

Search Results

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

1. Attitudes toward health-seeking behaviors of college students in ukraine.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, February 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Feb 7, 2014)

Author(s): Burlaka, Viktor; Churakova, Iuliia; Aavik, Olivia A; Staller, Karen M; Delva, Jorge

Abstract: This study elicited multiple perspectives on attitudes towards help-seeking behaviors associated with mental health problems of college students in Ukraine. It employed a sequential mixed method design. First, focus groups were conducted with students and psychologists. These data were analyzed and used to develop a survey. The survey was subsequently administered to psychiatrists, the primary providers of services to people with psychiatric problems in Ukraine. Findings from the focus groups revealed four help-seeking behaviors: 1) friends and partners, (2) alcohol use, (3) family support, and (4) conventional and alternative mental health services. Students and psychiatrists differed in their beliefs about help-seeking behaviors. Although psychiatrists believed students sought help from mental health and/or addictions professionals, students reported using self-medication and social network support. Implications include a troubling gap in perceptions between the students impacted and the professional communities that should be serving them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

2. Gambling among indigenous men and problem gambling risk factors: An australian study.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, February 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Feb 7, 2014)

Author(s): Hing, Nerilee; Breen, Helen; Gordon, Ashley; Russell, Alex

Abstract: This paper aims to analyse the gambling activities and problem gambling risk factors for Indigenous Australian men, a topic which has previously drawn very little research attention. Using quantitative methods, we obtained a convenience sample of 1,259 women and men at Indigenous festivals, online and in several communities. This paper reports only on the responses of all 489 men in this sample. Risk factors significantly associated with problem gambling were being separated, divorced or widowed, working part-time, early gambling onset, using alcohol and/or drugs while gambling and spending high amounts of money on a favourite gambling form. Motivations significantly associated with risks of problem gambling were gambling to relax, because most family members and friends also gamble and self-reported addiction to gambling. However men who gamble to socialise with family and friends were significantly less likely to be problem gamblers. Risk factor identification may facilitate the development of effective preventative measures and risk management plans for Indigenous men. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

3. Cannabinoid type-1 receptor ligands, alone or in combination with cocaine, affect vigilance-related behaviors of marmoset monkeys.

Citation: Brain Research, January 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0006-8993 (Jan 17, 2014)

Author(s): Cagni, Priscila; Melo, Gabriela C; de Jesus, Augusto G.L; Barros, Marilia

Abstract: Endocannabinoids (eCB) have been functionally linked to cocaine's rewarding effects. However, results differ at the behavioral level, with few reports in nonhuman primates (NHPs). Here we analyzed whether repeatedly administered cannabinoid type-1 receptor (CB1r) agonist WIN 55-212,2 (WIN) or antagonist AM 251 (AM) induce effects per se

and if concurrent pre-treatments affect cocaine-induced changes in marmoset behavior. Six groups were tested: WIN-saline; WIN-cocaine; AM-saline; AM-cocaine; vehicle-cocaine; and vehicle-saline. Subjects were pre-treated with either WIN (1mg/kg), AM (2mg/kg) or vehicle and then injected with cocaine (5mg/kg) or saline. Six exposures were held at 48h intervals. Behaviors were scored during 15-min in an open-field on days 1 and 6, as well as a withdrawal (WD) trial. Marmosets became hypervigilant during cocaine exposures, which did not condition to the injection context. CB1r activation induced an equivalent response, whereas AM had no effect on its own. However, when given as a pre-treatment to cocaine, CB1r blockade enhanced the former's hypervigilance effect and potentially conditioned this response to the exposure context. Enhancement may have resulted from AM's inhibition of eCB-potentiated cocaine-induced anxiogenesis and/or its action independent of the eCB system, or even CB1r-mediated changes in synaptic plasticity involved in cocaine reward-learning. All effects were independent of motor function. Thus, changes in CB1r function - alone and in combination with cocaine - affected stereotyped vigilance-related behaviors in this NHP, further implicating the eCB system in the neurobiological mechanisms of cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Brain Research](#)

4. Cannabis use and HIV antiretroviral therapy adherence and HIV-related symptoms.

Citation: Journal of Behavioral Medicine, February 2014, vol./is. 37/1(1-10), 0160-7715;1573-3521 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Bonn-Miller, Marcel O; Oser, Megan L; Bucossi, Meggan M; Trafton, Jodie A

Correspondence Address: Bonn-Miller, Marcel O.: National Center for PTSD, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, 795 Willow Road (152-MPD), Menlo Park, CA, US, 94025, mbonnmil@gmail.com

Institution: National Center for PTSD, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Brigham & Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US; National Center for PTSD, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA, US; Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Occasional cannabis use has been associated with increased antiretroviral therapy (ART) adherence and relief of HIV symptoms, while heavy use has been associated with low ART adherence and negative psychological symptoms. The purpose of the present study was to investigate differences between non-cannabis use (NC), non-dependent cannabis use (C), and dependent use (CD) in terms of ART adherence and HIV symptoms/ART side effects. A cross-sectional sample of 180 HIV+ individuals (78.3 % male) completed measures of substance use and psychopathology, medication adherence, and HIV symptoms/ART side effects. Adherence was also measured via pill count, viral load, and CD4 count. Results indicated that the CD group reported lower adherence and greater HIV symptoms/ART side effects than the other two groups, with no differences observed between NC and C groups. There is a clinical need to address dependent cannabis use among those prescribed ART. Further examination is needed to ascertain the functions of cannabis use among individuals with HIV. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York (outside the USA); YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*HIV](#)

[Cannabis](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)
[Marijuana](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Treatment Compliance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. When the therapist is in crisis: Personal and professional implications for small community psychotherapy practices.

Citation: American Journal of Psychotherapy, 2013, vol./is. 67/4(385-403), 0002-9564 (2013)

Author(s): Kooperman, Denise

Correspondence Address: Kooperman, Denise, 207 E. Court Street, Ithaca, NY, US, 14850, dkooperman@msn.com

Institution: Private Practice, Ithaca, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Nine years ago our son was seriously injured; our lives, previously so private, suddenly became very exposed. As a therapist in a small community, I do not have the luxury of much privacy or anonymity. When I experienced this sudden crisis, practical and psychodynamic issues came into play in my therapeutic relationships. My husband and I each have private practices with offices in the same building and previously also in our home. We faced new challenges while attempting to provide for our clients and care for our son. There were issues of coverage for our practice, how much information about our crisis to reveal, and coping once we felt ready to return to work. Likewise, we have colleagues who have also experienced turmoil in their personal lives from serious illness or addiction, death of a spouse, or divorce. This article is a result of conversations with some of these colleagues as well as our own experience. The article addresses the issues therapists struggle when in a crisis, such as losing privacy, setting limitations on work, handling client reactions, and becoming aware of and managing feelings and behaviors when one is vulnerable. It also offers suggestions to therapists for preparing to meet client needs in the event such crises arise (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[*Therapists](#)
[Clients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *American Journal of Psychotherapy*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

6. Review of Food and addiction: A comprehensive handbook.

Citation: American Journal of Psychotherapy, 2013, vol./is. 67/3(303-307), 0002-9564 (2013)

Author(s): Weiss, Fran

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Food and Addiction: A Comprehensive Handbook edited by Kelly D. Brownell and Mark S. Gold (see record 2012-25648-000). This book is divided into seven parts: The Neurobiology and Psychology of Addiction, Regulation of Eating and Body Weight, Research on Food and Addiction, Clinical Approaches and Implications, Public Health Approaches and Implication, Legal and Policy Implications, and Concluding Comments. The book's primary goal is to identify the factors interfering with healthy eating amidst the rampant increase of global obesity and its associated health risks. The secondary goal is to separate popular cultural and clinical anecdotal notions of addiction from scientific data. The book includes some very important and interesting data from

animal studies and the area of drug addiction. However, the material in the book does not clarify the issue of hunger versus craving. The aim seems to be to alter current nutritional, educational, and advertising practices, which in fact may be required in light of the dramatic increase of obesity seen in the last three decades. Perhaps this is the real goal of this book, worthy of consideration independently of the purported role of food addiction in obesity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Eating Behavior](#)
[*Food](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Obesity](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *American Journal of Psychotherapy*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

7. A tribute to Nancy Kishlar Mello.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, January 2014, vol./is. 75/1(191-192), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Schuckit, Marc A [Ed]

Correspondence Address: Schuckit, Marc A.: University of California, San Diego, 8950 Villa La Jolla Drive, B-218, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037, mschuckit@ucsd.edu

Institution: University of California, San Diego, San Diego, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Presents an obituary of Nancy Kishlar Mello (1935-2013). Nancy Mello received her doctorate from Pennsylvania State University in 1960, after which she spent 2 years as a Research Fellow in Psychology in several Harvard University laboratories, becoming a Research Associate and Director of the Operant Conditioning Section of the Stanley Cobb Laboratories for Psychiatric Research. She remained with Harvard until 1967, when she joined the National Institutes of Health, becoming an integral part of a series of institutions that were instrumental in the formation of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). In 1974, Nancy moved to the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Center at McLean Hospital and the Department of Psychiatry at Harvard University Medical School, remaining at these institutions until her recent death. She has more than 400 impressive publications. Her high level of publication of superb science, resulted in numerous well-earned honors. These have included multiple memberships in the Nominating Committee for the Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine, the NIDA Board of Scientific Counselors, the Research Society on Alcohol Distinguished Research Award, and the AMERSA Betty Ford Award, as well as the Marian W. Fischman Memorial Award and the Nathan B. Eddy Award. Nancy, added significantly, and has helped lead the way toward future improvements in our understanding and treatment of alcohol and drug use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Intersecting identities and substance use problems: Sexual orientation, gender, race, and lifetime substance use problems.

- Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, January 2014, vol./is. 75/1(179-188), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jan 2014)
- Author(s):** Mereish, Ethan H; Bradford, Judith B
- Correspondence Address:** Mereish, Ethan H.: Department of Counseling, Developmental, and Educational Psychology, Boston College, Campion Hall 309, 140 Commonwealth Avenue, Chestnut Hill, MA, US, 02467, mereish@bc.edu
- Institution:** Department of Counseling, Developmental, and Educational Psychology, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA, US; Center for Population Research in LGBT Health, Fenway Institute, Fenway Health, Boston, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: Research has documented that sexual minorities are at greater risk for substance use than heterosexuals. However, there are limited studies and mixed findings when investigating these health disparities among racial and ethnic minority samples. We used an intersectionality framework to examine disparities in lifetime substance use problems between heterosexual and sexual minority men and women and within sexual minority groups among a racially diverse sample. Method: A nonprobability sample of heterosexual (n = 1,091) and sexual minority (n = 1,465) patients from an urban community health center ranged in age from 18 to 72 years. Participants completed a brief patient survey and reported demographic information and history of lifetime substance use problems. Logistic regressions analyses were used to examine interactions between and among sexual orientation, gender, and race. Results: We found a significant three-way interaction among sexual orientation, gender, and race. Sexual minorities had a greater risk of self-reported lifetime substance use problems than heterosexuals, with nuanced gender and racial differences. Of greatest note, sexual minority women of color had greater risks than heterosexual women of color and than White sexual minority women. Sexual minority men of color did not differ in their risk when compared with heterosexual men of color, and they had lower risk than White sexual minority men. Conclusions: The results of this study demonstrate that an intersectionality framework is crucial to clearly identify lifetime substance use disparities between racially diverse sexual minority and heterosexual men and women. Future research, treatment, and policy should use intersectionality approaches when addressing substance use disparities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Sexual Orientation](#)
[*Health Disparities](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

9. Polydrug use typologies and childhood maltreatment in a nationally representative survey of Danish young adults.

- Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, January 2014, vol./is. 75/1(170-178), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jan 2014)
- Author(s):** Armour, Cherie; Shorter, Gillian W; Elhai, Jon D; Elklit, Ask; Christoffersen, Mogens N
- Correspondence Address:** Armour, Cherie: School of Psychology, University of Ulster, Coleraine, Northern Ireland, armour.cherie@gmail.com
- Institution:** School of Psychology, University of Ulster, Coleraine, Northern Ireland; Bamford Centre for Mental Health and Wellbeing, University of Ulster, Londonderry, Northern Ireland; Department of Psychology, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH, US; School of Psychology, University of Ulster, Coleraine, Northern Ireland; Danish National Centre for Social Research, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Language:** English

Abstract: Objective: Substance use and childhood maltreatment experience are linked, but little is known about the association with polydrug use patterns. Method: Latent class analyses (LCA) were performed on eight illicit drugs in a random population sample of young Danes separated by sex (males: n = 1,555; females: n = 1,425). Logistic regressions explored associations of polydrug use patterns and childhood maltreatment. Results: A three-class solution best described patterns of polydrug use in both the male and female samples. Across all LCA models, Class 1 was characterized by individuals who represented wide-range polydrug users, endorsing many of the drug types (males = 8%; females = 2%). Class 2 was characterized by amphetamine, cannabis, cocaine, and amyl nitrate users (males = 18%; females = 7%). Class 3 was characterized by individuals who endorsed either low-level use of cannabis only or no drug use (males = 74%; females = 91%). For males, having been a child-protection case was associated with Classes 1 and 2 and for females with Class 2, compared with Class 3. Alcohol problems were associated with Classes 1 and 2 for both sexes. Sexual abuse was associated with Classes 1 and 2 for females but not males, whereas physical abuse was associated with Classes 1 and 2 for males but not females, as compared with Class 3. Conclusions: Separate sex analyses are important; although patterns of polydrug use are broadly similar, females are less frequently polydrug users. In addition, different relationships exist for the sexes, such that polydrug use patterns are associated with sexual abuse in females, whereas such patterns are associated with physical abuse in young males. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Polydrug Abuse](#)
[Adult Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. The ability of single screening questions for unhealthy alcohol and other drug use to identify substance dependence in primary care.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, January 2014, vol./is. 75/1(153-157), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Saitz, Richard; Cheng, Debbie M; Allensworth-Davies, Donald; Winter, Michael R; Smith, Peter C

Correspondence Address: Saitz, Richard: Department of Community Health Sciences, Boston University School of Public Health, 801 Massachusetts Avenue, Fourth Floor, Boston, MA, US, 02118, rsaitz@bu.edu

Institution: Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA, US; Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA, US; School of Health Sciences, College of Sciences and Health Professions, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, OH, US; Data Coordinating Center, Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US; Section of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Single screening questions (SSQs) are recommended for the evaluation of unhealthy alcohol use and other drug use (risky use through dependence). In addition, SSQs could provide information on severity that is necessary for brief intervention, information thought to be available only from longer questionnaires. We assessed SSQ accuracy for identifying dependence. Method: In a cross-sectional study, 286 primary care patients were administered SSQs for alcohol and for other drugs (each asks how many times they were used in the past year), the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test-Consumption (AUDIT-C), the Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST), and a diagnostic interview reference standard for dependence. For each test, we calculated area under the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve and the ability to discriminate dependence at an optimal cutoff. Results: The prevalence of alcohol and other drug dependence was

9% and 12%, respectively. Optimal cut points were eight or more times for the alcohol SSQ, a score of three or more for AUDIT-C, three or more times for the other drug SSQ, and a score of four or more for the DAST. The areas under the ROC curve ranged from 0.87 to 0.96. Sensitivity, specificity, and positive and negative likelihood ratios at optimal cut points for the alcohol SSQ were 88%, 84%, 5.6, and 0.1, respectively; for the other drug SSQ were 97%, 79%, 4.6, 0.04, respectively; for the AUDIT-C were 92%, 71%, 3.2, 0.1, respectively; and for the DAST were 100%, 84%, 6.3, 0, respectively. Alcohol SSQ and AUDIT-C positive likelihood ratio 95% confidence intervals did not overlap. Conclusions: SSQs can identify substance dependence as well as and sometimes better than longer screening tools. SSQs may be useful for both screening and preliminary assessment, thus overcoming a barrier (seen with lengthy questionnaires) to dissemination of screening and brief intervention in primary care settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drug Usage Screening](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)
[Test Validity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Subjective responses to alcohol in the lab predict neural responses to alcohol cues.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, January 2014, vol./is. 75/1(124-135), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Courtney, Kelly E; Ray, Lara A

Correspondence Address: Ray, Lara A.: Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, 1285 Franz Hall, Box 951563, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90095-1563, lararay@psych.ucla.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Subjective responses to alcohol represent a biologically based, genetically moderated, and clinically informative marker of alcoholism risk; however, the physiology underlying this phenotype remains unclear. This study tested whether subjective responses during alcohol administration predict neural responses to alcohol cues in the scanner and whether these neural responses differ between OPRM1 genotypes. Method: Twenty alcohol-dependent individuals were recruited (10 G-allele carriers; 6 women; Mage = 29.4) for a within-subjects alcohol administration in the laboratory and a functional magnetic resonance imaging session consisting of an alcohol taste cues task. Laboratory assessments of alcohol high, liking, craving, and positive and negative reinforcement during alcohol administration were entered as predictors of neural response to the presentation of alcohol cues versus water cues in the scanner and further tested for OPRM1 genotype moderation (whole-brain cluster-corrected at $Z > 1.96$, $p < .05$). Results: Alcohol craving during alcohol administration predicted less neural activity, whereas alcohol reinforcement predicted greater neural activity to alcohol cues versus water cues in regions including the precuneus, posterior cingulate gyrus, and lingual gyrus. Alcohol high predicted greater neural activity to alcohol cues in regions including the precuneus and anterior cingulate cortex. OPRM1 genotype was found to moderate these relationships. No results were observed for alcohol liking. Conclusions: This study provides initial evidence that subjective responses to alcohol, namely craving, high, and the reinforcing properties of alcohol, predict neural markers of alcohol cue reactivity. These results support the validity of laboratory and neuroimaging measures of subjective responses to alcohol and offer an integration of these methods in a sample of alcohol-dependent individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Responses](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Cues](#)
[Phenotypes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. Cannabis use behaviors and social anxiety: The roles of perceived descriptive and injunctive social norms.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, January 2014, vol./is. 75/1(74-82), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Ecker, Anthony H; Buckner, Julia D

Correspondence Address: Buckner, Julia D.: Department of Psychology, Louisiana State University, 236 Audubon Hall, Baton Rouge, LA, US, 70808, j buckner@lsu.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, US;
 Department of Psychology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Individuals with greater social anxiety are particularly vulnerable to cannabis-related impairment. Descriptive norms (beliefs about others' use) and injunctive norms (beliefs regarding others' approval of risky use) may be particularly relevant to cannabis-related behaviors among socially anxious persons if they use cannabis for fear of evaluation for deviating from what they believe to be normative behaviors. Yet, little research has examined the impact of these social norms on the relationships between social anxiety and cannabis use behaviors. Method: The current study investigated whether the relationships of social anxiety to cannabis use and use-related problems varied as a function of social norms. The sample comprised 230 (63.0% female) current cannabis-using undergraduates. Results: Injunctive norms (regarding parents, not friends) moderated the relationship between social anxiety and cannabis-related problem severity. Post hoc probing indicated that among participants with higher (but not lower) social anxiety, those with greater norm endorsement reported the most severe impairment. Injunctive norms (parents) also moderated the relationship between social anxiety and cannabis use frequency such that those with higher social anxiety and lower norm endorsement used cannabis less frequently. Descriptive norms did not moderate the relationship between social anxiety and cannabis use frequency. Conclusions: Socially anxious cannabis users appear to be especially influenced by beliefs regarding parents' approval of risky cannabis use. Results underscore the importance of considering reference groups and the specific types of norms in understanding factors related to cannabis use behaviors among this vulnerable population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Social Anxiety](#)
[*Social Norms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Student drug testing and positive school climates: Testing the relation between two school characteristics and drug use behavior in a longitudinal study.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, January 2014, vol./is. 75/1(65-73), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Sznitman, Sharon R; Romer, Daniel

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Institution: Faculty of Social Welfare and Health Sciences, Health Promotion Department, School of Public Health, University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel; Adolescent Communication and Health Communication Institutes, Annenberg Public Policy Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Fostering positive school climates and student drug testing have been separately proposed as strategies to reduce student drug use in high schools. To assess the promise of these strategies, the present research examined whether positive school climates and/ or student drug testing successfully predicted changes in youth substance use over a 1-year follow-up. Method: Two waves of panel data from a sample of 361 high school students, assessed 1 year apart, were analyzed. Changes in reported initiation and escalation in frequency of alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use as a function of perceived student drug testing and positive school climates were analyzed, while we held constant prior substance use. Results: Perceived student drug testing was not associated with changes in substance use, whereas perceived positive school climates were associated with a reduction in cigarette and marijuana initiation and a reduction in escalation of frequency of cigarette use at 1-year follow-up. However, perceived positive school climates were not associated with a reduction in alcohol use. Conclusions: Student drug testing appears to be less associated with substance use than positive school climates. Nevertheless, even favorable school climates may not be able to influence the use of alcohol, which appears to be quite normative in this age group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drug Usage Screening](#)
[*School Environment](#)
[High Schools](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Predictors of subgroups based on maximum drinks per occasion over six years for 833 adolescents and young adults in COGA.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, January 2014, vol./is. 75/1(24-34), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Schuckit, Marc A; Smith, Tom L; Danko, George P; Bucholz, Kathleen K; Agrawal, Arpana; Dick, Danielle M; Nurnberger, John I Jr.; Kramer, John; Hesselbrock, Michie; Saunders, Gretchen; Hesselbrock, Victor

Correspondence Address: Schuckit, Marc A.: University of California, San Diego, 8950 Villa La Jolla Drive, B-218, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037, mschuckit@ucsd.edu

Institution: University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO, US; Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO, US; Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, US; University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, US; University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, US; University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: A person's pattern of heavier drinking often changes over time, especially during the early drinking years, and reflects complex relationships among a wide range of characteristics. Optimal understanding of the predictors of drinking during times of change might come from studies of trajectories of alcohol intake rather than cross-sectional evaluations. Method: The patterns of maximum drinks per occasion were evaluated every 2 years between the average ages of 18 and 24 years for 833 subjects from the Collaborative Study on the Genetics of Alcoholism. Latent class growth analysis identified latent classes for the trajectories of maximum drinks, and then logistic regression analyses highlighted variables that best predicted class membership. Results:

Four latent classes were found, including Class 1 (69%), with about 5 maximum drinks per occasion across time; Class 2 (15%), with about 9 drinks at baseline that increased to 18 across time; Class 3 (10%), who began with a maximum of 18 drinks per occasion but decreased to 9 over time; and Class 4 (6%), with a maximum of about 22 drinks across time. The most consistent predictors of higher drinking classes were female sex, a low baseline level of response to alcohol, externalizing characteristics, prior alcohol and tobacco use, and heavier drinking peers. Conclusions: Four trajectory classes were observed and were best predicted by a combination of items that reflected demography, substance use, level of response and externalizing phenotypes, and baseline environment and attitudes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Adult Development](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Drinking and parenting practices as predictors of impaired driving behaviors among U.S. adolescents.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, January 2014, vol./is. 75/1(5-15), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Li, Kaigang; Simons-Morton, Bruce G; Brooks-Russell, Ashley; Ehsani, Johnathon; Hingson, Ralph

Correspondence Address: Li, Kaigang: Health Behavior Branch, Division of Intramural Population Health Research, National Institute of Child Health & Human Development, 6100 Executive Blvd. 7B13B, Bethesda, MD, US, 20892-7510, kaigang.li@nih.gov

Institution: Health Behavior Branch, National Institute of Child Health & Human Development, Bethesda, MD, US; Health Behavior Branch, National Institute of Child Health & Human Development, Bethesda, MD, US; Health Behavior Branch, National Institute of Child Health & Human Development, Bethesda, MD, US; Health Behavior Branch, National Institute of Child Health & Human Development, Bethesda, MD, US; Epidemiology and Prevention Research Division, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Rockville, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this study was to identify the extent to which 10th-grade substance use and parenting practices predicted 11th-grade teenage driving while alcohol-/other drug-impaired (DWI) and riding with alcohol-/other drug-impaired drivers (RWI). Method: The data were from Waves 1 and 2 of the NEXT Generation study, with longitudinal assessment of a nationally representative sample of 10th graders starting in 2009-2010. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to examine the prospective associations between proposed predictors (heavy episodic drinking, illicit drug use, parental monitoring knowledge and control) in Wave 1 and DWI/RWI. Results: Heavy episodic drinking at Wave 1 predicted Wave 2 DWI (odds ratio [OR] = 3.73, $p < .001$) and RWI (OR = 3.92, $p < .001$) after controlling for parenting practices and selected covariates. Father's monitoring knowledge predicted lower DWI prevalence at Wave 2 when controlling for covariates and teenage substance use (OR = 0.66, $p < .001$). In contrast, mother's monitoring knowledge predicted lower RWI prevalence at Wave 2 when controlling for covariates only (OR = 0.67, $p < .05$), but the effect was reduced to nonsignificance when controlling for teen substance use. Conclusions: Heavy episodic drinking predicted DWI and RWI. In addition, parental monitoring knowledge, particularly by fathers, was protective against DWI, independent of the effect of substance use. This suggests that the enhancement of parenting practices could potentially discourage adolescent DWI. The findings suggest that the parenting practices of fathers and mothers may have differential effects on adolescent impaired-driving behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Childrearing Practices](#)
[*Driving Behavior](#)
[*Driving Under the Influence](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Underage Drinking](#)
 Adolescent Development
 Parenting
Source: PsycINFO

16. "Protection of patients from physician substance misuse": In reply.

Citation: JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, October 2013, vol./is. 310/13(1403-1404), 0098-7484 (Oct 2, 2013)
Author(s): Pham, Julius Cuong; Pronovost, Peter J; Skipper, Gregory E
Correspondence Address: Pham, Julius Cuong: Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine, 750 E Pratt St, 15th Floor, Baltimore, MD, US, 21202, jpham3@jhmi.edu
Institution: Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Professional Health Services, Promises Treatment Centers, Santa Monica, CA, US
Language: English
Abstract: Reply by the current author to the comments made by Andrew Stolbach et al. (see record 2014-01498-006) and Jeffrey Selzer (see record 2014-01498-007) on the original article (see record 2013-28230-001). The authors agree with Dr Stolbach et al. that there is currently insufficient evidence that random drug testing of physicians effectively improves patient safety. Stolbach et al cite several limitations with drug testing. First, they identify that drug testing confirms use but not impairment due to the longer detection window. Because our purpose is to identify and rehabilitate physicians, it may be just as important to confirm drug use as impairment. Stolbach et al also argue that limited resources might be directed against other sources of physician impairment, such as overall health, fatigue, and stress. The authors believe that alternative quality improvement methods should be developed to avoid this serious, even if unintended, consequence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[*Physicians](#)
[*Stress](#)
[*Quality of Services](#)
 Hospitals
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *JAMA* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

17. "Protection of patients from physician substance misuse": Comment.

Citation: JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, October 2013, vol./is. 310/13(1403), 0098-7484 (Oct 2, 2013)
Author(s): Selzer, Jeffrey
Correspondence Address: Selzer, Jeffrey: Medical Society of the State of New York, 99 Washington Ave, Ste 410, Albany, NY, US, 12210, jselzer@cphny.org
Institution: New York State Committee for Physician Health, Albany, NY, US
Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Julius Cuong Pham et al. (see record 2013-28230-001). Dr Pham et al. suggested innovative ways to protect patients. We recognize that physician substance misuse occurs and agree that prevention could improve patient safety. However, there is insufficient evidence that random drug testing of physicians effectively improves quality or performance. Targeted testing based on reasonable suspicion should be used instead for any physician who appears impaired. Pham et al. correctly emphasized the need for confidentiality during investigation of positive test results and cited Federal statutes as protection. This reassurance is unjustified given that state law supersedes Federal law when state law is more stringent. If a health care entity has concerns about the possibility of physician impairment, even in the context of a sentinel event, referral to a state physician health program should be considered as an alternative to performing the investigation itself. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[*Hospitals](#)
[*Physicians](#)
[*Quality of Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

18. Protection of patients from physician substance misuse.

Citation: JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, October 2013, vol./is. 310/13(1402-1403), 0098-7484 (Oct 2, 2013)

Author(s): Stolbach, Andrew; Nelson, Lewis S; Hoffman, Robert S

Correspondence Address: Stolbach, Andrew: Johns Hopkins University, 1830 E Monument St, Ste 6-100, Baltimore, MD, US, 21287, astolba2@jhmi.edu

Institution: Department of Emergency Medicine, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Emergency Medicine, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Division of Medical Toxicology, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Julius Cuong Pham et al. (see record 2013-28230-001). Dr Pham et al. suggested innovative ways to protect patients. We recognize that physician substance misuse occurs and agree that prevention could improve patient safety. However, there is insufficient evidence that random drug testing of physicians effectively improves quality or performance. Targeted testing based on reasonable suspicion should be used instead for any physician who appears impaired. Pham et al. correctly emphasized the need for confidentiality during investigation of positive test results and cited Federal statutes as protection. This reassurance is unjustified given that state law supersedes Federal law when state law is more stringent. If a health care entity has concerns about the possibility of physician impairment, even in the context of a sentinel event, referral to a state physician health program should be considered as an alternative to performing the investigation itself. State physician health programs have experience in arranging comprehensive evaluations with less loss of confidentiality, can report back to referring health care entities about fitness to practice, and are equipped to monitor the response to treatment if indicated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[*Hospitals](#)
[*Physicians](#)
[*Quality of Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

19. Promoting supportive parenting in new mothers with substance-use problems: A pilot randomized trial of residential treatment plus an attachment-based parenting program.

