**Citation:** Vaccine, April 2012, vol./is. 30/19(3042-6), 0264-410X;1873-2518 (2012 Apr 19)

**Author(s):** Andrews N; Stowe J; Miller E; Svanstrom H; Johansen K; Bonhoeffer J; Hviid A; VAESCO consortium

**Institution:** Statistics Modelling and Economics Department, Health Protection Services, Health Protection Agency, Colindale, London NW9 5EQ, United Kingdom.  
[nick.andrews@hpa.org.uk](mailto:nick.andrews@hpa.org.uk)

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The assessment of rare adverse events following vaccination may not be possible within a single country due to an insufficiently large denominator population. In 2008 a European consortium (VAESCO) was funded to perform collaborative vaccine safety studies. To help assess the feasibility of multi-country collaboration England and Denmark, who have established vaccine safety research infrastructures, undertook to work to a common protocol and share results and data to estimate the risk of a known true adverse event, thrombocytopenic purpura (TP) following measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccination. TP is a known rare reaction to MMR and therefore provided an opportunity to assess whether two countries would produce similar results when working collaboratively. Despite some initial problems with ensuring data were comparable, the two countries gave very similar estimates of the relative incidence in the 6 weeks after vaccination and a pooled relative incidence estimate of 2.13 (95% confidence interval 1.55-2.94) and attributable risk of 1 in 50,000 doses. Both countries used hospital admissions for TP and the analysis was performed using the self controlled case series method which is particularly suited to collaborative studies because of its implicit control for individual level confounding. The study therefore shows the potential for vaccine safety collaborations across Europe to detect true associations through use of common protocols and sharing of results or data. Copyright Copyright 2011 Brighton Collaboration. Published by Elsevier Ltd.. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Netherlands

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Measles-Mumps-Rubella Vaccine)

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

**Subject Headings:** [Adolescent](#)  
[Adult](#)  
[Cohort Studies](#)  
[Denmark](#)  
["\\*Drug Toxicity/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
[England](#)  
[Female](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[Infant](#)  
[Infant Newborn](#)  
[International Cooperation](#)  
[Male](#)  
["\\*Measles-Mumps-Rubella Vaccine/ad \[Administration and Dosage\]"](#)  
["\\*Measles-Mumps-Rubella Vaccine/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)  
["\\*Purpura Thrombocytopenic/ci \[Chemically Induced\]"](#)  
["\\*Purpura Thrombocytopenic/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
[Risk Assessment](#)  
["\\*Vaccination/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)  
[Young Adult](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

#### 7. Drug policy debate is needed.

**Citation:** BMJ, 2012, vol./is. 344/(e2381), 0959-535X;1756-1833 (2012)

**Author(s):** Gilmore IT

**Language:** English

**Country of Publication:** England

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Street Drugs)

**Publication Type:** Editorial

**Subject Headings:** ["\\*Drug and Narcotic Control/lj \[Legislation and Jurisprudence\]"](#)  
[Great Britain](#)  
[\\*Health Policy](#)  
[Humans](#)

International Cooperation  
 "\*Street Drugs/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"  
 "Substance-Related Disorders/pc [Prevention and Control]"  
 United Nations

**Source:** MEDLINE

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

#### 8. Monitoring compliance to therapy during addiction treatments by means of hair analysis for drugs and drug metabolites using capillary zone electrophoresis coupled to time-of-flight mass spectrometry.

**Citation:** Forensic Science International, March 2012, vol./is. 216/1-3(101-7), 0379-0738;1872-6283 (2012 Mar 10)

**Author(s):** Gottardo R; Fanigliulo A; Sorio D; Liotta E; Bortolotti F; Tagliaro F

**Institution:** Department of Public Health and Community Medicine, Unit of Forensic Medicine, University of Verona, Verona, Italy.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Capillary electrophoresis coupled to time-of-flight mass spectrometry was used in the present work for the determination of therapeutic and abused drugs and their metabolites in the hair of subjects undergoing addiction treatments, in order to monitor their compliance to therapy. For this purpose a rapid, qualitative drug screening method was adopted based on capillary electrophoresis hyphenated with time-of-flight mass spectrometry, which had earlier been developed and validated for the forensic-toxicological analysis of hair, limitedly to illicit/abused drugs [1]. Sampling of hair was carried out in order to refer to a time window of about two months from the date of sampling (i.e. 2cm ca. from cortex). A single extraction procedure was applied, allowing the determination in the hair matrix of "drugs of abuse" referred to the past abuses, and therapeutic drugs prescribed in the detoxification program as well as their metabolites. Analyte identification was based on accurate mass measurements and comparison of isotope patterns, providing the most likely matching between accurate mass value and elemental formula. Small molecules (<500Da) of forensic and toxicological interest could be identified unambiguously using mass spectrometric conditions tailored to meet a mass accuracy <=5ppm. In the present study, the proposed approach proved suitable for the rapid broad spectrum screening of hair samples, although needing further confirmation of results by using fragmentation mass spectrometry. Copyright ACopyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Narcotics)

**Publication Type:** Journal Article

**Subject Headings:** [Algorithms](#)  
[Electrophoresis Capillary](#)  
[Forensic Toxicology](#)  
 "\*Hair/ch [Chemistry]"  
[Humans](#)  
[Male](#)  
[Mass Spectrometry](#)  
 "\*Narcotics/an [Analysis]"  
[Opiate Substitution Treatment](#)  
 \*Patient Compliance  
 "\*Substance Abuse Detection/mt [Methods]"  
 "Substance-Related Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"  
 "\*Substance-Related Disorders/rh [Rehabilitation]"

**Source:** MEDLINE

#### 9. Reality bites--A ten-year retrospective analysis of bitemark casework in Australia.

**Citation:** Forensic Science International, March 2012, vol./is. 216/1-3(82-7), 0379-0738;1872-6283 (2012 Mar 10)

**Author(s):** Page M; Taylor J; Blenkin M

**Institution:** University of Newcastle, School of Health Sciences, Australia. mark.page@uon.edu.au

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Criticism of forensic science, particularly that of bitemark analysis, has become increasingly common in the last decade. Much of the criticism directed at forensic odontology cites cases where miscarriages of justice have occurred when erroneous, over-confident or even false bitemark evidence has been tendered by odontologists. Despite Australia's own experience with such cases in the past, it is postulated that this does not represent the true nature of bitemark analysis as practiced by odontologists today-at least in this country. A review of 119 cases from the last 10 years confirms that 'identification' of a suspect is rarely, if ever, offered, and that conclusions reached by odontologists with respect to bitemark analysis are generally conservative. However, the results of this study also indicate that in a small but significant proportion of cases, there is still some tendency to reach conclusions that could be considered over-confident when considering the overall quality of the physical evidence offered. It is suggested that odontologists should avoid making conclusive remarks regarding the origin of the mark, or the identification of a perpetrator, when such comments are realistically precluded, given the low evidentiary value of the mark itself. Copyright ACopyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**Publication Type:** Journal Article; Multicenter Study

**Subject Headings:** [Animals](#)  
[Australia](#)  
["Bites and Stings/pa \[Pathology\]"](#)  
["\\*Bites Human/pa \[Pathology\]"](#)  
[Child](#)  
["Child Abuse/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)  
["\\*Expert Testimony/lj \[Legislation and Jurisprudence\]"](#)  
["\\*Forensic Dentistry/lj \[Legislation and Jurisprudence\]"](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[Photography](#)  
[Retrospective Studies](#)  
["Violence/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

#### 10. Therapeutic role of curcumin in prevention of biochemical and behavioral aberration induced by alcoholic neuropathy in laboratory animals.

**Citation:** Neuroscience Letters, March 2012, vol./is. 511/1(18-22), 0304-3940;1872-7972 (2012 Mar 5)

**Author(s):** Kandhare AD; Raygude KS; Ghosh P; Ghule AE; Bodhankar SL

**Institution:** Department of Pharmacology, Poona college of Pharmacy, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Erandwane, Pune, Maharashtra-411038, India.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Painful peripheral neuropathy induced by chronic ethanol consumption is a major medico-socioeconomical problem. The objective of present investigation was to study the effect of curcumin (20, 40 and 80mg/kg; p.o.) in alcohol-induced neuropathy in rats. Ethanol (35% v/v, 10g/kg; p.o.) was administered for 10 weeks which showed a significant decrease in thermal hyperalgesia, mechanical hyperalgesia, mechanical allodynia and nerve conduction velocity. It caused enhanced malondialdehyde, oxidative-nitrosative stress, total calcium levels, inflammatory mediators (TNF-alpha and IL-1beta levels) along with DNA damage. Co-administration of curcumin and alpha-tocopherol for 10 weeks significantly and dose-dependently improved nerve

functions, biochemical as well as molecular parameters and DNA damage in sciatic nerve of ethanol treated rats. Hence, it was concluded that curcumin is of potent therapeutic value in the amelioration of alcoholic neuropathy in rats and acts by inhibition of pro-inflammatory mediators like TNF-alpha and IL-1beta. Copyright ACopyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Interleukin-1beta); 0 (Nitrites); 0 (Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha); 458-37-7 (Curcumin); 7440-70-2 (Calcium)

**Publication Type:** Journal Article

**Subject Headings:** ["\\*Alcoholic Neuropathy/dt \[Drug Therapy\]"](#)  
["Alcoholic Neuropathy/me \[Metabolism\]"](#)  
["Alcoholic Neuropathy/pp \[Physiopathology\]"](#)  
 Animals  
["Calcium/me \[Metabolism\]"](#)  
["Curcumin/ad \[Administration and Dosage\]"](#)  
["\\*Curcumin/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)  
["DNA Fragmentation/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)  
["Hyperalgesia/dt \[Drug Therapy\]"](#)  
["Hyperalgesia/et \[Etiology\]"](#)  
["Hyperalgesia/pp \[Physiopathology\]"](#)  
["Interleukin-1beta/me \[Metabolism\]"](#)  
["Lipid Peroxidation/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)  
 Male  
["Neural Conduction/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)  
["Nitrites/me \[Metabolism\]"](#)  
["Oxidative Stress/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)  
 Rats  
 Rats Wistar  
["Sciatic Nerve/me \[Metabolism\]"](#)  
["Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha/me \[Metabolism\]"](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

#### 11. Antifibrotic effects of *Artemisia capillaris* and *Artemisia iwayomogi* in a carbon tetrachloride-induced chronic hepatic fibrosis animal model.

**Citation:** Journal of Ethnopharmacology, March 2012, vol./is. 140/1(179-85), 0378-8741;1872-7573 (2012 Mar 6)

**Author(s):** Wang JH; Choi MK; Shin JW; Hwang SY; Son CG

**Institution:** Liver and Immunology Research Center, Daejeon Oriental Hospital of Daejeon University, 22-5 Daeheung-dong, Jung-gu, Daejeon 301-704, Republic of Korea.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** ETHNOPHARMACOLOGICAL RELEVANCE: *Artemisia capillaris* and *Artemisia iwayomogi*, both members of the Compositae family, have been indiscriminately used for various liver disorders as traditional hepatotherapeutic medicines in Korea for many years. AIM OF THE STUDY: In this study, the anti-hepatofibrotic effects of *Artemisia capillaris* and *Artemisia iwayomogi* were comparatively analyzed using a carbon tetrachloride (CCl<sub>4</sub>)-induced liver fibrosis rat model. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Hepatic fibrosis was induced via a 10-week course of intraperitoneal CCl<sub>4</sub> injections (50% dissolved in olive oil, 2mL/kg, twice per week). Water extract of *Artemisia capillaris* (AC) or *Artemisia iwayomogi* (AI) was orally administered six times per week from the 5th to the 10th week. RESULTS: AI (50mg/kg) significantly attenuated the CCl<sub>4</sub>-induced excessive release of serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), and alkaline phosphatase (ALP) in serum (p<0.05), and hydroxyproline and malondialdehyde (MDA) contents in liver tissue (p<0.05). Further, AI markedly ameliorated the depletion of total antioxidant capacity (TAC), glutathione (GSH), and superoxide dismutase (SOD) in liver tissue (p<0.01). Unexpectedly, AC did not exert any effects on the above parameters. Histopathological and

immunohistochemical analyses revealed that AI drastically reduced inflammation, necrosis, fatty infiltration, collagen accumulation, and activation of hepatic satellite cells in liver tissue. These changes were not observed with AC treatment. Several critical genes of fibrosis-related cytokines including transforming growth factor beta (TGF-beta), platelet-derived growth factor beta (PDGF-beta), and alpha smooth muscle actin (alpha-SMA) were more prominently downregulated by AI compared to AC treatment. CONCLUSION: Our results show that AI exerts greater hepatoprotective and anti-fibrotic effects as compared with AC via enhancing antioxidant capacity and downregulating fibrogenic cytokines. Copyright A Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Antioxidants); 0 (Cytokines); 0 (Plant Extracts); 51-35-4 (Hydroxyproline); 542-78-9 (Malondialdehyde); 56-23-5 (Carbon Tetrachloride); 70-18-8 (Glutathione); 9007-34-5 (Collagen); EC 1-15-1-1 (Superoxide Dismutase); EC 2-6-1 (Transaminases); EC 3-1-3-1 (Alkaline Phosphatase)

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

**Subject Headings:** "Alkaline Phosphatase/bl [Blood]"  
 Animals  
 "Antioxidants/me [Metabolism]"  
 "Antioxidants/pd [Pharmacology]"  
 "\*Antioxidants/tu [Therapeutic Use]"  
 \*Artemisia  
 Carbon Tetrachloride  
 Chronic Disease  
 "Collagen/me [Metabolism]"  
 "Cytokines/ge [Genetics]"  
 "Cytokines/me [Metabolism]"  
 Disease Models Animal  
 Down-Regulation  
 "\*Drug-Induced Liver Injury/dt [Drug Therapy]"  
 "Drug-Induced Liver Injury/me [Metabolism]"  
 "Drug-Induced Liver Injury/pa [Pathology]"  
 "Fatty Liver/dt [Drug Therapy]"  
 "Glutathione/me [Metabolism]"  
 "Hydroxyproline/me [Metabolism]"  
 "Inflammation/dt [Drug Therapy]"  
 Korea  
 "\*Liver/de [Drug Effects]"  
 "Liver/me [Metabolism]"  
 "\*Liver Cirrhosis/dt [Drug Therapy]"  
 "Liver Cirrhosis/me [Metabolism]"  
 "Liver Cirrhosis/pa [Pathology]"  
 Male  
 "Malondialdehyde/me [Metabolism]"  
 \*Phytotherapy  
 "Plant Extracts/pd [Pharmacology]"  
 "\*Plant Extracts/tu [Therapeutic Use]"  
 Rats  
 Rats Sprague-Dawley  
 "Superoxide Dismutase/me [Metabolism]"  
 "Transaminases/bl [Blood]"

**Source:** MEDLINE

## 12. Validation of self-reported khat chewing amongst khat chewers: an exploratory study.

**Citation:** Journal of Ethnopharmacology, March 2012, vol./is. 140/1(193-6), 0378-8741;1872-7573 (2012 Mar 6)

**Author(s):** Kassim S; Hawash A; Johnston A; Croucher R

**Institution:** Queen Mary University of London, Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry, Institute of Dentistry, 4 Newark Street, London E1 2AT, UK.  
s.kassim@qmul.ac.uk

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** ETHNOPHARMACOLOGICAL RELEVANCE: Khat chewing amongst the UK communities originating from Yemen and the East African coast is suggested to create dependency through its main stimulant components (cathinone, norephedrine and norpseudoephedrine) on the central nervous system. AIMS OF THE STUDY: To validate self-reported khat chewing behaviours by measuring levels of cathinone, norephedrine and norpseudoephedrine in saliva and to explore their associations with self-reported khat chewing dependency. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Face-to-face interviews were conducted amongst 30 male UK-resident khat chewers. Saliva samples were collected from each participant and high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) employed to extract and quantify the levels of the biomarkers. RESULTS: The mean (SD) for cathinone and the composite norephedrine and norpseudoephedrine levels were 33.93 (+/-39.20) and 29.28 (+/-26.32) µg/mL respectively. These biomarkers were significantly associated ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) with khat chewing dependency. CONCLUSIONS: Validation of self-reported khat chewing is possible. Khat chewing dependency correlates significantly with biomarker levels in saliva. Replication is required. Copyright © 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Alkaloids); 0 (Biological Markers); 0 (Central Nervous System Stimulants); 0 (Plant Preparations); 14838-15-4 (Phenylpropanolamine); 36393-56-3 (norpseudoephedrine); 5265-18-9 (cathinone)

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

**Subject Headings:** Adult  
"Africa/eh [Ethnology]"  
"Alkaloids/ae [Adverse Effects]"  
"Alkaloids/an [Analysis]"  
"Biological Markers/an [Analysis]"  
"Catha/ae [Adverse Effects]"  
"\*Catha/ch [Chemistry]"  
"Central Nervous System Stimulants/ae [Adverse Effects]"  
"\*Central Nervous System Stimulants/an [Analysis]"  
Chromatography High Pressure Liquid  
\*Dangerous Behavior  
Disclosure  
Great Britain  
Humans  
"\*Interviews as Topic/st [Standards]"  
Male  
\*Mastication  
Middle Aged  
"Phenylpropanolamine/ae [Adverse Effects]"  
"Phenylpropanolamine/an [Analysis]"  
"Plant Preparations/ae [Adverse Effects]"  
"Plant Preparations/ch [Chemistry]"  
Reproducibility of Results  
"\*Saliva/ch [Chemistry]"  
"\*Self Report/st [Standards]"  
Substance-Related Disorders  
"Yemen/eh [Ethnology]"

**Source:** MEDLINE

**13. 'For debate': NICE but needy: English guidance on managing alcohol dependence is not backed up by government alcohol policy.**

**Citation:** Alcohol & Alcoholism, November 2011, vol./is. 46/6(647-50), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (2011 Nov-Dec)