Citation: Infant Mental Health Journal, January 2014, vol./is. 35/1(81-85), 0163-9641;1097-0355 (Jan-Feb 2014)

Author(s): Berlin, Lisa J; Shanahan, Meghan; Carmody, Karen Appleyard

Correspondence Address: Berlin, Lisa J.: University of Maryland School of Social Work, 525 West Redwood Street, Baltimore, MD, US, 21201, lberlin@ssw.umaryland.edu

Institution: University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD, US; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Duke University, Durham, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: This pilot randomized trial tested the feasibility and efficacy of supplementing residential substance-abuse treatment for new mothers with a brief, yet rigorous, attachment-based parenting program. Twenty-one predominantly (86%) White mothers and their infants living together in residential substance-abuse treatment were randomly assigned to the program (n = 11) or control (n = 10) group. Program mothers received 10 home-based sessions of Dozier's Attachment and Biobehavioral Catch-up (ABC) intervention. Postintervention observations revealed more supportive parenting behaviors among the randomly assigned ABC mothers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Michigan Association for Infant Mental Health; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mothers](#)
[*Parent Training](#)
[*Residential Care Institutions](#)
[*Parenting](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Effects of oxytocin on nicotine withdrawal in rats.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, January 2014, vol./is. 116/(84-89), 0091-3057 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Manbeck, Katherine E; Shelley, David; Schmidt, Clare E; Harris, Andrew C

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Institution: Minneapolis Medical Research Foundation, Minneapolis, MN, US; Minneapolis Medical Research Foundation, Minneapolis, MN, US; Minneapolis Medical Research Foundation, Minneapolis, MN, US; Minneapolis Medical Research Foundation, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Development of medications that attenuate symptoms of nicotine withdrawal may be useful for facilitating smoking cessation. The neuropeptide oxytocin (OXY) decreases withdrawal signs and other addiction-related effects of several drugs of abuse in animals, but has not been examined in a preclinical model of nicotine addiction. The goal of this study was to examine the effects of OXY on nicotine withdrawal in rats, measured as increases in somatic signs and elevations in intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS) thresholds (anhedonia-like behavior) during antagonist-precipitated withdrawal from a chronic nicotine infusion. Effects of OXY on baseline ICSS thresholds in non-dependent rats were also evaluated. OXY (0.06-1.0 mg/kg, i.p.) blocked withdrawal-induced elevations in somatic signs in nicotine-dependent rats without affecting somatic signs in non-dependent rats. In contrast, OXY did not affect nicotine withdrawal-induced elevations in ICSS thresholds. Relatively high doses of OXY (0.75 or 2.0 mg/kg) elevated

baseline ICSS thresholds in non-dependent rats. These findings demonstrate that OXY blocks somatic signs but not elevations in ICSS thresholds during antagonist-precipitated nicotine withdrawal. The ability of higher OXY doses to elevate baseline ICSS thresholds in non-dependent rats may reflect an aversive and/or motoric effect. These data suggest that OXY-based medications may be useful for treating the somatic component of the nicotine withdrawal syndrome, but may not be effective in attenuating withdrawal induced anhedonia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Brain Self Stimulation](#)
[*Nicotine Withdrawal](#)
[*Oxytocin](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[Rats](#)
Source: PsycINFO

21. Effect of post-training administration of cocaine, diazepam and their combination on a win-stay task.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, January 2014, vol./is. 116/(69-74), 0091-3057 (Jan 2014)
Author(s): Cloke, Jacob M; Rkieh, Nabeel; Leri, Francesco
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Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Guelph, Guelph, ON, Canada; Department of Psychology, University of Guelph, Guelph, ON, Canada; Department of Psychology, University of Guelph, Guelph, ON, Canada
Language: English
Abstract: According to the memory-enhancing hypothesis of addictive drugs, post-training administration of cocaine should enhance consolidation and thus facilitate learning. This hypothesis has not been tested in appetitive tasks reinforced by sucrose. The current study assessed the effect of post-training cocaine administration on the acquisition of a win-stay task, and modulation of this effect by co-administration of diazepam. Male Sprague-Dawley rats (n = 63) were trained for 5 days on a win-stay task performed on an 8-arm radial maze, and were administered cocaine (0, 2.5, 7.5 or 20 mg/kg), diazepam (1 mg/kg), or cocaine (7.5 mg/kg) + diazepam (1 mg/kg) immediately following each training session. Post-training cocaine caused dose-dependent impairments that appeared linked to the development of cocaine-induced sucrose taste avoidance and/or cocaine-induced anxiety. When it was attempted to modify these learned side effects of cocaine by co-administration of diazepam, it was observed that the drug combination slowed task completion and reduced overall number of nose pokes. These findings suggest that post-training cocaine can alter behavior on appetitive tasks through learned motivational deficits rather than through a selective action on memory consolidation. The implications for the memory enhancing hypothesis of addictive drugs are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Animal Learning](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Diazepam](#)
[Pharmacology](#)
[Rats](#)
Source: PsycINFO

22. Effect of 3 adrenoceptor activation in the basolateral amygdala on ethanol seeking behaviors.

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2014, vol./is. 231/1(293-303), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2014)
- Author(s):** Butler, T. R.; Chappell, A. M.; Weiner, J. L
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- Institution:** Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC, US; Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC, US; Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Rationale: The interaction between ethanol (EtOH) and anxiety plays an integral role in the development and maintenance of alcoholism. Many medications in pre-clinical or clinical trials for the treatment of alcoholism share anxiolytic properties. However, these drugs typically have untoward side effects, such as sedation or impairment of motor function that may limit their clinical use. We have recently demonstrated that BRL 37344 (BRL), a selective 3-adrenoceptor (AR) agonist, enhances a discrete population of GABAergic synapses in the basolateral amygdala (BLA) that mediates feed-forward inhibition from lateral paracapsular (LPC) GABAergic interneurons onto BLA pyramidal cells. Behavioral studies revealed that intra-BLA infusion of BRL significantly reduced measures of unconditioned anxiety-like behavior without locomotor depressant effects. Objectives: The present studies tested the effect of BRL (0.1, 0.5, or 1.0 g/side) on EtOH self-administration using an intermittent access home cage two-bottle choice procedure and limited access operant responding for EtOH or sucrose. Results: Intra-BLA infusion of BRL did not reduce home cage, intermittent EtOH self-administration. However, using an operant procedure that permits the discrete assessment of appetitive (seeking) and consummatory measures of EtOH self-administration, BRL reduced measures of EtOH and sucrose seeking, but selectively reduced operant responding for EtOH during extinction probe trials. BRL had no effect on consummatory behaviors for EtOH or sucrose. Conclusions: Together, these data suggest that intra-BLA infusion of BRL significantly reduces motivation to seek EtOH and provide initial evidence that 3-ARs and LPC GABAergic synapses may represent promising targets for the development of novel pharmacotherapies for the treatment of alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Adrenergic Receptors](#)
[*Amygdala](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Motor Processes](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

23. Abuse-related and abuse-limiting effects of methcathinone and the synthetic "bath salts" cathinone analogs methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV), methylone and mephedrone on intracranial self-stimulation in rats.

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2014, vol./is. 231/1(199-207), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2014)
- Author(s):** Bonano, J. S.; Glennon, R. A.; De Felice, L. J.; Banks, M. L.; Negus, S. S

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Institution: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Department of Medicinal Chemistry, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Department of Physiology and Biophysics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Abuse of synthetic cathinones, popularized as "bath salts," has increased dramatically in the USA since their debut in 2010. Preclinical behavioral studies may clarify determinants of the abuse-related effects produced by these compounds. Objectives: This study examined behavioral effects of (+)-methcathinone, (+)-3,4-methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV), (+)-3,4-methylenedioxymethcathinone (methylone), and (+)-4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone) in rats using intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS). Methods: Male Sprague-Dawley rats (n = 18) with electrodes targeting the medial forebrain bundle responded for multiple frequencies of brain stimulation and were tested in two phases. First, dose-effect curves for methcathinone (0.1-1.0 mg/kg), MDPV (0.32-3.2 mg/kg), methylone (1.0-10 mg/kg), and mephedrone (1.0-10 mg/kg) were determined. Second, time courses were determined for effects produced by the highest dose of each compound. Results: Methcathinone produced dose- and time-dependent facilitation of ICSS. MDPV, methylone, and mephedrone produced dose- and time-dependent increases in low rates of ICSS maintained by low brain stimulation frequencies, but also produced abuse-limiting depression of high ICSS rates maintained by high brain stimulation frequencies. Efficacies to facilitate ICSS were methcathinone > MDPV > methylone > mephedrone. Methcathinone was the most potent compound, and MDPV was the longest acting compound. Conclusions: All compounds facilitated ICSS at some doses and pretreatment times, which is consistent with abuse liability for each of these compounds. However, efficacies of compounds to facilitate ICSS varied, with methcathinone displaying the highest efficacy and mephedrone displaying the lowest efficacy to facilitate ICSS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychopharmacology](#)
[*Rats](#)
[Brain Self Stimulation](#)
[Medial Forebrain Bundle](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. Effects of short-term varenicline administration on cortisol in healthy, non-smoking adults: A randomized, double-blind, study.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, January 2014, vol./is. 231/1(143-148), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Mocking, Roel J. T.; Wever, Stephany A; Pflanz, C. Patrick; Pringle, Abbie; Parsons, Elizabeth; McTavish, Sarah F; Cowen, Phil J; Harmer, Catherine J; Schene, Aart H

Correspondence Address: Mocking, Roel J. T.: Program for Mood Disorders, Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Meibergdreef 5, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1105 AZ, R.J.Mocking@amc.uva.nl

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Warneford Hospital, Oxford, United Kingdom; Program for Mood Disorders, Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, Warneford Hospital, Oxford, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry, Warneford Hospital, Oxford, United Kingdom

Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry, Warneford Hospital, Oxford, United Kingdom; Program for Mood Disorders, Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language:

English

Abstract:

Rationale: Varenicline is the most effective drug for smoking cessation, but its use decreased because of reports of depressogenic side effects. However, because smoking and smoking cessation on their own are associated with depression, it remains unclear whether reported depressogenic effects are attributable to varenicline, or to smoking, and/or smoking cessation themselves. **Objectives:** Previously, we observed no depressogenic effects of varenicline on a psychological level. In the present study, we aimed at investigating potential depressogenic effects of the partial nicotinic acetylcholine receptor agonist varenicline on a biological level. A possible pathway would be an effect of varenicline on the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis, considering the relation between the HPA axis and (1) the cholinergic system and (2) depression. **Methods:** In a randomized, double-blind design, we administered varenicline or placebo for 7 days (0.5mg/day first 3 days, then 1 mg/day) to healthy never-smoking subjects, thereby eliminating bias by (previous) smoking status. We used repeated measures (before and after treatment) of the salivary free cortisol awakening response to measure HPA axis activity and flexibility. **Results:** Salivary cortisol data of 34 subjects were included in the analysis. Results showed no effect of varenicline on height ($F_{1,32} = 0.405$; $P = 0.529$) or shape ($F_{2,31} = 0.110$; $P = 0.164$) of the cortisol awakening response. **Conclusions:** Results do not suggest depressogenic effects of varenicline on the HPA axis. Although this does not preclude other biological depressogenic effects of varenicline, it seems that concerns about effects of varenicline on the HPA axis should not limit its potential to treat nicotine and related addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Drug Administration Methods](#)
[*Hydrocortisone](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Acetylcholine](#)
[Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis](#)
[Placebo](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

25. Effect of baclofen on morphine-induced conditioned place preference, extinction, and stress-induced reinstatement in chronically stressed mice.**Citation:**

Psychopharmacology, January 2014, vol./is. 231/1(27-36), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2014)

Author(s):

Meng, Shanshan; Quan, Wuxing; Qi, Xu; Su, Zhiqiang; Yang, Shanshan

Correspondence Address:

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Institution:

Daqiao Branch Institute, First Affiliated Hospital, Harbin Medical University, Harbin, China; Emergency Department, Second RENMIN Hospital of Mudanjiang, Mudanjiang, China; Department of Neurology, First Affiliated Hospital, Harbin Medical University, Harbin, China; Department of Neurology, First Affiliated Hospital, Harbin Medical University, Harbin, China; Department of Neurology, First Affiliated Hospital, Harbin Medical University, Harbin, China

Language:

English

Abstract:

Rationale and Objective: A stress-induced increase in excitability can result from a reduction in inhibitory neurotransmission. Modulation of gamma-aminobutyric acid

(GABA)ergic transmission is an effective treatment for drug seeking and relapse. This study investigated whether baclofen, a GABAB receptor agonist, had an impact on morphine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP), extinction, and stress-induced relapse in chronically stressed mice. Methods: Chronic stress was induced by restraining mice for 2 h for seven consecutive days. We first investigated whether chronic stress influenced morphine-induced CPP, extinction, and stress-induced relapse in the stressed mice. Next, we investigated whether three different doses of baclofen influenced chronic stress as measured by the expression of morphine-induced CPP. We chose the most effective dose for subsequent extinction and reinstatement experiments. Reinstatement of morphine-induced CPP was induced by a 6-min forced swim stress. Locomotor activity was also measured for each test. Results: Chronic stress facilitated the expression of morphine-induced CPP and prolonged extinction time. Forced swim stress primed the reinstatement of morphine-induced CPP in mice. Baclofen treatment affected the impact of chronic stress on different phases of morphine-induced CPP. Conclusions: Our results showed that baclofen antagonized the effects of chronic stress on morphine-induced CPP. These findings suggest the potential clinical utility of GABAB receptor-positive modulators as an anti-addiction agent in people suffering from chronic stress. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com; HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Baclofen](#)
[*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Chronic Stress](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Behavioral and neurochemical characterization of kratom (*Mitragyna speciosa*) extract.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, January 2014, vol./is. 231/1(13-25), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Stolt, Anne-Christin; Schroder, Helmut; Neurath, Hartmud; Grecksch, Gisela; Holtt, Volker; Meyer, Markus R; Maurer, Hans H; Ziebolz, Nancy; Havemann-Reinecke, Ursula; Becker, Axel

Correspondence Address: Becker, Axel: Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Medical Faculty, O. v. Guericke University, Leipziger Str. 44, Magdeburg, Germany, 30124, axel.becker@med.ovgu.de

Institution: Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Medical Faculty, O. v. Guericke University, Magdeburg, Germany; Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Medical Faculty, O. v. Guericke University, Magdeburg, Germany; Center of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Georg August University, Göttingen, Germany; Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Medical Faculty, O. v. Guericke University, Magdeburg, Germany; Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Medical Faculty, O. v. Guericke University, Magdeburg, Germany; Department of Experimental and Clinical Toxicology, Institute of Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, Saarland University, Homburg, Germany; Department of Experimental and Clinical Toxicology, Institute of Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, Saarland University, Homburg, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Georg August University, Göttingen, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Georg August University, Göttingen, Germany; Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Medical Faculty, O. v. Guericke University, Magdeburg, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: *Mitragyna speciosa* and its extracts are named kratom (dried leaves, extract). It contains several alkaloids and is used in traditional medicine to alleviate musculoskeletal pain, hypertension, coughing, diarrhea, and as an opiate substitute for addicts. Abuse and

addiction to kratom is described, and kratom has attracted increasing interest in Western countries. Individual effects of kratom on opioidergic, adrenergic, serotonergic, and dopaminergic receptors are known, but not all of the effects have been explained. Pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic data are needed. Methods: The effects of kratom extract on mice behavior were investigated following oral (po), intraperitoneal (ip), and intracerebroventricular (icv) application. Receptor-binding studies were performed. Results: In opioid receptor knockout mice (-/-) and wild type (+/+) animals, the extract reduced locomotor activity after ip and low po doses in +/+ animals, but not after icv administration. The ip effect was counteracted by 0.3 mg/kg of apomorphine sc, suggesting dopaminergic presynaptic activity. An analgesic effect was only found in -/- mice after icv application. Norbinaltorphimine abolished the analgesic effect, but not the inhibitory effect, on locomotor activity, indicating that the analgesic effect is mediated via opioid receptors. Oral doses, which did not diminish locomotor activity, impaired the acquisition of shuttle box avoidance learning. There was no effect on consolidation. Binding studies showed affinity of kratom to μ , κ , and opioid receptors and to dopamine D1 receptors. Conclusions: The results obtained in drug-naïve mice demonstrate weak behavioral effects mediated via μ and opioid receptors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Analgesic Drugs](#)
[*Medicinal Herbs and Plants](#)
[*Neurochemistry](#)
[Hypertension](#)
[Mice](#)
[Musculoskeletal Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. An efficient early phase 2 procedure to screen medications for efficacy in smoking cessation.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, January 2014, vol./is. 231/1(1-11), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Perkins, Kenneth A; Lerman, Caryn

Correspondence Address: Perkins, Kenneth A.: Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine, 3811 O'Hara Street, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15213, perkinska@upmc.edu

Institution: Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Nicotine Addiction, Department of Psychiatry, Abramson Cancer Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Initial screening of new medications for potential efficacy (i.e., Food and Drug Administration (FDA) early phase 2), such as in aiding smoking cessation, should be efficient in identifying which drugs do, or do not, warrant more extensive (and expensive) clinical testing. Objectives: This focused review outlines our research on development, evaluation, and validation of an efficient crossover procedure for sensitivity in detecting medication efficacy for smoking cessation. First-line FDA-approved medications of nicotine patch, varenicline, and bupropion were tested as model drugs, in three separate placebo-controlled studies. We also tested specificity of our procedure in identifying a drug that lacks efficacy, using modafinil. Results: This crossover procedure showed sensitivity (increased days of abstinence) during week-long "practice" quit attempts with each of the active cessation medications (positive controls) versus placebo, but not with modafinil (negative control) versus placebo, as hypothesized. Sensitivity to medication efficacy signal was observed only in smokers high in intrinsic quit motivation (i.e., already preparing to quit soon) and not smokers low in intrinsic quit motivation, even if monetarily reinforced for abstinence (i.e., given extrinsic motivation). Conclusions: A crossover procedure requiring less time and fewer subjects than formal trials may provide

an efficient strategy for a go/no-go decision whether to advance to subsequent phase 2 randomized clinical trials with a novel drug. Future research is needed to replicate our results and evaluate this procedure with novel compounds, identify factors that may limit its utility, and evaluate its applicability to testing efficacy of compounds for treating other forms of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Placebo](#)
Source: PsycINFO

28. Memory modification in the brain: Computational and experimental investigations.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Gershman, Samuel Joseph

Institution: Princeton U., US

Language: English

Abstract: I explore how and when memory traces are modified by new experience. Using a variety of paradigms, species and analytical tools, I argue that memories reflect inferences about the structure of the world. In particular, memories reflect the assignment of events to latent (hidden) causes. A new event modifies an existing memory trace if it is probable that the event was caused by the same latent cause as that represented by the old trace; otherwise, a new memory trace is formed. I show that probabilistic inference over latent causes, or structure learning, provides a parsimonious explanation of many phenomena in human and animal learning, and may guide us towards developing new treatments for pathological memories like trauma and addiction. I first introduce a latent cause framework for modeling classical conditioning, based on ideas from modern Bayesian nonparametric statistics. Evidence suggests that an ostensibly extinguished memory can return under a variety of circumstances. The latent cause theory proposes that extinction training increases the probability that a new latent cause is active, thereby leading to the formation of two memories (one for acquisition, one for extinction). This theoretical explanation can also account for several other behavioral phenomena, as well as developmental trajectories and damage to the hippocampus. I argue that immature or hippocampally-damaged animals are impaired at expanding their repertoire of latent causes. I then develop a variant of the latent cause framework designed to explain the phenomenon of memory reconsolidation: retrieving a memory appears to render it temporarily labile. I show that the major phenomena of reconsolidation can be explained in terms of this framework, and I present new experimental data testing some of the theory's predictions. Motivated by this computational framework, I explore in several experiments the factors governing latent causal inferences by rats and humans. Taken together, these experimental and theoretical results support the idea that memory modification can be understood as a process of structure learning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Animal Learning](#)
[*Memory Trace](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. The effect of gliotransmission and stress on behavioral and molecular markers of cocaine-induced synaptic plasticity.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)
Author(s):	Ecke, Laurel Elizabeth
Institution:	U Pennsylvania, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>A great deal of research has focused on elucidating what makes cocaine so addictive. While cocaine's actions appear simple-dopamine transporter blockade that elicits increases in extracellular dopamine-the downstream signaling pathways that are activated in a myriad of brain regions have a tremendous influence on brain functioning and behavior. Over time, cocaine rewires the synaptic connections in the brain and creates drug-associated memories that are extremely long-lasting and difficult to reverse. Many players are involved in driving this maladaptive learning, including proteins shown to be important for synaptic plasticity, the neural correlate of memory encoding. Synaptic plasticity is in part due to alterations in glutamatergic signaling that act to strengthen or weaken synaptic transmission, as well as the involvement of neurotrophic factors that drive the formation of new synapses and strengthen existing ones. Thus, it is not surprising that some important contributors to cocaine-induced changes in synaptic plasticity include ionotropic glutamate receptors as well as the growth factor brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF). Another less acknowledged candidate is the astrocyte. Drug-induced changes in astrocytes have been linked to the glutamate dysregulation and alterations in synaptic plasticity that occur following cocaine. In addition to other better-known functions of maintaining glutamate homeostasis like transport and exchange, astrocytes are also capable of releasing their own chemical transmitters, termed gliotransmitters. Via generation of a mouse line in which gliotransmission was ablated while leaving neurotransmission intact, we investigated the role of gliotransmission in cocaine-induced behavioral and molecular changes. Ablating gliotransmission using this dnSNARE mouse line impaired reinstatement behavior, an animal model of relapse. Correlated with these changes in behavior, we also observed impairments in the upregulation and trafficking of NMDA and AMPA receptors typically seen in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) following prolonged abstinence from cocaine. Thus, gliotransmission contributes to cocaine-induced alterations in glutamatergic signaling as well as the ability of drugs and cues to reinstate cocaine-associated behaviors. BDNF is also upregulated following prolonged abstinence from cocaine and contributes to drug craving and reinstatement behavior in animal models. We demonstrated that stress during prolonged abstinence from cocaine increased transcription of BDNF in reward-related brain regions. This enhanced BDNF expression was in part due to chromatin remodeling since we observed increases in histone acetylation at one of BDNF's promoters in the NAc. These data indicate that stress has a different molecular signature in a drug-experienced brain, and its ability to elicit drug craving and relapse may be in part due to these increases in BDNF and histone acetylation. Together, these studies demonstrate that both stress and gliotransmitter release from astrocytes can contribute to cocaine-induced changes in molecular markers of synaptic plasticity and in doing so, drive behavioral responses as well. A better understanding of the mechanisms by which these factors strengthen cocaine-associated memories may contribute to the development of novel therapeutics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)</p>
Publication Type:	Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings:	<p>*Cocaine *Mice *Neurotransmission *Reinstatement Brain Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor</p>

AMPA
Synaptic Plasticity

Source: PsycINFO

30. Impact of harm avoidance, novelty seeking and reward dependence on internet addiction and substance abuse in college students.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Eckhoff, Melanie

Institution: New School U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: In contrast to substance abuse, Problematic internet use/Internet Addiction (IA), has received relatively little attention from researchers with regard to its impact in college settings. Moreover, given the fact that internet use is an integral and necessary component of the typical college curriculum, a college setting may be a hitherto underappreciated high-risk environment for susceptible individuals. Hypotheses: Based on findings from previous research it was expected that: 1 College students who met the diagnostic criteria for IA would be characterized by high levels of Novelty Seeking (NS), and low levels of Reward Dependence (RD). However, unlike Substance Use Disorders (SUD), IA would be associated with high (as opposed to low) levels of Harm Avoidance (HA); and 2. Students who are comorbid for problematic internet and substance use would report higher levels of negative consequences/life events, less academic success, higher levels of psychological distress, and less satisfaction with college than students who are problematic for either internet use or substances, but not both. Method: A sample of 165 undergraduate students (126 females and 39 males) was recruited from the New School, a large university in New York City, New York. All of the participants were asked to complete a battery of questionnaires, including Cloninger's Tridimensional Personality Questionnaire (TPQ; Cloninger, 1987b; Stallings, Cloninger, Heath & Eaves, 1996), the Short Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (SMAST; Selzer, et al., 1975), the Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST; Skinner, 1982), the Young's Diagnostic Questionnaire (YDQ; Young, 1998b), and the Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale (Zung, 1965). Results: Students in the control group (i.e., no problematic substance or internet use) were found to have fewer negative outcomes than those who are comorbid for both problematic substance use and internet use. However, no differences were found between the students in the control group and students in either the problematic internet use group or the problematic substance use group. Furthermore, contrary to expectations, the comorbid group was found to have higher, as opposed to lower, levels of HA than the problematic substance use group but not the problematic internet group. Levels of NS were also higher in the comorbid group than the problematic internet group but not the problematic substance use group. Finally, some online activities (e.g. online gambling) were associated with negative outcomes, whereas others (e.g. online chatting) were associated with positive outcomes. Conclusions: The findings from the study suggest that not only does comorbidity for both problem behaviors put individuals at greater risk for harmful consequences in a college environment, but that certain online activities might be more harmful than others. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Internet](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Sensation Seeking](#)
[Avoidance](#)
[College Students](#)
[Colleges](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Boredom is such a drag: Boredom, ego depletion and cognitive processing in ex-smokers.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)
- Author(s):** Mascho, Alicia
- Institution:** New School U., US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** There has been a surge of research investigating the cognitive processes associated with addiction, offering substantial evidence implicating boredom, failures of self-regulation and implicit cognitive processes in addiction and relapse. However, there have been no empirically-driven models aimed at clarifying the potential relationship between these variables, in general, or within ex-smokers after a significant period of abstinence. Previous findings (Borrayo, 2007) demonstrate that state boredom is a significant predictor of implicit drug-related cognitive processes in ex-smokers. The current study aimed to replicate Borrayo's (2007) results, while incorporating the construct of ego depletion as a potential mediator between state boredom and cognitive drug-related processes. An experimental between-subject study was conducted with 42 locally-recruited, abstinent ex-smoker participants, using a boredom induction task, an implicit drug-related memory association task, an explicit craving questionnaire and a simulated impulse spending exercise to measure ego depletion. State boredom was hypothesized to have 2 distinct influences on the model: 1) Situational and affective correlates of state boredom function as drug-related cues, thereby activating a set of implicit drug-related cognitive processes previously encoded in long-term memory through habitual drug use. 2) The experience of boredom serves to drain executive self-control resources, resulting in diminished self-regulatory capacity (ego depletion) for inhibiting automatic processes promoting drug use. Additionally, due storage of implicit drug-related cognitions in long-term memory, it was hypothesized that implicit associations will be more readily activated in ex-smokers after a significant period of abstinence compared to explicit processes, or cravings. **RESULTS:** This study is the first to demonstrate that, among ex-smokers who were abstinent for more than 12 months, self-reported state boredom significantly predicted greater activation of implicit drug related cognitions, independent of trait boredom, when compared to their "non-bored" counterparts. The effect of boredom on implicit drug related cognitions was also found to be independent from participants' self-report of cravings, at a level approaching significance ($p = .054$). Results suggest that state boredom plays a key role in triggering implicit drug-related cognitive processes in ex-smokers who have abstained for over a year, even after explicit cravings have diminished. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Boredom](#)
[*Cognitive Processes](#)
[*Ego](#)
[*Failure](#)
[*Self Regulation](#)
[Addiction](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

32. The association of childhood sexual abuse severity and adult substance abuse severity scores in females.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)
- Author(s):** Blomberg, Nicole M
- Institution:** The Chicago School of Professional Psychology, US
- Language:** English

Abstract: This study investigated the association between the Childhood Sexual Abuse (CSA) and Substance Abuse (SA). This study examined the past and current relevant research that has contributed to this topic. There is a scarcity of articles reviewing the association between the severity of CSA and severity in SA in women. There were three research questions presented to understand the association between the severity of CSA and SA. They were: the association of the relationship of perpetrator to the victim and severity of SA, duration and age of onset and severity of SA, as well as frequency of abuse and type of abuse to severity of SA. To examine the relationship the MAQ-30 and a clinical interview were used and the Pearson Chi-Square was used to analyze the data. The findings showed that only the duration of CSA and SA were significant, and the other two hypotheses were not significant. It was recommended to further examine the topic because of trends in the data. The research will hopefully be used to inform substance abuse treatment programs specifically designed to the needs of victims of CSA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Child Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[Sexual Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. Methadone population pharmacokinetics: Toward understanding the dose-response relationship in the treatment of opiate addiction.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Bart, Gavin Bryce-Samuel