**Author(s):** Williamson L

**Language:** English

**Country of Publication:** England

**Publication Type:** Editorial; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

**Subject Headings:** ["\\*Alcoholism/th \[Therapy\]"](#)  
[England](#)  
[\\*Guidelines as Topic](#)  
[\\*Health Policy](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[Northern Ireland](#)  
[\\*Social Stigma](#)  
[Wales](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

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

#### 14. Decreased cortical complexity in methamphetamine abusers.

**Citation:** Psychiatry Research, March 2012, vol./is. 201/3(226-32), 0165-1781;0165-1781 (2012 Mar 31)

**Author(s):** Yun K; Park HK; Kwon DH; Kim YT; Cho SN; Cho HJ; Peterson BS; Jeong J

**Institution:** Department of Bio and Brain Engineering, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Daejeon, Republic of Korea.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study aimed to investigate if methamphetamine (MA) abusers exhibit alterations in complexity of the electroencephalogram (EEG) and to determine if these possible alterations are associated with their abuse patterns. EEGs were recorded from 48 former MA-dependent males and 20 age- and sex-matched healthy subjects. Approximate Entropy (ApEn), an information-theoretical measure of irregularity, of the EEGs was estimated to quantify the degree of cortical complexity. The ApEn values in MA abusers were significantly lower than those of healthy subjects in most of the cortical regions, indicating decreased cortical complexity of MA abusers, which may be associated with impairment in specialization and integration of cortical activities owing to MA abuse. Moreover, ApEn values exhibited significant correlations with the clinical factors including abuse patterns, symptoms of psychoses, and their concurrent drinking and smoking habits. These findings provide insights into abnormal information processing in MA abusers and suggest that ApEn of EEG recordings may be used as a potential supplementary tool for quantitative diagnosis of MA abuse. This is the first investigation to assess the "severity-dependent dynamical complexity" of EEG patterns in former MA abusers and their associations with the subjects' abuse patterns and other clinical measures. Copyright Copyright 2011. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 537-46-2 (Methamphetamine)

**Publication Type:** Journal Article

**Subject Headings:** [Adult](#)  
["\\*Amphetamine-Related Disorders/pa \[Pathology\]"](#)  
[Brain Mapping](#)  
["\\*Brain Waves/ph \[Physiology\]"](#)  
[Case-Control Studies](#)  
["\\*Cerebral Cortex/pp \[Physiopathology\]"](#)  
[Electroencephalography](#)  
[Entropy](#)

Female  
 Humans  
 Male  
 \*Methamphetamine  
 Middle Aged  
 Psychiatric Status Rating Scales  
 Statistics as Topic  
 Young Adult

**Source:** MEDLINE

**15. The relationship between reward-based learning and nicotine dependence in smokers with schizophrenia.**

**Citation:** Psychiatry Research, March 2012, vol./is. 196/1(9-14), 0165-1781;0165-1781 (2012 Mar 30)

**Author(s):** Ahnallen CG; Liverant GI; Gregor KL; Kamholz BW; Levitt JJ; Gulliver SB; Pizzagalli DA; Koneru VK; Kaplan GB

**Institution:** VA Boston Healthcare System, Brockton, MA 02301-5596, USA.  
 cga111777@yahoo.com

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Cigarette smoking rates remain remarkably high in schizophrenia relative to smoking in other psychiatric groups. Impairments in the reward system may be related to elevated rates of nicotine dependence and lower cessation rates in this psychiatric group. Smokers with schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder (SWS; n=15; M(age)=54.87, S.D.=6.51, 100% male) and a non-psychiatric control group of smokers (NCL; n=16; M(age)=50.38, S.D.=11.52; 93.8% male) were administered a computerized signal detection task to measure reward-based learning. Performance on the signal detection task was assessed by response bias, discriminability, reaction time, and hit rate. Clinician-assessed and self-reported measures of smoking and psychiatric symptoms were completed. SWS exhibited similar patterns of reward-based learning compared to control smokers. However, decreased reward-based learning was associated with increased levels of nicotine dependence in SWS, but not among control smokers. Nicotine withdrawal and urge to smoke were correlated with anhedonia within the SWS group. Among SWS, reduced reward responsiveness and increased anhedonia were associated with and may contribute to greater co-occurring nicotine dependence. These findings emphasize the importance of targeting reward system functioning in smoking cessation treatment for individuals with schizophrenia. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

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

**Subject Headings:** Anhedonia  
 "Behavior Addictive/px [Psychology]"  
 Case-Control Studies  
 Female  
 Humans  
 \*Learning  
 Male  
 Middle Aged  
 Psychomotor Performance  
 "Psychotic Disorders/co [Complications]"  
 "Psychotic Disorders/px [Psychology]"  
 Reaction Time  
 \*Reward  
 "\*Schizophrenia/co [Complications]"  
 \*Schizophrenic Psychology  
 Signal Detection Psychological  
 "\*Smoking/px [Psychology]"

"Tobacco Use Disorder/co [Complications]"  
 "\*Tobacco Use Disorder/px [Psychology]"

**Source:** MEDLINE

**16. Is parental socio-economic status related to the initiation of substance abuse by young people in an English city?  
 An event history analysis.**

**Citation:** Social Science & Medicine, April 2012, vol./is. 74/7(1053-61), 0277-9536;1873-5347 (2012 Apr)

**Author(s):** Sutherland A

**Institution:** Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, Sidgwick Site, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge CB3 9DA, UK. as2140@cam.ac.uk

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This paper aims to examine the relationship between parental socio-economic status (SES) and adolescent substance use. The central question posed in the title is approached in two stages. First, theoretical and empirical research in this area is reviewed. Second, data from an ongoing longitudinal study of young people in England (the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study--PADS+) are used to highlight the nature of this relationship in one city. Results from discrete-time event history analyses show that when examining what predicts initiation of substance use, familial and demographic factors emerge as important predictors, but SES does not appear to be relevant. The concluding discussion focuses on whether support is found for hypotheses derived from the existing literature and implications for future research. Copyright ACopyright 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** England

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

**Subject Headings:** [Adolescent](#)  
[Adult](#)  
["Alcohol Drinking/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
[Child](#)  
["England/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
[Female](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[Life Change Events](#)  
[Logistic Models](#)  
[Longitudinal Studies](#)  
[Male](#)  
[\\*Parents](#)  
["Smoking/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
[\\*Social Class](#)  
["\\*Substance-Related Disorders/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
[Urban Population](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

**17. A case report of anaphylaxis to chlorhexidine during urinary catheterisation.**

**Citation:** Annals of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, May 2012, vol./is. 94/4(e159-60), 0035-8843;1478-7083 (2012 May)

**Author(s):** Noel J; Temple A; Laycock GJ

**Institution:** North Devon Healthcare NHS Trust, UK. dr.jnoel@gmail.com

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Chlorhexidine gluconate is a chemical antiseptic that is effective against Gram positive and negative bacteria and on certain viruses and fungi. A bacteriocidal and bacteriostatic agent, this cationic drug is absorbed on to negatively charged cell surfaces of organisms, disrupting the cell membrane, which results in increased permeability. Its use is mainly

topical as a surgical hand antisepsis, site preparation/cleansing and for pre-genitourinary procedures such as urethral catheterisation. Like any drug, caution should be employed with its use as hypersensitivity reactions are being documented increasingly in the medical literature. In the following case, we present a patient who was catheterised with the chlorhexidine containing Instillagel([REGISTERED]) (CliniMed, High Wycombe, UK), prior to undergoing elective orthopaedic surgery.

**Country of Publication:** England

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Local); 0 (Drug Combinations); 137-58-6 (Lidocaine); 18472-51-0 (chlorhexidine gluconate); 55-56-1 (Chlorhexidine); 8060-72-8 (chlorhexidine gluconate, lidocaine drug combination)

**Publication Type:** Case Reports; Journal Article

**Subject Headings:** [Aged](#)  
["\\*Anaphylaxis/ci \[Chemically Induced\]"](#)  
["\\*Anti-Infective Agents Local/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)  
[Arthroplasty Replacement Hip](#)  
["Chlorhexidine/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)  
["\\*Chlorhexidine/aa \[Analogues and Derivatives\]"](#)  
[Drug Combinations](#)  
["Drug Eruptions/et \[Etiology\]"](#)  
[Humans](#)  
["Hypotension/ci \[Chemically Induced\]"](#)  
["Lidocaine/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)  
[Male](#)  
["\\*Urinary Catheterization/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Ingenta](#); Note: IP enabled: Available on Homerton site only  
 Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

#### 18. An observational study to determine the prevalence of alcohol use disorders in advanced cancer patients.

**Citation:** Palliative Medicine, June 2012, vol./is. 26/4(360-7), 0269-2163;1477-030X (2012 Jun)

**Author(s):** Webber K; Davies AN

**Institution:** Department of Palliative Medicine, Royal Marsden NHS Hospitals Trust, Sutton, UK.  
 kath.webber@rmh.nhs.uk

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** UNLABELLED: Context: observational studies in North America suggest alcohol dependence is a common problem in advanced cancer patients and is associated with a high burden of physical and psychological symptoms. The prevalence of all types of alcohol use disorders, and the relationship between alcohol use disorders and symptoms, has not been studied.OBJECTIVES: this observational, cross-sectional study was designed to determine the prevalence of alcohol use disorders in patients with advanced cancer and establish if such patients have a higher symptom burden.METHODS: sequential patients referred to the palliative medicine team at a United Kingdom cancer centre completed the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) and Memorial Symptom Assessment Scale-Short Form (MSAS-SF).RESULTS: 120 patients participated in the study. Twenty-two (18%) patients screened positively for the presence of an alcohol use disorder. This study found no significant association between alcohol use disorders and the presence of anxiety (P = 0.38) or depression (P = 0.81) on the HADS or the global distress index subscale (P = 0.142), physical symptom distress index subscale (P = 0.734), or the psychological distress index subscale (P = 0.154) on the MSAS-SF. Current smoking status was the only independent predictor for the presence of an alcohol use disorder (P < 0.001). Seven (6%) patients screened positively for high-risk alcohol use disorders. Current smoking status (P < 0.001) and male gender (p < 0.001) were independent predictors of this problem.CONCLUSIONS: alcohol use disorders in this cohort of patients were not

associated with a higher symptom burden, and the prevalence was lower than the general United Kingdom population.

**Country of Publication:** England

**Publication Type:** Journal Article

**Subject Headings:** [Adult](#)  
[Aged](#)  
[Aged 80 and over](#)  
["\\*Alcoholism/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
["Anxiety/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
[Cohort Studies](#)  
[Cross-Sectional Studies](#)  
["Depression/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
[Female](#)  
["Great Britain/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[Logistic Models](#)  
[Male](#)  
[Middle Aged](#)  
["Neoplasms/pa \[Pathology\]"](#)  
["\\*Neoplasms/px \[Psychology\]"](#)  
[Prevalence](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Young Adult](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

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

#### 19. Reinforcement sensitivity theory and alcohol outcome expectancies in early adolescence.

**Citation:** American Journal of Drug & Alcohol Abuse, March 2012, vol./is. 38/2(130-4), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (2012 Mar)

**Author(s):** Lopez-Vergara HI; Colder CR; Hawk LW Jr; Wieczorek WF; Eiden RD; Lengua LJ; Read JP

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, The State University of New York, Buffalo, 14260, USA. hilopez2@buffalo.edu

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Little research has examined the development of alcohol expectancies in childhood, a notable omission as expectancies are viable targets for prevention programs. Moreover, limited alcohol expectancies research has been conducted from the perspective of psychobiological models of motivation despite the strong conceptual links between such models and cognitive models of alcohol use. OBJECTIVE: To examine if the associations between individual differences from the revised reinforcement sensitivity theory (Gray JA, McNaughton N. The Neuropsychology of Anxiety: An Enquiry into the Functions of the Septo-hippocampal System (2nd ed.). Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 2000) and alcohol use is mediated by alcohol expectancies in a large community sample of early adolescents using a prospective design. METHODS: 378 families (1 caregiver; 1 child) were recruited via random digit phone call using a prospective design. RESULTS: Our findings suggest that both a strong behavioral approach system and fight-flight or freeze system were associated with high levels of positive outcome expectancies, which subsequently predicted an increase in likelihood of alcohol use. There was also some evidence that drive (an aspect of behavioral approach system) was also positively associated with negative expectancies, which subsequently predicted a low probability of alcohol use. CONCLUSIONS AND SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE: Individual differences in reinforcement sensitivity may influence the acquisition of positive and negative outcome expectancies, thereby potentially influencing the likelihood of alcohol use in early adolescence. Thus, reinforcement sensitivity theory is a

promising theory to account for the link between neural models of addiction and early acquisition of alcohol use in humans.

**Country of Publication:** England  
**Publication Type:** Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural  
**Subject Headings:** Adolescent  
 "\*Alcohol Drinking/px [Psychology]"  
 "Anxiety/px [Psychology]"  
 Child  
 Female  
 Humans  
 Male  
 \*Motivation  
 Prospective Studies  
 Questionnaires  
 \*Reinforcement (Psychology)

**Source:** MEDLINE

**20. Examining the role of mu opioid receptor endocytosis in the beneficial and side-effects of prolonged opioid use: from a symposium on new concepts in mu-opioid pharmacology.**

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, March 2012, vol./is. 121/3(189-204), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Mar 1)

**Author(s):** Whistler JL

**Institution:** Department of Neurology, Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, University of California, San Francisco, Emeryville, CA 94608, United States.  
 jwhistler@gallo.ucsf.edu

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Opioid drugs remain the gold standard for the treatment of severe pain, both acute/post-surgical and chronic. However, the utility of opioid drugs for the treatment of chronic pain is compromised by the development of analgesic tolerance which, in turn, leads to dose-escalation and increased likelihood of dangerous side effects, including dependence. Consequently, there remains resistance among clinicians and the general population to using opiates for pain management because of risk of "addiction." These fears are not unwarranted. More than 2.5 million people begin abusing opioid painkillers each year, and prescription opioid abuse is now the second most common type of illegal drug use after marijuana. Some abusers become dependent due to recreational use of prescription painkillers. However, many abusers are among the 40 million people suffering from chronic pain, and developed dependence while using the drugs for legitimate purposes. Both of these trends highlight the need to develop opioid therapeutics with a reduced liability to cause tolerance, dependence and addiction. Identifying the ideal properties of opioid drugs that would retain analgesia but reduce these side-effects has been a goal of my laboratory for more than a decade. During this time, we have proposed the novel hypothesis that opioid drugs that promote desensitization, endocytosis and recycling of the mu-opioid-receptor (MOR) will retain analgesic efficacy, but will have a reduced liability to cause tolerance, dependence and addiction. We have generated substantial data, both pharmacological and genetic to suggest that our hypothesis is a valid one. These data are summarized in this review. Copyright ACopyright 2011. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Analgesics, Opioid); 0 (Receptors, Opioid, mu)

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

**Subject Headings:** "\*Analgesics Opioid/pd [Pharmacology]"  
 "Analgesics Opioid/tu [Therapeutic Use]"  
 Animals

Drug Tolerance  
 "Endocytosis/de [Drug Effects]"  
 "\*Endocytosis/ph [Physiology]"  
 Humans  
 Mice  
 "\*Opioid-Related Disorders/me [Metabolism]"  
 "Pain/dt [Drug Therapy]"  
 "Pain/me [Metabolism]"  
 "\*Receptors Opioid mu/me [Metabolism]"

**Source:** MEDLINE

## 21. mu-Opioid receptors and regulators of G protein signaling (RGS) proteins: from a symposium on new concepts in mu-opioid pharmacology.

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, March 2012, vol./is. 121/3(173-80), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Mar 1)

**Author(s):** Traynor J

**Institution:** Department of Pharmacology and Substance Abuse Research Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-5632, United States. jtraynor@umich.edu

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Mu-opioid receptors (MOR) are the therapeutic target for opiate analgesic drugs and also mediate many of the side-effects and addiction liability of these compounds. MOR is a seven-transmembrane domain receptor that couples to intracellular signaling molecules by activating heterotrimeric G proteins. However, the receptor and G protein do not function in isolation but their activities are moderated by several accessory and scaffolding proteins. One important group of accessory proteins is the regulator of G protein signaling (RGS) protein family, a large family of more than thirty members which bind to the activated Galpha subunit of the heterotrimeric G protein and serve to accelerate signal termination. This action negatively modulates receptor signaling and subsequent behavior. Several members of this family, in particular RGS4 and RGS9-2 have been demonstrated to influence MOR signaling and morphine-induced behaviors, including reward. Moreover, this interaction is not unidirectional since morphine has been demonstrated to modulate expression levels of RGS proteins, especially RGS4 and RGS9-2, in a tissue and time dependent manner. In this article, I will discuss our work on the regulation of MOR signaling by RGS protein activity in cultured cell systems in the context of other in vitro and behavioral studies. In addition I will consider implications of the bi-directional interaction between MOR receptor activation and RGS protein activity and whether RGS proteins might provide a suitable and novel target for medications to manage addictive behaviors. Copyright ACopyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Analgesics, Opioid); 0 (RGS Proteins); 0 (Receptors, Opioid, mu)

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

**Subject Headings:** "\*Analgesics Opioid/pd [Pharmacology]"  
 Humans  
 Protein Binding  
 "\*RGS Proteins/me [Metabolism]"  
 "\*Receptors Opioid mu/me [Metabolism]"  
 "Signal Transduction/de [Drug Effects]"  
 "\*Signal Transduction/ph [Physiology]"

**Source:** MEDLINE

## 22. Functional relevance of mu-delta opioid receptor heteromerization: a role in novel signaling and implications for the treatment of addiction disorders: from a symposium on new concepts in mu-opioid pharmacology.