Institution: U Minnesota, US

Language: English

Abstract: Methadone is a synthetic opiate agonist that is highly effective in the treatment of opiate addiction. When given as a long-term therapy, methadone maintenance reduces morbidity and mortality associated with opiate addiction. It is thus considered an "essential" medication by the World Health Organization. The benefits of methadone maintenance in the treatment of opiate addiction are well established. Predicting treatment response for a given individual, however, remains difficult. While methadone dose is generally associated with treatment outcome, large interstudy and interindividual variability in plasma concentrations of methadone have made it difficult to link dose response to pharmacokinetic parameters. This thesis explores characteristics of methadone maintained patients and develops a population pharmacokinetic model that identifies variables associated with methadone pharmacokinetic parameters. Chapter 1 provides a general review of the three Food and Drug Administration approved pharmacotherapeutic agents for the treatment of opiate dependence. Chapter 2 reviews the clinical pharmacology of methadone as used in the treatment of opiate dependence. Chapter 3 introduces us to the Hmong and their paradoxically exceptional treatment outcome in methadone maintenance on lower doses of methadone than their non-Hmong counterparts. This retrospective study helps form the hypothesis that their better treatment outcome is related to greater methadone exposure. The results of this population pharmacokinetic study and the psychosocial differences between Hmong and non-Hmong are presented in Chapters 4 and 5, respectively. We found that the lower methadone dose requirement is explained by higher apparent bioavailability of methadone in Hmong. Other influences on methadone pharmacokinetics, more specifically clearance, include age, body mass index, and single nucleotide polymorphisms in the ABCB1 and CYP2B6 genes. While the potential for culture to influence methadone treatment outcome is acknowledged, there remain sufficient grounds to hypothesize a significant biological (i.e., pharmacokinetic and/or pharmacodynamic) influence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
 Addiction
 Methadone
 Narcotic Agonists
 Treatment Outcomes
 Pharmacokinetics

Source: PsycINFO

34. Substance users in a community cohort: Questions of treatment and social connections over the life course.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Evans-Polce, Rebecca

Institution: The Johns Hopkins U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Much of our understanding of substance use treatment comes from clinical samples of substance users using cross-sectional or short term follow up data. Little is known about: early life predictors of treatment, long-term outcomes of treatment, and outcomes among untreated substance users. This study aims to: 1) Describe the prevalence of obtaining treatment for substance use in a community cohort of African American substance users and examine the childhood and adolescent antecedents of that treatment; 2) Examine the effect of obtaining treatment for substance use on substance use outcomes at age 42; 3) Examine the effect of social connections in young adulthood on later substance use and substance use disorder among substance users who have never received substance use treatment. Study population: Study participants were part of the Woodlawn Study, a longitudinal prospective cohort study of 1242 African Americans growing up in Chicago. Individuals entered the study in 1966-67 when they were in first grade and were followed up at three additional time points: adolescence (age 16), young adulthood (age 32), and mid-adulthood (age 42). Only those individuals who reported significant lifetime substance use were included in these analyses. Findings: Substance use severity predicted obtaining substance use treatment. Direct and indirect pathways to substance use treatment beginning in early life were also found. Substance use treatment was not associated with improved substance use outcomes in mid-adulthood. However, supportive connections among both those who obtained treatment and did not obtain treatment were associated with improved substance use outcomes. Conclusion: This research suggests that only examining substance use treatment cross-sectionally and limiting inquiry to clinical indicators of treatment may miss a broader picture of how individuals obtain treatment. These findings also highlight the importance of supportive connections in substance use cessation and remission among both those who do and do not obtain substance use treatment. This research also suggests that supportive connections are an important mechanism for cessation and remission for those who obtain treatment and those who do not participate in treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Life Span](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
 Drug Abuse

Source: PsycINFO

35. An evaluation of social capital's effect on depression among adolescents.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Awgu, Ezechukwu

Institution: Western Michigan U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Mental illness has been described as a "global burden of disease," and depression accounts for a large part of the burden (Aslund, Starrin, Nilsson, 2010). In 2009, 35.7 percent of the adolescent population in the United States who reported past-year symptoms of a major depressive episode, for example, feelings of sadness, discouragement, loss of feelings of self-worth, and loss of interest in social activities, also used illicit drugs including marijuana, inhalants, hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, and prescription-type psychotherapeutics for non-medical purposes (SAMHSA, 2009, APA, 1994). Additionally, substance abuse due to alcoholism was among the major causes of death for adolescents aged 12 to 17 (National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), 2004; Burnner, Marmot, 1999). Studies of mental illness in adolescents indicate that there is significant association between social isolation, or lack of social capital, substance abuse, and depressive symptomatology (Fitzpatrick, Wright, Piko, LaGory, 2005; Winstanley, Steinwachs, Ensminger, Latkin, Stitzer, and Olsen, 2008). Youths' social capital defined as his or her relationships with the family, peers, friends, and community; trust, care, empathy, and norms of reciprocity (Putman, 2000), may be vital for predicting substance abuse and depression. On the other hand, social capital may be a source of protection from threats of substance abuse and depression in adolescents (Fitzpatrick, et al., 2005; Henry, 2004). This dissertation research utilized cross-sectional data from the National Survey of Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) (2009) to examine theoretical constructs such as youth social capital, depression, and substance abuse. It utilized structural equation modeling (SEM) to investigate whether youth social structural and cognitive social capital predicted the likelihood of substance abuse and depression in adolescents. The findings indicated that youth structural and cognitive social capital seems to associate with substance abuse and depression. In combination with youth structural and cognitive social capital, substance abuse also seemed to co-exist with depression. Also, substance abuse appears to transmit causal effects or partially mediates the association between youth structural/cognitive social capital and depression in the sample of adolescents studied. The implications of the study for evaluation research, theory, practice, and policy are considered and discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Social Capital](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Health](#)
[Major Depression](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Intrinsic membrane adaptations to cocaine exposure and sleep deprivation.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Winters, Bradley Dean

Institution: Washington State U., US

Language: English

Abstract: The intrinsic membrane properties of neurons integrate excitatory and inhibitory synaptic inputs and help determine action potential output. Cellular adaptations in intrinsic membrane excitability (IME) in response to a wide range of factors are an important determinant of behavioral outcome. Chapter 1 explores changes in IME of deep layer pyramidal cells of the prefrontal cortex in response to sleep deprivation (SD). Despite sleep-loss-induced cognitive deficits, little is known about the cellular adaptations that occur with SD. We used brain slices obtained from mice that were sleep deprived for 8 h to examine the electrophysiological effects of SD. We employed a modified pedestal (flowerpot) over water method for SD that eliminated rapid eye movement sleep and

greatly reduced non-rapid eye movement sleep. In layer V/VI pyramidal cells of the medial prefrontal cortex, miniature excitatory post synaptic current amplitude was slightly reduced, miniature inhibitory post synaptic currents were unaffected, and intrinsic membrane excitability was increased after SD. These data suggest that SD may modulate the output of the PFC. Chapter 2 explores changes in IME of cannabinoid receptor 1 (CB1)-expressing fast spiking interneurons (FSIs) of the nucleus accumbens (NAc) in response to passive cocaine exposure. Endocannabinoid signaling critically regulates emotional and motivational states via activation CB1 in the brain. The NAc functions to gate emotional and motivational responses. Although expression of CB1 in cells intrinsic to the NAc is low, manipulation of CB1-signaling within the NAc triggers robust emotional/motivational alterations related to drug addiction and other psychiatric disorders, and these effects cannot be exclusively attributed to CB1 located at afferents to the NAc. Rather, CB1-expressing neurons in the NAc, although sparse, appear to be critical for emotional and motivational responses. However, the cellular properties of these neurons remain largely unknown. We generated a knock-in mouse line in which CB1-expressing neurons produce the fluorescent protein td-Tomato (tdT). We found that CB1-expressing neurons within the NAc are exclusively fast-spiking interneurons (FSIs). The membrane excitability of CB1-FSIs in the NAc was up-regulated following cocaine exposure suggesting that the basal functional output of the NAc is inhibited during cocaine withdrawal by multiple mechanisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Interneurons](#)
[Adaptation](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Cognitive Impairment](#)
[Membranes](#)
[Mice](#)
[Sleep](#)
[Sleep Deprivation](#)
[Pyramidal Neurons](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Exploring the phenomenon of self-mutilation among adult males in a correctional setting: A quantitative and qualitative inquiry.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Morales, Yolanda M

Institution: U New Mexico, US

Language: English

Abstract: The overall aim of this mixed method inquiry was to increase understanding of self-mutilation by adult males in a correctional setting. This study explored the self-mutilating attributes such as type and motivational factors, to identify factors associated with self-mutilation among adult males in a correctional setting. Self-mutilation has classically been associated with adolescents and females; however, behind the walls of many correctional institutions, adult males are engaging in self-mutilating behavior. Self-mutilation by this population can have serious health consequences, impact the safety of the institution, and also have fiscal consequences. While this remains a serious forensic issue, there is a paucity of research concerning the types and extent of self-mutilation behaviors and the motivating factors linked with these behaviors in men (Favazza, 1996; Groves, 1993; Jeglic, Vanderhoff & Donovan, 2005; & Shea, 1993). A mixed method triangulation design was chosen for this study. The initial phase of the study was quantitative, using two instruments: the Deliberate Self-Harm Inventory (DSHI) that measures sixteen different types and frequency, and the Self-Injury

Motivational Scale (SIMS) that measures six different motivational factors. The second phase used a visual ethnographic approach that integrated a photo-elicitation technique. The sample consisted of forty-two males age 20 to 50 years and was drawn from the New Mexico Department of Corrections level I-III. The sample was ethnically 40% Hispanic, with Race 76% white. All participants completed both phases of the investigation. Fifteen of the 16 forms of self-mutilation were endorsed by at least one of the participants. Using the DSHI, the most predominant type of SM reported was cutting, followed by head banging and sticking self with sharp objects. Thirty-nine of the 42 participants required medical attention or hospitalization due to self-mutilation behaviors. Thirty nine (93%) reported engaging in "cutting" in a combined sample total (lifetime events) of 2,746 times with one individual reporting having cut over 700 times in his life time. Motivational factors associated with "cutting" were predominantly mood dysregulation, communication and addictive quality. With the merged data, the motivational factor identified as a key impetus for self-mutilation behaviors was mood modulation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Correctional Institutions](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Self Mutilation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. Nutritional regulation of central fat mass and obesity-associated (FTO) expression, and its association with the central melanocortin signaling in the regulation of energy homeostasis.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Poritsanos, Nicole Joanna

Institution: U Manitoba, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: The central nervous system (CNS) melanocortin signaling pathway plays a critical role in the regulation of metabolism. However, the regulatory effects of CNS melanocortin signaling on hepatic lipid metabolism and fatty liver disease have not been well established. Although the activity of the CNS melanocortin system is regulated by metabolic signals, the mechanism for this regulation is not fully understood. Variants of the FTO (fat mass and obesity-associated) gene are associated with obesity and FTO is expressed in the hypothalamic neurons including proopiomelanocortin (POMC) neurons. Therefore, it is hypothesized that hypothalamic FTO plays a role in the regulation of metabolism by mediating the effect of metabolic signals on hypothalamic melanocortinergic neurons, and that impairments in this regulation may cause metabolic impairments including obesity and fatty liver disease. Intracerebroventricular (i.c.v.) treatment with SHU9119, a melanocortin antagonist, increased hepatic lipid accumulation and the expression of genes encoding lipogenic enzymes in lean mice. Conversely, i.c.v. treatment with MTII, a melanocortin agonist, reduced the expression of hepatic lipogenic genes in association with reduction in body weight in ob/ob mice, a mouse model of fatty liver disease. Immunohistochemical analysis demonstrated that Fto is co-expressed in both POMC and agouti-related protein (AgRP) neurons in the mouse hypothalamus. Fto mRNA and protein expression was reduced by fasting and increased by glucose treatment in nutritionally important hypothalamic nuclei. Fasting-induced reduction in hypothalamic Fto expression was observed in both lean wild-type and obese ob/ob mice, while the stimulatory effect of glucose on hypothalamic Fto expression was absent in ob/ob mice. These findings support the hypothesis that central melanocortin signaling regulates hepatic lipid metabolism in part by regulating de novo lipogenesis. Impairments in the central melanocortin signaling lead to the development of hepatic steatosis, while enhanced melanocortin signaling may be beneficial in reversing abnormal hepatic lipid metabolism in fatty liver disease (Poritsanos et al., 2008). These findings also support the hypothesis that Fto is expressed in the hypothalamic melanocortinergic neurons and is regulated by metabolic signals involving changes in CNS glucose availability and/or

glucose action. Impairments in this regulation may cause metabolic impairments including obesity and fatty liver disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Mice](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Central Nervous System](#)
[Homeostasis](#)
[Liver Disorders](#)
[Metabolism](#)
[Obesity](#)
[Ghrelin](#)
Source: PsycINFO

39. An investigation of the opponent process actions of cocaine on cue-induced drug-seeking behaviors.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Su, Zu-In

Institution: U California, Santa Barbara, US

Language: English

Abstract: The Opponent Process theory of motivation states that any stimulus is capable of inducing diametrically opposite and temporarily dissociated actions. Consistent with this theory, animals traversing a straight-arm alley for intravenous cocaine develop approach-avoidance behavior about entering an environment that has been paired with cocaine, demonstrating that the drug possess mixed positive and negative consequences. While the euphoric nature of cocaine has been extensively reviewed in the literature, considerably less is known about the negative effects of cocaine. The intent of this dissertation was to investigate how the opponent process actions of cocaine-paired cues differentially contribute to drug-seeking behaviors after periods of drug withdrawal. Five studies were designed and executed to address three broad aims: (1) to investigate the relative persistence of the positive and negative associations of cocaine-paired cues in acute models of drug administration; (2) to examine the impact of prior daily extended access to cocaine (a model of addiction) on the sensitivity to the dual and opposing actions of the drug; and (3) to identify anatomical regions associated with the positive or negative effects of the drug. The results of these experiments are reviewed in the context of the current literature on the underlying neurobiology of relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Approach Avoidance](#)
[Motivation](#)
Source: PsycINFO

40. The association between Bipolar Disorder and methamphetamine use.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Knowles, Robert D

Institution: The Chicago School of Professional Psychology, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study investigated the association between the Bipolar Disorder (BD) and Methamphetamine (MA) use. In terms of co-morbidity it seems that most addicts have dual diagnosis, specifically BD and MA, or BD and polysubstance abuse (including MA use). If an association exists between these two diagnoses, it will help clinicians better understand methamphetamine addiction and lead to earlier interventions and more successful management of the diagnosed mood disorder. The purpose of this study was to point out the association with BD for patients who have used MA and guide them towards seeking professional help. It is a belief that earlier diagnosis of BD will lead to better treatment of this disorder and less need to self-medicate on drugs such as MA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[Methamphetamine](#)
[Morbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Barriers and facilitators of HIV testing services among rural African American cocaine users: Perspectives from consumers and service providers.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Wright, Patricia B

Institution: U Arkansas for Medical Sciences, US

Language: English

Abstract: This dissertation research used mixed methods to provide a thorough assessment of the individual, structural, and contextual barriers and facilitators to HIV testing among rural African American cocaine users, and to integrating HIV testing in substance abuse treatment and other community locations from the perspectives of drug users and providers. Such knowledge is especially needed in the rural South, where the HIV epidemic is growing rapidly. To accomplish this, qualitative methods were used to interview and conduct focus groups with 69 rural African American cocaine users, and 28 administrators/policymakers at the state level, regional program administrators, and local front-line providers. A secondary analysis was also conducted of baseline data from a clinical behavioral trial among 261 rural African American cocaine users. Assumptions about testing and errors in understanding of the reporting process were evident among our sample in the qualitative interviews and focus groups. Many assumed that they had been tested for HIV as part of routine care. They further assumed their test results were negative because they were not contacted by a provider about results. Interviews with providers revealed that HIV testing was not provided by substance use program staff in any of facilities in the sample; clients were referred to the local public health unit if they requested testing. However, the capacity of local health units to provide testing for treatment program clients is limited. There is no state policy addressing HIV testing among drug users nor plans for integrating HIV testing with substance abuse or other services nor collaboration between systems to provide services. Analysis of secondary data from the behavioral clinical trial indicated HIV testing is positively and strongly associated with use of other healthcare and specialty services, and also with past incarceration. Risk behaviors, risk perception, or physical health status did not predict testing for HIV. This mixed-methods study provides rich contextual information about barriers and facilitators to HIV testing in this disproportionately-affected, under-resourced population and the practice realities of integrating HIV testing with substance abuse treatment in a small rural state with limited resources and capacity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)

[*HIV Testing](#)
[AIDS](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Qualitative Research](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. Prenatal intravenous nicotine exposure: Increased motivation for methamphetamine self-administration, altered methamphetamine-induced locomotor activity and brain-derived neurotrophic factor protein levels in adult rats.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Lacy, Ryan T

Institution: U South Carolina, US

Language: English

Abstract: It is well known that humans exposed to nicotine during gestation, via maternal smoking, can exhibit negative health outcomes, specifically increased drug abuse. These clinical results have been supported using preclinical models which exposed offspring to nicotine during gestation. The goal of the present study was to investigate the consequences of low-dose intravenous nicotine exposure during gestation, in rats, with a focus on measures that have been associated with increased drug abuse. Experiment 1 assessed potential differences in motivation between animals prenatally exposed to nicotine or saline. Animals were trained to self-administer methamphetamine (0.05 mg/kg/infusion) on a fixed-ratio schedule and were then tested using progressive-ratio schedules for three doses of methamphetamine (0.005, 0.025, and 0.05 mg/kg/infusion). In experiment 2, nicotine and saline exposed offspring were used to assess any differences in the locomotor sensitizing effects of methamphetamine (0.3 mg/kg/injection). Experiment 3 investigated brain-derived neurotrophic factor protein levels in three brain regions known to control motivated behavior: nucleus accumbens, dorsal striatum, and prefrontal cortex. These levels were detected in animals exposed to gestational nicotine or saline and methamphetamine or saline in adulthood. The results from experiment 1 indicate that animals exposed to gestational nicotine were more motivated to acquire methamphetamine rewards, particularly at the highest dose of methamphetamine. Results from experiment 2 show significant enhancement of locomotor behavior amongst animals that received prenatal nicotine and methamphetamine in adulthood. This effect was most pronounced in the measurement of locomotor behavior which occurred in the center of the locomotor chambers. Finally, data from experiment 3 indicate several complex interactions between drug treatment received during gestation and adulthood. Overall, the data from experiment 3 indicate that prenatal nicotine increases protein levels of brain-derived neurotrophic factor and methamphetamine alters these levels as a function of brain region. These experiments were focused on the collection of behavioral and neurochemical data that have been used to understand drug abuse in humans. The results clearly show a relationship between prenatal exposure to nicotine and increased responsivity to methamphetamine. These results lend support to the hypothesis that gestational nicotine exposure produces enduring pathology that increases drug abuse vulnerability in human populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[Methamphetamine](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Rats](#)
[Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. The human neuroscience of the risk for and expression of drug addiction.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Elton, Amanda Lea

Institution: U Arkansas for Medical Sciences, US

Language: English

Abstract: Drug addiction is a destructive disorder that frequently begins in adolescence and persists throughout a lifetime. A premise of this work is that understanding the neural basis of drug addiction, including its etiology and consequences, is essential to the prevention and treatment of drug use disorders. Network-level analyses of functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) data investigated the neural correlates of risk for drug addiction associated with childhood maltreatment and characterized the drug-addicted state, specifically in cocaine-dependent men. Independent component analyses (ICA) identified candidate task-related neural processing networks for further investigation. In a study of non-drug abusing men and women, childhood trauma histories were associated with a sex-specific functional reorganization of a brain network related to motor response inhibition. Using graph theoretical and structural equation modeling analyses, extent of reorganization was associated with individual differences in response inhibition, dependent upon severity of childhood trauma exposure and sex. Neural network alterations associated with childhood maltreatment were attributed to adaptive or maladaptive mechanisms indicative of resilience or risk for addiction. In addition, neural network activation during motor response inhibition discriminated cocaine-dependent from non-drug abusing males, providing a pattern classifier that performed with high accuracy in cross validation and in classification of an independent sample. The classifier for cocaine addiction was positively correlated with both years of cocaine use and a measure of impulsiveness. This dissertation research provides novel insight into neural network alterations associated with childhood trauma and cocaine dependence, identifying neurophenotypes of risk for addiction and its functional impairments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Motor Processes](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[Neurosciences](#)
[Response Inhibition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. Spirals in the circle: Navigating the void and states of addiction: A celtic myth.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Williams, Angela Atkinson

Institution: Pacifica Graduate Inst., US

Language: English

Abstract: The psyche has difficulties in assigning meaning to incomprehensible events such as severe traumatic experiences in childhood or warfare. Ancient humans discovered that through ritual drug use, answers for existential questions could be found. Similarly, traumatized individuals have need for answers to their existential questions generated by the trauma. Due to the evolutionary development of the prefrontal cortex, humans have an innate knowledge that psychotropic drugs can achieve an expansion of consciousness necessary to find these answers. Modern society, however, with its emphasis on excess and lacking a suitable ritual container to moderate the use of these drugs, promotes an environment that leads to overindulgence in the drug and addiction. Without a spiritual container, the alcoholic or addict must first undergo a psychospiritual transformation through a baptismal in the waters of the Great Mother of consciousness that give life

meaning-the Void. This theoretical study examines the topic of the Void and states of addiction using the hermeneutic method with an imaginal approach in order to revision the underlying dynamics of addiction theory away from a pathological/disease model and towards an adaptive process of meaning-making. Celtic mythology provides allegories for the etiology of addiction as emerging from the Void at the dawn of humankind, and the individual struggle with addiction as seen as a hero's journey leading to a psychospiritual transformation needed for lifelong sobriety and meaning-making. By its very nature, the Void is difficult to describe, and therefore the layout, content, and writing of this study are designed to elicit for readers an experience of the Void and thus deepen their understanding of it. In the imaginal approach to research, outlines and threads create an alchemical hermeneutic circle. How the Void informs the states of addiction is explored by applying a depth psychological perspective to the multidisciplinary sources that emerged from engaging the Void on the topic of addiction. The resultant thread brings a sense of cohesion to these often divergent viewpoints and theoretical orientations that include biological, social, psychoanalytic, attachment, and archetypal elements, in order to form a holistic addiction theory. Keywords: Addiction, Archetypes, Trauma, Void. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Myths](#)
[*Trauma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. The role of brain reward systems in pathological behavior: Cellular and molecular deconstruction of striatal adaptations.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Johnson, Paul M

Institution: The Scripps Research Inst., US

Language: English

Abstract: Obesity is a complex disorder characterized by excessive caloric intake well beyond the needs of the individual, resulting in pathological weight gain. Despite knowledge of the serious health risks associated with obesity, few individuals are able to modify their dietary and exercise habits to achieve a healthy body-mass index. This fact has prompted significant debate as to whether the development of obesity is associated with neurobiological adaptations that parallel those observed in substance-dependent individuals. To address this question we assessed how the development of obesity impacts brain reward systems. We observed a decline in brain reward function that was coincident with the development of obesity, the manifestation of compulsive-like feeding, and a reduction in dopamine D2 receptor (D2R) levels in the dorsal striatum. These results parallel those observed in rats that have transitioned from casual to compulsive heroin and cocaine use, the hallmark feature of addiction. We further demonstrate that reducing striatal D2R levels accelerates the development of brain reward deficits that precede the manifestation of compulsive eating in obese rats. In order to further assess putative addiction-like striatal adaptations using our model of obesity, we developed a new methodology that utilizes bioluminescence to assess the spatial and temporal dynamics of cyclic AMP-responsive transcription in vivo, which has recently been shown to govern striatal plasticity that mediates the inception of compulsive drug use. These findings have helped to advance our understanding of etiological underpinnings of compulsive eating and expanded the tools available to investigate cellular and molecular adaptations critical for the development of pathological behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Calories](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[Adaptation](#)

Obesity
Rats
Weight Gain

Source: PsycINFO

46. Behavioral signal processing: Computational approaches for modeling and quantifying interaction dynamics in dyadic human interactions.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Lee, Chi-Chun

Institution: U Southern California, US

Language: English

Abstract: Behavioral Signal Processing (BSP) is an emerging interdisciplinary research domain, operationally defined as computational methods that model human behavior signals, with a goal of enhancing the capabilities of domain experts in facilitating better decision making in terms of both scientific discovery in human behavioral sciences and human-centered system designs. Quantitative understanding of human behavior, both typical and atypical, and mathematical modeling of interaction dynamics are core elements in BSP. This thesis focuses on computational approaches in modeling and quantifying interacting dynamics in dyadic human interactions. The study of interaction dynamics has long been at the center for multiple research disciplines in human behavioral sciences (e.g., psychology). Exemplary scientific questions addressed range from studying scenarios of interpersonal communication (verbal interaction modeling, human affective state generation, display, and perception mechanisms), modeling domain-specific interactions (such as, assessment of the quality of theatrical acting or children's reading ability), to analyzing atypical interactions (for example, models of distressed married couples behavior and response to therapeutic interventions, quantitative diagnostics and treatment tracking of children with Autism, people with psycho-pathologies such as addiction and depression). In engineering, a metaphorical analogy and framework to this notion in behavioral science is based on the idea of conceptualizing a dyadic interaction as a coupled dynamical system: an interlocutor is viewed as a dynamical system, whose state evolution is not only based on its past history but also dependent on the other interlocutor's state. However, the evolution of this "coupled-states" is often hidden by nature; an interlocutor in a conversation can at best "fully-observe" the expressed behaviors of the other interlocutor. This observation or partial insights into the other interlocutor's state is taken as "input" into the system coupling with the evolution of its own state. This, then, in returns, "outputs" behaviors to be taken as "input" for the other interlocutors. This complex dynamics is in essence capturing the flow of dyadic interaction quantitatively. The challenge in modeling human interactions is, therefore, multi-fold: the coupling dynamic between each interlocutor in an interaction spans multiple levels, along variable time scales, and differs between interaction contexts. At the same time, each interlocutor's internal behavioral dynamic produces a coupling that is multimodal across the verbal and nonverbal communicative channels. In this thesis, I will focus on addressing questions of developing computational methods for carrying out studies into understanding and modeling interaction dynamics in dyadic interactions. In specific, I will first demonstrate the efficacy of jointly model interlocutors' behaviors for better prediction of interruption in conversations. Since turn taking is a highly-coordinated behavioral phenomenon between interlocutors, it is beneficial to model both speakers together to achieve better prediction accuracy. Second, I have contributed to the domain of affective computing, recognizing human emotional states through behavioral signals extraction from audio-video recordings, with a hierarchical structure of classification. Furthermore, with joint modeling of emotional states with DBN, I have demonstrated that it improves over single speaker emotion recognition system. Next, I have developed a computational tool showing the ability of quantifying subtle interaction dynamics for quantifying vocal entrainment, a natural spontaneous vocal behavior matching between interlocutors. The computational tool, with close collaboration with psychologists, was able to bring further insights in the domain of

mental health (in specific, distressed married couples) with regard (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Major Depression](#)
[*Simulation](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
 Behavioral Sciences
 Decision Making
Source: PsycINFO

47. Pregnancy and childbirth experiences of women on methadone.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Andre McNamee, Amy N

Institution: Chestnut Hill Coll., US

Language: English

Abstract: This study focuses on women's subjective experiences of being on methadone maintenance treatment while giving birth to children. Their various experiences with medical professionals, significant others, and family members were explored. Although methadone maintenance treatment has been a proven and effective means to cope with opiate addiction, there is a stigma among medical professionals that exists against individuals on methadone. The patients are often seen as manipulative and deceitful, which are symptoms of their active addictions. Many methadone clients tend to hide their treatment status with medical professionals, employers, and family members due to this stigma. However, women who are on methadone and are pregnant usually need to disclose their status on methadone for the safety of themselves and their unborn children. This study explored the experiences that these women had while they were on methadone, pregnant, and gave birth. Also, this researcher attempted to uncover what these females experienced when they disclosed their methadone status to medical professionals. This qualitative study explored sixteen experiences of women on methadone who had given birth in the past five years. Using a semi-structured interview, the researcher collected phenomenological data from each participant regarding their experiences with medical professionals, social workers, family, and friends during the pre- and post-natal stages of pregnancy. The sixteen participants were randomly selected from the Discovery House methadone clinic in Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania by their counselors. Data was analyzed using Creswell's modification of the Stevick-Colaizzi-Keen method. The potential significance of this dissertation is to broaden clinicians' understanding about this unique group of women, while improving clinicians' knowledge about opiate addiction, methadone maintenance treatment, and the stigma that can exist against individuals on methadone. Proposed methods of dealing with this population will also help educate psychologists on potential ways of helping future clients affected by this epidemic of opiate addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Birth](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
 Human Females
Source: PsycINFO

48. Stimulant substitution in methamphetamine dependence from the perspective of adult ADHD.

Citation: Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, January 2014, vol./is. 48/1(95-96), 0004-8674;1440-1614 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Van Meer, Rigo

Correspondence Address: Van Meer, Rigo: Cairns and Hinterland Integrated Mental Health Service, 165 Sheridan Street, Cairns, QLD, Australia, 4870, Rigo_Van_Meer@health.qld.gov.au

Institution: Cairns and Hinterland Integrated Mental Health Service, Cairns, QLD, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Yuriy Dobry & Leo Sher (see record 2013-13420-017). Doctors Dobry and Sher argued that in the context of harm reduction it makes sense to prescribe psychostimulants, such as methylphenidate and dexamphetamine, to prevent relapse in patients who have been using methamphetamine. Doctors Dobry and Sher mentioned that a foreseeable problem with prescribing stimulants to former users of methamphetamine is that they can become addicted to the prescribed stimulants. This may be the case, but is, in my experience, unlikely. The commentator has failed to find cases of methylphenidate or dexamphetamine addiction and could not find any colleagues who had diagnosed or treated such cases. So, if addiction occurs, the risk of addiction can not be very high. Addiction to psychostimulants should not be confused with being dependent on them, in the sense that patients with ADHD can depend on psychostimulants to live their lives in an acceptable way, like other patients may not be able to get on with life without antidepressants. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry](#)

49. Anhedonia in substance use disorders: A systematic review of its nature, course and clinical correlates.

Citation: Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, January 2014, vol./is. 48/1(36-51), 0004-8674;1440-1614 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Garfield, Joshua B. B; Lubman, Dan I; Yucel, Murat

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Institution: Turning Point Alcohol & Drug Centre, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Turning Point Alcohol & Drug Centre, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Monash Clinical and Imaging Neuroscience (MCIN) Laboratory, School of Psychological Sciences, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: There is growing evidence that anhedonia is a commonly experienced symptom among substance-using populations. This systematic review synthesises findings across a range of substances to address questions regarding the time course of anhedonia, how anhedonia relates to other symptoms of substance dependence and whether it is similarly prevalent across all addictive drugs. Method: A literature search was conducted on PubMed, PsycINFO and MEDLINE, yielding 32 studies that used self-report measures of anhedonia among participants with a history of a substance abuse, dependence or long-term daily use of addictive substances. Results: Findings from these studies indicate that anhedonia (1) is elevated in samples dependent on a range of substances; (2) typically appears as a consequence of substance abuse or dependence, and diminishes with abstinence; and (3) predicts increased drug cravings and the likelihood of relapse in those attempting abstinence. Conclusions: The common experience of anhedonia in substance-dependent populations, and its relationship to relapse, emphasises the importance of developing therapeutic interventions that specifically target anhedonia

in the treatment of all substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anhedonia](#)
[*Disease Course](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[Medical Diagnosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*

50. Culture and desire: The construction of addict identity in the contemporary scenario.

Original Title: Cultura e desejo: A construcao de identidade adicta o cenario contemporaneo.