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, March 2012, vol./is. 121/3(167-72), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Mar 1)

**Author(s):** Stockton SD Jr; Devi LA

**Institution:** Department of Pharmacology and Systems Therapeutics, The Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY 10029, United States.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Morphine and other opiates are among the most widely prescribed and clinically useful medications for the treatment of chronic pain. However, the applicability of these compounds has been severely hampered by the rapid development of tolerance and physical dependence that typically accompanies their repeated use. A growing body of evidence has implicated the regulated functioning of mu-delta opioid receptor heteromers in both the modulation of morphine-mediated antinociception, and in the limitation of undesirable side effects resulting from chronic opiate exposure. Moreover, mu-delta heteromers exhibit unique ligand binding characteristics and signaling properties, indicating that pharmacological targeting of the mu-delta heteromer may represent a novel therapeutic approach for the management of chronic pain and addiction disorders. Therefore, the present review will attempt to summarize the latest relevant findings regarding the regulation and functional characteristics of the mu-delta heteromer both in vitro and in vivo. Copyright ACopyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Analgesics, Opioid); 0 (Receptors, Opioid, delta); 0 (Receptors, Opioid, mu)

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

**Subject Headings:** ["Analgesics Opioid/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[Protein Binding](#)  
["\\*Receptors Opioid delta/me \[Metabolism\]"](#)  
["\\*Receptors Opioid mu/me \[Metabolism\]"](#)  
["\\*Signal Transduction/ph \[Physiology\]"](#)  
["Substance-Related Disorders/dt \[Drug Therapy\]"](#)  
["\\*Substance-Related Disorders/me \[Metabolism\]"](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

### 23. The effects of general and alcohol-specific peer factors in adolescence on trajectories of alcohol abuse disorder symptoms from 21 to 33 years.

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, March 2012, vol./is. 121/3(213-9), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Mar 1)

**Author(s):** Lee JO; Hill KG; Guttmanova K; Bailey JA; Hartigan LA; Hawkins JD; Catalano RF

**Institution:** Social Development Research Group, School of Social Work, University Washington, United States. jel5@uw.edu

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: The present study examines whether general and alcohol-specific peer risk factors from age 10 to 18 are associated with longitudinal patterns of adult alcohol abuse disorder symptoms from age 21 to 33. METHODS: Using growth mixture modeling, trajectory groups of alcohol abuse disorder symptoms from age 21 to 33 were identified. We then examined the relationships between the identified trajectory groups of alcohol abuse disorder symptoms and respondents' own adolescent binge drinking, a general negative peer factor, and an alcohol-specific peer factor (having drinking peers) in adolescence using pseudo-class Wald Chi-square tests, and multinomial logistic regressions. RESULTS: Four different trajectory groups of alcohol abuse disorder symptoms were identified: persistor group (3%), decreaser group (23%), escalator group (3%), and a no-disorder group (71%). Bivariate Wald Chi-square tests indicated that adolescent binge drinking behavior and general and alcohol-specific peer factors differentiated the adult alcohol abuse trajectory groups. Multivariate multinomial logistic

regression showed that the general negative peer factors distinguished those who later persisted in alcohol abuse from those who desisted (i.e., persister group vs. deceiver group) during young adulthood, even after adjusting for respondents' adolescent binge drinking. On the other hand, associating with drinking peers did not distinguish these trajectories. CONCLUSION: Alcohol-specific peer influences appear to influence alcohol abuse disorder symptoms in the early 20s, while general negative peer exposure in adolescence increases in importance as a risk factor for alcohol abuse disorder symptom persistence in the late 20s and the early 30s. Copyright A Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland  
**Publication Type:** Journal Article  
**Subject Headings:** Adolescent  
 "\*Adolescent Behavior/px [Psychology]"  
 Adult  
 "\*Alcohol Drinking/px [Psychology]"  
 "\*Alcoholism/px [Psychology]"  
 Disease Progression  
 Female  
 Humans  
 Longitudinal Studies  
 Male  
 \*Peer Group  
 Risk Factors  
 Social Behavior  
**Source:** MEDLINE

#### 24. Tobacco, alcohol, cannabis and other illegal drug use among young adults: the socioeconomic context.

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, March 2012, vol./is. 121/3(231-9), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Mar 1)

**Author(s):** Redonnet B; Chollet A; Fombonne E; Bowes L; Melchior M

**Institution:** French Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Saint Denis, France.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Low socioeconomic position predicts risk of substance abuse, yet few studies tested the role of preexisting familial and individual characteristics. METHODS: Data come from the TEMPO (Trajectoires Epidemiologiques en Population) study (community sample in France, 1991-2009, n=1103, 22-35 years in 2009) set up among offspring of participants of an epidemiological study (GAZEL). Past 12-month substance use was assessed in 2009 by self-completed mail survey: regular tobacco smoking, alcohol abuse (AUDIT), cannabis use, problematic cannabis use (CAST), other illegal drug use. Socioeconomic position was defined by educational attainment, occupational grade, employment stability and unemployment. Covariates included demographics (age, sex, relationship status, parenthood), family background (parental income, parental tobacco smoking, parental alcohol use), and juvenile characteristics (psychological problems, academic difficulties) measured longitudinally. RESULTS: 35.8% of study participants were regular smokers, 14.3% abused alcohol, 22.6% used cannabis (6.3% had problematic cannabis use) and 4.1% used other illegal drugs. Except for alcohol abuse, substance use rates were systematically higher in individuals with low, rather than intermediate/high, socioeconomic position (age and sex-adjusted ORs from 1.75 for cannabis use to 2.11 for tobacco smoking and 2.44 for problematic cannabis use). In multivariate analyses these socioeconomic disparities were decreased, but remained statistically significant (except for illegal drugs other than cannabis). CONCLUSIONS: Tobacco smoking, alcohol, cannabis and polysubstance use are common behaviors among young adults, particularly those experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage. Interventions aiming to decrease substance abuse and reduce socioeconomic inequalities in this area should be implemented early in life. Copyright A Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

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

**Subject Headings:** [Adult](#)  
["\\*Alcohol Drinking/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
[Female](#)  
["France/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
[Health Status Disparities](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[Longitudinal Studies](#)  
[Male](#)  
["\\*Marijuana Smoking/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
[Prevalence](#)  
["\\*Smoking/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
[Socioeconomic Factors](#)  
["\\*Substance-Related Disorders/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
[Unemployment](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

#### 25. "Ready, willing, and (not) able" to change: young adults' response to residential treatment.

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, March 2012, vol./is. 121/3(224-30), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Mar 1)

**Author(s):** Kelly JF; Urbanoski KA; Hoepfner BB; Slaymaker V

**Institution:** Center for Addiction Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02114, USA. jkelly11@partners.org

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Young adulthood represents a key developmental period for the onset of substance use disorder (SUD). While the number of young adults entering treatment has increased, little is known about the mechanisms of change and early recovery processes in this important clinical population. This study investigated during-treatment change in key therapeutic processes (psychological distress, motivation, self-efficacy, coping skills, and commitment to AA/NA), and tested their relation to outcome at 3 months post-treatment. METHODS: Young adults undergoing residential treatment (N=303; age 18-24; 26% female; 95% Caucasian) were enrolled in a naturalistic prospective study and assessed at intake, mid-treatment, discharge, and 3 months following discharge. Repeated-measures and regression analyses modeled during-treatment change in process variables and impact on outcome. RESULTS: Statistically significant medium to large effect sizes were observed for changes in most processes during treatment, with the exception of motivation, which was high at treatment intake and underwent smaller, but still significant, change. In turn, these during-treatment changes all individually predicted 3-month abstinence to varying degrees, with self-efficacy emerging as the sole predictor in a simultaneous regression. CONCLUSIONS: Findings help to clarify the mechanisms through which treatment confers recovery-related benefit among young adults. At treatment intake, high levels of abstinence motivation but lower coping, self-efficacy, and commitment to AA/NA, suggests many entering treatment may be "ready and willing" to change, but "unable" to do so without help. Treatment appears to work, in part, by helping to maintain motivation while conferring greater ability and confidence to enact such change. Copyright A Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adaptation Psychological](#)  
[Adolescent](#)  
[Female](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[Longitudinal Studies](#)

Male  
 \*Psychotherapy  
 \*Residential Treatment  
 Self Efficacy  
 "Substance-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"  
 "\*Substance-Related Disorders/th [Therapy]"  
 Treatment Outcome  
 Young Adult

**Source:** MEDLINE

## 26. Nicotine self-administration and reinstatement of nicotine-seeking in male and female rats.

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, March 2012, vol./is. 121/3(240-6), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Mar 1)

**Author(s):** Feltenstein MW; Ghee SM; See RE

**Institution:** Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC 29425, USA.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Tobacco addiction is a relapsing disorder that constitutes a substantial worldwide health problem, with evidence suggesting that nicotine and nicotine-associated stimuli play divergent roles in maintaining smoking behavior in men and women. While animal models of tobacco addiction that utilize nicotine self-administration have become more widely established, systematic examination of the multiple factors that instigate relapse to nicotine-seeking have been limited. Here, we examined nicotine self-administration and subsequent nicotine-seeking in male and female Sprague-Dawley rats using an animal model of self-administration and relapse. METHODS: Rats lever pressed for nicotine (0.03 and 0.05 mg/kg/infusion, IV) during 15 daily 2-h sessions, followed by extinction of lever responding. Once responding was extinguished, we examined the ability of previously nicotine-paired cues (tone+light), the anxiogenic drug yohimbine (2.5mg/kg, IP), a priming injection of nicotine (0.3mg/kg, SC), or combinations of drug+cues to reinstate nicotine-seeking. RESULTS: Both males and females readily acquired nicotine self-administration and displayed comparable levels of responding and intake at both nicotine doses. Following extinction, exposure to the previously nicotine-paired cues or yohimbine, but not the nicotine-prime alone, reinstated nicotine-seeking in males and females. Moreover, when combined with nicotine-paired cues, both yohimbine and nicotine enhanced reinstatement. No significant sex differences or estrous cycle dependent changes were noted across reinstatement tests. CONCLUSIONS: These results demonstrate the ability to reinstate nicotine-seeking with multiple modalities and that exposure to nicotine-associated cues during periods of a stressful state or nicotine can increase nicotine-seeking. Copyright A Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

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

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

**Subject Headings:** Animals  
 "\*Behavior Animal/de [Drug Effects]"  
 Cues  
 "\*Drug-Seeking Behavior/de [Drug Effects]"  
 "Extinction Psychological/de [Drug Effects]"  
 Female  
 Male  
 "\*Nicotine/ad [Administration and Dosage]"  
 Rats  
 Rats Sprague-Dawley  
 \*Reinforcement (Psychology)  
 Self Administration  
 "\*Tobacco Use Disorder/px [Psychology]"

**Source:** MEDLINE

**27. Identifying provider beliefs related to contingency management adoption using the contingency management beliefs questionnaire.**

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, March 2012, vol./is. 121/3(205-12), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Mar 1)

**Author(s):** Rash CJ; Petry NM; Kirby KC; Martino S; Roll J; Stitzer ML

**Institution:** Calhoun Cardiology Center - Behavioral Health (MC 3944), University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT 06030-3944, USA. carlarash@gmail.com

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Contingency management (CM) is a widely recognized empirically-supported addiction treatment; however, dissemination and adoption of CM into routine clinical practice has been slow. Assessment of beliefs about CM may highlight key barriers and facilitators of adoption and inform dissemination efforts. In the present study, we developed a 35-item questionnaire (contingency management beliefs questionnaire; CMBQ) assessing CM beliefs and examined the relation of these beliefs to clinician characteristics and clinical practices. METHODS: The web-based study was completed by 617 substance abuse treatment providers. We examined the factor structure using exploratory factor analysis (EFA) in a randomly selected half-sample (n=318) and evaluated the generalizability of the solution using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) in the second half-sample (n=299). RESULTS: EFA results suggested a 3-factor solution with 32 items retained; factors represented general barriers, training-related barriers, and pro-CM items. CFA results supported the solution, and reliability was good within each half-sample (alpha=0.88 and 0.90). Therapeutic approach, years experience in addictions field, perception of CM's research support, prior CM training, and CM adoption interest were significantly associated with the factors. CONCLUSIONS: Overall, participants viewed CM favorably yet endorsed barriers, indicating a need for more extensive and targeted response to the most common misperceptions in dissemination efforts. Copyright ACopyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

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

**Subject Headings:** [Adult](#)  
[\\*Attitude of Health Personnel](#)  
[Female](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[Male](#)  
[Middle Aged](#)  
[Questionnaires](#)  
[Substance Abuse Treatment Centers](#)  
[\\*\\*Substance-Related Disorders/th \[Therapy\]"](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

**28. Experts attack government plans to cuts benefits for addicts who refuse treatment.**

**Citation:** BMJ, 2012, vol./is. 344/(e3694), 0959-535X;1756-1833 (2012)

**Author(s):** Kmietowicz Z

**Language:** English

**Country of Publication:** England

**Publication Type:** News

**Subject Headings:** [Great Britain](#)  
[\\*\\*Health Promotion/lj \[Legislation and Jurisprudence\]"](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[\\*\\*Substance-Related Disorders/th \[Therapy\]"](#)  
[\\*\\*Treatment Refusal/lj \[Legislation and Jurisprudence\]"](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

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

**29. Cross-reactivities of various phenethylamine-type designer drugs to immunoassays for amphetamines, with special attention to the evaluation of the one-step urine drug test Instant-View™, and the Emit[REGISTERED] assays for use in drug enforcement.**

**Citation:** Forensic Science International, April 2012, vol./is. 217/1-3(174-81), 0379-0738;1872-6283 (2012 Apr 10)

**Author(s):** Nakanishi K; Miki A; Zaitso K; Kamata H; Shima N; Kamata T; Katagi M; Tatsuno M; Tsuchihashi H; Suzuki K

**Institution:** Forensic Science Laboratory, Osaka Prefectural Police Headquarters, 1-3-18 Hommachi, Chuo-ward, Osaka 541-0053, Japan. keikonakanishi@office.zaq.jp

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Cross-reactivities of 76 kinds of phenethylamine-type designer drugs and related compounds to the urine drug tests Instant-View™ (IV) (the Methamphetamine (MA) test, the Amphetamine 300 test, and the MDMA test) have been investigated. An on-site urine test kit consisting of these three IV tests has been evaluated for the on-site screening of MA users, and the kit has been found to have satisfactory specificity for drug enforcement purposes by separately detecting both MA and its metabolite amphetamine. The cross-reactivity profiles of Emit[REGISTERED] II Plus Amphetamines Assay, Emit[REGISTERED] II Plus Ecstasy assay, and Emit[REGISTERED] d.a.u.[REGISTERED] Amphetamine Class assay have also been investigated and discussed. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Amphetamines); 0 (Central Nervous System Stimulants); 0 (Designer Drugs); 0 (Phenethylamines); 64-04-0 (phenethylamine)

**Publication Type:** Journal Article

**Subject Headings:** [Adolescent](#)  
[Adult](#)  
[Aged](#)  
["Amphetamine-Related Disorders/di \[Diagnosis\]"](#)  
["Amphetamines/im \[Immunology\]"](#)  
["\\*Amphetamines/ur \[Urine\]"](#)  
["Central Nervous System Stimulants/im \[Immunology\]"](#)  
["\\*Central Nervous System Stimulants/ur \[Urine\]"](#)  
[Child](#)  
[Designer Drugs](#)  
[Enzyme Multiplied Immunoassay Technique](#)  
[Female](#)  
[Forensic Toxicology](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[Male](#)  
[Middle Aged](#)  
["\\*Phenethylamines/im \[Immunology\]"](#)  
["Phenethylamines/ur \[Urine\]"](#)  
["\\*Substance Abuse Detection/is \[Instrumentation\]"](#)  
[Young Adult](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

**30. Morphine to codeine concentration ratio in blood and urine as a marker of illicit heroin use in forensic autopsy samples.**

**Citation:** Forensic Science International, April 2012, vol./is. 217/1-3(216-21), 0379-0738;1872-6283 (2012 Apr 10)

**Author(s):** Konstantinova SV; Normann PT; Arnestad M; Karinen R; Christophersen AS; Morland J

**Institution:** Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Division of Forensic Medicine and Drug Abuse, Lovisenberggata 6, P.O. Box 4404, Nydalen, 0403 Oslo, Norway. svetlana.konstantinova@fhi.no

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A morphine to codeine ratio greater than unity ( $M/C > 1$ ) has been suggested as an indicator of heroin use in living individuals. The aim of this study was to examine the morphine to codeine ratio in a large population ( $N=2438$ ) of forensically examined autopsy cases positive for 6-monoacetylmorphine (6-MAM) and/or morphine in blood and/or urine. Blood and urine concentrations of 6-MAM, morphine and codeine were examined using GC-MS and LC-MS/MS methods. In 6-MAM positive samples, the  $M/C$  ratio was greater than unity in 98% ( $N=917$ ) of the blood samples and 96% ( $N=665$ ) of the urine samples. Stratification of 6-MAM negative cases by  $M/C$  above or below unity revealed similarities in morphine and codeine concentrations in cases where  $M/C > 1$  and 6-MAM positive cases. Median blood and urine morphine concentrations were 8-10 times greater than codeine for both groups. Similarly to 6-MAM positive cases, 25-44 year-old men prevailed in the  $M/C > 1$  group. In comparison to cases where  $M/C \leq 1$ , the  $M/C$  ratio was a hundred times higher in both 6-MAM positive and  $M/C > 1$  cases. The range of morphine concentration between the lowest and the highest quintile of codeine in  $M/C > 1$  cases was similar to that in 6-MAM positive cases. This range was much higher than for  $M/C \leq 1$  cases. Moreover, linear regression analyses, adjusted for age and gender, revealed a strong positive association between morphine and codeine in 6-MAM positive and  $M/C > 1$  cases. The  $M/C$  ratio appeared to be a good marker of heroin use in post-mortem cases. Both blood and urine  $M/C > 1$  can be used to separate heroin users from other cases positive for morphine and codeine. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Morphine Derivatives); 0 (Narcotics); 2784-73-8 (6-O-monoacetylmorphine); 57-27-2 (Morphine); 76-57-3 (Codeine)