Citation: Agora: Estudos em Teoria Psicanalitica, January 2013, vol./is. 16/1(57-70), 1516-1498;1809-4414 (Jan-Jun 2013)

Author(s): Giacobone, Roberta; Macedo, Monica Kother

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Institution: Centro de Estudos Psicanaliticos de Porto Alegre, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Grupo Fundamentos e Intervencoes em Psicanalise, Programa de Pos-graduacao, Faculdade de Psicologia, PUCRS, Porto Alegre, Brazil

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Culture and desire: the construction of addict identity in the contemporary scenario. The drug addiction, although present throughout human history, presents itself today as an expression of contemporary malaise. It becomes important to concern ourselves to think about the current scenario, from the new world's economic order to the qualities of interpersonal relationships, to seek possible relationships to increase in the case of addictions. From this proposal, we treat culture as a factor contributing to the production of addicts' identities as it announces the scarcity of shared ideals and institutions that occupy the place of the Other. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Psychoanalysis](#)
[*Self Concept](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)
[*Desire](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. Studies on moral development: Contribution of Brazilian psychology.

Original Title: Pesquisas sobre desenvolvimento moral: Contribuicoes da psicologia Brasileira.

Citation: PSICO, 2013, vol./is. 44/3(342-351), 0103-5371;1980-8623 (2013)

Author(s): Dellazzana-Zanon, Leticia Lovato; Bordini, Gabriela Sagebin; Sperb, Tania Mara; Freitas, Lia Beatriz de Lucca

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Language: Portuguese

Abstract: The aim in this research was to undertake a literature review of empirical studies about moral development produced in Brazil between the years 2000 and 2010. The search for articles was done in the Virtual Health Library, consulting different databases. Only papers published in psychology journals and fully available online were considered. Forty-eight papers were identified, analyzed based on two axes: (a) themes and (b) methods. The papers addressed themes like virtues, level of moral development, assessment of moral development measuring instruments, education and addictions. As regards the methods, qualitative, quantitative and qualitative-quantitative articles were identified. Among the qualitative studies, mainly interviews were used; in the quantitative publications, psychometric instruments, questionnaires and interviews were used; in the mixed studies, histories or dilemmas. These instruments were employed independently of the research method and the adopted theoretical approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Moral Development](#)
[*Psychology](#)
[Education](#)
[Methodology](#)
[Theoretical Interpretation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. Commentary on Chen et al. (2014): Another step on the road to clinical utility of pharmacogenetics for smoking cessation?

Citation: Addiction, January 2014, vol./is. 109/1(138-139), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): David, Sean P

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Institution: Division of General Medical Disciplines, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Li-Shiun Chen et al. (see record 2013-43813-019). In this issue of Addiction, Chen and colleagues extend their analyses of the CHRNA5-CHRNA3- CHRNB4 rs16969968-rs680244 haplotype and smoking cessation to report analyses of the joint contribution CYP2A6 genotype-defined metabolic status and CHRNA5 genotype and pharmacotherapy response for smoking cessation in a randomized clinical trial of 709 European-ancestry smokers. The investigation found that combination (patch and lozenge) nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) is more effective in individuals with CYP2A6 genotype-defined fast metabolizer status compared to placebo, but not in slow metabolizers, and that the combined effects of CYP2A6 and CHRNA5 haplotype produces a number-needed-to-treat (NNT) of 2.6 for high-risk/high-risk genotype status versus 1000 for low-risk/low-risk genotype status. The report also indicated that CYP2A6-defined metabolic status was not informative for predicting bupropion response for smoking cessation. The strengths of this investigation include the design of the multi-arm trial, well-justified hypothesis-driven analyses and the clinical relevance of the NNT metric. The limitation is the small effective sample size and resulting limited statistical power from multiple genotype/drug subgroups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[Genes](#)
[Metabolism](#)

Nicotine
Tobacco Smoking

Source: PsycINFO

53. Non-medical use of prescription opioids during the transition to adulthood: A multi-cohort national longitudinal study.

Citation: Addiction, January 2014, vol./is. 109/1(102-110), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): McCabe, Sean Esteban; Schulenberg, John E; O'Malley, Patrick M; Patrick, Megan E; Kloska, Deborah D

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Institution: Substance Abuse Research Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To examine non-medical use of prescription opioids (NMUPO) patterns during the transition from adolescence to adulthood, and assess individual characteristics and other substance use behaviors associated with longitudinal patterns of NMUPO. Design: Nationally representative samples of high school seniors in the United States (wave 1: modal age 18 years) were followed longitudinally across three biennial follow-up waves (waves 2, 3 and 4: modal ages 19/20, 21/22 and 23/24 years). Setting: Data were collected via self-administered questionnaires to high school seniors and young adults. Participants: The longitudinal sample consisted of 27 268 individuals in 30 cohorts (high school senior years 1976-2005) who participated in all four waves. Measurements: Self-reports of NMUPO and other substance use behaviors. Findings: Approximately 11.6% [95% confidence interval (CI) = 11.2%, 12.0%] of the sample reported past-year NMUPO in at least one of the four waves. Among those who reported past-year NMUPO in at least one wave, 69.0% (67.6%, 70.4%), 20.5% (19.3%, 21.7%), 7.8% (7.1%, 8.6%) and 2.7% (2.3%, 3.1%) reported NMUPO at one, two, three and four waves, respectively. Several wave 1 variables were associated with greater odds of multiple waves of NMUPO and individuals who reported more waves of NMUPO had greater odds of other substance use behaviors. Conclusions: Although most non-medical use of prescription opioids among 18-year-olds in the United States appears to be non-continuing, approximately one-third of the sample reporting non-medical use of prescription opioids appear to continue use beyond age 18 and have elevated odds of other substance use behaviors at ages 23/24. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Usage
*Opiates
Adult Attitudes
High School Students
Individual Differences

Source: PsycINFO

54. Commentary on Hser et al. (2014): To retain or not to retain-Open questions in opioid maintenance therapy.

Citation: Addiction, January 2014, vol./is. 109/1(88-89), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Soyka, Michael; Hillemecher, Thomas

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Ludwig Maximilian University, Munich, Germany; Center for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hannover Medical School, Hannover, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Yih-Ing Hser et al. (see record 2013-43813-012). In this issue, Hser et al. present data from an important study in 1267 opioid-dependent individuals randomized to open-label buprenorphine/naloxone or methadone treatment. Three findings are of relevance: first, the treatment completion rate was much higher with methadone than with buprenorphine/naloxone (74 versus 46%); secondly, the completion rate with buprenorphine/naloxone increased linearly as the dose was increased, reaching 60% with doses of 30-32 mg/day-higher doses than are usually given in clinical practice or studies; and thirdly, buprenorphine/naloxone was associated with a lower rate of continued illicit drug use. In line with the results of Hser et al., a recent study showed that in pregnant women the retention rate is higher with methadone than with buprenorphine. The results of this study also highlight again the essential role of the induction phase in initiating opioid maintenance therapy. One may speculate whether the results presented by Hser et al. fit into a differential typology of opioid users, often heard among clinicians but not well established, that affects the choice of opioid maintenance drug: methadone may be more appropriate for the long-term addict with a high level of physical dependence, while buprenorphine may be better for the more motivated, possibly abstinence orientated patient, because it is easier to taper off. Future studies may address this question in more detail. A final comment on buprenorphine dosing: the data from Hser et al. are in line with other findings indicating better retention with higher buprenorphine dosage, but they are not supported by neuroimaging studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Retention](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Naloxone](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Legalization of Sunday alcohol sales and alcohol consumption in the United States.

Citation: Addiction, January 2014, vol./is. 109/1(55-61), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Yoruk, Baris K

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Institution: Department of Economics, University at Albany, State University of New York, Albany, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To investigate the relationship between legalization of Sunday alcohol sales and alcohol consumption in the United States. Design: State-level per capita consumption of beer, wine and spirits was analyzed using difference-in-differences econometric methods. Setting: United States. Participants: Five treatment states that repealed their laws restricting Sunday alcohol sales during 1990-2007 and 12 control states that retained their Sunday alcohol laws during the same period. Measurements: Outcome measures are state-level per capita consumption of overall alcohol, beer, wine and spirits. Findings: Among the states that legalized Sunday sales of alcoholic beverages, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Mexico experienced significant increases in overall alcohol consumption ($P < 0.05$). However, the effect of the legalization of Sunday alcohol sales in

Massachusetts and Rhode Island on per capita alcohol consumption was insignificant ($P = 0.964$ and $P = 0.367$). Conclusions: Three out of five states in the United States that repealed their laws restricting Sunday sale of alcoholic beverages during 1990-2007 experienced significant increases in per capita alcohol consumption. This finding implies that increased alcohol availability leads to an increase in alcohol consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholic Beverages](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Marijuana Legalization](#)
[Alcohols](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. Acute alcohol-related dysfunction as a predictor of employment status in a longitudinal study of working-age men in Izhevsk, Russia.

Citation: Addiction, January 2014, vol./is. 109/1(44-54), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Cook, Sarah; DeStavola, Bianca L; Saburova, Lyudmila; Leon, David A

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Institution: London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom; London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom; Izhevsk State Technical University, Izhevsk, Russia; London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To investigate longitudinally the effect of alcohol consumption and related acute alcohol-related dysfunction on employment status. Design, setting and participants: A total of 1143 men aged 25-55 years in regular paid employment and resident in the city of Izhevsk, Russia were interviewed between 2003-06 and then re-interviewed (2008-09) and their employment status ascertained. Measurements: Exposures of interest were baseline alcohol intake (yearly total volume of ethanol consumed and non-beverage alcohols) and alcohol-related dysfunction, measured by a latent variable defined in terms of frequency of alcohol-related dysfunctional behaviours and by one or more episodes of zapoi (a period of continuous drunkenness lasting 2 or more days). The outcome of interest was whether or not men were still in regular paid employment at follow-up. The inter-relationship between these variables was investigated using structural equation modelling. Findings: Total volume of ethanol consumed had no substantive effect on future employment status; however, taking into account education and other socio-demographic factors, there was strong evidence that loss of regular paid employment at follow-up was influenced by non-beverage alcohol consumption [odds ratio = 2.30 for non-beverage drinkers compared with beverage-only drinkers, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.21, 4.40], latent acute alcohol-related dysfunction (odds ratio = 1.50 per standard deviation increase in dysfunction score, 95% CI = 1.20, 1.88) and zapoi (odds ratio = 3.08, 95% CI = 1.71, 5.55). Acute alcohol-related dysfunction was an important mediator of the relationship between non-beverage alcohol use and employment status. Conclusions: Acute alcohol-related dysfunction is an important factor in determining whether men remain in employment and an important mediator of the effects of alcohol intake. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Addiction published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of Society for the Study of Addiction. This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Structural Equation Modeling](#)
[Cognitive Impairment](#)
[Employment Status](#)

Source: PsycINFO

57. Conversation with Connie Weiner.

Citation: Addiction, January 2014, vol./is. 109/1(12-19), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Language: English

Abstract: Presents an interview with Connie Weisner, Professor of Psychiatry at the University of California, San Francisco and Associate Director of Health Services Research at the Division of Research, Kaiser Permanente, part of the largest integrated health-care delivery system in the United States. Topics discussed in this interview were related to alcohol addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Family Relations](#)
[*Health Care Delivery](#)
[Psychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Addiction research centres and the nurturing of creativity: The Kurihama Medical and Addiction Centre-A profile.

Citation: Addiction, January 2014, vol./is. 109/1(5-11), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Tohyama, Tomomi; Yokoyama, Akira; Matsushita, Sachio; Higuchi, Susumu

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Language: English

Abstract: The Kurihama Medical and Addiction Center began to conduct research and to provide medical care for alcohol-related problems in 1963, when special alcoholism treatment wards were established in Japan for the first time. At first, the provision of medical care to patients was prioritized. However, training courses for specialists were initiated in 1975, and the Department of Clinical Research was established in 1984, which led to the formation of the present management structure in which the centre's staff are shared by three departments: Medical Care, Clinical Research and Education and Information. The Department of Medical Care provides specialized treatment for alcohol use disorders and medical services for other conditions, including behavioural addictions such as internet addiction and gambling disorder, as well as dementia and other psychiatric disorders. The Departments of Clinical Research and Education and Information are engaged mainly in specialized activities related to alcohol. The Department of Clinical Research conducts research on the epidemiology of alcohol use, the effects of alcohol on health and the treatment of alcohol use disorders in Japan, in cooperation with universities and other research institutions. The Department of Education and Information fosters the human capacity to achieve the primary, secondary and tertiary prevention of alcohol-related problems and the dissemination of information on alcohol. The centre also performs alcohol-related problem prevention activities, government consultations and international

collaborative research and personal exchanges, thereby functioning as a central institution for alcohol policy-based medical services and research in Japan. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Creativity](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Health Care Costs](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Is research in substance abuse undervalued?

Citation: Addiction, January 2014, vol./is. 109/1(3-4), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Sindelar, Jody L; Strombotne, Kiersten L

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Language: English

Abstract: This editorial discusses the issues related to undervalued research of substance abuse (SA). The research costs are salient while the benefits to research are more diffuse and difficult to quantify. A research budget is a clear and concise measure of the costs of research. It provides, in a single dollar figure, an aggregation of all research expenditures. Furthermore, many of the benefits of SA research accrue to individuals beyond substance abusers, e.g. family, community and society. In addition, the stigma attached to addiction leads to a further undervaluation of research that benefits substance abusers. In these ways, SA researchers can make an active and concerted effort to communicate the value of their work to broader audiences. Doing so is critical for the future of SA research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[*Research and Development](#)
[*Values](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Stigma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Tobacco Road Finland-How did an accepted pleasure turn into an avoidable risk behaviour?

Citation: Social Science & Medicine, December 2013, vol./is. 98/(253-259), 0277-9536;1873-5347 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Hakkarainen, Pekka

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Institution: National Institute for Health and Welfare, Department of Alcohol, Drugs and Addiction, Helsinki, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: Smoking was once defined as an appropriate recreational substance or life comfort, but is now understood as a serious health risk and a public health problem important enough to be controlled by society. In this article the changed social position and development of tobacco regulations in Finland are studied from a perspective of social constructionism. The emergence of recent tobacco controls can be seen as a process whereby tobacco came to be defined as a social problem. I will argue that there were three primary definitions which played a decisive role in this process. Put in historical order, these three definitions contained (1) claims about harms to smokers, (2) claims about harms to others, and (3) claims about tobacco as a highly addictive drug. These conceptions together drove a complementary and mutually reinforcing re-conception of tobacco harms. Consequently, the emergence of these definitions led to the founding of new institutions, practices, and treatments. The leading value in the claim-making process was public health, which transferred the state's interest away from fiscal revenues towards lowering the costs caused by tobacco diseases. Correspondingly, medical science and medical doctors gained a position as the leading authority in the defining the tobacco issue. The latest conceptual innovation is the idea of a tobacco-free Finland by 2040, representing a strategy of 'de-normalising' tobacco use. The reversal in the social and cultural position of tobacco, which in Finland went from one extreme to another, was not based on pressure created by any wider social movements or organised tobacco-specific citizens groups, as in some other countries, but rather by a state health administration supported by a relatively small network of tobacco control advocates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Public Health](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[*Social Adjustment](#)
[*Social Perception](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Knowledge and attitudes of pain management among nursing faculty.

Citation: Pain Management Nursing, December 2013, vol./is. 14/4(e226-e235), 1524-9042 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Voshall, Barbara; Dunn, Karen S; Shelestak, Debra

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Institution: School of Nursing, Graceland University, Independence, MO, US; Oakland University, Rochester, MI, US; Kent State University, North Canton, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: A descriptive correlational design was used in this study to examine nursing faculty knowledge and attitudes in pain management. Relationships between age, education level, pain management preparation, length of time practicing as a nurse, length of time teaching nursing, time teaching pain management in the classroom, taught pain guidelines in the classroom, and additional continuing education about pain management were explored. Ninety-six nursing faculty participated from 16 schools of nursing in one Midwestern U.S. region. Findings identified that most of the nursing faculty recalled being taught about pain management in their basic education, but less than one-half felt adequately prepared. Most respondents said that they taught pain management, yet fewer than one-half identified that they used specific pain management guidelines. Faculty demonstrated adequate knowledge of pain assessment, spiritual/cultural issues, and

pathophysiology. Areas of weakness were found in medications, interventions, and addiction. Faculty that reported teaching pain management in the classroom and reported more continuing education missed fewer items. Older nursing faculty reported more years of practice, more years of teaching, and more continuing education in pain management than younger faculty. Younger nursing faculty remembered being taught pain management in nursing school and felt more adequately prepared than older nursing faculty. Faculty that reported practicing for longer periods of time felt less prepared in pain management than faculty who practiced for shorter periods of time. More continuing education in pain management may be needed for older nurses to meet the recommendations of the Institute of Medicines' report on relieving pain in the U.S. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Society for Pain Management Nursing; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Educational Personnel](#)
[*Health Knowledge](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[*Nursing Education](#)
[*Pain Management Classrooms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Colorectal surgery patients' pain status, activities, satisfaction, and beliefs about pain and pain management.

Citation: Pain Management Nursing, December 2013, vol./is. 14/4(184-192), 1524-9042 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Brown, Carolyn; Constance, Kristel; Bedard, Denise; Purden, Margaret

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Institution: McGill University, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Jewish General Hospital, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Jewish General Hospital, Montreal, PQ, Canada; McGill University, Montreal, PQ, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: This study describes surgical colorectal cancer patients' pain levels, recovery activities, beliefs and expectations about pain, and satisfaction with pain management. A convenience sample of 50 adult inpatients who underwent colorectal surgery for cancer participated. Patients were administered the modified American Pain Society Patient Outcome Questionnaire on postoperative day 2 and asked to report on their status in the preceding 24 hours. Patients reported low current (mean 1.70) and average (mean 2.96) pain scores but had higher scores and greater variation for worst pain (mean 5.48). Worst pain occurred mainly while turning in bed or mobilizing, and 25% of patients experienced their worst pain at rest. Overall, patients expected to have pain after surgery and were very satisfied with pain management. Patients with worst pain scores > 7 reported interference with recovery activities, mainly general activity (mean 5.67) and walking ability (mean 5.15). These patients were likely to believe that "people can get addicted to pain medication easily" (mean 3.39 out of 5) and that "pain medication should be saved for cases where pain gets worse" (mean 3.20 out of 5). These beliefs could deter patients from seeking pain relief and may need to be identified and addressed along with expectations about pain in the preoperative nursing assessment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Society for Pain Management Nursing; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Satisfaction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Neoplasms](#)

[*Pain Management](#)

[*Surgery](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. The burn out, consequences and resolutions: Inquiry at the personnels of anaesthesia intensive care of four Moroccan university hospitals.

Original Title: Le burn out, consequences et solutions: Enquete chez les personnels d'anesthesie-reanimation de quatre hopitaux universitaires marocains.

Citation: Annales Medico-Psychologiques, December 2013, vol./is. 171/10(700-704), 0003-4487 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Doghmi, Nawfal; Massou, Salaheddine; Balkhi, Hicham; Haimeur, Cherqui; Drissi Kamili, Nordine

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Language: French

Abstract: Background: Burn out syndrome consists in physical and mental exhaustion observed in professionals whose work involves continuous contact with other people in response to chronic stress. Anesthetists reanimators staff are considered to be vulnerable to experiencing burn out. After analyzing the prevalence and risk factors in an anterior article, we tried through this work to evaluate the consequences of burn out and to have a preventive or curative approach for this syndrome among medical and paramedical staff in intensive care unit. Methods: A multicenter analytical cross-sectional study was conducted among practitioners in many Anesthesia and Intensive Care units in Moroccan University Hospitals (Rabat, Casablanca, Fez and Marrakech). Practitioners were invited to fill a self-questioning which envisaged eventual consequences of burn out, and they were invited to suggest solutions to this problem and to express their comments on subject. Results: Our 202 practitioners who present burn out, accused irritability, discontent, and anger in respectively 34,3%, 41,7%, and 34,1% case; 59,7% complains sleep confusion, 60,68% developed addict attitudes and 55,5% have relational problem. Proposed resolutions stressed the importance of the optimization of work organization and the motivation of personal, one of the precautionary lanes would consist on the combination of different therapeutic approaches (individual, collective and organizational). Discussion/Conclusion: Burn out appears to be a reality in intensive care unit. Introduction of preventive strategies, while underlining the importance of work organization and communication seem to be necessary. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Allied Health Personnel](#)
[*Occupational Stress](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)
[Hospitals](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. New applications of the transtheoretical model: The practice of a regular physical activity.

Original Title: Nouvelles applications du modele transtheorique: La pratique d'une activite physique reguliere.

Citation: Annales Medico-Psychologiques, December 2013, vol./is. 171/10(693-699), 0003-4487 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Tafticht, Nouridine; Csillik, Antonia S

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Institution: Universite Paris Ouest Nanterre La Defense, Nanterre, France; Universite Paris Ouest Nanterre La Defense, Nanterre, France

Language: French

Abstract: Numerous studies have shown the beneficial effects of physical exercise on physiological and psychological dimensions. However, the mechanisms for adopting and maintaining regular physical practice remain little known, hence the difficulties encountered in the elaboration of effective interventions in the short and long term. The transtheoretical model, developed by Prochaska and DiClemente, provides a better understanding of the different mechanisms of intentional behavior change. This model, developed from a comparative analysis of all major psychotherapeutic theories, distinguishes 10 processes of change, which corresponds to the covert and overt activities that individuals use to modify their behavior. Moreover, the different processes of change are hypothesized to correspond to specific stages of change. These stages of change (precontemplation, contemplation, preparation, action, and maintenance) correspond to the temporal and motivational aspect of change. Other concepts, such as self-efficacy and decisional balance, are used to facilitate the progression through the stages of change. The objective of this article is to present the concepts of the transtheoretical model applied to physical exercise, to review the effectiveness of interventions tailored to the stages of change on physical activity levels. Finally, we address the perspectives and future directions of research. Interventions based on the components of the transtheoretical model generally prove more effective than traditional "action-oriented" interventions to promote the practice of physical activity for diabetics, elderly, sedentary adults and teenagers, etc. However, it seems that repeated interventions are more effective than brief ones when it comes to achieving results in the long term. We propose that research take into account all the components of the model (stages of change, processes of change, self-efficacy, and decisional balance) in order to meet the specific requirements of each stage and thus obtain a larger effect. Despite of its initial developed in the field of addiction, the transtheoretical model is much more complex and its new applications are numerous and promising. The model has been particularly promising in the study of the mechanisms related to behavior change, as well as in the development of interventions to encourage healthy behaviors and especially the practice of regular physical activity among sedentary individuals. In terms of research directions, it would be interesting to integrate and explore the mechanisms of action of other potential processes of change that emerge from new empirically based therapies, such as the enlargement produced by the specific work on positive emotions in positive psychotherapy, increasing the capacity to be attentive and conscious of the present moment used in mindfulness based therapies etc. Future research should allow us to answer questions about the evaluation, implementation, and evolution of the model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Exercise](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Physical Activity Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Motivations for cannabis cessation, coping and adaptation strategies, and perceived benefits: Impact on cannabis use relapse and abstinence.

Original Title: Motivations et strategies lors d'arret spontane de la consommation de cannabis : Quel impact sur les rechutes ?

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, December 2013, vol./is. 39/6(385-392), 0013-7006 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Chauchard, E; Septfons, A; Chabrol, H

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Language: French

Abstract: While cannabis has been recognized as the most illicit drug use in the world, few studies focusing on cannabis self-change and cannabis relapse or abstinence in adult non-treatment samples have been conducted. The first aim of this study was to understand cannabis self-change motives, coping and adaptation strategies and evaluating perceived benefits from cannabis cessation. The second aim was to compare, in a convenience sample of nontreatment- seeking adult cannabis smokers, motivations to quit smoking cannabis, coping and adaptive strategies, as well as perceived benefit from cessation between cannabis abstinent and participants who relapse. This study underlines different aspects of cannabis cessation, self-change, relapse, and abstinence. Social and family support, as well as social network appears to be of prime importance in relapses and prevention programs for cannabis use. New perspectives for research on cannabis cessation self-change and relapses are thus highlighted, notably regarding factors that could predict relapse or success in cessation of smoking cannabis. Research on cannabis self-change and relapse are warranted for both prevention and therapeutic programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adaptation](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Abuse victimization in childhood or adolescence and risk of food addiction in adult women.