**Publication Type:** Journal Article

**Subject Headings:** Adolescent  
Adult  
"\*Codeine/bl [Blood]"  
"\*Codeine/ur [Urine]"  
Female  
Forensic Toxicology  
Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry  
"\*Heroin Dependence/di [Diagnosis]"  
Humans  
Linear Models  
Male  
Middle Aged  
"\*Morphine/bl [Blood]"  
"\*Morphine/ur [Urine]"  
"Morphine Derivatives/bl [Blood]"  
"Morphine Derivatives/ur [Urine]"  
"Narcotics/bl [Blood]"  
"Narcotics/ur [Urine]"  
Substance Abuse Detection  
Young Adult

**Source:** MEDLINE

### 31. Target screening and confirmation of 35 licit and illicit drugs and metabolites in hair by LC-MSMS.

**Citation:** Forensic Science International, April 2012, vol./is. 217/1-3(207-15), 0379-0738;1872-6283 (2012 Apr 10)

**Author(s):** Lendoiro E; Quintela O; de Castro A; Cruz A; Lopez-Rivadulla M; Concheiro M

**Institution:** Servicio de Toxicologia Forense, Instituto de Ciencias Forenses, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Spain.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MSMS) target screening in 50mg hair was developed and fully validated for 35 analytes ([Greek capital Delta]9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), morphine, 6-acetylmorphine, codeine, methadone, fentanyl, amphetamine, methamphetamine, 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine, 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, benzoylecgonine, cocaine, lysergic acid diethylamide, ketamine, scopolamine, alprazolam, bromazepam, clonazepam, diazepam, flunitrazepam, 7-aminoflunitrazepam, lorazepam, lormetazepam, nordiazepam, oxazepam, tetrazepam, triazolam, zolpidem, zopiclone, amitriptyline, citalopram, clomipramine, fluoxetine, paroxetine and venlafaxine). Hair decontamination was performed with dichloromethane, and incubation in 2 mL of acetonitrile at 50degreesC overnight. Extraction procedure was performed in 2 steps, first liquid-liquid extraction, hexane:ethyl acetate (55:45, v:v) at pH 9, followed by solid-phase extraction (Strata-X cartridges). Chromatographic separation was performed in AtlantisT3 (2.1 mm x 100 mm, 3 mum) column, acetonitrile and ammonium formate pH 3 as mobile phase, and 32 min total run time. One transition per analyte was monitored in MRM mode. To confirm a positive result, a second injection monitoring 2 transitions was performed. The method was specific (no endogenous interferences, n=9); LOD was 0.2-50 pg/mg and LOQ 0.5-100 pg/mg; linearity ranged from 0.5-100 to 2000-20,000 pg/mg; imprecision <15%; analytical recovery 85-115%; extraction efficiency 4.1-85.6%; and process efficiency 2.5-207.7%; 27 analytes showed ion suppression (up to -86.2%), 4 ion enhancement (up to 647.1%), and 4 no matrix effect; compounds showed good stability 24-48 h in autosampler. The method was applied to 17 forensic cases. In conclusion, a sensitive and specific target screening of 35 analytes in 50mg hair, including drugs of abuse (THC, cocaine, opiates, amphetamines) and medicines (benzodiazepines, antidepressants) was developed and validated, achieving lower cut-offs than Society of Hair Testing recommendations. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Narcotics); 0 (Pharmaceutical Preparations); 0 (Street Drugs)

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

**Subject Headings:** "Chromatography Liquid/mt [Methods]"  
Forensic Toxicology  
"\*Hair/ch [Chemistry]"  
Humans  
Limit of Detection  
"Mass Spectrometry/mt [Methods]"  
"\*Narcotics/an [Analysis]"  
"\*Pharmaceutical Preparations/an [Analysis]"  
"\*Street Drugs/an [Analysis]"  
Substance Abuse Detection  
"Substance-Related Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"

**Source:** MEDLINE

### 32. Homicide and bipolar I disorder: a 22-year study.

**Citation:** Forensic Science International, April 2012, vol./is. 217/1-3(113-8), 0379-0738;1872-6283 (2012 Apr 10)

**Author(s):** Yoon JH; Kim JH; Choi SS; Lyu MK; Kwon JH; Jang YI; Park GT

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, National Institute of Forensic Psychiatry, Ministry of Justice, Bonggok-ri, Banpo-myeon, Gongju-si, Chungnam 314-716, Republic of Korea.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Non-serious offenses in manic phase have been mainly studied in patients with bipolar disorder. However, some authors reported that depressive phase is related with the violent and homicidal manifestations of bipolar disorder. AIMS: We investigated the characteristics of homicide by the polarity of mood episode in patients with bipolar I disorder. METHODS: Among the offenders who were sentenced to undergo treatment at the National Institute of Forensic Psychiatry from October 1987 to January 2008, a total 219 offenders whose final diagnoses were bipolar I disorder based on DSM-III-R and DSM-IV were selected. Retrospective medical chart review was performed for characteristics of mood episodes. Descriptions of offenders were supplemented by review of the written records of the police or prosecutors. RESULTS: The general rate of total offense was higher in the manic phase than in the depressive phase (86.8% vs. 13.2%). However, the rate of homicide was higher in the depressive phase than in the manic phase. The victims of homicide were more likely to be family members of the patients in depressive phase than in manic phases (96.2% vs. 63.9%,  $p=0.001$ ). However, parricide was committed only in manic phases. Altruistic motivation of homicide was significantly higher in depressive phase (34.6% vs. 0%,  $p<0.001$ ) whereas impulsivity was the most common one in manic phases. CONCLUSIONS: The risk of offenses, particularly homicide for family members, should not be overlooked in the depressive phases of bipolar I disorder. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**Publication Type:** Journal Article

**Subject Headings:** [Adult](#)  
[Altruism](#)  
["Asphyxia/mo \[Mortality\]"](#)  
["\\*Bipolar Disorder/px \[Psychology\]"](#)  
["Conduct Disorder/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
["Crime Victims/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)  
["Delusions/px \[Psychology\]"](#)  
[Family](#)  
[Female](#)  
[Forensic Psychiatry](#)  
["Hallucinations/px \[Psychology\]"](#)  
["\\*Homicide/px \[Psychology\]"](#)  
["Homicide/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)  
[Humans](#)  
["Impulse Control Disorders/px \[Psychology\]"](#)  
[Male](#)  
[Motivation](#)  
["Republic of Korea/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
[Retrospective Studies](#)  
[Sex Distribution](#)  
["Substance-Related Disorders/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
["Wounds Stab/mo \[Mortality\]"](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

### 33. Sudden death and lipomatous infiltration of the heart involved by fat necrosis resulting from acute pancreatitis.

**Citation:** Forensic Science International, April 2012, vol./is. 217/1-3(e19-22), 0379-0738;1872-6283 (2012 Apr 10)

**Author(s):** Roncati L; Gualandri G; Fortuni G; Barbolini G

**Institution:** Department of Diagnostic Services, Pathology and Legal Medicine, Section of Pathology, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy. emailmedical@gmail.com

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The possible causal link between damage to the heart and acute pancreatitis and other pancreatic diseases has been considered in both adults and children, particularly in cases of sudden, unexpected death. However, the cardiac pathological findings so far reported

in the literature are neither specific enough, nor of a kind to prove a direct pancreatic pathogenesis. We describe the occurrence of steatonecrosis developed in areas of lipomatous infiltration of the heart following acute exacerbation of latent chronic pancreatitis. The presence of mature adipocytes in the myocardium is an adequate substrate for the pancreatic lipase to give rise to the steatonecrosis, which is a well-known marker of acute pancreatitis. As far as we are aware, this is the first reported case of heart steatonecrosis in the literature. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland  
**Publication Type:** Case Reports; Journal Article  
**Subject Headings:** "Adipocytes/pa [Pathology]"  
 Adult  
 "Alcoholism/co [Complications]"  
 "\*Death Sudden/et [Etiology]"  
 "\*Fat Necrosis/pa [Pathology]"  
 Forensic Pathology  
 Humans  
 "\*Lipomatosis/pa [Pathology]"  
 Male  
 "\*Myocardium/pa [Pathology]"  
 "Pancreas/pa [Pathology]"  
 "\*Pancreatitis/co [Complications]"  
 "Pancreatitis/pa [Pathology]"  
**Source:** MEDLINE

#### 34. Interpretation problems in a forensic case of abstinence determination using alcohol markers in hair.

**Citation:** Forensic Science International, April 2012, vol./is. 217/1-3(e4-7), 0379-0738;1872-6283 (2012 Apr 10)  
**Author(s):** Pragst F  
**Institution:** University Hospital Charite, Institute of Legal Medicine, Turmstr. 21, Building N, 10559 Berlin, Germany. fritz.pragst@charite.de  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** In a child custody case a mother with a longstanding history of alcohol misuse had to show absolute abstinence for one year. She entered a residential rehabilitation for six months and was tested two months later by way of a hair test for ethyl glucuronide (EtG) with the result of 22 pg/mg in the proximal 0-1cm segment and the segments 1-2 cm and 2-3 cm being negative. This was interpreted as a minimum alcohol intake of 20-50 units per week in the month before sampling. Since the mother denied any alcohol intake a second hair sample was collected seven weeks after the first and analyzed for fatty acid ethyl esters (FAEEs) by a second laboratory. A low concentration of 0.03 ng/mg was measured within the 0-6 cm segment of recently bleached hair and was interpreted as showing no evidence of alcohol use during the last six months. Three further hair samples were analyzed during the next nine months with low EtG values (<2.4-3.3 pg/mg, 0-3 cm segment) and low FAEE values (0.27-0.53 ng/mg, 0-6 cm segment). These findings were summarized as indicating continued low alcohol consumption over the past one year period. As a consequence of the conflicting results, the case was dealt with in a hearing before the Family Division of the High Court of London. It was concluded in the judgment that the evidence did not indicate that the mother had consumed alcohol in the period tested by the hair samples. It was stated that the evidence in this case highlighted the need for the exercise of considerable caution when hair tests for alcohol are being interpreted and relied upon, both generally and particularly in isolation, and that this case is a proper reminder of the need for expert evidence to be given in a manner according to the Practice Direction. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Biological Markers); 0 (Esters); 0 (Fatty Acids); 0 (Glucuronates); 0 (Hair Dyes); 17685-04-0 (ethyl glucuronide)

**Publication Type:** Case Reports; Journal Article

**Subject Headings:** ["\\*Alcoholism/rh \[Rehabilitation\]"](#)  
["Biological Markers/an \[Analysis\]"](#)  
[Child](#)  
["Child Custody/lj \[Legislation and Jurisprudence\]"](#)  
[Chromatography Liquid](#)  
[Esters](#)  
["\\*Fatty Acids/an \[Analysis\]"](#)  
[Female](#)  
["\\*Glucuronates/an \[Analysis\]"](#)  
["\\*Hair/ch \[Chemistry\]"](#)  
[Hair Dyes](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[Male](#)  
["\\*Substance Abuse Detection/mt \[Methods\]"](#)  
[Tandem Mass Spectrometry](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

### 35. Cannabis findings in drivers suspected of driving under the influence of drugs in Finland from 2006 to 2008.

**Citation:** Forensic Science International, April 2012, vol./is. 217/1-3(107-12), 0379-0738;1872-6283 (2012 Apr 10)

**Author(s):** Blencowe T; Pehrsson A; Mykkanen S; Gunnar T; Lillsunde P

**Institution:** Alcohol and Drug Analytics Unit, National Institute for Health and Welfare, P.O. Box 30, FI-00271 Helsinki, Finland. thomas.blencowe@thl.fi

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The authors examined driving under the influence of drugs (DUID) cases which were found to be positive in whole blood for cannabis in Finland from 2006 to 2008. Factors studied were the number of cases positive for any combination of [Greek capital Delta](9)-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and the metabolites 11-hydroxy-[Greek capital Delta](9)-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC-OH) and 11-nor-9-carboxy-[Greek capital Delta](9)-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC-COOH). Concurrent use of amphetamines, benzodiazepines and/or alcohol was also recorded, as well as the drivers' age and gender. Altogether 2957 cannabis positive cases were retrieved from the database of the Alcohol and Drug Analytics Unit, National Institute for Health and Welfare. Drug findings were examined in relation to the zero-tolerance policy operated towards DUID in Finland. The number of cannabis positive cases in each year was approximately 1000 and the main demographic of cases was males aged 20-30 years. In the majority of cases (51.6%) the inactive metabolite THC-COOH was the only indication of cannabis use, however, associated use of amphetamines (58.8% of all cases) and/or benzodiazepines (63.9%) in cannabis positive drivers was very common. Detections for amphetamines and/or benzodiazepines were especially common in drivers with THC-COOH only (92.8% of these cases). Combined use of alcohol (25.7%) was also prevalent. Suspect DUID cases generally arise from suspicion on behalf of the police and the zero-tolerance policy offers an expedient means to deal with the challenges presented in DUID, particularly in view of the high incidence of multiple drug use - the legislation is not unduly punitive when enforced in this manner. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Amphetamines); 0 (Cannabinoids); 0 (Central Nervous System Depressants); 12794-10-4 (Benzodiazepines); 64-17-5 (Ethanol)

**Publication Type:** Journal Article

**Subject Headings:** [Adolescent](#)

Adult  
 Age Distribution  
 "Amphetamines/bl [Blood]"  
 "\*Automobile Driving/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"  
 "Benzodiazepines/bl [Blood]"  
 "\*Cannabinoids/bl [Blood]"  
 "Central Nervous System Depressants/bl [Blood]"  
 "Ethanol/bl [Blood]"  
 Female  
 "Finland/ep [Epidemiology]"  
 Forensic Toxicology  
 Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry  
 Humans  
 Male  
 "Marijuana Smoking/bl [Blood]"  
 Middle Aged  
 Sex Distribution  
 Substance Abuse Detection  
 "\*Substance-Related Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"  
 "Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"  
 Young Adult

**Source:** MEDLINE

### 36. Prevalence of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder in substance use disorder patients: a meta-analysis and meta-regression analysis.

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(11-9), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Apr 1)

**Author(s):** van Emmerik-van Oortmerssen K; van de Glind G; van den Brink W; Smit F; Crunelle CL; Swets M; Schoevers RA

**Institution:** Arkin Mental Health and Addiction Treatment Centre, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. katelijne.van.oortmerssen@arkin.nl

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** CONTEXT: Substance use disorders (SUD) are a major public health problem. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a comorbid condition associated with both onset and prognosis of SUD. Prevalence estimates of ADHD in SUD vary significantly.OBJECTIVE: To obtain a best estimate of the prevalence of ADHD in SUD populations.DATA SOURCES: A literature search was conducted using MEDLINE, PsycINFO and EMBASE. Search terms were ADHD, substance-related disorders, addiction, drug abuse, drug dependence, alcohol abuse, alcoholism, comorbidity, and prevalence. Results were limited to the English language.STUDY SELECTION: After assessing the quality of the retrieved studies, 29 studies were selected. Studies in which nicotine was the primary drug of abuse were not included.DATA EXTRACTION: All relevant data were extracted and analysed in a meta-analysis. A series of meta-regression analyses was performed to evaluate the effect of age, primary substance of abuse, setting and assessment procedure on the prevalence of ADHD in a variety of SUD populations.DATA SYNTHESIS: Overall, 23.1% (CI: 19.4-27.2%) of all SUD subjects met DSM-criteria for comorbid ADHD. Cocaine dependence was associated with lower ADHD prevalence than alcohol dependence, opioid dependence and other addictions. Studies using the DICA or the SADS-L for the diagnosis of ADHD showed significantly higher comorbidity rates than studies using the KSADS, DISC, DIS or other assessment instruments.CONCLUSIONS: ADHD is present in almost one out of every four patients with SUD. The prevalence estimate is dependent on substance of abuse and assessment instrument. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**Publication Type:** Journal Article; Meta-Analysis

**Subject Headings:** "Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity/di [Diagnosis]"

"\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity/ep [Epidemiology]"  
 Comorbidity  
 Diagnosis Dual (Psychiatry)  
 Humans  
 Prevalence  
 "Substance-Related Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"  
 "\*Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"

**Source:** MEDLINE

### 37. Contingency management in substance abuse treatment: a structured review of the evidence for its transportability.

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(1-10), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Apr 1)

**Author(s):** Hartzler B; Lash SJ; Roll JM

**Institution:** Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, 1107 NE 45th Street, Seattle, WA 98105, USA. hartzb@u.washington.edu

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** AIMS: Extant literature on contingency management (CM) transportability, or its transition from academia to community practice, is reviewed. The Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR; Damschroder et al., 2009) guides the examination of this material. METHODS: PsychInfo and Medline database searches identified 27 publications, with reviewed reference lists garnering 22 others. These 49 sources were examined according to CFIR domains of the intervention, outer setting, inner setting, clinicians, and implementation processes. RESULTS: Intervention characteristics were focal in 59% of the identified literature, with less frequent focus on clinicians (34%), inner setting (32%), implementation processes (18%), and outer setting (8%). As intervention characteristics, adaptability and trialability most facilitate transportability whereas non-clinical origin, perceived inefficacy or disadvantages, and costs are impediments. Clinicians with a managerial focus and greater clinic tenure and CM experience are candidates to curry organizational readiness for implementation, and combat staff disinterest or philosophical objection. A clinic's technology comfort, staff continuity, and leadership advocacy are inner setting characteristics that prompt effective implementation. Implementation processes in successful demonstration projects include careful fiscal/logistical planning, role-specific staff engagement, practical adaptation in execution, and evaluation via fidelity-monitoring and cost-effectiveness analyses. Outer setting characteristics-like economic policies and inter-agency networking or competition-are salient, often unrecognized influences. CONCLUSIONS: As most implementation constructs are still moving targets, CM transportability is in its infancy and warrants further scientific attention. More effective dissemination may necessitate that future research weight emphasis on external validity, and utilize models of implementation science. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

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

**Subject Headings:** Biomedical Research  
 Cost-Benefit Analysis  
 Evidence-Based Medicine  
 Humans  
 Reproducibility of Results  
 "\*Substance-Related Disorders/th [Therapy]"

**Source:** MEDLINE

### 38. Introduction to DSM-5 criteria linked papers in drug and alcohol dependence.

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(20-1), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Apr 1)

**Author(s):** Hasin DS

**Institution:** Columbia University, Department of Psychiatry, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1051 Riverside Drive #123, New York, NY 10032, USA. dsh2@columbia.edu

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The DSM-5 Substance Use Disorders (SUD) Workgroup has considered a number of issues in the process of implementing revisions designed to result in better definitions of the disorders. One of the main issues considered was what to do about the DSM-IV division between two disorders, abuse and dependence. This issue arose because the reliability and validity of abuse was far lower and more variable than the reliability and validity of dependence, and also because misconceptions regarding the relationship of abuse to dependence abound among clinicians and researchers. Additional issues the SUD workgroup considered included whether to add new criteria, e.g., craving, and remove existing criteria, e.g. legal problems. Some issues pertaining to gambling disorders were considered as well. Copyright Copyright 2011. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[Reproducibility of Results](#)  
["\\*Substance-Related Disorders/di \[Diagnosis\]"](#)  
["Substance-Related Disorders/th \[Therapy\]"](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

### 39. Drug use opportunities as opportunities for drug use prevention: Bogota, Colombia a case in point.

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(127-34), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Apr 1)

**Author(s):** Neumark Y; Lopez-Quintero C; Bobashev G

**Institution:** Braun School of Public Health and Community Medicine, Hebrew University, Hadassah, Jerusalem, Israel. yehudan@ekmd.huji.ac.il

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: As drugs become more ubiquitous and fewer resources are available for drug prevention and treatment, understanding the early stages of drug use involvement becomes increasingly important for prevention efforts. This study aims to explore the concept of drug use opportunity, and to disentangle, from a socio-ecological perspective, the factors associated with experiencing a drug use opportunity. METHODS: Data from 2279 standardized questionnaires administered in 23 schools in Bogota was analyzed. Schools were selected in a multistage probability cluster sample. Multilevel logistic regression modeling estimated the effects of multiple level factors on the likelihood of having experienced an opportunity to use illicit drugs or inhalants. RESULTS: One-third of respondents (32.1%) reported having had an opportunity to use drugs. Even among those who perceived drugs to be readily available and/or expressed intentions to use drugs in the near future, most reported never having experienced an opportunity to use drugs. For most of the drugs assessed, peer drug use, cigarette smoking, alcohol drinking, problematic behavior, and degree of school safety were the strongest correlates of having had a drug use opportunity. CONCLUSIONS: Despite living in an environment of high drug availability, most adolescents do not experience opportunities to use drugs. The likelihood of experiencing an opportunity is influenced by multiple interacting individual and macro-social factors, just as drug use is. Drug use opportunities were mainly promoted by friends, suggesting the need to consider their role within close social networks, alongside that of drug suppliers, in the design of intervention activities and drug policy development. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Street Drugs)

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

**Subject Headings:** Adolescent  
 "\*Adolescent Behavior/px [Psychology]"  
 "Alcohol Drinking/px [Psychology]"  
 Colombia  
 Female  
 Humans  
 \*Interpersonal Relations  
 Male  
 \*Peer Group  
 Questionnaires  
 Risk-Taking  
 Schools  
 Sex Factors  
 "Smoking/px [Psychology]"  
 Street Drugs  
 "\*Students/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"  
 "\*Substance-Related Disorders/pc [Prevention and Control]"

**Source:** MEDLINE

#### 40. Self-regulation and treatment retention in cocaine dependent individuals: a longitudinal study.

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(142-8), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Apr 1)

**Author(s):** Verdejo-Garcia A; Betanzos-Espinosa P; Lozano OM; Vergara-Moragues E; Gonzalez-Saiz F; Fernandez-Calderon F; Bilbao-Acedos I; Perez-Garcia M

**Institution:** Department of Clinical Psychology, Universidad de Granada, Spain. averdejo@ugr.es

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: We aimed to explore the association between baseline executive functioning and treatment outcome in Therapeutic Communities (TCs).METHODS: We used a longitudinal descriptive design: a baseline neuropsychological assessment was performed within the first 30 days of treatment in TCs. Once participants finished or abandoned treatment, the information about time of stay in treatment was computed for each individual. The study was conducted across six TCs located in the region of Andalusia (Spain): Cartaya, Almonte, Mijas, Los Palacios, La Linea, and Tarifa. Participants were 131 patients with cocaine dependence who initiated and finished treatment in TCs between January 2009 and December 2010 (2 years). Cognitive assessment was composed of general measures of executive functioning: Letter Number Sequencing (working memory) and Similarities (reasoning), and executive tasks sensitive to ventromedial prefrontal cortex dysfunction, including the Delis-Kaplan Stroop test (inhibition/cognitive switching), the Revised-Strategy Application Test (strategy application/multitasking), and the Iowa Gambling Task (decision-making). The outcome measure was retention, defined as time in TC treatment (number of days).RESULTS: Poor executive functioning significantly predicted shorter treatment retention in cocaine dependent individuals on TC residential treatment (14% of explained variance). Reduced performance on the R-SAT, a multitasking test taxing the ability to develop and apply the best strategy to organize multiple sub-routine tasks in order to achieve a long-term goal, was the most powerful predictor of treatment retention.CONCLUSIONS: Self-regulation deficits predict the capacity to remain in residential treatment among cocaine dependents. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

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

**Subject Headings:** Adult  
 "\*Cocaine-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"  
 "Cocaine-Related Disorders/th [Therapy]"

Cognition  
 Decision Making  
 \*Executive Function  
 Female  
 Humans  
 Longitudinal Studies  
 Male  
 Memory Short-Term  
 Middle Aged  
 Neuropsychological Tests  
 \*Social Control Informal  
 Substance Abuse Treatment Centers

**Source:** MEDLINE

**41. Alcohol misuse and violent behavior: findings from a 30-year longitudinal study.**

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(135-41), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Apr 1)

**Author(s):** Boden JM; Fergusson DM; Horwood LJ

**Institution:** Christchurch Health and Development Study, Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch School of Medicine and Health Sciences, New Zealand. joseph.boden@otago.ac.nz

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: This study examined the associations between measures of alcohol abuse/dependence (AAD) and violent offending and intimate partner violence (IPV) to age 30 in a New Zealand birth cohort. METHODS: Outcomes included: measures of violent offending, violence victimization, and physical IPV perpetration and victimization. The study also used measures of AAD symptoms; and time-dynamic covariate factors including life stress, other substance use, mental health status, peer and partner substance use and offending, and unemployment. Data were analysed using conditional fixed effects regression modelling augmented by time-dynamic covariate factors to control for confounding. RESULTS: Those with five or more AAD symptoms had unadjusted rates of violence outcomes that ranged from 4.10 to 11.85 times higher than those with no symptoms, but these associations did not differ by gender. Adjustment of the associations for both unobserved fixed effects and time-dynamic covariate factors reduced the magnitude of the associations for violent offending, violence victimization and IPV perpetration, with those with five or more AAD symptoms having rates of violence outcomes that were 1.91-3.58 times higher than those with no symptoms. However, control for both fixed effects and time-dynamic covariate factors reduced the associations between AAD symptoms and physical IPV victimization to statistical non-significance (IRR=0.73, 95% CI: 0.51-1.06). CONCLUSIONS: The results suggest a causal association between alcohol misuse and violent offending/victimization and IPV perpetration, with estimates suggesting that alcohol use disorder accounted for approximately 4.6-9.3% of the reported violent offending/victimization and IPV perpetration in the cohort. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

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

**Subject Headings:** Adolescent  
 Adult  
 "\*Aggression/px [Psychology]"  
 "\*Alcoholism/px [Psychology]"  
 "Crime Victims/px [Psychology]"  
 "\*Criminals/px [Psychology]"  
 Female  
 Humans  
 Interpersonal Relations

Life Change Events  
 Longitudinal Studies  
 Male  
 Mental Health  
 New Zealand  
 Peer Group  
 Risk Factors  
 "Sexual Partners/px [Psychology]"  
 "Spouse Abuse/px [Psychology]"  
 "Stress Psychological/px [Psychology]"  
 "\*Violence/px [Psychology]"

**Source:** MEDLINE

**42. A haplotype analysis is consistent with the role of functional HTR1B variants in alcohol dependence.**

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(100-4), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Apr 1)

**Author(s):** Contini V; Bertuzzi GP; Polina ER; Hunemeier T; Hendler EM; Hutz MH; Bau CH

**Institution:** Departament of Genetics, Instituto de Biociencias, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Animal and human studies have suggested that the serotonergic system plays an important role in alcohol consumption and abuse, mainly due to the serotonin receptor 1B (5-HT(1B)) function in the mesolimbic reward pathway. Association studies between the HTR1B gene variants and alcoholism have found significant results. There is also evidence for a complex balancing regulation of the gene by two functional variants in the promoter region (rs11568817 and rs130058), which are in linkage disequilibrium. METHODS: The aim of this study is to investigate the role of the most relevant variants (rs11568817, rs130058, rs6296 and rs13212041) of the HTR1B gene in the susceptibility to alcohol dependence. The sample comprised 136 Brazilian alcoholics of European descent and 237 controls. RESULTS: The results suggest an association between a functional variant of the gene (rs11568817) and alcohol dependence (p=0.001). In addition, this association could also be confirmed in an independent sample using imputed data from a GWAS, where marginal significant association (p=0.03, one-tailed) with the same allele was obtained. The pattern of distribution of haplotypes was significantly different between patients and controls (p<0.0001), which is consistent with the role of the two functional variants of the promoter region. CONCLUSION: In conclusion, our findings point to an association between functional variants in the promoter region of the HTR1B gene and alcohol dependence, supporting previous neurobiological evidences of the involvement of HTR1B variations in alcohol-related phenotypes. Copyright Copyright 2011. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (HTR1B protein, human); 0 (Receptor, Serotonin, 5-HT1B)

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

**Subject Headings:** Adult  
 "\*Alcoholism/ge [Genetics]"  
 Alleles  
 Female  
 Gene Frequency  
 Genetic Association Studies  
 \*Genetic Predisposition to Disease  
 Genotype  
 \*Haplotypes  
 Humans  
 Male  
 Middle Aged

\*Polymorphism Genetic  
 "\*Receptor Serotonin 5-HT1B/ge [Genetics]"

**Source:** MEDLINE

#### 43. The association between insomnia and suicidal thoughts in adults treated for alcohol dependence in Poland.

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(160-3), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Apr 1)

**Author(s):** Klimkiewicz A; Bohnert AS; Jakubczyk A; Ilgen MA; Wojnar M; Brower K

**Institution:** University of Michigan Medical School, Department of Psychiatry, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA. annaklim@med.umich.edu

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Suicidal ideation is elevated for individuals with alcohol use disorders. Sleep problems are associated with suicide risk and alcohol use, and sleep problems may be associated with suicide risk in those with alcohol use disorders. For the present study, we hypothesized that self-reported sleep problems are associated with suicidal thoughts in a sample of adults seeking treatment for alcohol dependence in Poland. METHODS: The sample included 304 patients in addiction treatment programs in Warsaw, Poland who met criteria for alcohol dependence. Measures included demographic characteristics, frequency of alcohol use, psychiatric symptoms, suicidal ideation and two measures of insomnia, which differed by time frame: the Athens Insomnia Scale (AIS, past 1 month) and the Sleep Disorders Questionnaire (SDQ-7, past 6 months). Multivariable logistic regression models tested the association between insomnia and suicidal thoughts. RESULTS: In models that controlled for age, gender, and days of recent drinking, both measures of sleep problems were associated with suicidal ideation: AOR=2.01 (95% CI: 1.50-2.70) [AIS] and 1.73 (95% CI: 1.29-2.31) [SDQ-7]. The association of sleep problems, as measured by the AIS, with suicide remained significant after adjusting for psychiatric symptoms, although the estimated effect size was smaller (AOR=1.47; 95% CI: 1.05-2.06). CONCLUSIONS: Among Polish adults with alcohol dependence, insomnia severity was associated with suicidal ideation. This finding highlights the need to assess for sleep problems, in addition to suicidal thoughts, in alcohol treatment settings and to further examine the potential consequences of poor sleep in this population. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

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

**Subject Headings:** Adolescent  
 Adult  
 "\*Alcoholism/px [Psychology]"  
 "Alcoholism/th [Therapy]"  
 Cross-Sectional Studies  
 Female  
 Humans  
 Male  
 Middle Aged  
 Poland  
 Questionnaires  
 "\*Sleep Initiation and Maintenance Disorders/px [Psychology]"  
 \*Suicidal Ideation

**Source:** MEDLINE

#### 44. Inhibiting glycine transporter-1 facilitates cocaine-cue extinction and attenuates reacquisition of cocaine-seeking behavior.

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(119-26), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Apr 1)

**Author(s):** Nic Dhonnchadha BA; Pinard E; Alberati D; Wettstein JG; Spealman RD; Kantak KM

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Boston University, 64 Cummington Street, Boston, MA 02215, USA.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Combining extinction training with cognitive-enhancing pharmacotherapy represents a novel strategy for improving the efficacy of exposure therapy for drug relapse prevention. We investigated if the selective glycine transporter-1 (GlyT-1) inhibitor RO4543338 could facilitate extinction of cocaine-conditioned responses and attenuate reacquisition of cocaine-seeking behavior. METHODS: Rats were trained to self-administer cocaine (0.3mg/kg), which was associated with a 2-s light cue under a second-order schedule of i.v. drug injection. Rats received vehicle, 30 or 45mg/kg of RO4543338 prior to three 1-h extinction-training sessions spaced at weekly intervals. Responses were extinguished by substituting saline for cocaine while maintaining response-contingent cue presentations. Reacquisition of cocaine-seeking behavior during self-administration sessions began 1 week after the last extinction session. Control experiments were conducted under conditions that precluded explicit extinction of cocaine-conditioned responses. RESULTS: Compared to vehicle, 30 and 45mg/kg RO4543338 significantly decreased responding early in extinction training and during subsequent reacquisition sessions. The latter effect persisted for at least five sessions. In control studies, reacquisition of cocaine-seeking behavior was not altered when RO4543338 was administered either prior to weekly self-administration control sessions or prior to weekly control sessions in which cocaine and cues were omitted and the levers retracted. CONCLUSIONS: As the GlyT-1 inhibitor facilitated cocaine-cue extinction learning and attenuated subsequent reacquisition of cocaine-seeking behavior, this class of compounds may have utility as a pharmacological adjunct to cocaine-cue exposure therapy in addicts. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (1-(4-fluorophenyl)-8-(2-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1,3,8-triazaspiro(4.5)decan-4-one); 0 (Dopamine Uptake Inhibitors); 0 (Glycine Plasma Membrane Transport Proteins); 0 (Imidazolidines); 0 (Spiro Compounds); 50-36-2 (Cocaine)

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

**Subject Headings:** [Animals](#)  
["\\*Cocaine/ad \[Administration and Dosage\]"](#)  
["Conditioning Operant/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)  
[Cues](#)  
["\\*Dopamine Uptake Inhibitors/ad \[Administration and Dosage\]"](#)  
["\\*Drug-Seeking Behavior/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)  
["\\*Extinction Psychological/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)  
["\\*Glycine Plasma Membrane Transport Proteins/ai \[Antagonists and Inhibitors\]"](#)  
["\\*Imidazolidines/ai \[Antagonists and Inhibitors\]"](#)  
[Male](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Rats Wistar](#)  
[Self Administration](#)  
["\\*Spiro Compounds/ai \[Antagonists and Inhibitors\]"](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

#### 45. Cognitive control links alcohol use, trait disinhibition, and reduced cognitive capacity: Evidence for medial prefrontal cortex dysregulation during reward-seeking behavior.