Citation: Obesity, December 2013, vol./is. 21/12(E775-E781), 1930-7381;1930-739X (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Mason, Susan M; Flint, Alan J; Field, Alison E; Austin, S. Bryn; Rich-Edwards, Janet W

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Child abuse appears to increase obesity risk in adulthood, but the mechanisms are unclear. This study examined the association between child abuse victimization and food addiction, a measure of stress-related overeating, in 57,321 adult participants in the Nurses' Health Study II (NHSII). Design and Methods: The NHSII ascertained physical and sexual child abuse histories in 2001 and current food addiction in 2009. Food

addiction was defined as >3 clinically significant symptoms on a modified version of the Yale Food Addiction Scale. Confounder-adjusted risk ratios (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were estimated using modified Poisson regression. Results: Over 8% of the sample reported severe physical abuse in childhood, while 5.3% reported severe sexual abuse. Eight percent met the criteria for food addiction. Women with food addiction were 6 U of BMI heavier than women without food addiction. Severe physical and severe sexual abuse were associated with roughly 90% increases in food addiction risk (physical abuse RR = 1.92; 95% CI: 1.76, 2.09; sexual abuse RR = 1.87; 95% CI: 1.69, 2.05). The RR for combined severe physical abuse and sexual abuse was 2.40 (95% CI: 2.16, 2.67). Conclusions: A history of child abuse is strongly associated with food addiction in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Obesity Society; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Abuse](#)
[*Food](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Sexual Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. "aCaMKII autophosphorylation controls the establishment of alcohol drinking behavior": Correction.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 38/13(2735), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Easton, Alanna C; Lucchesi, Walter; Lourdasamy, Anbarasu; Lenz, Bernd; Solati, Jalal; Golub, Yulia; Lewczuk, Piotr; Fernandes, Cathy; Desrivieres, Sylvane; Dawirs, Ralph R; Moll, Gunther H; Kornhuber, Johannes; Frank, Josef; Hoffmann, Per; Soyka, Michael; Kiefer, Falk; Schumann, Gunter; Giese, K. Peter; Muller, Christian P

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Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany; MRC Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Research Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Centre for the Cellular Basis of Behavior, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; MRC Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Research Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

Language:

English

Abstract:

Reports an error in "CaMKII autophosphorylation controls the establishment of alcohol drinking behavior" by Alanna C. Easton, Walter Lucchesi, Anbarasu Lourdasamy, Bernd Lenz, Jalal Solati, Yulia Golub, Piotr Lewczuk, Cathy Fernandes, Sylvane Desrivieres, Ralph R. Dawirs, Gunther H. Moll, Johannes Kornhuber, Josef Frank, Per Hoffmann, Michael Soyka, Falk Kiefer, Gunter Schumann, K. Peter Giese and Christian P. Muller (Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013[Aug], Vol 38[9], 1636-1647). In the original article, the collaborators of The GESGA Consortium were not added. The corrected list of collaborators are present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-26689-005). The -Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II (CaMKII) is a crucial enzyme controlling plasticity in the brain. The autophosphorylation of CaMKII works as a 'molecular memory' for a transient calcium activation, thereby accelerating learning. We investigated the role of CaMKII autophosphorylation in the establishment of alcohol drinking as an addiction-related behavior in mice. We found that alcohol drinking was initially diminished in CaMKII autophosphorylation-deficient CaMKIIT286A mice, but could be established at wild-type level after repeated withdrawals. The locomotor activating effects of a low-dose alcohol (2 g/kg) were absent in CaMKIIT286A mice, whereas the sedating effects of high-dose (3.5 g/kg) were preserved after acute and subchronic administration. The in vivo microdialysis revealed that CaMKIIT286A mice showed no dopamine (DA) response in the nucleus accumbens to acute or subchronic alcohol administration, but enhanced serotonin (5-HT) responses in the prefrontal cortex. The attenuated DA response in CaMKIIT286A mice was in line with altered c-Fos activation in the ventral tegmental area after acute and subchronic alcohol administration. In order to compare findings in mice with the human condition, we tested 23 single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the CAMK2A gene for their association with alcohol dependence in a population of 1333 male patients with severe alcohol dependence and 939 controls. We found seven significant associations between CAMK2A SNPs and alcohol dependence, one of which in an autophosphorylation-related area of the gene. Together, our data suggest CaMKII autophosphorylation as a facilitating mechanism in the establishment of alcohol drinking behavior with changing the DA-5-HT balance as a putative mechanism. (PscINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Animal Drinking Behavior
 *Kinases
 *Neural Plasticity
 *Phosphorylation
 Mice
 Prefrontal Cortex

Source:

PscINFO

68. Effects of phendimetrazine treatment on cocaine vs food choice and extended-access cocaine consumption in rhesus monkeys.**Citation:**

Neuropsychopharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 38/13(2698-2707), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Dec 2013)

Author(s):

Banks, Matthew L; Blough, Bruce E; Fennell, Timothy R; Snyder, Rodney W; Negus, S. Stevens

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Language: English

Abstract: There is currently no Food and Drug Administration-approved pharmacotherapy for cocaine addiction. Monoamine releasers such as d-amphetamine constitute one class of candidate medications, but clinical use and acceptance are hindered by their own high-abuse liability. Phendimetrazine (PDM) is a schedule III anorectic agent that functions as both a low-potency monoamine-uptake inhibitor and as a prodrug for the monoamine-releaser phenmetrazine (PM), and it may serve as a clinically available, effective, and safer alternative to d-amphetamine. This study determined efficacy of chronic PDM to reduce cocaine self-administration by rhesus monkeys (N = 4) using a novel procedure that featured both daily assessments of cocaine vs food choice (to assess medication efficacy to reallocate behavior away from cocaine choice and toward choice of an alternative reinforcer) and 20 h/day cocaine access (to allow high-cocaine intake). Continuous 21-day treatment with ramping PDM doses (days 1-7: 0.32 mg/kg/h; days 8-21: 1.0 mg/kg/h) reduced cocaine choices, increased food choices, and nearly eliminated extended-access cocaine self-administration without affecting body weight. There was a trend for plasma PDM and PM levels to correlate with efficacy to decrease cocaine choice such that the monkey with the highest plasma PDM and PM levels also demonstrated the greatest reductions in cocaine choice. These results support further consideration of PDM as a candidate anti-cocaine addiction pharmacotherapy. Moreover, PDM may represent a novel pharmacotherapeutic approach for cocaine addiction because it may simultaneously function as both a monoamine-uptake inhibitor (via the parent drug PDM) and as a monoamine releaser (via the active metabolite PM). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Choice Behavior](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Food](#)
[Monkeys](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. The speed of cocaine delivery determines the subsequent motivation to self-administer the drug.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 38/13(2644-2656), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Minogianis, Ellie-Anna; Levesque, Daniel; Samaha, Anne-Noel

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Language: English

Abstract: The rapid delivery of drugs of abuse to the brain is associated with an increased likelihood and severity of addiction. Here we evaluated the hypothesis that rapidly

delivered cocaine facilitates the addiction process by promoting the development of enhanced motivation for the drug. Rats lever-pressed for cocaine delivered intravenously over 5 or 90 s under fixed ratio (FR) during 6-h sessions. The motivation for cocaine was subsequently assessed using a progressive ratio (PR) schedule, where each successive drug injection cost an exponentially greater number of lever presses, until the cessation of responding. Throughout all self-administration sessions, all rats could only take one injection every 90 s. The 5-s groups self-administered more drug than the 90-s groups across the FR sessions. Under PR, animals that had chronically self-administered rapidly delivered cocaine took more cocaine across a range of doses and regardless of whether the drug was delivered over 5 or 90 s during PR testing. The speed of delivery also determined the long-term neurobiological impact of cocaine. Fourteen days following cocaine withdrawal, caudate-putamen D2 levels were decreased only in the 90-s rats, and quinpirole-mediated Gi/o-protein activation was increased to a greater extent in the 90- vs 5-s rats. Thus, rapid delivery promotes the pursuit of cocaine in the face of rising costs and alters cocaine-induced changes in striatal D2 receptor number and function. As such, rapidly delivered cocaine might facilitate addiction because it more readily alters brain motivation circuits in ways that contribute to the compulsive pursuit of the drug. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Motivation](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Adolescent atomoxetine treatment in a rodent model of ADHD: Effects on cocaine self-administration and dopamine transporters in frontostriatal regions.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 38/13(2588-2597), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Somkuwar, Sucharita S; Jordan, Chloe J; Kantak, Kathleen M; Dwoskin, Linda P

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Language: English

Abstract: Cocaine abuse and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) are often comorbid. Preclinical research indicates that medial prefrontal (mPFC) and orbitofrontal (OFC) cortices are important neural substrates for both disorders. Using the spontaneously hypertensive rat (SHR) model of ADHD, we reported that adolescent treatment with the stimulant methylphenidate, a dopamine (DAT) and norepinephrine (NET) transporter inhibitor, enhanced cocaine self-administration during adulthood, and was associated with increased DAT function in mPFC. This study investigates the effects of atomoxetine ((R)-N-methyl-(2-methylphenoxy)-benzenepropanamine hydrochloride) treatment, a selective NET inhibitor, during adolescence on cocaine self-administration and on DAT function and cell-surface expression in mPFC and OFC during adulthood. SHR acquired cocaine self-administration faster than Wistar-Kyoto and Wistar. Across cocaine doses, SHR earned more cocaine infusions and had higher progressive-ratio breakpoints than Wistar-Kyoto and Wistar, demonstrating that the SHR phenotype models comorbid ADHD and cocaine abuse. Prior atomoxetine treatment did not augment cocaine self-administration in SHR, but acquisition was enhanced in Wistar-Kyoto. No strain

differences were found for DAT kinetic parameters or cellular localization in the vehicle controls. Atomoxetine did not alter DAT kinetic parameters or localization in SHR mPFC. Rather, atomoxetine decreased Vmax and DAT cell surface expression in SHR OFC, indicating that inhibition of NET by atomoxetine treatment during adolescence indirectly reduced DAT function and trafficking to the cell surface in OFC, specifically in the ADHD model. Thus, atomoxetine, unlike methylphenidate, does not enhance vulnerability to cocaine abuse in SHR and may represent an important alternative for teens with ADHD when drug addiction is a concern. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Atomoxetine](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[Frontal Lobe](#)
[Rats](#)
[Rodents](#)
[Striatum](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Volatile solvents as drugs of abuse: Focus on the cortico-mesolimbic circuitry.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 38/13(2555-2567), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Beckley, Jacob T; Woodward, John J

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Language: English

Abstract: Volatile solvents such as those found in fuels, paints, and thinners are found throughout the world and are used in a variety of industrial applications. However, these compounds are also often intentionally inhaled at high concentrations to produce intoxication. While solvent use has been recognized as a potential drug problem for many years, research on the sites and mechanisms of action of these compounds lags behind that of other drugs of abuse. In this review, we first discuss the epidemiology of voluntary solvent use throughout the world and then consider what is known about their basic pharmacology and how this may explain their use as drugs of abuse. We next present data from preclinical and clinical studies indicating that these substances induce common addiction sequelae such as dependence, withdrawal, and cognitive impairments. We describe how toluene, the most commonly studied psychoactive volatile solvent, alters synaptic transmission in key brain circuits such as the mesolimbic dopamine system and medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) that are thought to underlie addiction pathology. Finally, we make the case that activity in mPFC circuits is a critical regulator of the mesolimbic dopamine system's ability to respond to volatile solvents like toluene. Overall, this review provides evidence that volatile solvents have high abuse liability because of their selective effects on critical nodes of the addiction neurocircuitry, and underscores the need for more research into how these compounds induce adaptations in neural circuits that underlie addiction pathology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[*Solvents](#)
[*Biological Neural Networks](#)
[Cerebral Cortex](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Association of abstinence-induced alterations in working memory function and COMT genotype in smokers.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 230/4(653-662), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Ashare, Rebecca L; Valdez, Jeffrey N; Ruparel, Kosha; Albelda, Benjamin; Hopson, Ryan D; Keefe, John R; Loughhead, James; Lerman, Caryn

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: The common methionine (met) for valine (val) at codon 158 (val58met) polymorphism in the catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT) gene has been associated with nicotine dependence, alterations in executive cognitive function, and abstinence-induced working memory deficits in smokers. Objectives: We sought to replicate the association of the COMT val allele with abstinence-induced alterations in working memory-related activity in task-positive (executive control) and task-negative (default mode network) regions. Methods: Forty smokers (20 val/val and 20 met/met) performed an N-back task while undergoing blood oxygen level-dependent (BOLD) functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) on two separate occasions: following 72 h of confirmed abstinence and during smoking as usual. An independent sample of 48 smokers who completed the identical N-back task during fMRI in smoking vs. abstinence for another study was used as a validation sample. Results: Contrary to expectations, genotype by session interactions on BOLD signal in executive control regions (dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and dorsal cingulate/medial prefrontal cortex) revealed significant abstinence-induced reductions in the met/met group, but not the val/val group. Results also revealed that val/val smokers may exhibit less suppression of activation in task-negative regions such as the posterior cingulate cortex during abstinence (vs. smoking). These patterns were confirmed in the validation sample and in the whole-brain analysis, though the regions differed from the a priori regions of interest (ROIs) (e.g., precuneus, insula). Conclusions: The COMT val58met polymorphism was associated with abstinence-related working memory deficits in two independent samples of smokers. However, inconsistencies compared to prior findings and across methods (ROI vs. whole-brain analysis) highlight the challenges inherent in reproducing results of imaging

genetic studies in addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Genotypes](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Short Term Memory](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Transferases](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
Source: PsycINFO

73. FACS analysis of neuronal-glia interactions in the nucleus accumbens following morphine administration.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 230/4(525-535), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Dec 2013)
Author(s): Schwarz, Jaclyn M; Smith, Susan H; Bilbo, Staci D
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Institution: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Duke University, Durham, NC, US;
 Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Duke University, Durham, NC, US;
 Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Duke University, Durham, NC, US
Language: English
Abstract: Rationale: Glia, including astrocytes and microglia, can profoundly modulate neuronal function and behavior; however, very little is known about the signaling molecules that govern neuronal-glia communication and in turn affect behavior. Morphine treatment activates microglia and astrocytes in the nucleus accumbens (NAcc) to induce the synthesis of cytokines and chemokines, and this has important implications for addictive behavior. Blocking morphine-induced glial activation using the nonspecific glial inhibitor, ibudilast, has no effect on the initial rewarding properties of morphine, but completely prevents the relapse of drug-seeking behavior months later. Objectives: We sought to determine the cellular source of these cytokines and chemokines in the NAcc in response to morphine, and the cell-type-specific expression pattern of their receptors to determine whether neurons have the capacity to respond to these immune signals directly. Methods: We used fluorescence-activated cell sorting of neurons (Thy1+), astrocytes (GLT1+), and microglia (CD11b+) from the NAcc for the analysis of cell type specific gene expression following morphine or saline treatment. Results: The results indicate that microglia and neurons each produce a subset of chemokines in response to morphine and that neurons have the capacity to respond directly to a select group of these chemokines via their receptors. In addition, we provide evidence that microglia are capable of responding directly to dopamine release in the NAcc. Conclusions: Future studies will examine the mechanism(s) by which neurons respond to these immune signals produced by microglia in an effort to understand their effect on addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Gene Expression](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[*Neurons](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Neuroglia](#)
[Rats](#)
[Cell Proliferation](#)
Source: PsycINFO

74. A genome-wide association study of alcohol-dependence symptom counts in extended pedigrees identifies C15orf53.

- Citation:** Molecular Psychiatry, November 2013, vol./is. 18/11(1218-1224), 1359-4184;1476-5578 (Nov 2013)
- Author(s):** Wang, J.-C; Foroud, T; Hinrichs, A. L; Le, N. X. H; Bertelsen, S; Budde, J. P; Harari, O; Koller, D. L; Wetherill, L; Agrawal, A; Almasy, L; Brooks, A. I; Bucholz, K; Dick, D; Hesselbrock, V; Johnson, E. O; Kang, S; Kapoor, M; Kramer, J; Kuperman, S; Madden, P. A. F; Manz, N; Martin, N. G; McClintick, J. N; Montgomery, G. W; Nurnberger, J. I Jr.; Rangaswamy, M; Rice, J; Schuckit, M; Tischfield, J. A; Whitfield, J. B; Xuei, X; Porjesz, B; Heath, A. C; Edenberg, H. J; Bierut, L. J; Goate, A. M
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- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO, US; Department of Medical and Molecular Genetics, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO, US; Department of Medical and Molecular Genetics, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Department of Medical and Molecular Genetics, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO, US; Department of Genetics, Texas Biomedical Research Institute, San Antonio, TX, US; Department of Genetics, Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO, US; Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, US; Division of Health, Social and Economic Research, Research Triangle Institute International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US; Henri Begleiter Neurodynamics Laboratory, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, SUNY Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa City, IA, US; Division of Child Psychiatry, University of Iowa Hospitals, Iowa City, IA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO, US; Henri Begleiter Neurodynamics Laboratory, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, SUNY Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, NY, US; Queensland Institute of Medical Research, QLD, Australia; Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Queensland Institute of Medical Research, QLD, Australia; Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Henri Begleiter Neurodynamics Laboratory, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, SUNY Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO, US; San Diego Department of Psychiatry, University of California, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Genetics, Texas Biomedical Research Institute, San Antonio, TX, US; Queensland Institute of Medical Research, QLD, Australia; Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Henri Begleiter Neurodynamics Laboratory, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, SUNY Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO, US; Department of Medical and Molecular Genetics, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO, US
- Language:** English

Abstract: Several studies have identified genes associated with alcohol-use disorders (AUDs), but the variation in each of these genes explains only a small portion of the genetic vulnerability. The goal of the present study was to perform a genome-wide association study (GWAS) in extended families from the Collaborative Study on the Genetics of Alcoholism to identify novel genes affecting risk for alcohol dependence (AD). To maximize the power of the extended family design, we used a quantitative endophenotype, measured in all individuals: number of alcohol-dependence symptoms endorsed (symptom count (SC)). Secondary analyses were performed to determine if the single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with SC were also associated with the dichotomous phenotype, DSM-IV AD. This family-based GWAS identified SNPs in C15orf53 that are strongly associated with DSM-IV alcohol-dependence symptom counts ($P = 4.5 \times 10^{-8}$, inflation-corrected $P = 9.4 \times 10^{-7}$). Results with DSM-IV AD in the regions of interest support our findings with SC, although the associations were less significant. Attempted replications of the most promising association results were conducted in two independent samples: nonoverlapping subjects from the Study of Addiction: Genes and Environment (SAGE) and the Australian Twin Family Study of AUDs (OZALC). Nominal association of C15orf53 with SC was observed in SAGE. The variant that showed strongest association with SC, rs12912251 and its highly correlated variants ($D' = 1$, $r^2 > 0.95$), have previously been associated with risk for bipolar disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Limited; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Genome](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[*Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. Dopamine receptor D1 and postsynaptic density gene variants associate with opiate abuse and striatal expression levels.

Citation: Molecular Psychiatry, November 2013, vol./is. 18/11(1205-1210), 1359-4184;1476-5578 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Jacobs, M. M; Okvist, A; Horvath, M; Keller, E; Bannon, M. J; Morgello, S; Hurd, Y. L

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Language: English

Abstract: Opioid drugs are highly addictive and their abuse has a strong genetic load. Dopamine-glutamate interactions are hypothesized to be important for regulating neural systems central for addiction vulnerability. Balanced dopamine-glutamate interaction is mediated through several functional associations, including a physical link between discs, large homolog 4 (*Drosophila*) (DLG4, PSD-95) and dopamine receptor 1 (DRD1) within the postsynaptic density to regulate DRD1 trafficking. To address whether genetic associations with heroin abuse exist in relation to dopamine and glutamate and their potential interactions, we evaluated single-nucleotide polymorphisms of key genes within these systems in three populations of opiate abusers and controls, totaling 489 individuals from Europe and the United States. Despite significant differences in racial makeup of the separate samples, polymorphisms of DRD1 and DLG4 were found to be associated with

opiate abuse. In addition, a strong gene-gene interaction between homer 1 homolog (Drosophila) (HOMER1) and DRD1 was predicted to occur in Caucasian subjects. This interaction was further analyzed by evaluating DRD1 genotype in relation to HOMER1b/c protein expression in postmortem tissue from a subset of Caucasian subjects. DRD1 rs265973 genotype correlated with HOMER1b/c levels in the striatum, but not cortex or amygdala; the correlation was inversed in opiate abusers as compared with controls. Cumulatively, these results support the hypothesis that there may be significant, genetically influenced interactions between glutamatergic and dopaminergic pathways in opiate abusers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Limited; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Gene Expression](#)
[Genes](#)
[Glutamate Receptors](#)
[Glutamic Acid](#)

Source: PsycINFO

76. Review of The electronic cigarette, an alternative to tobacco?

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, November 2013, vol./is. 32/6(635-636), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): McDonald, David

Institution: National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, The Electronic Cigarette, an Alternative to Tobacco by Jean-Francois Etter (2013). The author starts with the (correct) assumption that many readers will not know much about e-cigarettes, so the first two chapters get us au fait in this area. He then discusses 'Why do people use e-cigarettes?'. Subsequent chapters deal with the safety and toxicity of these products, what we know about the toxicity and addictive properties of nicotine, and the nicotine withdrawal syndrome. He then answers (in the affirmative) the question 'Can e-cigarettes help smokers to quit or cut down?' and spells out a range of legal, political, economic and social considerations. The final chapter comprises five sets of recommendations, one each for would-be users, current users, health professionals, policy makers and regulatory agencies, and researchers. Useful appendices are included that are aimed at assisting current and former tobacco smokers to quit or avoid relapse. This book a 'must read', particularly for people who have, until now, had closed minds about the possibility of tobacco harm reduction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Economy](#)
[Legal Processes](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Nicotine Withdrawal](#)
[Politics](#)
[Social Processes](#)
[Toxicity](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Drug and Alcohol Review*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

77. Review of The anxiety and worry workbook: The cognitive behavioral solution.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, November 2013, vol./is. 32/6(634), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): Lee, Nicole
Institution: National Centre for Education and Training on Addiction, Flinders University, Adelaide, SA, Australia
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, The Anxiety and Worry Workbook: The Cognitive Behavioral Solution by David A. Clark & Aaron T. Beck (see record 2011-30505-000). This book is not specific to the alcohol and other drug (AOD) treatment field, but it is most helpful in treating clients with substance use and anxiety issues, including those with subclinical worry. The workbook is designed as a self-help book for clients, but the comprehensive nature of it makes it ideal to support AOD practitioners in their work with co-occurring anxiety symptoms. It takes a cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) approach. The book is full of worksheets and examples that will be very useful for clinicians using the book to help support their clients. For advanced clients they could be given the book or parts of it to support their recovery. Overall, although it is designed as a self-help book, given most AOD clinicians are experts in AOD but not anxiety, this workbook will be very helpful in guiding how to implement CBT strategies for anxiety and worry within AOD treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Anxiety](#)
[*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[Clinicians](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Drug and Alcohol Review*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

78. Injecting drug use among young people in Pacific Island countries and territories: A review of the evidence.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, November 2013, vol./is. 32/6(631-633), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): Howard, John; Ali, Hammad
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Institution: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre, Faculty of Medicine, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Kirby Institute, Faculty of Medicine, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia
Language: English
Abstract: The present study focuses on prevalence of injecting drug use among young people in Pacific island countries and territories. The recent data indicate that in some Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) there continues to be a greater proportion of adolescents and young people reporting ever injecting drugs or doing so in the last 12 months than might have been anticipated, both in representative school samples and among those more 'at risk. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) and Second Generation Surveillance

(SGS) data also demonstrated a wide range in the prevalence of reported male injecting drug use. However, the actual questions used appear clear enough for both in-school and out-of-school young people. Eventually, if the presence and extent of injecting drug use in PICTs are not confirmed, the opportunity to prevent health consequences of injecting drug use, including blood borne infections, will be lost. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Intramuscular Injections](#)
[Adolescent Psychology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Drug and Alcohol Review*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

79. The role of an Aboriginal women's group in meeting the high needs of clients attending outpatient alcohol and other drug treatment.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, November 2013, vol./is. 32/6(618-626), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Lee, Kim San Kylie; Dawson, Angela; Conigrave, Katherine M

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Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: Support groups are typically offered as part of specialist alcohol or other drug treatment. However, their usefulness with Indigenous Australians has not been examined. This paper provides a profile of Aboriginal women attending an inner city outpatient alcohol and other drug treatment service, insight into how effective women and staff perceive the support group to be at meeting their needs and suggestions for improvements. Design and Methods: Structured interviews were conducted with 24 Aboriginal female clients of an outpatient treatment service and with 21 staff from across that service and the local Aboriginal Medical Service. Client interviews also assessed alcohol consumption and mental health risk (Indigenous Risk Impact Screen). Results: Clients reported social and health indicators illustrating disadvantage and complex needs. Most clients and staff perceived the group to be useful and easily accessible. The participants discussed positive elements including opportunities for shared experience in a non-judgemental environment, practical support and health education. Staff reported how the safe, relaxed environment of the group helped with early identification of issues and user-friendly pathways for treatment access. Suggested improvements included greater involvement from Aboriginal staff and community members and enhanced communication with other staff. Discussion and Conclusions: Clients and staff recognised the usefulness of the group, including the opportunities it provided for socialisation and early intervention. Comprehensive research is needed to determine the types and sources of support that best assist Aboriginal women with substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Outpatient Treatment](#)
[*Support Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Drug and Alcohol Review*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

80. Validating a screening tool for mental health and substance use risk in an Indigenous prison population.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, November 2013, vol./is. 32/6(611-617), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Ober, Coralie; Dingle, Kaeleen; Clavarino, Alexandra; Najman, Jake M; Alati, Rosa; Heffernan, Edward B

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Institution: School of Pharmacy, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia; School of Public Health, Queensland University of Technology, Kelvin Grove, QLD, Australia; School of Pharmacy, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia; QADREC, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia; QADREC, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia; Queensland Forensic Mental Health Services, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: The Indigenous Risk Impact Screen (IRIS) is a validated culturally appropriate and widely used tool in the community for assessing substance use and mental disorder. This research aimed to assess the utility of this tool in an Indigenous prison population. Design and Methods: The study used data collected from a cross-sectional study of mental health among Indigenous inmates in Queensland custodial centres (n = 395, 84% male). Participants were administered a modified version of the IRIS and International Classification of Diseases-10 diagnoses of substance use, depressive and anxiety disorders obtained using the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI). The concurrent validity of the modified IRIS was assessed against those of the CIDI. Results: Three hundred and twelve people screened as high risk for a substance use disorder and 179 were high risk for mental problems. There were 73% of males and 88% of females diagnosed with a mental disorder. The IRIS was an effective screener for substance use disorders, with high sensitivity of 94% and low specificity of 33%. The screener was less effective in identifying depression (sensitivity 82%, specificity 59%) and anxiety (sensitivity 68%, specificity 60%). Discussion: The IRIS is the first culturally appropriate screening instrument to be validated for the risk of drug and alcohol and mental disorder among Indigenous adults in custody. Conclusions: This study demonstrated that the IRIS is a valid tool for screening of alcohol and drug use risk among an incarcerated Indigenous population. The IRIS could offer an opportunity to improve the identification, treatment and health outcomes for incarcerated Indigenous adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Indigenous Populations](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Prisoners](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Drug and Alcohol Review*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

81. Using quantitative wastewater analysis to measure daily usage of conventional and emerging illicit drugs at an annual music festival.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, November 2013, vol./is. 32/6(594-602), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Lai, Foon Yin; Thai, Phong K; O'Brien, Jake; Gartner, Coral; Bruno, Raimondo; Kele, Benjamin; Ort, Christoph; Prichard, Jeremy; Kirkbride, Paul; Hall, Wayne; Carter, Steve; Mueller, Jochen F

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Institution: National Research Centre for Environmental Toxicology, University of Queensland, Coopers Plains, QLD, Australia; National Research Centre for Environmental Toxicology, University of Queensland, Coopers Plains, QLD, Australia; National Research Centre for Environmental Toxicology, University of Queensland, Coopers Plains, QLD, Australia; UQ Centre for Clinical Research, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia; School of Psychology, University of Tasmania, Hobart, TAS, Australia; Institute for Resource and Industries and Sustainability, Central Queensland University, Bruce Highway Rockhampton, QLD, Australia; Advanced Water Management Centre, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Law Faculty, University of Tasmania, Hobart, TAS, Australia; School of Chemical and Physical Sciences, Flinders University, Adelaide, SA, Australia; UQ Centre for Clinical Research, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia; Queensland Health Forensic Scientific Services, Queensland Government, Coopers Plains, QLD, Australia; National Research Centre for Environmental Toxicology, University of Queensland, Coopers Plains, QLD, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: Wastewater analysis provides a non-intrusive way of measuring drug use within a population. We used this approach to determine daily use of conventional illicit drugs [cannabis, cocaine, methamphetamine and 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)] and emerging illicit psychostimulants (benzylpiperazine, mephedrone and methylone) in two consecutive years (2010 and 2011) at an annual music festival. Design and Methods: Daily composite wastewater samples, representative of the festival, were collected from the on-site wastewater treatment plant and analysed for drug metabolites. Data over 2 years were compared using Wilcoxon matched-pair test. Data from 2010 festival were compared with data collected at the same time from a nearby urban community using equivalent methods. Results: Conventional illicit drugs were detected in all samples whereas emerging illicit psychostimulants were found only on specific days. The estimated per capita consumption of MDMA, cocaine and cannabis was similar between the two festival years. Statistically significant ($P < 0.05$; $Z = -2.0-2.2$) decreases were observed in use of methamphetamine and one emerging illicit psychostimulant (benzyl piperazine). Only consumption of MDMA was elevated at the festival compared with the nearby urban community. Discussion and Conclusions: Rates of substance use at this festival remained relatively consistent over two monitoring years. Compared with the urban community, drug use among festival goers was only elevated for MDMA, confirming its popularity in music settings. Our study demonstrated that wastewater analysis can objectively capture changes in substance use at a music setting without raising major ethical issues. It would potentially allow effective assessments of drug prevention strategies in such settings in the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
 Hazardous Materials
 Music