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(112-8), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Apr 1)

**Author(s):** Bogg T; Fukunaga R; Finn PR; Brown JW

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Wayne State University, 5057 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, MI 48202, USA. tdbogg@gmail.com

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Guided by the prediction of response-outcome theory of cognitive control (Alexander and Brown, 2010a), the present study examined reward-seeking medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) activity as a common neuro-functional marker of excessive alcohol consumption, trait disinhibition, and reduced cognitive capacity; all of which have shown consistent patterns of covariation in previous psychometric research (e.g., Bogg and Finn, 2010).METHODS: A sample of 18-23-year-old university students with a heterogeneous prevalence of alcohol dependence was assessed with functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) while completing a version of the Balloon Analogue Risk Task (Lejuez et al., 2002). A follow-back typical weekly alcohol consumption interview, self-report measures of trait disinhibition and IQ, and a complex span working memory task also were administered.RESULTS: Correlational region-of-interest analyses showed greater typical weekly alcohol consumption, greater trait disinhibition, and lower IQ were associated with greater reductions in mPFC activity during reward-seeking behaviors (successive inflation choices). The results also showed greater typical weekly alcohol consumption, greater trait disinhibition, and lower IQ were associated with greater increases in mPFC activity during reward-seeking outcomes (successive successful inflation outcomes). No significant relations with the measure of working memory were found.CONCLUSIONS: The findings suggest mPFC activity during risk/reward appraisal and performance monitoring is a common neuro-functional feature of co-varying expressions of excessive alcohol consumption, trait disinhibition, and lower IQ. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

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

**Subject Headings:** Adolescent  
 "\*Alcohol Drinking/pp [Physiopathology]"  
 "Alcohol Drinking/px [Psychology]"  
 "\*Alcoholism/pp [Physiopathology]"  
 "Alcoholism/px [Psychology]"  
 "\*Cognition/ph [Physiology]"  
 Female  
 Humans  
 \*Inhibition (Psychology)  
 Magnetic Resonance Imaging  
 Male  
 Memory Short-Term  
 Neuropsychological Tests  
 "\*Prefrontal Cortex/pp [Physiopathology]"  
 \*Reward  
 Self Report  
 Young Adult

**Source:** MEDLINE

#### 46. Initial RCT of a distress tolerance treatment for individuals with substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(70-6), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Apr 1)

**Author(s):** Bornoalova MA; Gratz KL; Daughters SB; Hunt ED; Lejuez CW

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of South Florida, 4202 East Fowler Ave, Tampa, FL 33620, United States.bornoalova@usf.edu

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Psychological distress tolerance, the ability to persist in goal directed activity when experiencing psychological distress, is associated with poor substance use treatment outcomes including drug and alcohol treatment dropout and relapse.OBJECTIVE: The current study examines if a brief distress tolerance intervention that was specifically developed as an adjunctive treatment for patients in residential substance abuse treatment shows efficacy in improving the patients' distress tolerance.METHODS: Seventy-six individuals who were receiving treatment at a

residential substance use treatment facility and indexed low distress tolerance on laboratory distress tolerance measures were randomized into three conditions: treatment-as-usual (TAU), six sessions of Supportive Counseling (SC), or six sessions of the novel distress tolerance treatment, Skills for Improving Distress Intolerance (SIDI). MEASURES: Patients were assessed at baseline for DSM-IV psychiatric diagnoses, DSM-IV substance use disorders, distress tolerance, and depressive symptoms. Patients were again assessed at posttreatment. Therapeutic alliance and treatment expectancies and credibility were also assessed at posttreatment. RESULTS: Patients who received SIDI (n=28) evidenced significantly greater improvements than SC (n=24) and TAU participants (n=24) on the distress tolerance laboratory measures, even when controlling for changes in negative affect (in the form of depression). Additionally, a higher percentage of patients in SIDI reached clinically significant improvement compared to patients in SC and TAU. CONCLUSION: This study supports the efficacy of SIDI in improving distress tolerance levels among individuals with drug and alcohol use disorders currently receiving residential substance use treatment. SIDI appears to be a brief and feasible intervention for use within inpatient substance use facilities. Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**Publication Type:** Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural

**Subject Headings:** [Adult](#)  
["Anxiety/px \[Psychology\]"](#)  
["Anxiety/th \[Therapy\]"](#)  
[\\*Behavior Therapy](#)  
["Depression/px \[Psychology\]"](#)  
["Depression/th \[Therapy\]"](#)  
[Female](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[Male](#)  
[Middle Aged](#)  
[Questionnaires](#)  
[Residential Treatment](#)  
["\\*Stress Psychological/px \[Psychology\]"](#)  
["Substance-Related Disorders/px \[Psychology\]"](#)  
["\\*Substance-Related Disorders/th \[Therapy\]"](#)  
[Treatment Outcome](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

#### 47. Contingency management delivered by community therapists in outpatient settings.

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(86-92), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Apr 1)

**Author(s):** Petry NM; Alessi SM; Ledgerwood DM

**Institution:** Calhoun Cardiology Center, University of Connecticut Health Center, 263 Farmington Ave., Farmington, CT 06030, USA. NPetry@UCHC.edu

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Few community-based clinicians have been trained to deliver contingency management (CM) treatments, and little data exist regarding the efficacy of CM when administered by clinicians. METHOD: Fifteen clinicians from four intensive outpatient treatment programs received training in CM. Following a didactics seminar and a period in which clinicians delivered CM to pilot patients while receiving weekly supervision, clinicians treated 43 patients randomized to standard care or CM, without supervision. In both treatment conditions, urine and breath samples were collected up to twice weekly for 12 weeks, and CM patients earned the opportunity to win prizes ranging in value from \$1 to \$100 for submitting drug-free samples. Primary treatment outcomes were sessions attended, unexcused absences, longest continuous period of abstinence, and proportion of negative samples submitted. RESULTS: All therapists completed the training and supervision phase, and 10 treated randomized patients. Patients randomized

to CM achieved significantly greater durations of abstinence than patients randomized to standard care (5.0+/-3.8 weeks versus 2.6+/-3.7 weeks) and had fewer unexcused absences (4.3+/-1.2 versus 8.1+/-5.4), but proportion of negative samples submitted and attendance did not differ significantly between groups. Therapist adherence and competence in CM delivery decreased when supervision was no longer provided, and competence in CM delivery was associated with duration of abstinence achieved and attendance. CONCLUSIONS: Community-based clinicians can effectively administer CM, and outcomes relate to competence in CM delivery. These data call for further training and supervision of community clinicians in this evidence-based treatment. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**Publication Type:** Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural

**Subject Headings:** [Adolescent](#)  
[Adult](#)  
[\\*Behavior Therapy](#)  
[Female](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[Male](#)  
[Middle Aged](#)  
[\\*Motivation](#)  
[Outpatients](#)  
[Patient Compliance](#)  
[\\*Reinforcement \(Psychology\)](#)  
[Substance Abuse Treatment Centers](#)  
["Substance-Related Disorders/px \[Psychology\]"](#)  
["\\*Substance-Related Disorders/th \[Therapy\]"](#)  
[Treatment Outcome](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

#### 48. A translational behavioral model of mood-based impulsivity: Implications for substance abuse.

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(93-9), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Apr 1)

**Author(s):** Gipson CD; Beckmann JS; Adams ZW; Marusich JA; Nesland TO; Yates JR; Kelly TH; Bardo MT

**Institution:** Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC 29425, USA. gipson@musc.edu

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Laboratory tasks that measure various facets of impulsivity derived from self-report questionnaires are important for elucidating the behavioral consequences of impulsivity in humans and for back-translating these facets to non-human species. Negative urgency, or mood-based rash action, is a self-report facet of impulsivity linked to problem substance use; however, a valid behavioral task is lacking. METHODS: The current studies were designed to bridge self-report questionnaire and behavioral measures of negative urgency in humans and to determine if this could be back-translated to rats. RESULTS: Humans scoring high in negative urgency showed greater behavioral responding and increased frustration following unexpected reward omission on a monetary-based task compared to subjects low in negative urgency. Rats also showed elevated responding for either sucrose pellets or intravenous amphetamine following unexpected reward omission. CONCLUSION: These results suggest that impulsive behavior engendered by unexpected reward omission may represent a valid behavioral model of negative urgency linked to substance abuse. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

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

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

**Subject Headings:** Adolescent  
 Adult  
 \*Affect  
 "Amphetamine/ad [Administration and Dosage]"  
 Animals  
 "\*Behavior Animal/de [Drug Effects]"  
 "Central Nervous System Stimulants/ad [Administration and Dosage]"  
 "Conditioning Operant/de [Drug Effects]"  
 Disease Models Animal  
 Female  
 Humans  
 "\*Impulsive Behavior/px [Psychology]"  
 Male  
 Questionnaires  
 Rats  
 \*Reward  
 Self Administration  
 "\*Substance-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"  
 Translational Medical Research

**Source:** MEDLINE

**49. Analyses related to the development of DSM-5 criteria for substance use related disorders: 1. Toward amphetamine, cocaine and prescription drug use disorder continua using Item Response Theory.**

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(38-46), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Apr 1)

**Author(s):** Saha TD; Compton WM; Chou SP; Smith S; Ruan WJ; Huang B; Pickering RP; Grant BF

**Institution:** Laboratory of Epidemiology and Biometry, Division of Intramural Clinical and Biological Research, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, 5635 Fishers Lane, Bethesda, MD 20892-9304, USA.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Prior research has demonstrated the dimensionality of alcohol, nicotine and cannabis use disorders criteria. The purpose of this study was to examine the unidimensionality of DSM-IV cocaine, amphetamine and prescription drug abuse and dependence criteria and to determine the impact of elimination of the legal problems criterion on the information value of the aggregate criteria. METHODS: Factor analyses and Item Response Theory (IRT) analyses were used to explore the unidimensionality and psychometric properties of the illicit drug use criteria using a large representative sample of the U.S. population. RESULTS: All illicit drug abuse and dependence criteria formed unidimensional latent traits. For amphetamines, cocaine, sedatives, tranquilizers and opioids, IRT models fit better for models without legal problems criterion than models with legal problems criterion and there were no differences in the information value of the IRT models with and without the legal problems criterion, supporting the elimination of that criterion. CONCLUSION: Consistent with findings for alcohol, nicotine and cannabis, amphetamine, cocaine, sedative, tranquilizer and opioid abuse and dependence criteria reflect underlying unitary dimensions of severity. The legal problems criterion associated with each of these substance use disorders can be eliminated with no loss in informational value and an advantage of parsimony. Taken together, these findings support the changes to substance use disorder diagnoses recommended by the American Psychiatric Association's DSM-5 Substance and Related Disorders Workgroup. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Prescription Drugs); 0 (Street Drugs)

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

**Subject Headings:** "\*Amphetamine-Related Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"  
 "\*Cocaine-Related Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders  
 Humans  
 \*Off-Label Use  
 \*Prescription Drugs  
 Psychometrics  
 Street Drugs

**Source:** MEDLINE

**50. Analyses related to the development of DSM-5 criteria for substance use related disorders: 2. Proposed DSM-5 criteria for alcohol, cannabis, cocaine and heroin disorders in 663 substance abuse patients.**

**Citation:** Drug & Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(28-37), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Apr 1)

**Author(s):** Hasin DS; Fenton MC; Beseler C; Park JY; Wall MM

**Institution:** College of Physicians and Surgeons, Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York, NY 10032, United States. dsh2@columbia.edu

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: A number of changes have been proposed and investigated in the criteria for substance use disorders in DSM-5. However, although clinical utility of DSM-5 is a high priority, relatively little of the empirical evidence supporting the changes was obtained from samples of substance abuse patients. METHODS: Proposed changes were examined in 663 patients in treatment for substance use disorders, evaluated by experienced clinicians using the Psychiatric Research Interview for Substance and Mental Disorders (PRISM). Factor and item response theory analysis was used to investigate the dimensionality and psychometric properties of alcohol, cannabis, cocaine and heroin abuse and dependence criteria, and craving. RESULTS: The seven dependence criteria, three of the abuse criteria (hazardous use; social/interpersonal problems related to use; neglect of roles to use), and craving form a unidimensional latent trait for alcohol, cannabis, cocaine and heroin. Craving did not add significantly to the total information offered by the dependence criteria, but adding the three abuse criteria and craving together did significantly increase total information for the criteria sets associated with alcohol, cannabis and heroin. CONCLUSION: Among adult patients in treatment for substance disorders, the alcohol, cannabis, cocaine and heroin criteria for dependence, abuse (with the exception of legal problems), and craving measure a single underlying dimension. Results support the proposal to combine abuse and dependence into a single diagnosis in the DSM-5, omitting legal problems. Mixed support was provided for the addition of craving as a new criterion, warranting future studies of this important construct in substance use disorders. Copyright Copyright 2011. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

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

**Subject Headings:** Adolescent  
 Adult  
 "\*Alcohol-Related Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"  
 "\*Cocaine-Related Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"  
 \*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders  
 Female  
 "\*Heroin Dependence/di [Diagnosis]"  
 Humans  
 Male  
 "\*Marijuana Abuse/di [Diagnosis]"  
 Middle Aged  
 Psychometrics  
 Reproducibility of Results

**Source:** MEDLINE

**51. African American patients seeking treatment in the public sector: characteristics of buprenorphine vs. methadone patients.**

<b>Citation:</b>	Drug & Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(55-60), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2012 Apr 1)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Mitchell SG; Kelly SM; Gryczynski J; Myers CP; Jaffe JH; O'Grady KE; Olsen YK; Schwartz RP
<b>Institution:</b>	Friends Research Institute, Inc., 1040 Park Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21201, USA. smitchell@friendsresearch.org
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> To expand its public-sector treatment capacity, Baltimore City made buprenorphine treatment accessible to low-income, largely African American residents. This study compares the characteristics of patients entering methadone treatment vs. buprenorphine treatment to determine whether BT was attracting different types of patients.<b>METHODS:</b> Participants consisted of two samples of adult heroin-dependent African Americans. The first sample was newly admitted to a health center or a mental health center providing buprenorphine (N=200), and the second sample was newly admitted to one of two hospital-based methadone programs (N=178). The Addiction Severity Index (ASI) and the Friends Supplemental Questionnaire were administered at treatment entry and data were analyzed with logistic regression.<b>RESULTS:</b> BT participants were more likely to be female (p=.017) and less likely to inject (p=.001). Participants with only prior buprenorphine treatment experience were nearly five times more likely to enter buprenorphine than methadone treatment (p&lt;.001). Those with experience with both treatments were more than twice as likely to enter BT (OR=2.7, 95% CI=1.11-6.62; p=.028). In the 30 days prior to treatment entry, BT participants reported more days of medical problems (p=.002) and depression (p=.044), and were more likely to endorse a lifetime history of depression (p&lt;.001).<b>CONCLUSION:</b> Methadone and buprenorphine treatment provided in the public sector may attract different patient subpopulations. Providing buprenorphine treatment through drug treatment programs co-located with a health and mental health center may have accounted for their higher rates of medical and psychiatric problems and appears to be useful in attracting a diverse group of patients into public-sector funded treatment. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.</p>
<b>Country of Publication:</b>	Ireland
<b>CAS Registry Number:</b>	0 (Narcotics); 52485-79-7 (Buprenorphine); 76-99-3 (Methadone)
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<p>Adult  <a href="#">"*African Americans/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"</a>  Baltimore  <a href="#">"*Buprenorphine/tu [Therapeutic Use]"</a>  Female  <a href="#">"*Heroin Dependence/rh [Rehabilitation]"</a>  Humans  Male  <a href="#">"*Methadone/tu [Therapeutic Use]"</a>  Middle Aged  <a href="#">"*Narcotics/tu [Therapeutic Use]"</a>  <a href="#">"*Opiate Substitution Treatment/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"</a>  Patient Admission  Public Sector  Sex Factors  Substance Abuse Treatment Centers  Treatment Outcome</p>
<b>Source:</b>	MEDLINE

**52. Refining clinical phenotypes by contrasting ethnically different populations with schizophrenia from Australia, India and Sarawak.**

**Citation:** Psychiatry Research, April 2012, vol./is. 196/2-3(194-200), 0165-1781;0165-1781 (2012 Apr 30)

**Author(s):** McLean D; John S; Barrett R; McGrath J; Loa P; Thara R; Mowry B

**Institution:** Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** We contrasted demographic and clinical characteristics in transethnic schizophrenia populations from Australia (n=821), India (n=520) and Sarawak, Malaysia (n=298) and proposed cultural explanations for identified site differences. From these we aimed to identify candidate variables free from significant cultural confounding that are hence suitable for inclusion in genetic analyses. We observed five phenomena: (1) more individuals were living alone in Australia than India or Sarawak; (2) drug use was lower in India than Australia or Sarawak; (3) duration of untreated psychosis (DUP) was longer in India than Australia or Sarawak; (4) the rate of schizoaffective disorder was lower in India than Australia or Sarawak; and (5) age at psychosis onset (AAO) was older in Sarawak than Australia or India. We suggest that site differences for living arrangements, drug use and DUP are culturally confounded. The schizoaffective site difference likely results from measurement bias. The AAO site difference, however, has no obvious cultural or measurement bias explanation. Therefore, this may be an ideal candidate for use in genetic studies, given that genetic variants affecting AAO have already been proposed. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

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

**Subject Headings:** [Adult](#)  
[Age Factors](#)  
[Austria](#)  
[\\*Cross-Cultural Comparison](#)  
[Ethnic Groups](#)  
[Female](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[India](#)  
[Malaysia](#)  
[Male](#)  
[Middle Aged](#)  
[\\*Phenotype](#)  
["\\*Schizophrenia/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
["\\*Schizophrenia/eh \[Ethnology\]"](#)  
["Schizophrenia/ge \[Genetics\]"](#)  
[Sex Factors](#)  
["Substance-Related Disorders/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

**53. Tick bite and early Lyme borreliosis.**

**Citation:** BMJ, 2012, vol./is. 344/(e3124), 0959-535X;1756-1833 (2012)

**Author(s):** Duncan CJ; Carle G; Seaton RA

**Institution:** Brownlee Centre for Infection, Tropical Medicine and Counselling, Gartnavel Hospital, Glasgow G12 0YN, UK. chrisduncan@doctors.net.uk

**Language:** English

**Country of Publication:** England

**Publication Type:** Case Reports; Journal Article

**Subject Headings:** Great Britain  
 Humans  
 "\*Insect Bites and Stings/di [Diagnosis]"  
 "\*Insect Bites and Stings/th [Therapy]"  
 "\*Lyme Disease/di [Diagnosis]"  
 "\*Lyme Disease/th [Therapy]"  
 Male  
 Middle Aged

**Source:** MEDLINE

**Full Text:** Available in *print* at *Newcomb Library & Information Service*  
 Available in *fulltext* at *Highwire Press*

**54. The cannabinoid agonist WIN55212-2 decreases L-DOPA-induced PKA activation and dyskinetic behavior in 6-OHDA-treated rats.**

**Citation:** Neuroscience Research, March 2012, vol./is. 72/3(236-42), 0168-0102;1872-8111 (2012 Mar)

**Author(s):** Martinez A; Macheda T; Morgese MG; Trabace L; Giuffrida A

**Institution:** Department of Pharmacology, University of Texas Health Science Center, 7703 Floyd Curl Drive, San Antonio, TX 78229, USA.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Chronic Levodopa (L-DOPA), the gold standard therapy for Parkinson's disease (PD), causes disabling motor complications (dyskinesias) that are associated with changes in the activity of striatal protein kinase A (PKA) and cAMP-regulated phosphoprotein of 32 kDa (DARPP-32). In this study, we showed that systemic administration of the cannabinoid agonist WIN55212-2 ameliorated L-DOPA-induced abnormal involuntary movements (AIMs) in the 6-OHDA rat model of PD and reversed L-DOPA-induced PKA hyperactivity via a CB(1)-mediated mechanism. This effect was accompanied by increased phosphorylation of DARPP-32 at threonine 34, which was partially blocked by CB(1) antagonism. Striatal PKA activity was positively correlated with the severity of L-DOPA-induced axial and limb dyskinesias, suggesting a role for the cAMP/PKA signaling pathway in the expression of these motor disturbances. Our results indicate that activation of CB(1) receptors, as well as reduction of striatal PKA hyperactivity, might be an effective strategy for the treatment of L-DOPA-induced dyskinesias. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd and the Japan Neuroscience Society. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Benzoxazines); 0 (Cannabinoids); 0 (Dopamine Agents); 0 (Dopamine and cAMP-Regulated Phosphoprotein 32); 0 (Levodopa); 0 (Morpholines); 0 (Naphthalenes); 1199-18-4 (Oxidopamine); 134959-51-6 (Win 55212-2); EC 2-7-11-11 (Cyclic AMP-Dependent Protein Kinases)