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Drug and Alcohol Review*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

82. Health and safety risks associated with public injecting among people who inject drugs in Bangkok, Thailand.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, November 2013, vol./is. 32/6(582-587), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Leung, Leslie Tze Fung; Ti, Lianping; Hayashi, Kanna; Suwannawong, Paisan; Kaplan, Karyn; Wood, Evan; Kerr, Thomas

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Institution: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Mitsampan Harm Reduction Center, Bangkok, Thailand; Mitsampan Harm Reduction Center, Bangkok, Thailand; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: The injection of illicit drugs in public spaces is known to pose significant health risks to people who inject drugs (IDU). However, to our knowledge this practice has not been explored in the Asian context. Therefore, we sought to characterise the prevalence of and factors associated with public injecting among a community-recruited sample of IDU in Bangkok, Thailand. Design and Methods: Data were derived from the Mitsampan Community Research Project between July and October 2011. Using multivariate logistic regression, this cross-sectional study examined the prevalence and correlates of public injecting within the past six months among 437 IDU participants. Results: In total, 121 (27.7%) participants reported injecting drugs in a public space within the past six months. In multivariate analyses, public drug injection was independently associated with male gender [adjusted odds ratio (AOR) 2.51, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.29-5.22], weekly heroin injection (AOR 2.19, 95% CI 1.27-3.77), assisted injection (AOR 1.93, 95% CI 1.06-3.49), rushed injection (AOR 4.36, 95% CI 2.65-7.24), incarceration (AOR 2.27, 95% CI 1.01-5.04) and noticing police presence where drugs are bought or used (AOR 1.83, 95% CI 1.06-3.19). Discussion and Conclusion: A substantial proportion of Thai IDU in our sample reported recent public drug injection. This behaviour was independently associated with a wide range of individual and contextual factors that pose significant health and safety risks to the IDU. These findings highlight the importance of addressing the broader social and physical risk environment surrounding IDU as a means of preventing negative health outcomes among this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health](#)

*Injections
 *Intravenous Drug Usage
 *Safety

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Drug and Alcohol Review*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

83. A cross-sectional analysis of over-the-counter codeine use among an Australian sample of people who regularly inject drugs.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, November 2013, vol./is. 32/6(574-581), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Arora, Sheena; Roxburgh, Amanda; Bruno, Raimondo; Nielsen, Suzanne; Burns, Lucy

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Institution: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Discipline of Addiction Medicine, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims. The study aims to examine the medical and non-medical use of over-the-counter (OTC) codeine combination drugs in a sample of people who inject drugs; and to examine risk factors associated with exceeding the recommended dose of OTC codeine, including the experience of pain. Design and Methods. This study analysed annual survey data from a convenience sample of people who inject drugs in Australia who are interviewed for the Illicit Drug Reporting System. People who have injected drugs (n = 902) on at least a monthly basis in the preceding six months across Australia were interviewed. Participants were asked about their use of OTC codeine and their experience of pain. Results. One third (35%) of participants had used OTC codeine in the preceding six months and 52% (95% confidence interval 48.7-55.3) of this group had exceeded the recommended dose on their last occasion of use. This clearly places them at increased risk of harms associated with toxicity from the accompanying analgesic found in combination codeine products. Multivariate analyses demonstrated that those exceeding the recommended codeine dose of OTC codeine were more likely to be experiencing moderate to very severe pain. Discussion and Conclusion. There is a need to evaluate the approach to pain management in this population. Greater pharmacist involvement, real-time monitoring of sales, the development of screening tools to identify those at risk of harm and further education of primary care practitioners could be beneficial in reducing the risk of harm associated with these medications for all users of OTC codeine, including people who inject drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Codeine
 *Drug Abuse
 *Injections
 *Pain Perception
 *Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Drug and Alcohol Review*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

84. Treatment expectations and satisfaction of treatment-refractory opioid-dependent patients in RIOTT, the Randomised Injectable Opiate Treatment Trial, the UK's first supervised injectable maintenance clinics.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, November 2013, vol./is. 32/6(566-573), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Groshkova, Teodora; Metrebian, Nicola; Hallam, Christopher; Charles, Vikki; Martin, Anthea; Forzisi, Luciana; Lintzeris, Nicholas; Strang, John

Correspondence Address: Groshkova, Teodora: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Praca Europa 1, Cais do Sodre, Lisbon, Portugal, 1249-289, teodora.groshkova@emcdda.europa.eu

Institution: National Addiction Centre, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; National Addiction Centre, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; National Addiction Centre, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; National Addiction Centre, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; National Addiction Centre, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; National Addiction Centre, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; National Addiction Centre, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; National Addiction Centre, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; National Addiction Centre, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: The study investigates patients' pre-treatment expectations of, and post-treatment satisfaction with, supervised injectable opiate treatment delivered within UK's first such clinics within the Randomised Injectable Opiate Treatment Trial (RIOTT) (ISRCTN0133807). Design and Methods: Data were collected from 127 chronic heroin addicts recruited to RIOTT and randomised to receive supervised injectable (heroin or methadone) treatment or optimised oral maintenance treatment at supervised injectable maintenance clinics in London, Darlington and Brighton. Results: Of 127 RIOTT patients, 113 (89%) provided responses to structured enquiry about treatment expectations, and 94 (74%) subsequent responses about treatment satisfaction (at six months). Patients were hoping that injectable heroin treatment would: reduce substance misuse (81%); help achieve normality, routine and structure (16%); and increase education and work prospects (15%). At six months, an area of treatment satisfaction most commonly reported by all three trial groups was reduced substance misuse (supervised injectable heroin 59%, supervised injectable methadone 56%, optimised oral methadone 54%). Most found supervision acceptable, but some desired modifications were also identified. Discussion and Conclusions: Patients previously considered non-responsive to treatment appear to have similar treatment expectations and aspirations as other drug users in treatment. Supervised injectable opioid treatment patients consistently reported treatment satisfaction but also that more could be done to optimise aspects of current arrangement. This raised the challenging issue of the extent to which opinions of patients need to be taken into consideration in shaping future treatment provision. Future research may need to examine the extent of expectations 'fit' and the relationship between treatment sought and received. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Satisfaction](#)
[*Expectations](#)
[*Intramuscular Injections](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation Clinics](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

[Drug Therapy](#)
[Heroin Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Drug and Alcohol Review](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

85. Reduced cognitive processing of alcohol cues in alcohol-dependent patients seeking treatment: An ERP study.

Citation: Journal of Experimental Psychopathology, 2013, vol./is. 4/3(291-302), 2043-8087 (2013)
Author(s): Littell, Marianne; Field, Matt; van de Wetering, Ben J. M; Franken, Ingmar H. A
Correspondence Address: Littell, Marianne: Institute of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Woudestein T13-12, P.O. Box 1738, Rotterdam, Netherlands, 3000 DR, littell@fsw.eur.nl
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Language: English
Abstract: Substance-dependent individuals have been shown to display increased P3 amplitudes in response to substance-related stimuli. The P3 component of the event-related potential (ERP) has been associated with 'motivated attention' for substance cues. Enhanced processing of substance cues has not been unequivocally demonstrated in alcohol-dependent patients. The main goal of the present study was to further investigate electrophysiological processing of alcohol and non-alcohol (soft drink) cues in alcohol-dependent patients and controls. In addition, it was examined whether groups differed in the processing of positive emotional cues. Results showed that alcohol-dependent patients did not respond with more enlarged P3 amplitudes to alcohol cues than soft drink cues. At fronto-central sites they even showed reduced alcohol cue-elicited P3 amplitudes as compared to controls. These results are in line with results from studies using behavioral measures of cognitive processing and might be explained by the use of avoidance strategies, i.e., patients' effort to remain abstinent or control their alcohol use. There were no differences between groups regarding the processing of positive cues. Interpretations and implications of the findings are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Textrum Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Processes](#)
[*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[Cues](#)
[Evoked Potentials](#)
Source: PsycINFO

86. Does negative affect prime alcohol in alcohol-dependent inpatients? A large-scale clinical investigation of the moderating role of depression and executive control.

Citation: Journal of Experimental Psychopathology, 2013, vol./is. 4/3(279-290), 2043-8087 (2013)
Author(s): Woud, Marcella L; Wiers, Reinout W; Pawelczak, Steffen; Becker, Eni S; Lindenmeyer, Johannes; Rinck, Mike
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Institution: Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands; ADAPT-lab, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Salus Clinic Lindow, Berlin, Germany; Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands; ADAPT-lab, Department of

Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: The present study tested to what extent alcohol-related concepts are automatically activated by negative affective words. Participants were alcohol-dependent inpatients (n = 847) and an inpatient control group (n = 130). An affective priming task was used to assess the automatic activation of alcohol-related memory associations. Executive control was assessed with an adapted Stroop task. We expected alcohol-dependent inpatients to show enhanced alcohol activation after negative primes. In addition, we predicted that this enhanced negative priming effect would be further qualified by participants' levels of depressive symptoms. Finally, we expected the interaction between executive control and priming effect as well as the interaction between executive control, priming effect and depressive symptoms to be predictive for group membership. Results showed that alcohol-dependent inpatients did not show an priming effect by negative words, and this effect was not moderated by levels of depressive symptoms. Moreover, group membership was not predicted by the interaction between priming effect and executive control, nor by the interaction between priming effect, executive control and depressive symptoms. We conclude that these results are most likely due to the particular population we studied (i.e., inpatients instead of at-risk populations) and to features of the priming task (i.e., low reliability, part of a test battery). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Texttrum Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Affective Valence](#)
[*Executive Function](#)
[Hospitalization](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Priming](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. Mechanisms underlying the relationship between negative affectivity and problematic alcohol use.

Citation: Journal of Experimental Psychopathology, 2013, vol./is. 4/3(263-278), 2043-8087 (2013)

Author(s): Coskunpinar, Ayca; Dir, Allyson L; Karyadi, Kenny A; Koo, ChungSeung; Cyders, Melissa A

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Institution: Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN, US; Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN, US

Language: English

Abstract: The mechanisms that underlie how negative affective traits influence problematic alcohol use and attentional biases are not well understood. The current article sought to characterize mechanisms that drive problematic alcohol use and attentional biases. Three undergraduate student studies were conducted (n = 510, 429, and 38). Negative urgency partially mediated the effects of negative affectivity (B for indirect effect = .119, CI = .09 - .16) and affect lability (B for indirect effect = .928, CI = .47 - 1.45) on problematic alcohol use. Activation level of hostility predicted increased variance in problematic alcohol consumption (R² change = .01, = .16, p = .02) above trait valence. Negative urgency predicted alcohol attentional biases over and above valence and activation (= 2.23, p = .05). Negative urgency is a prime mechanism by which negative affective traits

influence problematic alcohol consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Textrum Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Negativism](#)
[*Affective Valence](#)
[Personality Traits](#)
[Attentional Bias](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Editorial: Special issue on addiction.

Citation: Journal of Experimental Psychopathology, 2013, vol./is. 4/3(224-225), 2043-8087 (2013)

Author(s): Field, Matt

Correspondence Address: Field, Matt: Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom, L697ZA, mfield@liv.ac.uk

Institution: Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial provides an overview of the papers featured in this issue of Journal of Experimental Psychopathology. This special issue contains contributions from internationally recognized groups of researchers who have investigated many of these psychological processes in a range of different populations. Young adults begin their relationship with alcohol in social contexts, so the first paper in the special issue is an investigation of social influence processes on alcohol consumption in the laboratory. They found that levels of social engagement were not related to imitation of drinking behavior. Next paper, tested the influence of alcohol cues on craving, disinhibition, and alcohol consumption in the laboratory. The following two papers investigate the relationships between negative affect and alcohol use disorders. The final paper in the special issue also studied a population of alcohol-dependent patients, and they used electrophysiological methods to study motivated attention for alcohol-related and other valenced cues. This collection of papers provides an indicative snapshot of the hot topics and research methods that are advancing our knowledge of substance use disorders, and they reveal the important niche that experimental psychopathology occupies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Textrum Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drinking Behavior](#)
[*Social Influences](#)
[Craving](#)
[Psychopathology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. Considerations in providing shared-care psychological treatment for clients who have alcohol or other drug misuse problems.

Citation: Clinical Psychologist, November 2013, vol./is. 17/3(100-105), 1328-4207;1742-9552 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Digiusto, Erol; Friend, Rowena; Batey, Robert G; Mattick, Richard P

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Many people who have alcohol or other drug (AOD) misuse problems also have comorbid psychosocial and behavioural problems such as depression, anxiety, unstable treatment motivation, sleep disorders, chronic pain, post-traumatic stress disorder, and suboptimal medication adherence. Agencies which provide treatment for such people commonly have limited resources for effectively addressing these problems. Methods: A telephone survey of psychologists and clinical psychologists in 12 New South Wales (NSW) postcode areas was conducted to investigate attitudes towards providing treatment for AOD clients. Results: The participation rate was 67%, and 61% of participants indicated they were "definitely" (52%) or "probably" (9%) interested in providing services for AOD clients. Thirty-nine per cent of interested participants indicated that they would always be willing to bulk-bill Medicare to cover services for AOD clients, and only 7% of interested psychologists indicated that they would never be willing. Almost two thirds of interested participants indicated a delay of no more than one week to see new clients. Conclusions: It would be worthwhile and feasible for private-practice psychologists and clinical psychologists to develop shared-care arrangements with AOD treatment providers and other related health services. We believe they should endeavour to do so, and we offer suggestions to assist in addressing that goal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Australian Psychological Society; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Psychologists](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Behavior Problems](#)
[Clients](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Emotional Abuse](#)
[Treatment Compliance](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Clinical Psychologist*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

90. Resting state synchrony in anxiety-related circuits of abstinent alcohol-dependent patients.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2013, vol./is. 39/6(433-440), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Orban, Csaba; McGonigle, John; Kalk, Nicola J; Erritzoe, David; Waldman, Adam D; Nutt, David J; Rabiner, Eugenii A; Lingford-Hughes, Anne R

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Centre for Neuropsychopharmacology, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Anxiety has been linked to initiation, maintenance and relapse of alcohol dependence. Neurobiological models of anxiety have proposed important roles for amygdala-insula and amygdala-medial prefrontal cortex interactions in the generation and regulation of anxiety states, respectively. **Objectives:** This study tested the hypotheses that abstinent alcohol-dependent patients would show a disruption of synchrony in these circuits as measured by resting state functional MRI. **Methods:** The study examined recently abstinent (n = 13), longer-term abstinent (n = 16) alcohol-dependent patients and healthy controls (n = 22). Resting-state synchrony (RSS) was examined in specific circuits, where degree of synchrony has been found to correlate with state anxiety levels in previous studies. **Results:** Alcohol-dependent patients showed significantly elevated scores on anxiety and depression inventories compared with controls. No significant group differences in synchrony were observed between right amygdala and right ventromedial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC), between left amygdala and left vmPFC, or, after correction for multiple comparisons, right amygdala and dorsomedial prefrontal cortex (dmPFC). However, significantly decreased positive synchrony was found between left basolateral amygdala and left anterior insula, in patients relative to controls. **Conclusion:** Both early and longer-term abstinent alcohol-dependent patients showed increased anxiety levels relative to controls and altered resting state synchrony in circuits previously linked to state anxiety. Notably, the significant group differences in synchrony were in the opposite direction to our predictions based on the literature. These results may point to a lack of generalizability of models derived from young healthy homogeneous samples. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Anxiety](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Biological Neural Networks](#)
[Amygdala](#)
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

91. Striatal-insula circuits in cocaine addiction: Implications for impulsivity and relapse risk.**Citation:**

The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2013, vol./is. 39/6(424-432), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2013)

Author(s):

McHugh, Meredith J; Demers, Catherine H; Braud, Jacquelyn; Briggs, Richard; Adinoff, Bryon; Stein, Elliot A

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Dysregulated striatal functioning coupled with executive control deficits arising from abnormal frontal cortical function are considered key mechanisms in the

development and maintenance of cocaine addiction. The same features are thought to underlie high trait impulsivity observed in cocaine-addicted populations. Objectives: Employing resting state functional connectivity, the current study sought to identify cortico-striatal circuit alterations in cocaine addiction and examine the degree to which circuit connectivity contributes to relapse risk and impulsivity among cocaine-addicted individuals. Methods: Whole-brain resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging connectivity was assessed in 45 cocaine-addicted individuals relative to 22 healthy controls using seed volumes in the left and right caudate, putamen and nucleus accumbens. Cocaine-addicted individuals completed scans in the final week of a 2-4 weeks residential treatment episode. Relapse by day 30 post-discharge served to separate cocaine-addicted individuals into relapse and non-relapse groups. All participants completed the Barratt Impulsivity Scale (BIS-11a). Results: Cocaine-addicted individuals exhibited reduced positive connectivity between the bilateral putamen and posterior insula and right postcentral gyrus. Group differences were primarily driven by reduced connectivity in relapse individuals relative to controls. No relapse versus non-relapse differences emerged. Impulsivity (BIS-11a) was higher in cocaine-addicted participants, an effect that was partially mediated by reduced putamen-posterior insula connectivity in this group. Conclusion: Cocaine addiction, relapse risk and impulsivity were associated with reduced connectivity in putamen-posterior insula/postcentral gyrus circuits implicated in temporal discounting and habitual responding. Findings provide new insight into the neurobiological mechanisms underlying impulsivity and relapse in cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Cognitive Control](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
[Striatum](#)
[Insula](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

92. Functional connectivity and cannabis use in high-risk adolescents.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2013, vol./is. 39/6(414-423), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Houck, Jon M; Bryan, Angela D; Ewing, Sarah W. Feldstein

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Institution: Mind Research Network, Albuquerque, NM, US; University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, US; University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Adolescence is a unique neurodevelopmental period when regions of the brain most able to assess risk and reward are still in development. Cannabis use during adolescence has been associated with persistent negative outcomes. Although measures of resting brain activity are useful in assessing functional connectivity, such measures have not been broadly applied in adolescent cannabis-users. Objectives: The goal of the present study was to analyze the associations between cannabis use and resting brain activity in a sample of high-risk adolescents. Methods: Eighty-two high-risk youth between 14-18 years old were recruited from a juvenile justice day program. Youth completed a brief neurocognitive battery including assessments of cannabis use and a 5-minute resting functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) scan. Intrinsic connectivity networks were extracted using the GIFT toolbox. Brain activity in a fronto-temporal network was compared in youth with high cannabis use vs. low cannabis use using an

independent-samples t-test with alcohol use entered as a covariate. Results: Analysis revealed two elements within the fronto-temporal network related to cannabis use: one in middle frontal gyrus related to high cannabis use, and one in middle temporal gyrus related to low cannabis use. Only the frontal source survived application of a cluster size threshold and was significant at $p < 0.005$. Conclusions: These results are consistent with patterns of activity in adult cannabis-users. The observed effect may reflect either pre-existing risk factors or near-term consequences of cannabis use. Prevention and intervention strategies that address fronto-temporal functioning may be particularly helpful in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Biological Neural Networks](#)
[Brain](#)
[Neural Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

93. An intrinsic connectivity network approach to insula-derived dysfunctions among cocaine users.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2013, vol./is. 39/6(403-413), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Wisner, Krista M; Patzelt, Edward H; Lim, Kelvin O; MacDonald, Angus W III

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Addiction is a complex phenotype, though it consistently includes characteristics of impulsivity. A number of brain regions are suggested to be involved in cocaine addiction, including the insula, which serves diverse functions including interoceptive awareness and integration of neural signals from sensory, subcortical and frontal regions. Malfunction of this integration links impulsive behavior to the insula. Objectives: This study examines intrinsic connectivity of the insula in chronic cocaine users to investigate abnormal insular circuitry, its role in cocaine addiction, and relationships to measure of impulsivity. Methods: Cocaine-dependent individuals ($n = 33$) and healthy controls ($n = 32$) completed a resting-state fMRI scan. An intrinsic connectivity network (ICN) approach generated metrics of mean network connectivity and inter-network connectivity from fMRI data. Metrics pertaining to ICNs involving insula and other structures repeatedly involved in addiction (e.g. striatum) were selected for analysis, which included the capacity to discriminate groups. Relationships between group discriminating connectivity metrics and behavioral impulsivity were examined. Results: Models demonstrated group prediction accuracy up to 75%. Accuracy of 69% was obtained by a parsimonious model of six inter-network connectivity metrics. The inter-network connectivity between an ICN involving the anterior insula and ACC, and an ICN involving the striatum, was significantly weaker in cocaine users relative to controls. The degree of reduced inter-network connectivity was significantly related to greater non-planning impulsivity in cocaine users. Conclusions: Aberrant insula-derived intrinsic connectivity patterns are observed in cocaine users and include dysfunctions in insula to

striatal connectivity, which is furthermore linked to increased impulsivity pertaining to forethought. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cocaine
*Drug Addiction
*Impulsiveness
*Biological Neural Networks
Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging
Insula

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

94. A preliminary investigation of Stroop-related intrinsic connectivity in cocaine dependence: Associations with treatment outcomes.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2013, vol./is. 39/6(392-402), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Mitchell, Marci R; Balodis, Iris M; DeVito, Elise E; Lacadie, Cheryl M; Yeston, Jon; Scheinost, Dustin; Constable, R. Todd; Carroll, Kathleen M; Potenza, Marc N

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Cocaine-dependent individuals demonstrate neural and behavioral differences compared to healthy comparison subjects when performing the Stroop color-word interference test. Stroop measures also relate to treatment outcome for cocaine dependence. Intrinsic connectivity analyses assess the extent to which task-related regional brain activations are related to each other in the absence of defining a priori regions of interest. Objective: This study examined 1) the extent to which cocaine-dependent and non-addicted individuals differed on measures of intrinsic connectivity during fMRI Stroop performance; and 2) the relationships between fMRI Stroop intrinsic connectivity and treatment outcome in cocaine dependence. Methods: Sixteen treatment-seeking cocaine-dependent patients and matched non-addicted comparison subjects completed an fMRI Stroop task. Between-group differences in intrinsic connectivity were assessed and related to self-reported and urine-toxicology-based cocaine-abstinence measures. Results: Cocaine-dependent patients vs. comparison subjects showed less intrinsic connectivity in cortical and subcortical regions. When adjusting for individual degree of intrinsic connectivity, cocaine-dependent vs. comparison subjects showed relatively greater intrinsic connectivity in the ventral striatum, putamen, inferior frontal gyrus, anterior insula, thalamus and substantia nigra. Non-mean-adjusted intrinsic-connectivity measures in the midbrain, thalamus, ventral striatum, substantia nigra, insula and hippocampus negatively correlated with measures of cocaine abstinence. Conclusion: The diminished intrinsic connectivity in cocaine-dependent vs. comparison subjects suggests poorer communication across brain regions during cognitive-control processes. In mean-adjusted analyses, the cocaine-dependent group displayed relatively greater Stroop-related

connectivity in regions implicated in motivational processes in addictions. The relationships between treatment outcomes and connectivity in the midbrain and basal ganglia suggest that connectivity represents a potential treatment target. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Behavioral Assessment](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Biological Neural Networks](#)
[Stroop Effect](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

95. Brain connectivity: An opening window into addiction.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2013, vol./is. 39/6(343-344), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): Calhoun, Vince D
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Institution: Mind Research Network, Albuquerque, NM, US
Language: English
Abstract: Almost twenty years ago, brain connectivity based on brain-imaging data (or alternatively, mapping of the macroconnectome) was introduced to the field. Since then, we have learned a lot about methodology, imaging approaches, and brain health and disease using approaches based on connectivity. Approaches range from univariate correlation between targeted regions of interest to data-driven multivariate approaches like group independent component analysis. In this commentary, I touch on three topics: (1.) the prevalence of studies of connectivity in the area of substance use disorders, (2.) the information brain connectivity can provide us, and, (3.) some future directions in brain connectivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Biological Neural Networks](#)
[Brain](#)
[Neuroimaging](#)
[Neuropsychiatry](#)
[Temporal Lobe](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

96. An introduction to "The addiction connectome: Brain connectivity in drug and alcohol addiction."

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2013, vol./is. 39/6(341-342), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): Filbey, Francesca M
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Institution: Center for BrainHealth, School of Behavioral and Brain Sciences, University of Texas at Dallas, Dallas, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: This introduction offers a brief overview of the wide range of studies presented in this special issue of *The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*. Specifically, this body of work sheds light on the vulnerability to addiction, the biologic underpinnings of addiction, and treatment approaches to addiction. This special issue highlights advancements in the knowledge of the "addiction connectome" i.e., the neural structural and functional wiring in the addicted brain and its role in the development and maintenance of addiction. The invited papers demonstrate the multiple dimensions by which addiction research has informed current knowledge through various approaches in brain connectivity. The specific contributions of the individual articles are described. In conclusion, the rapidly growing understanding of the addiction connectome has given new avenues to probe the integrated brain systems that underlie addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Brain](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Biological Neural Networks](#)
[Knowledge Level](#)
[Treatment Compliance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, *The*

97. Development of a screening instrument for rumination and suppression RS-8.

Original Title: Entwicklung eines Screening-Instruments zu Rumination und Suppression RS-8.

Citation: PpMp: Psychotherapie Psychosomatik Medizinische Psychologie, November 2013, vol./is. 63/11(456-462), 0937-2032;1439-1058 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Pjanic, Irena; Bachmann, Monica Susanne; Znoj, Hansjoerg; Messerli-Burgy, Nadine

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Language: German

Abstract: Rumination and suppression are 2 maladaptive emotion regulation strategies known to be involved in pathological behaviors such as overeating and uncontrolled drinking. Until now, no short screening scale has been available focusing on both strategies. The RS-8 questionnaire includes 8 items assessing both dimensions: rumination and suppression. Psychometric properties were investigated in 2 clinical (alcohol-dependent [n = 79] and obese patients [n = 53]), and one non-clinical population (n = 133). Findings reveal the RS-8 to be a reliable and valid instrument. Both dimensions (rumination and suppression) showed good internal consistency and excellent factorial validity. The RS-8 is a short instrument, which can be used as a screening instrument in clinical and non-clinical samples. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart New York

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Psychometrics
 *Rumination (Cognitive Process)
 *Screening Tests
 *Test Construction
 *Thought Suppression
 Alcoholism
 Emotional Regulation
 Obesity
 Test Reliability
 Test Validity

Source: PsycINFO

98. How credible are the reports from ex-patients in forensic psychiatric commitment on the posttreatment course?

Original Title: Wie glaubhaft sind die angaben von ehemaligen masregelvollzugspatienten zu ihrem poststationaren verlauf?

Citation: Forensische Psychiatrie, Psychologie, Kriminologie, November 2013, vol./is. 7/4(290-295), 1862-7072;1862-7080 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Hartl, Christian

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Institution: Fachklinik fur Forensische, Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Bezirksklinikum Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: This article presents the results of the posttreatment course of ex-patients in forensic commitment. The various data sources are compared with respect to the main focal points. In the Regensburg study design the main attention is focused on the reports of ex-patients themselves because this has some advantages, especially with respect to a high number of those willing to participate. The results were compared with the data obtained from third party observers, mostly probation officials and with entries from the Federal central register (BZR). The results show generally a good agreement which, however, seems to be particularly associated with the quality of the therapeutic relationship. Ex-patients admitted under 64 (addictive patients) whose treatment was discontinued showed the lowest agreement by far whereas the agreement was much higher for successfully treated patients admitted under 63 (mentally ill) and 64. In total it can be assumed that certain conditions a survey of the patients themselves delivers completely reliable results under and on the other hand that BZR entries do not per se have a higher element of truth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Commitment (Psychiatric)
 *Forensic Psychiatry
 *Psychotherapeutic Processes
 Treatment

Source: PsycINFO

99. Substance use and access to health care and addiction treatment among homeless and vulnerably housed persons in three Canadian cities.