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

**Subject Headings:** Animals  
 "Behavior Animal/de [Drug Effects]"  
 "\*Benzoxazines/pd [Pharmacology]"  
 "\*Cannabinoids/pd [Pharmacology]"  
 "\*Cyclic AMP-Dependent Protein Kinases/me [Metabolism]"  
 "\*Dopamine Agents/pd [Pharmacology]"  
 "Dopamine and cAMP-Regulated Phosphoprotein 32/me [Metabolism]"  
 "\*Dyskinesia Drug-Induced/me [Metabolism]"  
 "\*Levodopa/pd [Pharmacology]"  
 Male  
 "\*Morpholines/pd [Pharmacology]"  
 "Motor Activity/de [Drug Effects]"  
 "\*Naphthalenes/pd [Pharmacology]"  
 Oxidopamine

"\*Parkinson Disease Secondary/me [Metabolism]"  
 "Phosphorylation/de [Drug Effects]"  
 Rats  
 Rats Wistar

**Source:** MEDLINE

**55. Alteration of c-Fos mRNA in the accessory lobe of crayfish is associated with a conditioned-cocaine induced reward.**

**Citation:** Neuroscience Research, March 2012, vol./is. 72/3(243-56), 0168-0102;1872-8111 (2012 Mar)

**Author(s):** Nathaniel TI; Panksepp J; Huber R

**Institution:** Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of South Carolina, School of Medicine-Greenville, 701 Grove Road, Greenville, SC 29605, USA.  
 Tinathaniel@gmail.com

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The major molecular and anatomical substrates of drug related reward in mammals have received considerable attention. In contrast, molecular mechanisms and specific neuroanatomical targets of drug associated reward in invertebrate models of drug addiction have gone largely unexplored. With a modular nervous system amenable to molecular techniques, crayfish offer a novel system for simultaneously exploring molecular mechanism and neuroanatomical targets of cocaine-induced reward in an invertebrate system. We aimed to determine whether novelty in a cocaine-paired stimulus is accompanied by changes in c-Fos mRNA in the accessory lobe of crayfish. The first set of experiments revealed that cocaine-conditioned animals demonstrated reward in a drug-paired compartment in contrast to saline-conditioned animals. Following the expression of reward, we designed a second set of experiments to determine context-specificity of the cocaine-conditioned novelty effect in altering c-Fos mRNA expression in the accessory lobe of cocaine treated crayfish. This is the first report that characterized context-specific alteration of c-Fos mRNA expression in the accessory lobe of crayfish during drug-induced reward. Copyright Copyright 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd and the Japan Neuroscience Society. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Proto-Oncogene Proteins c-fos); 50-36-2 (Cocaine)

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

**Subject Headings:** [Animals](#)  
[Astacoidea](#)  
["Behavior Animal/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)  
["Brain/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)  
["\\*Brain/me \[Metabolism\]"](#)  
["\\*Cocaine/ad \[Administration and Dosage\]"](#)  
["\\*Conditioning \(Psychology\)/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)  
[Male](#)  
["Motor Activity/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)  
["\\*Proto-Oncogene Proteins c-fos/me \[Metabolism\]"](#)  
[Reward](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

**56. Illicit drug consumption estimations derived from wastewater analysis: a critical review.**

**Citation:** Science of the Total Environment, September 2011, vol./is. 409/19(3564-77), 0048-9697;1879-1026 (2011 Sep 1)

**Author(s):** van Nuijs AL; Castiglioni S; Tarcomnicu I; Postigo C; Lopez de Alda M; Neels H; Zuccato E; Barcelo D; Covaci A

**Institution:** Toxicological Centre, University of Antwerp, Universiteitsplein 1, 2610 Antwerp, Belgium.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The consumption of illicit drugs causes indisputable societal and economic damage. Therefore it is necessary to know their usage levels and trends for undertaking targeted actions to reduce their use. Recently, a new approach (namely sewage epidemiology) was developed for the estimation of illicit drug use based on measurements of urinary excreted illicit drugs and their metabolites in untreated wastewater. This review aims at critically evaluating the published literature and identifying research gaps of sewage epidemiology. Firstly, the existing analytical procedures for the determination of the four most used classes of illicit drugs worldwide (cannabis, cocaine, opiates and amphetamine-like stimulants) and their metabolites in wastewater are summarized and discussed. The focus lies on the sample preparation and on the analysis with chromatographic techniques coupled to mass spectrometry. Secondly, back-calculations used to transform measured concentrations in wastewater (in ng/L) into an amount of used illicit drug (in g/day per 1000 inhabitants or doses/day per 1000 inhabitants) are discussed in detail for the four groups of illicit drugs. Sewage epidemiology data from Spain, Belgium, UK, Italy, Switzerland and USA are summarized and compared with data from international organisations, such as the European Monitoring Centre for Drug and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The results derived from wastewater analysis show in general good agreement with existing prevalence data (percentage of a population that uses illicit drugs at a given time) and demonstrate the potential of sewage epidemiology. However, this review confirms that future work should focus on further optimisation and standardisation of various important parameters (e.g. sample collection and back-calculations). In the future, sewage epidemiology could be used in routine drug monitoring campaigns as a valuable tool in addition to the classical socio-epidemiological studies for the determination of local, national and international illicit drug use. Copyright Copyright 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Netherlands

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Sewage); 0 (Street Drugs)

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

**Subject Headings:** "Belgium/ep [Epidemiology]"  
Chromatography Liquid  
"\*Environmental Monitoring/mt [Methods]"  
"Great Britain/ep [Epidemiology]"  
Humans  
"Italy/ep [Epidemiology]"  
Mass Spectrometry  
"\*Population Surveillance/mt [Methods]"  
"\*Sewage/ch [Chemistry]"  
Socioeconomic Factors  
"Spain/ep [Epidemiology]"  
"\*Street Drugs/an [Analysis]"  
"Street Drugs/ch [Chemistry]"  
"Street Drugs/me [Metabolism]"  
"\*Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"  
"Switzerland/ep [Epidemiology]"  
"United States/ep [Epidemiology]"  
Waste Disposal Fluid

**Source:** MEDLINE

### 57. Myocardial infarction with normal coronaries: an autopsy perspective.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Pathology, June 2012, vol./is. 65/6(512-6), 0021-9746;1472-4146 (2012 Jun)

**Author(s):** Silvanto A; de Noronha SV; Sheppard MN

<b>Institution:</b>	Royal Brompton and Harefield Hospitals NHS Trust, London, UK.
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p>AIM: To analyse postmortem cases of myocardial infarction (MI) with normal coronary arteries in terms of patient characteristics, features of the MI and risk factors. METHODS: This retrospective non-case controlled study was carried out at a specialist cardiac pathology department at a tertiary cardiac referral centre. Cases of histologically confirmed MI and normal coronary arteries during the period 1996-2010 were identified and analysed for the presence of risk factors. RESULTS: Nineteen cases of histologically confirmed MI and normal coronary arteries were identified with a similar gender ratio 1:1.1 (male:female) and mean age of 33 +/- 12 years (range 14-58). All patients died suddenly. The location of the infarct was variable, with left anterior descending artery territory being the single most prevalent (47%). Risk factors were identified in the majority of cases (n=14), with some cases experiencing more than one association, including alcohol and/or predominately class A drug use (n=7), including cocaine, inflammation (n=2), hypercoagulable state (n=3) and exertion (n=2). CONCLUSIONS: Current data regarding prognosis in MI with normal coronary arteries suggests a favourable outcome in the context of major cardiovascular events. No large series of fatal cases have been reported. This study highlights that this entity can be fatal and its prognosis may be less favourable than currently considered. This autopsy series also demonstrates that the causation of MI with normal coronary arteries is complex and multifactorial, including a history of alcohol and/or drug use. It also highlights the importance of accurate epidemiological data from referring pathologists.</p>
<b>Country of Publication:</b>	England
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<p>Adolescent  Adult  Age Distribution  Autopsy  "*Coronary Vessels/ah [Anatomy and Histology]"  "Death Sudden Cardiac/ep [Epidemiology]"  "Death Sudden Cardiac/et [Etiology]"  "Death Sudden Cardiac/pa [Pathology]"  Female  "Great Britain/ep [Epidemiology]"  Humans  Male  Middle Aged  "*Myocardial Infarction/di [Diagnosis]"  "Myocardial Infarction/et [Etiology]"  "Myocardial Infarction/mo [Mortality]"  "Myocarditis/co [Complications]"  "Myocarditis/mo [Mortality]"  "Myocarditis/pa [Pathology]"  "*Myocardium/pa [Pathology]"  Physical Exertion  Retrospective Studies  Risk Factors  Sex Distribution  "Substance-Related Disorders/co [Complications]"  "Substance-Related Disorders/mo [Mortality]"  "Substance-Related Disorders/pa [Pathology]"  "Thrombophilia/co [Complications]"  "Thrombophilia/mo [Mortality]"  "Thrombophilia/pa [Pathology]"  Young Adult</p>
<b>Source:</b>	MEDLINE
<b>Full Text:</b>	Available in <i>fulltext</i> at <a href="#">Highwire Press</a>

**58. Infant botulism and botulism immune globulin in the UK: a case series of four infants.**

**Citation:** Archives of Disease in Childhood, May 2012, vol./is. 97/5(459-60), 0003-9888;1468-2044 (2012 May)

**Author(s):** Ramroop S; Williams B; Vora S; Moshal K

**Institution:** Department of Paediatric Infectious Diseases, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children, London, UK. shiva.ramroop@gosh.nhs.uk

**Language:** English

**Country of Publication:** England

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Immunoglobulins); 0 (botulism immune globulin)

**Publication Type:** Case Reports; Journal Article

**Subject Headings:** "Botulism/co [Complications]"  
 "\*Botulism/di [Diagnosis]"  
 "\*Botulism/dt [Drug Therapy]"  
 "Clostridium botulinum/ip [Isolation and Purification]"  
 Humans  
 "\*Immunoglobulins/tu [Therapeutic Use]"  
 Infant

**Source:** MEDLINE

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

**59. Anti-aging effects of deuterium depletion on Mn-induced toxicity in a C. elegans model.**

**Citation:** Toxicology Letters, June 2012, vol./is. 211/3(319-24), 0378-4274;1879-3169 (2012 Jun 20)

**Author(s):** Avila DS; Somlyai G; Somlyai I; Aschner M

**Institution:** Universidade Federal do Pampa, BR 472 Km 585, CEP 97500-970, Uruguaiana, RS, Brazil.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Work with sub-natural levels of deuterium (D) in animals has demonstrated an anti-cancer effect of low D-concentration in water. Our objective was to investigate whether deuterium-depleted water (DDW) can overturn reverse manganese (Mn)-induced reduction in life span, using the Caenorhabditis elegans (C. elegans) as a model system. DDW per se had no effect on worm's life span 48 h after treatment; however, it reversed the Mn-induced decrease in C. elegans life span. Mn reduced DAF-16 levels, a transcription factor strongly associated with life-span regulation. Low D-concentration (90 ppm) restored the Mn-induced changes in DAF-16 to levels indistinguishable from controls, suggesting DDW can regulate the DAF-16 pathway. We further show that insulin-like receptor DAF-2 levels were unaltered by Mn exposure, tAKT levels increased, whilst superoxide dismutase (SOD-3) levels were decreased by Mn. DDW (90 ppm) restored the levels of tAKT and superoxide dismutase (SOD) to control values without changing DAF-2 levels. Treatment of Mn exposed worms with DDW (90 ppm) restored life-span, DAF-16 and SOD-3 levels to control levels, strongly suggesting that low D concentrations can protect against Mn toxic effects. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Netherlands

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Caenorhabditis elegans Proteins); 0 (Transcription Factors); 0 (daf-16 protein, C elegans); 7732-18-5 (Water); 7782-39-0 (Deuterium); EC 2-7-11-1 (Proto-Oncogene Proteins c-akt)

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

**Subject Headings:** "\*Aging/de [Drug Effects]"  
 Animals

"Apoptosis/ph [Physiology]"  
 Blotting Western  
 "\*Caenorhabditis elegans/ph [Physiology]"  
 "Caenorhabditis elegans Proteins/ge [Genetics]"  
 "Caenorhabditis elegans Proteins/me [Metabolism]"  
 "\*Deuterium/to [Toxicity]"  
 "Longevity/de [Drug Effects]"  
 "\*Manganese Poisoning/pa [Pathology]"  
 "Proto-Oncogene Proteins c-akt/me [Metabolism]"  
 Survival Analysis  
 "Transcription Factors/me [Metabolism]"  
 "Water/ch [Chemistry]"

**Source:** MEDLINE

#### 60. Increased incidence of QT interval prolongation in a population receiving lower doses of methadone maintenance therapy.

**Citation:** Addiction, June 2012, vol./is. 107/6(1132-9), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (2012 Jun)

**Author(s):** Roy AK; McCarthy C; Kiernan G; McGorrian C; Keenan E; Mahon NG; Sweeney B

**Institution:** Mater Misericordiae University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland. andyroy@live.co.uk

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** AIMS: The aim of this study was to investigate the frequency of corrected QT interval (QTc) prolongation in a methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) population, and to examine potential associations between this QTc interval and methadone dose as well as concurrent use of opiates, cocaine and benzodiazepines. DESIGN: Cross-sectional study of patients attending a specialist drug treatment clinic from July 2008 to January 2009. SETTING: Single-centre inner-city specialist drug treatment clinic, Ireland. PARTICIPANTS: A total of 180 patients on stable MMT attending for daily methadone doses, over a 6-month period, where a total of 376 patients were attending during the study period. MEASUREMENTS: All patients agreeing to participate in the study underwent 12-lead electrocardiograms and QTc analysis, as well as analysis of urine toxicology screen results for opiates, benzodiazepines and cocaine. ECGs were carried out prior to methadone dose being received, regardless of time of day (trough ECG). FINDINGS: The average age was 32.6 +/- 7.1 years, with mean [standard deviation (SD)] methadone dose 80.4 +/- 27.5 mg. The mean (SD) QTc was 420.9 +/- 21.1 ms, range 368-495 ms. Patients who had a positive toxicology screen for opiates were receiving significantly lower doses of methadone (77.8 +/- 23.5 mg versus 85.0 +/- 21.4 mg, P = 0.04). No significant association was noted between QTc interval prolongation and presence of cocaine metabolites in the urine (P = 0.13) or methadone dose (P = 0.33). 8.8% of patients had evidence of prolonged QTc interval (8.3% male QTc >= 450 ms and 0.5% female QTc >= 470 ms), with 11.1% (n = 20) having QTc intervals > 450 ms. CONCLUSIONS: Drug-induced corrected QT interval prolongation is evident (ranging from 8.8-11.1%, depending on definition applied) in patients receiving relatively low daily doses of methadone therapy, with no evidence of a dose-response relationship. The presence of cocaine metabolites in urine does not appear to be associated with increased corrected QT interval. Increased awareness of cardiac safety guidelines, including relevant clinical and family history, baseline and trough dose ECG monitoring, should be incorporated into methadone maintenance therapy protocols. Copyright 2011 The Authors, Addiction Copyright 2011 Society for the Study of Addiction.

**Country of Publication:** England

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

**Publication Type:** Journal Article

**Subject Headings:** [Adult](#)  
[Cross-Sectional Studies](#)  
[Dose-Response Relationship Drug](#)  
[Electrocardiography](#)  
[Female](#)

[Humans](#)  
["\\*Long QT Syndrome/ci \[Chemically Induced\]"](#)  
[Male](#)  
["Methadone/ad \[Administration and Dosage\]"](#)  
["\\*Methadone/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)  
[Middle Aged](#)  
["Narcotics/ad \[Administration and Dosage\]"](#)  
["\\*Narcotics/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)  
["\\*Opioid-Related Disorders/rh \[Rehabilitation\]"](#)  
[Young Adult](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

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

### 61. Alcohol and drug misuse, risk of re-admission to a general hospital and psychiatric contact.

**Citation:** Scottish Medical Journal, February 2012, vol./is. 57/1(60), 0036-9330;0036-9330 (2012 Feb)

**Author(s):** Goldbeck R; Asif M; Sanderson M; Farquharson C

**Institution:** Department of Psychological Medicine, Royal Cornhill Hospital, Aberdeen, Scotland, UK. [rgoldbeck@nhs.net](mailto:rgoldbeck@nhs.net)

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Patients with physical problems related to the use of alcohol or drugs often present to general hospitals in an unplanned, emergency fashion. In 2005, the Kerr report concluded that fundamental changes were needed in our approach, shifting the emphasis from a reactive to a more proactive, prevention-based model in the treatment of acute medical conditions. We studied patients who had at least one alcohol- or drug-related emergency admission, whose most recent admission was to Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and who, using the Scottish Patients at Risk of Re-admission and Admission (SPARRA) All Ages Tool, were thought to be at high risk of further emergency admission. We examined data sets derived from the National Health Service National Services Scotland Information Services Division, a Liaison Psychiatry database, data from the local psychiatric Patient Information Management System and data collected by the hospital alcohol liaison nurse to examine this group of patients further and consider the scope for any future intervention. Patients who have an alcohol- or drug-related emergency admission to the general hospital are at increased risk of re-admission. A substantial proportion of these patients has come into contact with the psychiatric services, often attracting a substance misuse and/or personality disorder diagnosis. A significant proportion also presents in the context of self-harm. In conclusion, this group of frequent hospital attenders may be difficult to engage but may benefit from more proactive intervention, a more joined-up management approach and the development of an enhanced general hospital alcohol liaison service.