Citation: PLoS ONE, October 2013, vol./is. 8/10, 1932-6203 (Oct 4, 2013)

Author(s): Palepu, Anita; Gadermann, Anne; Hubley, Anita M; Farrell, Susan; Gogosis, Evie; Aubry, Tim; Hwang, Stephen W

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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Introduction: We examined the prevalence of substance use disorders among homeless and vulnerably housed persons in three Canadian cities and its association with unmet health care needs and access to addiction treatment using baseline data from the Health and Housing in Transition Study. Methods: In 2009, 1191 homeless and vulnerably housed persons were recruited in Vancouver, Toronto, and Ottawa, Canada. Interviewer administered questionnaires collected data on socio-demographics, housing history, chronic health conditions, mental health diagnoses, problematic drug use (DAST-10>6), problematic alcohol use (AUDIT>20), unmet physical and mental health care needs, addiction treatment in the past 12 months. Three multiple logistic regression models were fit to examine the independent association of substance use with unmet physical health care need, unmet mental health care need, and addiction treatment. Results: Substance use was highly prevalent, with over half (53%) screening positive for the DAST-10 and 38% screening positive for the AUDIT. Problematic drug use was 29%, problematic alcohol use was lower at 16% and 7% had both problematic drug and alcohol use. In multiple regression models for unmet need, we found that problematic drug use was independently associated with unmet physical (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] 1.95; 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.43-2.64) and unmet mental (AOR 3.06; 95% CI 2.17-4.30) health care needs. Problematic alcohol use was not associated with unmet health care needs. Among those with problematic substance use, problematic drug use was associated with a greater likelihood of accessing addiction treatment compared to those with problematic alcohol use alone (AOR 2.32; 95% CI 1.18-4.54). Conclusions: Problematic drug use among homeless and vulnerably housed individuals was associated with having unmet health care needs and accessing addiction treatment. Strategies to provide comprehensive health services including addiction treatment should be developed and integrated within community supported models of care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.; HOLDER: Palepu et al.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Treatment Barriers](#)
[Health Care Services](#)
[Urban Environments](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [PLoS One](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions. Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [PLoS ONE](#)

100. Somatoform disorders or factitious disorders: Potential value of an addiction approach treatment.

Original Title: Trouble factice ou trouble somatoforme : Interet d'une approche addictologique.

Citation: Annales Medico-Psychologiques, November 2013, vol./is. 171/9(642-644), 0003-4487 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Pascuttini, Flora; Goirand, Daphne; Cermolacce, Michel; Lancon, Christophe; Simon, Nicolas

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Language: French

Abstract: Most factitious disorders and somatoform disorders diagnoses are made by physicians and access to psychiatric care for these patients is often difficult. Through an opioid-dependent patient case, we will investigate the existence of a continuum between these disorders and the potential value of an addiction approach treatment. Despite being located at the confluence of specific issues and being a discipline which requires larger consensus, addiction medicine is an interesting diagnostic and therapeutic approach in complex clinical situations management, between somatic and psychiatric approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Factitious Disorders](#)
[*Somatoform Disorders](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Treatment](#)
[Values](#)

Source: PsycINFO

101. The relation of alcohol addiction onset and family history with impulsivity and compulsivity.

Original Title: Alkol bagimlilik yasi ve aile oykusunun durtusellik ve kompulsivite ile iliskisi.

Citation: Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi, September 2013, vol./is. 14/3(267-274), 1302-6631 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Gungor, Buket Belkiz; Gulseren, Seref; Dalmis, Arzu; Zorlu, Nabi

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Language: Turkish

Abstract: Objective: Alcohol addiction involves both Impulsive and compulsive characteristics. It is suggested that the group of alcohol addicts with early-onset are more impulsive and less compulsive while those with late-onset and alcohol addicts with family history are more impulsive and less compulsive while those without family history. The aim of the study is to investigate the relation of alcohol addiction onset and family history with impulsivity and compulsivity. Methods: Impulsivity, compulsivity and alcoholism severity of 85 patients diagnosed with alcohol addiction were measured using Barratt Impulsiveness Scale, Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test and Maudsley Obsessive Compulsive

Inventory, respectively. Results: The impulsivity score of the early-onset alcohol addicted group was higher than that of the late-onset alcohol addicted group. Significant differences in compulsivity were not determined between the early and late-onset groups and the groups with and without family history. A positive correlation was found between impulsivity and compulsivity in terms of all sub-groups of BIS-11 and total impulsivity scores and MOCQI rumination. Discussion: The result of this study is beneficial in terms of its contribution to the definition of impulsivity and compulsivity in alcohol addicts. It can be asserted that the early-late onset distinction may give an idea about impulsivity. The age of alcohol onset is a crucial variable for physicians involved with the treatment of alcohol addiction. Impulsive characteristics observed in individuals at risk or in those who consume alcohol at very high levels may act as alerting indicators for especially impulsivity that incite the physicians to follow the patients' alcohol use more closely. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Family History](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
[Onset \(Disorders\)](#)
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

102. The effect of childhood socioeconomic position on alcohol-related disorders later in life: A Swedish national cohort study.

Citation: Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, November 2013, vol./is. 67/11(932-938), 0143-005X (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Gauffn, Karl; Hemmingsson, Tomas; Hjern, Anders

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Institution: Centre for Health Equity Studies, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden; Institute of Environmental Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Centre for Health Equity Studies, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol use is the third most important global-health risk factor and a main contributor to health inequalities. Previous research on social determinants of alcohol-related disorders has delivered inconsistent results. We aimed to investigate whether socioeconomic position (SEP) in childhood predicts alcohol-related disorders in young adulthood in a Swedish national cohort. Methods: We studied a register-based national cohort of Swedish citizens born during 1973-1984 (N = 948 518) and followed them up to 2009 from age 15. Childhood SEP was defined by a six-category socioeconomic index from the Censuses of 1985 and 1990. HRs of alcohol-related disorders, as indicated by register entries on alcohol-related death and alcohol-related medical care, were analysed in Cox regression models with adjustment for sociodemographic variables and indicators of parental morbidity and criminality. Results: Low childhood SEP was associated with alcohol-related disorders later in life among both men and women in a stepwise manner. Growing up in a household with the lowest SEP was associated with risk for alcohol-related disorders of HR: 2.24 (95% CI 2.08 to 2.42) after adjustment for sociodemographic variables, compared with the highest SEP group. Adjusting the analysis for parental psychosocial problems attenuated the association to HR 1.87 (95% CI 1.73 to 2.01). Conclusions: The study demonstrates that low SEP in childhood predicts alcohol-related disorders in young adulthood. Alcohol abuse needs to be addressed in policies to bridge the gap of health inequalities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Prediction](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Socioeconomic Status](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*

103. Broadening the early intervention paradigm: A one stop shop for youth.

Citation: Early Intervention in Psychiatry, November 2013, vol./is. 7/4(437-441), 1751-7885;1751-7893 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): Lee, Vivian Wing Woon; Murphy, Brendan Patrick
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Institution: Early in Life Mental Health Service, Dandenong, VIC, Australia; Early in Life Mental Health Service, Dandenong, VIC, Australia
Language: English
Abstract: Aim: Despite recognition of the early onset and disease burden of mental and substance use disorders in young people, poor access to services persists. A new youth outreach clinic, with principles consistent with the early intervention paradigm and intake criteria not linked to presumptive diagnostic status, was set up within an existing youth hub. The service development and early service delivery are described. Methods: The particulars of the clinic, including location, service recipients and service delivery structure, were conceptualized and implemented. A service model based on secondary and primary consultations and up to six sessions of treatment was adopted to maximize the number of referrers and clients the clinic could service. Results: Twenty referrals were received by the clinic in the first 2 months. The clients' ages ranged from 14 to 21 with just less than half under 18 years of age. Clients had complex mixes of symptomatology that fulfilled multiple diagnoses. Conclusions: The described model of service delivery can help improve accessibility, fulfil gaps in current youth mental health delivery, and build the capacity of non-tertiary level services. This is consistent with the early intervention paradigm. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Publishing Asia Pty Ltd; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Early Intervention](#)
[*Health Care Delivery](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Early Intervention in Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

104. Influence of perceived emotional intelligence and impulsivity in cannabis abuse in young.

Original Title: Influencia de la inteligencia emocional percibida y la impulsividad en el abuso de cannabis en jóvenes.
Citation: Ansiedad y Estrés, 2013, vol./is. 19/2-3(223-234), 1134-7937 (2013)
Author(s): Limonero, Joaquin T; Gomez-Romero, Maria Jose; Fernandez-Castro, Jordi; Tomas-Sabado, Joaquin

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Language: Spanish

Abstract: The aim of this study was to analyze the role of perceived emotional intelligence (PEI) and impulsivity in cannabis abuse in young. One hundred and forty six university students voluntarily participated in this study and responded anonymously to questions about demographic aspects, alcohol and cannabis use together with the following scales: TMMS-24 of PEI, the Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS) and the impulsivity scale (IS). Cannabis abuse is mainly related to emotional attention, alcohol abuse and impulsivity, but not with life satisfaction. Also, interactive effects have been observed between emotional attention and impulsivity and these with alcohol abuse. These results should be taken into account when designing cannabis prevention and treatment programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: de los Editores de Ansiedad y Estres; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Emotional Intelligence](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[Life Satisfaction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

105. Parenting and risk for mood, anxiety and substance use disorders: A study in population-based male twins.

Citation: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, November 2013, vol./is. 48/11(1841-1849), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Otowa, Takeshi; Gardner, Charles O; Kendler, Kenneth S; Hettema, John M

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Previous studies consistently identified a relationship between parenting behavior and psychopathology. In this study, we extended prior analyses performed in female twins to a large sample of twins from male-male pairs. Methods: We used interview data on 2,609 adult male twins from a population-based twin registry. We examined the association between three retrospectively reported parenting dimensions (coldness, protectiveness, and authoritarianism) and lifetime history of seven common psychiatric and substance use disorders. Using univariate structural equation modeling, we also examined the influence of the genetic and environmental factors on parenting. Results: Examined individually, coldness was consistently associated with risk for a broad range of adult psychopathology. Averaged odds of psychiatric disorders associated with

parenting were increased between 26 and 36 %. When the three parenting dimensions were examined together, coldness remained significant for major depression, phobia, and generalized anxiety disorder. Controlling for other disorders, the associations between the parenting dimensions and psychopathology were non-specific. Twin fitting model demonstrated that modest heritability accounted for parenting, whereas most variance resulted from the nonshared environment. Conclusions: Based on our current and prior findings, there is broad similarity in the impact of parenting on adult psychopathology between men and women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Affective Disorders](#)
[*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Parenting](#)
[Twins](#)

Source: PsycINFO

106. The association between hospitalization for asthma in childhood and alcohol use disorder hospitalization during adolescence and early adulthood among males in an Australian birth cohort.

Citation: Journal of Asthma, November 2013, vol./is. 50/9(996-1001), 0277-0903;1532-4303 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Liang, Wenbin; Chikritzhs, Tanya

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Institution: National Drug Research Institute, Division of Health Science, Curtin University, Perth, WAU, Australia; National Drug Research Institute, Division of Health Science, Curtin University, Perth, WAU, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Associations between asthma and a range of mental disorders have been increasingly reported from cross-sectional studies. The aim of this study is to investigate whether hospitalization for asthma during childhood is associated with an increased risk of hospitalization for alcohol use disorders during adolescence and early adulthood. Method: This study used a population-based birth-cohort design and included males (n = 6369) born between 1980 and 1984 in Western Australia (WA). Hospitalizations for asthma and alcohol use disorders were identified using ICD-9 codes and ICD-10 codes. Survival analysis and multivariate Poisson regression model were used in the analysis. Results: The risk of alcohol use disorder hospitalization was significantly higher among participants who had been hospitalized for asthma during ages 3-6 years and 12-18 years. Conclusion: In this cohort study of Western Australian males, hospitalizations for asthma during childhood were associated with an increased risk of alcohol use disorder hospitalization among males. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Asthma](#)
[*Partial Hospitalization](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Journal of Asthma](#)

107. "Patterns of drug use in fatal crashes": Corrigendum.

- Citation:** Addiction, November 2013, vol./is. 108/11(2036), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2013)
- Author(s):** Romano, Eduardo; Pollini, Robin A
- Correspondence Address:** Romano, Eduardo: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE), Impaired Driving Center, 11720 Beltsville Drive, Suite 900, Calverton, MD, US, 20705-3111, romano@pire.org
- Institution:** Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE), Impaired Driving Center, Calverton, MD, US; Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE), Impaired Driving Center, Calverton, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reports an error in "Patterns of drug use in fatal crashes" by Eduardo Romano and Robin A. Pollini (Addiction, 2013[Aug], Vol 108[8], 1428-1438). In the original article, on page 1431, Table 2 showed the records for all states but not that for DC. Thus, all state entries after DC appear assigned to the wrong state, with those for the 'last' in the table (West Virginia) actually reproducing those for the 'first' in the table (California). A corrected version of the Table is presented in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-25290-012). Aims: To characterize drug prevalence among fatally injured drivers, identify significant associations (i.e. day of week, time of day, age, gender), and compare findings with those for alcohol. Design: Descriptive and logistic mixed-model regression analyses of Fatality Analysis Reporting System data. Setting: US states with drug test results for >80% of fatally injured drivers, 1998-2010. Participants: Drivers killed in single-vehicle crashes on public roads who died at the scene of the crash (n = 16 942). Measurements: Drug test results, blood alcohol concentration (BAC), gender, age and day and time of crash. Findings: Overall, 45.1% of fatally injured drivers tested positive for alcohol (39.9% BAC > 0.08) and 25.9% for drugs. The most common drugs present were stimulants (7.2%) and cannabinoids (7.1%), followed by 'other' drugs (4.1%), multiple drugs (4.1%), narcotics (2.1%) and depressants (1.5%). Drug-involved crashes occurred with relative uniformity throughout the day while alcohol-involved crashes were more common at night (P < 0.01). The odds of testing positive for drugs varied depending upon drug class, driver characteristics, time of day and the presence of alcohol. Conclusions: Fatal single-vehicle crashes involving drugs are less common than those involving alcohol and the characteristics of drug-involved crashes differ, depending upon drug class and whether alcohol is present. Concerns about drug-impaired driving should not detract from the current law enforcement focus on alcohol-impaired driving. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drivers](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Motor Traffic Accidents](#)
[Law Enforcement](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

108. Review of Alcohol: Science, policy and public health.

- Citation:** Addiction, November 2013, vol./is. 108/11(2034-2035), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2013)
- Author(s):** Murphy, Adrianna
- Institution:** London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom
- Language:** English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Alcohol: Science, Policy and Public Health* by Peter Boyle (2013). It is noted that the findings of the most recent Global Burden of Disease Study have revealed that alcohol consumption is the third leading risk factor contributing to disease burden worldwide, and the leading contributor in eastern Europe, Andean Latin America and southern Sub-Saharan Africa. This sobering fact demands that the public health community turns its attention to research on the determinants of alcohol consumption and to interventions that might curb hazardous drinking globally. This book provides a great contribution for research in this field. The authors, including many world leaders in alcohol research, have produced a highly readable reference book, which approaches historical and contemporary issues in alcohol research from an interdisciplinary perspective. The chapters are written as stand-alone essays, covering a range of topics from the historical evolution of alcohol in society and representations of alcohol in art, literature and film, the chemistry of alcohol and the genetics of addiction, the epidemiology of alcohol consumption globally and across different risk groups, the health consequences of heavy drinking and individual and policy level interventions. It is concluded that this book will serve as a valuable source for both public health professionals and new students of public health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Public Health](#)
[Health Care Policy](#)
[Health Disparities](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

109. Review of Addiction by design: Machine gambling in Las Vegas.

Citation: *Addiction*, November 2013, vol./is. 108/11(2033), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Courtwright, David T

Institution: University of North Florida, Jacksonville, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Addiction by Design: Machine Gambling in Las Vegas* by Natasha Dow Schull (2012). The reviewer notes that this book shows, in meticulous detail, how the gambling industry has fashioned better mousetraps to ensnare its customers. Using Las Vegas as their proving ground, casino designers have created labyrinths of 'happy imprisonment' filled with high-speed gambling machines that double as marketing and tracking devices. Outside China, where many gamblers still prefer table games, networked machines now account for the vast majority of casino revenue. The similarities between the new gambling machines and other fashionable consumer electronic devices have legitimated the technological transformation and helped the gambling industry to re-brand itself as mainstream entertainment. This book is full of compelling insights into a large and fast-spreading problem. Las Vegas, as author observes, is much more than a lucrative anomaly. It is a laboratory where global corporations are experimenting with seductive combinations of entertainment, media and addictive pleasures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Gambling](#)
[*Recreation](#)
[Business](#)

[Innovation](#)
[Marketing](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

110. Review of Clinical handbook of adolescent addiction.

Citation: Addiction, November 2013, vol./is. 108/11(2031-2033), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): McArdle, Paul
Correspondence Address: McArdle, Paul, mcardlep@btinternet.com
Institution: Northumberland Tyne and Wear NHS Foundation Trust, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, Clinical Handbook of Adolescent Addiction edited by Richard Rosner (see record 2013-04471-000). The reviewer notes that the editor has commissioned an unusually comprehensive array of chapters, including the 21st-century challenges of 'sexting, cybersex and internet use' and 'sexual addiction and adolescent hypersexuality', as well as more conventional but illuminating and reflective commentaries on individual classes of agents, predisposing factors and interventions. The preface emphasizes the revolution in morbidity that characterized the end of the last century, from the traditional causes of disease to the more behavior related problems characteristic of young people across the developed world. It is concluded that the great weakness of this book is that there are several chapters on treatment which focus on models that are not very prevalent outside the United States, which practitioners/clinicians cannot easily use because the evidence remains so weak. This difficulty in framing a persuasive response to what there is of a perplexing and ambiguous treatment evidence base is a significant disappointment and remains a tremendous challenge. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[Clinicians](#)
[Morbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

111. Review of Living with drugs (7th edition).

Citation: Addiction, November 2013, vol./is. 108/11(2031), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): Yates, Rowdy
Correspondence Address: Yates, Rowdy: Scottish Addiction Studies, University of Stirling, Stirling, United Kingdom, FK9 4LA, p.r.yates@stir.ac.uk
Institution: Scottish Addiction Studies, University of Stirling, Stirling, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, Living With Drugs (7th edition) by Michael Gossop (2013). It is noted that this seventh edition updates previous versions by examining the proliferation of

so-called designer drugs and the use of the internet as a source both of drugs and drug information-neither of them being entirely reliable. Early chapters describe the history of drug-taking, beliefs about addiction and how these echo and reflect the social context within which they were formed. The book deals with specific drugs, including alcohol, tobacco, cannabis and hallucinogens, etc. It is concluded that this is an extraordinarily comprehensive and extremely readable book for students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hallucinogenic Drugs](#)
[*Nicotine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

112. On French and American paradoxes.

Citation: *Addiction*, November 2013, vol./is. 108/11(2029-2030), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Kerr, William C; Greenfield, Thomas K; Ye, Yu; Bond, Jason; Rehm, Jurgen

Correspondence Address: Kerr, William C., wkerr@arg.org

Institution: Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US; Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US; Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US; Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US; Epidemiological Research Unit, Technische Universitat Dresden, Klinische Psychologie and Psychotherapie, Dresden, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Reply by the current authors to the comments made by Lanzmann-Petithory (see record 2013-16822-010) on the original article (see record 2013-16822-009). The authors thank Dr. Lanzmann-Petithory for her comments on age-period-cohort analyses about heavier drinking. The reviewers mention the controversy of wine's role in the French paradox. It is noted that Dr Lanzmann Petithory suggests that the heavier drinking of the 1976-85 cohorts was due in part to the now infamous 60 Minutes feature on red wine in 1991. Kerr et al. believe this to be somewhat unlikely for two reasons. First, overall drinking was decreasing and wine consumption was flat at that time, and there was no sign of a change before and after the interview. Secondly, it is unlikely that the 1976 to 1985 cohorts were directly affected by the feature, as they were aged between 6 and 15 years in 1991, so they did not constitute the main audience for the 60 Minutes news program. Kerr et al speculate on the importance of good economic conditions during the formative years for the drinking of these cohorts in the late 1990s and on the increased marketing of spirits in the early 2000s, as the cohort effects on spirits were found to be particularly large. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

113. Effects of reward and punishment on brain activations associated with inhibitory control in cigarette smokers.

Citation: *Addiction*, November 2013, vol./is. 108/11(1969-1978), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Luijten, Maartje; O'Connor, David A; Rossiter, Sarah; Franken, Ingmar H. A; Hester, Robert

Correspondence Address: Luijten, Maartje: Institute of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, PO Box 1738, Rotterdam, Netherlands, 3000 DR, luijten@fsw.eur.nl

Institution: School of Psychological Sciences, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; School of Psychological Sciences, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; School of Psychological Sciences, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Institute of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands; School of Psychological Sciences, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Background and aims: Susceptibility to use of addictive substances may result, in part, from a greater preference for an immediate small reward relative to a larger delayed reward or relative insensitivity to punishment. This functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) study examined the neural basis of inhibiting an immediately rewarding stimulus to obtain a larger delayed reward in smokers. We also investigated whether punishment could modulate inhibitory control. Design: The Monetary Incentive Go/NoGo (MI-Go/NoGo) task was administered that provided three types of reward outcomes contingent upon inhibitory control performance over rewarding stimuli: inhibition failure was either followed by no monetary reward (neutral condition), a small monetary reward with immediate feedback (reward condition) or immediate monetary punishment (punishment condition). In the reward and punishment conditions, successful inhibitory control resulted in larger delayed rewards. Setting: Community sample of smokers in the Melbourne (Australia) area. Participants: Nineteen smokers were compared with 17 demographically matched non-smoking controls. Measurements: Accuracy, reaction times and brain activation associated with the MI-Go/NoGo task. Findings: Smokers showed hyperactivation in the right insula ($P < 0.01$), inferior and middle frontal gyrus ($P < 0.01$), dorsolateral prefrontal cortex ($P = 0.001$) and inferior parietal lobe ($P < 0.01$) both during inhibition of an immediately rewarding stimulus to obtain a larger delayed reward, and during inhibition of neutral stimuli. Group differences in brain activity were not significant in the punishment condition in the right insula and dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, most probably as a result of increased activation in non-smoking controls. Conclusions: Compared with non-smokers, smokers showed increased neural activation when resisting immediately rewarding stimuli and may be less sensitive to punishment as a strategy to increase control over rewarding stimuli. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Conditioned Suppression](#)
[*Electrical Activity](#)
[*Punishment](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Brain](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

114. Commentary on Brooner et al. (2013): One-stop shopping-What sells and what doesn't.

Citation: Addiction, November 2013, vol./is. 108/11(1952-1953), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Ling, Walter

Correspondence Address: Ling, Walter, lwalter@ucla.edu

Institution: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Robert K. Brooner (see record 2013-36171-013). Ling commends the authors for undertaking the arduous task of the study regarding psychiatric comorbidity management. It is maintained that more critical judgment may well have called the outcome a failure. The study population did not seem vastly different from the usual methadone clinic patients, and the 38% retention rate over the 12 months is below average, so offering psychiatric services in this case did not improve consumer participation. It is unclear whether patients perceived such behavioral contingencies as therapeutic or punitive, and that may have affected retention and treatment participation. In general, methadone clinics tend to emphasize rules and regulations, and patients are encouraged to spend the least amount of time necessary to obtain their medication, provide required urine samples and keep mandated appointments. Judging from what the authors characterized as modest success in psychiatric stress reduction and no change in drug use-the primary business of the methadone clinic-and the woefully low level of consumer participation, one may well conclude that the empirical evidence is not in favor of offering psychiatric service in the methadone clinic setting, provider desire and conviction notwithstanding. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Integrated Services](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Mental Health Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

115. Managing psychiatric comorbidity within versus outside of methadone treatment settings: A randomized and controlled evaluation.

Citation: Addiction, November 2013, vol./is. 108/11(1942-1951), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Brooner, Robert K; Kidorf, Michael S; King, Van L; Peirce, Jessica; Neufeld, Karin; Stoller, Ken; Kolodner, Ken

Correspondence Address: Brooner, Robert K.: Addiction Treatment Services, Behavioral Biology Research Center, Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center, 5510 Nathan Shock Drive, Suite 1500, Baltimore, MD, US, 21224, rkbrooner@aol.com

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School

of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background and aims: Integrating psychiatric services within substance abuse treatment settings is a promising service delivery model, but has not been evaluated using random assignment to psychiatric treatment setting and controlled delivery of psychiatric care. This study evaluates the efficacy of on-site and integrated psychiatric service delivery in an opioid-agonist treatment program on psychiatric and substance use outcomes. Design: Participants at the Addiction Treatment Services (ATS) were assigned randomly to receive on-site and integrated substance abuse and psychiatric care (on-site: n = 160) versus off-site and non-integrated substance abuse and psychiatric care (off-site: n = 156), and observed for 1 year. On-site participants received all psychiatric care within the substance abuse program by the same group of treatment providers. The same type and schedule of psychiatric services were available to off-site participants at a community psychiatry program. Setting: All participants received routine methadone maintenance at the ATS program in Baltimore, Maryland, USA. Participants: Participants were opioid-dependent men and women with at least one comorbid psychiatric disorder, as assessed by the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV and confirmed by expert clinical reappraisal. Measurements: Outcomes included psychiatric service utilization and retention, Hopkins Symptom Checklist Global Severity Index (GSI) change scores and urinalysis test results. Findings: On-site participants were more likely to initiate psychiatric care 96.9 to 79.5%; $P < 0.001$), remain in treatment longer (195.9 versus 101.9 days; $P < 0.001$), attend more psychiatrist appointments (12.9 versus 2.7; $P < 0.001$) and have greater reductions in GSI scores (4.2 versus 1.7; $P = 0.003$) than off-site participants; no differences were observed for drug use. Conclusions: On-site and integrated psychiatric and substance misuse services in a methadone treatment setting might improve psychiatric outcomes compared with off-site and non-integrated substance misuse and psychiatric care. However, this might not translate into improved substance misuse outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Comorbidity
 *Drug Abuse
 *Integrated Services
 *Mental Disorders
 *Methadone Maintenance
 Drug Rehabilitation
 Mental Health Services

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

116. Alcohol consumption and self-reported (SF12) physical and mental health among working-aged men in a typical Russian city: A cross-sectional study.

Citation:

Addiction, November 2013, vol./is. 108/11(1905-1914), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2013)

Author(s):

Dissing, Agnete S; Gil, Artyom; Keenan, Katherine; McCambridge, Jim; McKee, Martin; Oralov, Alexey; Saburova, Lyudmila; Leon, David A

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Leon, David A.: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, United Kingdom, WC1E 7HT, david.leon@lshtm.ac.uk

- Institution:** Department of Public Health, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark; London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom; London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom; London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom; London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom; Izhevsk State Technical University, Izhevsk, Russia; Izhevsk State Technical University, Izhevsk, Russia; London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aim: To investigate the association between patterns of alcohol consumption and self-reported physical and mental health in a population with a high prevalence of hazardous drinking. Design: Cross-sectional study of an age-stratified random sample of a population register. Setting: The city of Izhevsk, The Russian Federation, 2008-09. Participants: A total of 1031 men aged 25-60 years (68% response rate). Measurements: Self-reported health was evaluated with the SF12 physical (PCS) and mental (MCS) component summaries. Measures of hazardous drinking (based on frequency of adverse effects of alcohol intake including hangover, excessive drunkenness and extended episodes of intoxication lasting 2 or more days) were used in addition to frequency of alcohol consumption and total volume of beverage ethanol per year. Information on smoking and socio-demographic factors were obtained. Findings: Compared with abstainers, those drinking 10-19 litres of beverage ethanol per year had a PCS score 2.66 [95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.76; 4.56] higher. Hazardous beverage drinking was associated with a lower PCS score [mean diff: -2.95 (95% CI = -5.28; -0.62)] and even more strongly with a lower MCS score [mean diff: -4.29 (95% CI = -6.87; -1.70)] compared to non-hazardous drinkers, with frequent non-beverage alcohol drinking being associated with a particularly low MCS score [-7.23 (95% CI = -11.16; -3.29)]. Adjustment for smoking and socio-demographic factors attenuated these associations slightly, but the same patterns persisted. Adjustment for employment status attenuated the associations with PCS considerably. Conclusion: Among working-aged male adults in Russia, hazardous patterns of alcohol drinking are associated with poorer self-reported physical health, and even more strongly with poorer self-reported mental health. Physical health appears to be lower in those reporting complete abstinence from alcohol compared with those drinking 10-19 litres per year. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Addiction published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd. on behalf of The Society for the Study of Addiction. This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcohol Intoxication](#)
[*Human Males](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Physical Health](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"
- 117. Vested interests in addiction research and policy. Is the alcohol industry delaying government action on alcohol health warning labels in Australia?**
- Citation:** *Addiction*, November 2013, vol./is. 108/11(1889-1896), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2013)
- Author(s):** Mathews, Rebecca; Thorn, Michael; Giorgi, Caterina

Correspondence Address: Mathews, Rebecca: Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education, PO Box 19, Deakin West, Canberra, ACT, Australia, 2600, rebecca.mathews@fare.org.au

Institution: Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education, Canberra, ACT, Australia; Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education, Canberra, ACT, Australia; Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education, Canberra, ACT, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: This paper examines the strategies and arguments used by segments of the alcohol industry to delay the introduction of mandatory health warning labels on alcohol containers in Australia. These strategies are compared with those used by the tobacco industry to delay the introduction of warning labels for cigarettes. Methods: Submissions made by members of the alcohol industry to the Australian Government's review of labelling and Parliamentary Inquiry into Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders were analysed. Results: Segments of the alcohol industry have delayed the introduction of mandatory alcohol health warning labels in Australia by questioning the rationale and evidence base for labels; arguing that they will cause damage to public health and the economy; lobbying and seeking to influence government and political representatives including through monetary donations; and introducing its own voluntary labelling scheme. The arguments made by these organizations against the introduction of mandatory health warning labels for alcohol are flawed and their empirical basis is limited. Conclusion: The Australian Government has delayed the introduction of mandatory alcohol health warning labels in Australia by 2 years, until at least December 2013. The campaigning of some parts of the alcohol industry appears to have been instrumental in this decision. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Business](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[Experimentation](#)
[Public Health](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Warning Labels](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

118. Long-term consequences of membership in trajectory groups of delinquent behavior in an urban sample: Violence, drug use, interpersonal, and neighborhood attributes.