**Country of Publication:** Scotland

**Publication Type:** Journal Article

**Subject Headings:** [Adolescent](#)  
[Adult](#)  
[Aged](#)  
[Female](#)  
["Hospitalization/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)  
[\\*Hospitals General](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[Male](#)  
["\\*Mental Disorders/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
[Middle Aged](#)  
["Patient Readmission/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)  
[\\*Patient Readmission](#)  
[Risk Assessment](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

"Scotland/ep [Epidemiology]"  
 "\*Self-Injurious Behavior/ep [Epidemiology]"  
 "\*Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"  
 Young Adult

**Source:** MEDLINE

## 62. Premature mortality in Scottish injecting drug users: a life-history approach.

**Citation:** Scottish Medical Journal, February 2012, vol./is. 57/1(38-42), 0036-9330;0036-9330 (2012 Feb)

**Author(s):** Copeland L; Robertson J; McKenzie J; Kimber J; Macleod J; Hickman M; de Angelis D

**Institution:** Muirhouse Medical Group, 1 Muirhouse Avenue, Edinburgh EH4 4PL, Scotland, UK. lorraine.copeland@lothian.scot.nhs.uk

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In Scotland, deaths in drug users are known to be higher than in the rest of the UK and most of Europe. Reducing drug-related deaths is currently a national priority for the Scottish Government. [NON-BREAKING SPACE]This study aimed to present a description of the life histories of a group of injecting drug users who have recently died, with a view to highlighting areas for further research. The Edinburgh Addiction Cohort study recently carried out 432 follow-up interviews between the years 2005 and 2007. Thirty-three cases who completed this extensive interview detailing early life, education, employment, drug use, opiate substitution treatment, criminal history, mental health problems and overdose have subsequently died, leaving this source of rich information about their lives. The design of the interview used the life grid approach. Information was also compiled from full primary care records and General Register Office death certificates. Early life adversity was apparent for many cases, with a steady progression into early criminal behaviour and drug misuse. Poor adult life outcomes illustrated the lifelong damaging effects of drug injecting. Death occurred significantly earlier than in the general population or those living in deprived communities who did not use drugs. In conclusion, a clearer understanding of the life histories of problem drug users would be advantageous for health-care professionals and policy-makers. More qualitative research studies are needed to highlight areas which might require early intervention and also complement the existing secondary data studies.

**Country of Publication:** Scotland

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

**Subject Headings:** Adult  
 Age of Onset  
 Cohort Studies  
 Death Certificates  
 Drug Users  
 Female  
 Follow-Up Studies  
 "\*HIV Seropositivity/mo [Mortality]"  
 "\*Hepatitis C/mo [Mortality]"  
 "Hepatitis C/pc [Prevention and Control]"  
 Humans  
 Male  
 "Mortality Premature/td [Trends]"  
 \*Mortality Premature  
 "\*Overdose/mo [Mortality]"  
 "Overdose/pc [Prevention and Control]"  
 Risk Factors  
 "Scotland/ep [Epidemiology]"  
 Socioeconomic Factors  
 "\*Substance Abuse Intravenous/mo [Mortality]"  
 "\*Substance Abuse Intravenous/pc [Prevention and Control]"

"Substance-Related Disorders/mo [Mortality]"  
 "Substance-Related Disorders/pc [Prevention and Control]"

**Source:** MEDLINE

**63. School-related predictors of smoking, drinking and drug use: evidence from the Belfast Youth Development Study.**

**Citation:** Journal of Adolescence, April 2012, vol./is. 35/2(315-24), 0140-1971;1095-9254 (2012 Apr)

**Author(s):** Perra O; Fletcher A; Bonell C; Higgins K; McCrystal P

**Institution:** Institute of Child Care Research, School of Sociology, Social Policy and Social Work, Queen's University Belfast, UK.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** OBJECTIVE: To examine whether students' school engagement, relationships with teachers, educational aspirations and involvement in fights at school are associated with various measures of subsequent substance use.METHODS: Data were drawn from the Belfast Youth Development Study (n[NON-BREAKING SPACE]=[NON-BREAKING SPACE]2968). Multivariate logistic models examined associations between school-related factors (age 13/14) and substance use (age 15/16).RESULTS: The two factors which were consistently and independently associated with regular substance use among both males and females were student-teacher relationships and fighting at school: positive teacher-relationships reduced the risk of daily smoking by 48%, weekly drunkenness by 25%, and weekly cannabis use by 52%; being in a fight increased the risk of daily smoking by 54%, weekly drunkenness by 31%, and weekly cannabis use by 43%. School disengagement increased the likelihood of smoking and cannabis use among females only.CONCLUSION: Further research should focus on public health interventions promoting positive relationships and safety at school. Copyright ACopyright 2011 The Foundation for Professionals in Services for Adolescents. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** England

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

**Subject Headings:** Adolescent  
 Adolescent Development  
 "Alcohol Drinking/ep [Epidemiology]"  
 "\*Alcohol Drinking/px [Psychology]"  
 Child  
 "Family/px [Psychology]"  
 Female  
 Humans  
 Logistic Models  
 Longitudinal Studies  
 Male  
 "Marijuana Abuse/ep [Epidemiology]"  
 "Marijuana Abuse/px [Psychology]"  
 "Northern Ireland/ep [Epidemiology]"  
 "Parenting/px [Psychology]"  
 Residence Characteristics  
 "\*Schools/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"  
 Sex Factors  
 "Smoking/ep [Epidemiology]"  
 "\*Smoking/px [Psychology]"  
 "Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"  
 "\*Substance-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"

**Source:** MEDLINE

**64. Multiple outbreaks of Salmonella braenderup associated with consumption of iceberg lettuce.**

**Citation:** International Journal of Environmental Health Research, April 2012, vol./is. 22/2(150-5), 0960-3123;1369-1619 (2012 Apr)

**Author(s):** Gajraj R; Pooransingh S; Hawker JI; Olowokure B

**Institution:** Health Protection Agency, Birmingham, UK.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to describe the findings from an outbreak investigation following several apparently unrelated community outbreaks of gastroenteritis. Epidemiological, environmental, laboratory and traceback investigations were used to identify the source of the outbreak. We enrolled 23 (of 29) laboratory confirmed cases and 24 neighbourhood case-nominated controls in a case-control study which revealed that illness was associated with consumption of iceberg lettuce (matched odds ratio 8.0 (95% CI 1.1-355) contaminated with *Salmonella braenderup*. Several eating establishments were affected and the lettuce was traced back to a single producer in Spain. This is the first UK report implicating *S. braenderup* in an outbreak due to lettuce. The results highlight the need to increase attention to the various stages in the farm-to-fork process to reduce produce-associated outbreaks related to the global food trade.

**Country of Publication:** England

**Publication Type:** Journal Article

**Subject Headings:** Adolescent  
Adult  
Aged  
Case-Control Studies  
Child  
Disease Outbreaks  
"Feces/mi [Microbiology]"  
\*Food Microbiology  
"\*Gastroenteritis/ep [Epidemiology]"  
"Gastroenteritis/mi [Microbiology]"  
"Great Britain/ep [Epidemiology]"  
Humans  
"\*Lettuce/mi [Microbiology]"  
Middle Aged  
"\*Salmonella/ip [Isolation and Purification]"  
"\*Salmonella Food Poisoning/ep [Epidemiology]"  
"Salmonella Food Poisoning/mi [Microbiology]"  
Young Adult

**Source:** MEDLINE

#### 65. Toxicogenomic multigene biomarker for predicting the future onset of proximal tubular injury in rats.

**Citation:** Toxicology, July 2012, vol./is. 297/1-3(47-56), 0300-483X;1879-3185 (2012 Jul 16)

**Author(s):** Minowa Y; Kondo C; Uehara T; Morikawa Y; Okuno Y; Nakatsu N; Ono A; Maruyama T; Kato I; Yamate J; Yamada H; Ohno Y; Urushidani T

**Institution:** Toxicogenomics-Informatics Project, National Institute of Biomedical Innovation, 7-6-8 Asagi Saito, Ibaraki, Osaka 567-0085, Japan. yminowa@nibio.go.jp

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drug-induced renal tubular injury is a major concern in the preclinical safety evaluation of drug candidates. Toxicogenomics is now a generally accepted tool for identifying chemicals with potential safety problems. The specific aim of the present study was to develop a model for use in predicting the future onset of drug-induced proximal tubular injury following repeated dosing with various nephrotoxicants. In total, 41 nephrotoxic and nonnephrotoxic compounds were used for the present analysis. Male Sprague-Dawley rats were dosed orally or intravenously once daily. Animals were exposed to three different doses (low, middle, and high) of each compound, and kidney tissue was collected at 3, 6, 9, and 24 h after single dosing, and on days 4, 8, 15, and 29 after

repeated dosing. Gene expression profiles were generated from kidney total RNA using Affymetrix DNA microarrays. Filter-type gene selection and linear classification algorithms were employed to discriminate future onset of proximal tubular injury. We identified genomic biomarkers for use in future onset prediction using the gene expression profiles determined on day 1, when most of the nephrotoxicants had yet to produce detectable histopathological changes. The model was evaluated using a five-fold cross validation, and achieved a sensitivity of 93% and selectivity of 90% with 19 probes. We also found that the prediction accuracy of the optimized model was substantially higher than that produced by any of the single genomic biomarkers or histopathology. The genes included in our model were primarily involved in DNA replication, cell cycle control, apoptosis, and responses to oxidative stress and chemical stimuli. In summary, our toxicogenomic model is particularly useful for predicting the future onset of proximal tubular injury. Copyright Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Country of Publication:** Ireland

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Biological Markers); 0 (Genetic Markers); 0 (Multiprotein Complexes)

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

**Subject Headings:** "Acute Kidney Injury/ci [Chemically Induced]"  
 "\*Acute Kidney Injury/ge [Genetics]"  
 "Acute Kidney Injury/pa [Pathology]"  
 Animals  
 Biological Markers  
 "\*Drug Toxicity/ge [Genetics]"  
 "Drug Toxicity/pa [Pathology]"  
 Forecasting  
 "\*Genetic Markers/ge [Genetics]"  
 "\*Kidney Tubules Proximal/de [Drug Effects]"  
 "\*Kidney Tubules Proximal/in [Injuries]"  
 Male  
 "\*Multigene Family/ge [Genetics]"  
 "Multiprotein Complexes/ge [Genetics]"  
 Predictive Value of Tests  
 Rats  
 Rats Sprague-Dawley  
 Toxicogenetics

**Source:** MEDLINE

#### 66. Characterization of plasmids encoding extended-spectrum beta-lactamases and their addiction systems circulating among *Escherichia coli* clinical isolates in the UK.

**Citation:** Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, April 2012, vol./is. 67/4(878-85), 0305-7453;1460-2091 (2012 Apr)

**Author(s):** Doumith M; Dhanji H; Ellington MJ; Hawkey P; Woodford N

**Institution:** Antibiotic Resistance Monitoring & Reference Laboratory, HPA-Colindale, 61 Colindale Avenue, London NW9 5EQ, UK. michel.doumith@hpa.org.uk

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** OBJECTIVES: To characterize plasmids encoding extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs) from a recent UK collection of clinical *Escherichia coli* isolates. METHODS: The isolates comprised 118 ESBL producers referred from 54 laboratories. Plasmids were transferred by electroporation, and their incompatibility groups, associated addiction systems and resistance genes with the flanking genetic environments were identified by PCR or sequencing. RESULTS: Seventy isolates had plasmids encoding CTX-M-15 (n = 53), CTX-M-14 (n = 9), CTX-M-27 (n = 1), CTX-M-3 (n = 2) and SHV-12 (n = 5) ESBLs that were transformable; non-transformable ESBLs were mainly CTX-M enzymes (42/48). Most transformable bla(CTX-M-15) genes (43/53) were harboured on single replicon or multireplicon IncF plasmids, with IncFIA4-FIB1-FII31 (n = 11) and IncFIA1-FII2 (n = 15) being most frequent; the latter included eight pEK499 plasmids, typical of UK epidemic strain A. Plasmids harbouring bla(CTX-M-14) belonged

variously to IncF, IncI1 and IncHI2 types, and 16 encoding CTX-M or SHV enzymes were non-typeable. Only IncF plasmid types carried the addiction systems sought and those with bla(CTX-M-15) frequently harboured bla(OXA-1) and aac(6)-Ib-cr, and often transferred trimethoprim and tetracycline resistance; those with bla(CTX-M-14) encoded trimethoprim, sulphonamide, streptomycin and tetracycline resistance. Most ESBL genes were associated with the well-known mobile elements ISEcp1 and IS26, but nearly half (23/55) of the ISEcp1 sequences upstream of bla(CTX-M-15) were interrupted by an IS26 at various positions. CONCLUSIONS: Most ESBLs (70/118) were encoded by transformable plasmids, although a sizable minority could not be transformed. The majority of transformable plasmids (51/70; 72.9%) were diverse multiresistant IncF types possessing multiple addiction systems. The spread of bla(CTX-M-15) can be attributed not just to clonal expansion, but also to the horizontal dissemination of related plasmids.

**Country of Publication:** England

**CAS Registry Number:** 0 (Anti-Bacterial Agents); 0 (DNA, Bacterial); EC 3-5-2-6 (beta-Lactamases)

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

**Subject Headings:** ["Anti-Bacterial Agents/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)  
["DNA Bacterial/ch \[Chemistry\]"](#)  
["DNA Bacterial/ge \[Genetics\]"](#)  
[Electroporation](#)  
["Escherichia coli/en \[Enzymology\]"](#)  
["\\*Escherichia coli/ge \[Genetics\]"](#)  
["\\*Escherichia coli/ip \[Isolation and Purification\]"](#)  
["\\*Escherichia coli Infections/mi \[Microbiology\]"](#)  
[Gene Transfer Techniques](#)  
[Gene Transfer Horizontal](#)  
[Great Britain](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[Microbial Sensitivity Tests](#)  
["\\*Plasmids/an \[Analysis\]"](#)  
[Polymerase Chain Reaction](#)  
[Sequence Analysis DNA](#)  
[Transformation Bacterial](#)  
["\\*beta-Lactamases/ge \[Genetics\]"](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

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

#### 67. Homeless in North and West Belfast: an oral health needs assessment.

**Citation:** British Dental Journal, May 2007, vol./is. 202/12(E31), 0007-0610;0007-0610 (2007 May)

**Author(s):** Collins J; Freeman R

**Institution:** Community Dental Service, Ballyowen Health Centre, 179 Andersontown Road, Belfast, BT11 9EA.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** AIM: The aim was to assess the oral health needs of a homeless population residing in North and West Belfast Health and Social Services Trust area, in order to determine levels of unmet need and allow recommendations for service delivery to be made. METHOD: A sample of single homeless people was gathered using a snowballing sampling technique. Fourteen hostels located in North and West Belfast were visited in tandem with the homeless health care coordinator. All consenting participants were asked to complete a detailed medical history questionnaire and a questionnaire to assess their health and psycho-social needs, dental anxiety and oral health related quality of life. All participants received an oral examination. RESULTS: Three hundred and seventeen homeless people consented to take part. Two hundred and sixty-seven (84%) were male. Thirty three percent of participants had mental health problems including psychotic illness, depression and anxiety. Forty-three percent of the sample stated they were addicted to alcohol and

3% were registered injecting drug users. Five percent (16) of the sample had soft tissue swellings of which two were found to be oral cancer. The participants had a mean D(3cv)MFT of 16.16 (95% CI: 15.71, 17.46). Seventy-five percent of the sample had bleeding gums and calculus; however only 4% had pocket depths of 6 mm or more. Dental anxiety status was related to dental disease experience which impacted negatively on quality of life. Forty-seven percent of the participants felt at least occasionally self-conscious and/or felt ashamed by the appearance of their teeth. CONCLUSIONS: Health and psychosocial factors associated with being homeless must be incorporated into the delivery of context-sensitive oral healthcare for this socially excluded population.

**Country of Publication:** England

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

**Subject Headings:** [Attitude to Health](#)  
[Cities](#)  
[Female](#)  
[Health Knowledge Attitudes Practice](#)  
[Health Status](#)  
["Homeless Persons/px \[Psychology\]"](#)  
["\\*Homeless Persons/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)  
[Humans](#)  
[Male](#)  
["Mental Disorders/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
["\\*Mouth Diseases/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
["Mouth Diseases/px \[Psychology\]"](#)  
[Needs Assessment](#)  
["Oral Health/st \[Standards\]"](#)  
["\\*Oral Health/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)  
[Questionnaires](#)  
["Scotland/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)  
["Tooth Diseases/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)

**Source:** MEDLINE

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

#### 68. Report on the pharmacogenomics and personalized medicine 2011 conference: part 1.

**Citation:** Pharmacogenomics, January 2012, vol./is. 13/2(141-5), 1462-2416;1744-8042 (2012 Jan)

**Author(s):** Harrison N

**Institution:** Future Medicine Ltd, Unitec House, 2 Albert Place, London, N3 1QB, UK.  
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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The joint Wellcome Trust/Cold Spring Harbor Conference on pharmacogenomics and personalized medicine, held in the UK and USA in alternate years, focuses on the opportunities presented by the growing contribution of genomic information and technologies to interdisciplinary approaches in the study of variable human responses to therapeutic agents. This year's meeting provided in depth discussions on diverse fields that are driving forward the new era of personalized medicine including the use of next-generation sequencing technologies to identify common and rare variants determining response to drugs; the interface of pharmacogenomics and complex disease, including cancer; understanding and managing serious adverse drug reactions and public health pharmacogenetics. This year's meeting followed the UK Pharmacogenetics and Stratified Medicine Network 2011 meeting (Cambridge, UK), and marked the Conference's tenth anniversary. In the first of this two-part conference report, sessions on personalized medicines, public health pharmacogenetics and next-generation sequencing will be discussed.

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