Citation: Aggressive Behavior, November 2013, vol./is. 39/6(440-452), 0096-140X;1098-2337 (Nov-Dec 2013)

Author(s): Brook, Judith S; Lee, Jung Yeon; Finch, Stephen J; Brown, Elaine N; Brook, David W

Correspondence Address: Brook, Judith S., 215 Lexington Ave., 15th Fl., New York, NY, US, 10016, judith.brook@nyumc.org

Institution: New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY, US; New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Research on stability and change in delinquent behavior over time has important implications for both the individual and the criminal justice system. The present research looks at this issue by examining the associations between the trajectories of delinquent behavior in adolescence and adult functioning. Data for the present study are from a four-wave longitudinal study of African American and Hispanic participants. Participants provided information at mean ages 14, 19, 24, and 29. We used growth mixture modeling to extract trajectory groups of delinquent behavior in adolescence and young adulthood. Regression analyses were conducted to examine whether memberships in the trajectory groups of delinquent behavior from mean age 14 to mean age 24 were associated with violence, substance abuse and dependence, partner discord, peer substance use, and residence in a high-crime neighborhood at mean age 29 when compared with the reference trajectory group of participants with low or no delinquent behavior. Four trajectory groups of delinquent behavior were identified: the no/low, the decreasing, the moderate, and the high persistent trajectory groups. Memberships in the trajectory groups were significantly correlated with variations in adult functioning. Memberships in some trajectory groups of delinquent behavior are significant predictors of later violent behavior, substance abuse and dependence, partner discord, peer substance use, and residence in a high-crime neighborhood. The findings reinforce the importance of investing in interventions to address different patterns of delinquent behavior. Findings are discussed in relation to previous investigations with non-Hispanic White samples. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[Interpersonal Influences](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Urban Environments](#)
[Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

119. Drug normalisation and Australian youth: Group differences in the social accommodation of drug use.

Citation: Journal of Youth Studies, November 2013, vol./is. 16/7(901-915), 1367-6261;1469-9680 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Fitzgerald, Robin; Mazerolle, Lorraine; Mazerolle, Paul

Correspondence Address: Fitzgerald, Robin, r.fitzgerald1@uq.edu.au

Institution: School of Social Science, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; ISSR, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; PVC (Arts, Education and Law), Griffith University, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: According to the 'normalisation thesis', drug use has become an 'unremarkable' feature of contemporary life for young people. Previous quantitative research, however, neglects to assess the extent of variation in young people's social accommodation of drug use. This paper uses data from a purposive survey of young people who frequently attended clubs in a major night-time entertainment district in Brisbane, Australia to assess group differences in attitudes towards drug use. Using social interaction models, we find evidence of significant variation in views about drug use even among the sample of frequent club goers. We also demonstrate an endogenous-or social interaction-effect where young people's views are associated with the views of others who prefer to attend the same clubs. Overall, our results support the recent calls for a differentiated understanding of drug normalisation. We conclude that locations and social processes are important for understanding group differences in the social accommodation of drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[*Social Interaction](#)
[*Social Norms](#)
[*Social Processes](#)
[Group Differences](#)
[Social Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

120. Moderators of the relationship between maternal substance abuse symptoms and preschool children's behavioral outcomes.

Citation: Journal of Child and Family Studies, November 2013, vol./is. 22/8(1120-1129), 1062-1024;1573-2843 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Conners-Burrow, Nicola A; McKelvey, Lorraine; Pemberton, Joy R; Lagory, Jason; Mesman, Glenn R; Whiteside-Mansell, Leanne

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Institution: Department of Family and Preventive Medicine, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, College of Medicine, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Family and Preventive Medicine, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, College of Medicine, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, College of Medicine, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, College of Medicine, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, College of Medicine, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Family and Preventive Medicine, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, College of Medicine, Little Rock, AR, US

Language: English

Abstract: While maternal substance use problems increase the likelihood of behavior problems in children, child outcomes are varied, leading to interest in understanding additional family factors that contribute to the development of behavior problems in children impacted by maternal substance abuse. The purpose of this study is to examine harsh parenting and family conflict as potential moderators of the relationship between symptoms of maternal substance use problems and child externalizing behavior problems. The non-clinical sample for this study included 250 low-income parents whose preschool age children were enrolled in Head Start programs in a Southern state. This study utilized data collected during two home visits, an average of 10 months apart, with data on family functioning and maternal symptoms of substance use problems collected at the first time point and child externalizing behavior collected at the second time point. Over one-third of the children (38.1 %) had clinically elevated externalizing behavior scores. We used regression analysis to examine whether harsh parenting or family conflict moderated the relationship between maternal substance use symptoms and child externalizing behavior. In this community sample, we found that in the absence of family risks related to harsh parenting and family conflict, maternal symptoms of substance use problems did not have a significant impact on child externalizing behavior in preschool children. However, when high levels of family conflict or harsh parenting were present, symptoms of maternal substance use problems increased the risk of externalizing behavior problems in children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family Conflict](#)
[*Mothers](#)

Preschool Students
Self Concept
Symptoms
Parenting

Source: PsycINFO

121. How substance abuse recovery skills, readiness to change and symptom reduction impact change processes in wilderness therapy participants.

Citation: Journal of Child and Family Studies, November 2013, vol./is. 22/8(1039-1050), 1062-1024;1573-2843 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Bettmann, Joanna E; Russell, Keith C; Parry, Kimber J

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Institution: University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, US; Western Washington University, Bellingham, VA, US; University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Previous research has demonstrated that wilderness therapy is effective, yet very few studies have attempted to discern quantitative factors responsible for change that occur during wilderness therapy. This study aimed to tease apart specific factors that impact client progress and outcome. A sample of 189 adolescent clients in a wilderness therapy program completed the Youth Outcome Questionnaire Self-Report, the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA), and the Adolescent Relapse Coping Questionnaire (ARCQ) at pretreatment, post-treatment, and follow-up intervals. Analysis of the complete data sets of 41 adolescents indicated that client Y-OQ scores improved significantly at post and follow-up assessments. URICA scores were not significantly related to such changes, while the ARCQ subscale of abstinence-focused coping strategies accounted for a significant proportion of the variance in Y-OQ change. These results indicate that clients in wilderness therapy do not necessarily need to want to change in order to do so. Furthermore, helping adolescents in wilderness therapy settings gain abstinence-focused coping strategies may be the most effective tool to improve treatment outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Drug Rehabilitation
*Readiness to Change
*Wilderness Experience
Recovery (Disorders)
Symptoms
Treatment Outcomes

Source: PsycINFO

122. Chapter 14. Discussion about narrative methods as a strategy for investigating and understanding the use and misuse of alcohol and drugs.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, November 2013, vol./is. 48/13(1438-1446), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Lilja, John; Larsson, Sam; von Braun, Therese; Sjoblom, Yvonne

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Department of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden;
Department of Social Work, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Preliminary and tentative conclusions concerning theoretical and methodological issues about narrative methods and their use as a research strategy for investigating and understanding the use and misuse of alcohol and drugs are presented. The treatment methods that are influenced by narrative strategies as well as this tool's limitations are noted. The article focuses particularly on approaches based on, and influenced by, psychology, sociology and social work when conducting narrative research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Methodology](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[*Theories](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Psychology](#)
[Social Casework](#)
[Sociology](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

123. Chapter 11. Narratives of clients' experiences of drug use and treatment of substance use-related dependency.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, November 2013, vol./is. 48/13(1404-1415), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): von Braun, Therese; Larsson, Sam; Sjoblom, Yvonne

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Institution: Department of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden;
Department of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden;
Department of Social Work, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: The article focuses on narratives of clients' experiences of using/misusing alcohol and drugs and includes comments on their therapeutic process during treatment for dependency on psychoactive drugs. It discusses the role of narratives that focus on clients' experiences of understanding the use/misuse of psychoactive drugs, emphasizing the importance of the narratives. Narrative therapy for substance-use-related dependency is discussed. Insight into the treatment processes of dependency, based on narrative case illustrations, is also provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Narrative Therapy](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[*Therapeutic Processes](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

[Drug Dependency](#)
[Life Experiences](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

124. Chapter 10. Perspectives on treatment, alliance and narratives concerning substance use-related dependency.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, November 2013, vol./is. 48/13(1386-1403), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): von Braun, Therese; Larsson, Sam; Sjoblom, Yvonne
Correspondence Address: von Braun, Therese: Department of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden, 801 76, therese.vonbraun@socarb.su.se
Institution: Department of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden; Department of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden; Department of Social Work, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden
Language: English
Abstract: This article considers different perspectives on the treatment of substance use-related dependency, focusing on the importance of a therapeutic relationship, working alliance, counseling, and the use of narrative methods. The article also discusses some unresolved critical issues concerning the possibilities and limitations of acquiring necessary knowledge about substance use-related dependency when using narrative research methods. The main conclusion is that the therapeutic relationship between the therapist and the client is of crucial importance for a positive outcome of treatment and that narrative methods provide a detailed empirical database for analyses of substance use-related dependency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Counseling](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[*Therapeutic Alliance](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Methodology](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

125. Chapter 9. Drug user researchers as autoethnographers: "Doing reflexivity" with women drug users.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, November 2013, vol./is. 48/13(1377-1385), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): Ettorre, Elizabeth
Correspondence Address: Ettorre, Elizabeth: School of Sociology, Social Policy and Criminology, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England, L69 7ZA, betsyettorre@gmail.com
Institution: School of Sociology, Social Policy and Criminology, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England
Language: English
Abstract: This article explores autoethnography, based upon transcribed, narratives, conversations, and research notes, as a useful method of creating social and cultural insights into the lives of women drug users and their particular kinds of problems and to related issues of reflexivity, reliability, and validity. A critical issue is raised by asking the question "where do we go from here?" contending that we must challenge outdated methodological

traditions and canons that deny autoethnographers their voice and close the door to their claims of authenticity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Ethnography](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[Human Females](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

126. Chapter 7. Narrative stories and discourses in an interview with a former amphetamine user.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, November 2013, vol./is. 48/13(1360-1368), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): Lilja, My
Correspondence Address: Lilja, My: Department of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden, 801 76, my.lilja@hig.se
Institution: Department of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden
Language: English
Abstract: This study analyzes how an individual constructs his life as a former amphetamine user. The study has a methodological purpose, providing an example of how narrative analysis and discourse analysis can be conducted and combined. First, an interview with a former amphetamine user in his 50s was analyzed by the narrative method with a focus on identity construction. Second, it was then examined from a discourse analytical perspective. The article demonstrates how discourse analysis and narrative analysis could be combined when analyzing identity constructions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Discourse Analysis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[*Self Concept](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

127. Chapter 6. The new story: On the possibility of liberating oneself from the drug self.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, November 2013, vol./is. 48/13(1350-1359), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): Borjeson, Bengt
Institution: Ersta Skondal University College, Stockholm, Sweden
Language: English
Abstract: This chapter explores the meaning(s) of "treatment effect" within the psychodynamic tradition. The conventional wisdom is that a successful treatment presupposes a transformation of unconscious "material" to a conscious level. The "treatment effect" is reinterpreted as being better understood as changing an old (and detrimental) story into a new tale-an alternative narrative about the self. New possibilities following this

conceptual change are introduced with the aid of some concrete examples. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Narratives
 *Psychodynamic Psychotherapy
 *Psychotherapeutic Outcomes
 *Self Concept
 Drug Usage
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Substance Use and Misuse*

128. Chapter 5. Russian media narratives about young drug users.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, November 2013, vol./is. 48/13(1336-1349), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): Lilja, My
Correspondence Address: Lilja, My: Department of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden, 801 76, my.lilja@hig.se
Institution: Department of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden
Language: English
Abstract: Since the 1960s, the media in Western Europe and the United States has been one important actor in the public understanding of the drug phenomenon. In Russia, however, it is only since the 1980s that illegal drugs have been discussed in the media and this discussion remains on-going today. By using narrative analysis, this article focuses on how illegal drug use among young people is constructed in the Russian press. As a result of the narrative analysis, three main discourses were identified: a foreign problem discourse, a disease discourse, and a medical discourse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Discourse Analysis
 *Drug Usage
 *Mass Media
 *Narratives
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Substance Use and Misuse*

129. Chapter 4. A self-theoretical perspective on the use-misuse of alcohol and drugs based on qualitative and narrative data.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, November 2013, vol./is. 48/13(1317-1335), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): Larsson, Sam; von Braun, Therese; Lilja, John; Sjoblom, Yvonne; Hamilton, David
Correspondence Address: Larsson, Sam: Department of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden, 801 76, samlan@hig.se
Institution: Department of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden; Department of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden; Department of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden; Department of Social Work, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Education, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland
Language: English

Abstract: This article discusses different self-theoretical perspectives of the self that are of importance in the analysis of the use and misuse of alcohol and psychoactive drugs. The self-theories considered here include cognitive, psychodynamic, transpersonal, and social constructivist perspectives. A multidimensional perspective focusing on the connection between identity structures and analyzing the use/misuse of alcohol and psychoactive drugs is presented. The article argues for a self-theoretical analysis based on narrative data in order to reach an in-depth understanding of the use and misuse of alcohol and psychoactive drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[*Self Concept](#)
[*Theories](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Cognitive Science](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Psychoanalytic Theory](#)
[Psychodynamics](#)
[Transpersonal Psychology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

130. Chapter 3. A multidimensional model for narrative analysis of substance use-related dependency.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, November 2013, vol./is. 48/13(1306-1316), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Larsson, Sam; von Braun, Therese; Lilja, John

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Institution: Department of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden;
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 Department of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: This chapter examines the possibilities and limitations of using a narrative method as a framework within a multidimensional model for exploring and analyzing the use and misuse of alcohol and drugs. It is posited that a multidimensional model, based on narrative reasoning, can give a more detailed and specific understanding of substance users, who represent a heterogeneous population of people, and of substance use-related dependency problems. Such a model describes and analyses the drug-use related problems in a manner that provides holistic and important information and knowledge about the person by contextual and situation interaction processes which are involved in the use/misuse of alcohol and drugs. Tentative conclusions and unresolved critical issues are considered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Methodology](#)
[*Models](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Analysis](#)

[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

131. Chapter 2. General theoretical perspectives of narrative analysis of substance use-related dependency.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, November 2013, vol./is. 48/13(1294-1305), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Larsson, Sam; Lilja, John; von Braun, Therese; Sjoblom, Yvonne

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 Department of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden;
 Department of Social Work, University of Stockholm, Stockholm, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: This chapter provides a short introduction to, and an overview for, using narrative analysis in the understanding of the use and misuse of alcohol and drugs. Important theoretical and methodological dimensions are discussed. Some tentative conclusions, limitations, and unresolved critical issues concerning the use of narrative research methods in the analysis of substance use-related dependency problems are also presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Analysis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Methodology](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[*Theories](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

132. Chapter 1. Introduction: Using narrative research methods for the analysis of use and misuse of alcohol and drugs.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, November 2013, vol./is. 48/13(1286-1293), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Larsson, Sam; Lilja, John; von Braun, Therese; Sjoblom, Yvonne

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 Department of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden;
 Department of Social Work, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: This special issue of Substance Use & Misuse details both the theoretical and methodological issues related to the use of narrative methods in exploring and better understanding substance use-related dependency, discusses the practical implications of such an approach, provides a range of study limitations, and notes some of the critical

unresolved issues in this complex area of work. Three main theoretical and methodological positions are considered. The first of these positions is a psychology-based approach including humanistic and psychodynamic perspectives dealing with both conscious and submerged or hidden stories. A second position represents a more sociological-based approach grounded in social constructivism and postmodernism. A third position is based on a social work approach, which explores different ways of using narrative analysis. This issue focuses on the possibilities and limitations in using a narrative research strategy in order to better the understanding of the complex, dynamic, interacting dimensions and conditions of the use/misuse of alcohol and drugs and of their users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Methodology](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[*Theories](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

133. Foreword.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, November 2013, vol./is. 48/13(1283-1284), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): Ahmadi, Nader
Correspondence Address: Ahmadi, Nader: Faculty of Health and Occupational Studies, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden, 801 76, nader.ahmadi@hig.se
Institution: Faculty of Health and Occupational Studies, University of Gavle, Gavle, Sweden
Language: English
Abstract: This special issue of Substance Use & Misuse has several contributions from the University of Gavle in Sweden. The aim of this issue has been not only to argue for the relevance of narrative methods in broadening the knowledge and deepening the understanding of use/misuse problems but also to bring into focus some global and international aspects related to the use/misuse of drugs and alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Methodology](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

134. Cellular and molecular mechanism of the benzodiazepines addiction.

Original Title: Mecanismo celular y molecular de la adiccion a benzodiacepinas.
Citation: Salud Mental, July 2013, vol./is. 36/4(325-329), 0185-3325 (Jul-Aug 2013)
Author(s): Rosas-Gutierrez, Itzel; Simon-Arceo, Karina; Mercado, Francisco

Correspondence Address: Mercado, Francisco: Direccion de Investigaciones en Neurociencias, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, Calz. Mexico-Xochimilco 101, San Lorenzo Huipulco, Tlalpan, Mexico, 14370, mercado.aca@gmail.com

Institution: Departamento de Ciencias de la Salud, Universidad Popular Autonoma del Estado de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico; Direccion de Investigaciones en Neurociencias, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, Tlalpan, Mexico; Direccion de Investigaciones en Neurociencias, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, Tlalpan, Mexico

Language: Spanish

Abstract: Benzodiazepines (BZD) are a group of psychiatric drugs widely prescribed since their introduction in the clinical practice in the early 60's. These drugs have a high therapeutic efficacy in the anxiety treatment. The pharmacological action of BZD at molecular level over the Central Nervous System is very well established. However, there has always been a strong concern from different health systems about the addictive effects that the BZD may cause. The aim of this article is to give a precise description about the BZD molecular mechanism of addiction that has been resolved in recent time, based on results obtained in basic research, as well provide information about the epidemiological impact of the medical use of the BZD over the population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Benzodiazepines](#)
[*Cells \(Biology\)](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Molecules](#)
[Anxiety Disorders](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

135. A randomised controlled trial of financial incentives to increase hepatitis B vaccination completion among people who inject drugs in Australia.

Citation: Preventive Medicine: An International Journal Devoted to Practice and Theory, October 2013, vol./is. 57/4(297-303), 0091-7435 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Topp, Libby; Day, Carolyn A; Wand, Handan; Deacon, Rachel M; van Beek, Ingrid; Haber, Paul S; Shanahan, Marian; Rodgers, Craig; Maher, Lisa; Hepatitis Acceptability and Vaccine Incentives Trial (HAVIT) Study Group

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Corporate/Institutional Author: Hepatitis Acceptability and Vaccine Incentives Trial (HAVIT) Study Group

Institution: Kirby Institute, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Discipline of Addiction Medicine, Central Clinical School, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Kirby Institute, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Discipline of Addiction Medicine, Central Clinical School, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Kirketon Road Centre, Kings Cross, NSW, Australia; Discipline of Addiction Medicine, Central Clinical School, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Kirketon Road Centre, Kings Cross, NSW, Australia; Kirby Institute, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study aimed to investigate the efficacy of modest financial incentives in increasing completion of an accelerated 3-dose hepatitis B virus (HBV) vaccination

schedule (0, 7, 21 days) among people who inject drugs (PWID). Methods: Randomised controlled trial. Participants were randomly allocated to receive \$30 Australian Dollars cash following receipt of vaccine doses two and three ('incentive condition'), or standard care ('control condition'). Serologically confirmed HBV-susceptible PWID. Two inner-city health services and a field study site in Sydney, Australia. The primary outcome was completion of the vaccination series. Additional assessments included self-reported demographic, drug use and treatment, and risk-taking histories. Results: Compared to the control condition, significantly more participants in the incentive condition received all three vaccine doses, under intention-to-treat analyses (n = 139; 87% versus 66%; p = .004); and within the specified window periods under per protocol analyses (n = 107 received three vaccine doses; 92% versus 67%; p = .001). Multivariate analysis indicated that the incentive condition and longer injecting histories significantly increased the likelihood of series completion. Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders were significantly less likely to complete the series. Conclusions: Modest financial incentives, per-dose, increased adherence to the accelerated HBV vaccination schedule among PWID. Results have implications for increasing HBV and, potentially, other vaccine-preventable infections, among PWID. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*Immunization](#)
[*Injections](#)
[*Monetary Incentives](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Preventive Medicine](#)

136. Effects of motivational interviewing intervention on blackouts among college freshmen.

Citation: Journal of Nursing Scholarship, September 2013, vol./is. 45/3(221-229), 1527-6546;1547-5069 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Kazemi, Donna M; Levine, Maureen J; Dmochowski, Jacek; Nies, Mary A; Sun, Linman

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Institution: College of Health and Human Services, School of Nursing, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC, US; Walden University, College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC, US; Department of Public Health Sciences, College of Health and Human Services, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC, US; Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: Alcohol and illicit drug abuse is a serious public health issue facing college students. This study examined the impact of motivational interviewing (MI) as an intervention on the rate of blackouts among freshmen who engaged in high-risk drinking and illicit drug use. Design: A sample of 188 volunteer freshmen from a university were administered the Daily Drinking Questionnaire, the Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index, and the Government Performance and Results Act at baseline and again at 6 months postintervention. MI was applied at baseline and then again at 2 weeks, 3 months, and 6 months. Methods: Generalized estimated equations and logistic regression models were used to determine associations between the rate of blackouts and time, ethnicity, gender, illicit drug use, and alcohol consumption. Findings: At 6 months, the rate of blackouts decreased from 40% at baseline to 16% (p < .0001). The average number, time, and days of drinking and frequency of drug use also decreased significantly (p < .0001). An

association between rate of blackouts and gender was observed, but not with ethnicity. Conclusions: MI had an impact on reducing alcohol consumption and the rate of blackouts among college freshmen who were engaging in high-risk drinking and illicit drug use. Clinical Relevance: The findings support the importance of using MI with freshmen college students to decrease drinking and the associated negative consequences, including blackouts, which has particular relevance for advanced practice registered nurses, physicians, and community health nurses who conduct MI as an intervention with college students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Sigma Theta Tau International; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[*Underage Drinking](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*
 Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

137. The multiple anxieties of getting older: Tranquilizers and the ambivalence of effect.

Citation: Medical Anthropology, September 2013, vol./is. 32/5(399-416), 0145-9740 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Leibing, Annette; Collin, Johanne

Correspondence Address: Leibing, Annette: Faculte des Sciences Infirmieres, Universite de Montreal, CP 6128, succ. Centre-ville, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H3C 3J7, annette.leibing@umontreal.ca

Institution: Faculte des Sciences Infirmieres, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Faculte de Pharmacie, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Most studies on benzodiazepines emphasize overconsumption and warn of addiction, especially by older adults. This article is about the avoidance of benzodiazepine medications by 'aging' women living in a Brazilian village. This case study helps to support our central concern: to call attention to the ambiguities that exist in discussing these medications, and to stress the importance of a multilayered understanding of effect. We argue that benzodiazepines, like other psychopharmaka, induce bodily sensations that, at least in part, correspond to and are shaped by the situated self-image of individuals in distress. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Ambivalence](#)
[*Anxiety](#)
[*Benzodiazepines](#)
[*Neuroleptic Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

138. SBIRT goes to college: Interdisciplinary screening for alcohol use.

Citation: Journal of Addictions Nursing, January 2013, vol./is. 24/1(45-50), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Jan-Mar 2013)

Author(s): Naegle, Madeline; Himmel, Joy; Ellis, Patricia

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Institution: New York University, New York, NY, US; Penn State University, Altoona, PA, US; St. Lawrence University, Canton, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Although risky/harmful drinking, in the form of binge drinking, remains a national problem, only recently have health services in universities systematically screened for drinking, drug use, and smoking. This article recounts "lessons learned" in two nurse-directed, interdisciplinary health services, which adapted the National College Depression Partnership model to include screening and brief intervention (SBIRT) for risky/harmful alcohol use in the form of binge drinking. Using a planned change model, nurse leaders worked with university administrators, providers, and health service staff to screen all students seeking health services for risky drinking. The outcomes suggest that this process may increase staff and student awareness of the importance of alcohol consumption to health, show the ease of using SBIRT screening along with standard screening tools, and yield information on the normalization of high-risk drinking in collegiate settings. Project findings indicate that common perceptions in college students minimize negative outcomes and stress the importance of additional quality assurance initiatives that review the efficacy of combinations of standardized screening tools. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Binge Drinking](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Drug Usage Screening](#)
[*Interdisciplinary Treatment Approach](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Health Screening](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Measurement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

139. Interdisciplinary research training in substance abuse and addictions.

Citation: Journal of Addictions Nursing, January 2013, vol./is. 24/1(39-44), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Jan-Mar 2013)

Author(s): Thompson, Elaine Adams

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Institution: University of Washington, School of Nursing, Seattle, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Considerable evidence shows that the management of complex problems of and related to substance abuse and addictions require comprehensive approaches based on solid research. Nonetheless, timely and widespread dissemination of research findings remains uncommon, hindering nursing practice, impeding the health of individuals and families, and imposing untoward costs for society. Shifts in science paradigms underscore the need for efficient and effective interdisciplinary research teams to carry out innovative research within a translational science framework. This means that early career investigators will need the knowledge and skills to conduct research as part of an interdisciplinary team and to contribute systematically to translational research in the area of substance abuse and addictions. This brief report describes a nursing research training program sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse that evolved into an interdisciplinary program administrated within a school of nursing. Factors conducive to program development are

described, along with the structure and elements of the program and examples of the scholars' projects and accomplishments. The common benefits of interdisciplinary research training for both predoctoral and postdoctoral research scholars include consistent exposure to new and alternative scientific models and methodological approaches as well as endurance of cross-discipline network connections. Benefits and challenges of this program carry implications for the design of future nursing research training programs in the field of substance abuse and addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Educational Programs](#)
[*Interdisciplinary Research](#)
[*Nursing Education](#)
[Educational Program Planning](#)
[Interdisciplinary Treatment Approach](#)
[Nursing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

140. A scoping review of interdisciplinary collaboration in addictions education and training.

Citation: Journal of Addictions Nursing, January 2013, vol./is. 24/1(29-36), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Jan-Mar 2013)

Author(s): Broyles, Lauren M; Conley, James W; Harding, John D Jr.; Gordon, Adam J

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Institution: Center for Health Equity Research and Promotion, Veterans Affairs Pittsburgh Healthcare System, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Veterans Integrated Service Network 4Mental Illness Research, Education, and Clinical Center, Veterans Affairs Pittsburgh Healthcare System, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Center for Health Equity Research and Promotion, Veterans Affairs Pittsburgh Healthcare System, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Center for Health Equity Research and Promotion, Veterans Affairs Pittsburgh Healthcare System, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Developing a workforce of multidisciplinary healthcare professionals equipped with the knowledge and skills to collaboratively address the public health crisis of alcohol and other drug (AOD) use is critical for effectively identifying, preventing, and managing AOD conditions and their sequelae. Despite general enthusiasm for interdisciplinary education and training, little is known overall about the nature and outcomes of interdisciplinary collaboration in addictions education and training. We conducted a five-stage scoping review of the literature to provide an eight domain overview of the state of interdisciplinary collaboration in addictions education (ICAE). In our final review of 30 articles, we identified a lack of conceptual and terminological clarity around ICAE but a wide range of learners and professional collaborators in ICAE initiatives, which focused on a variety of AOD topics and used a constellation of didactic, interactive, and service-learning teaching strategies and formats. Although we found limited substantive educational or practice-oriented outcomes available for ICAE initiatives, learner and faculty feedback reflected high enthusiasm for ICAE and widespread perceptions of benefit for improved clinical care. Facilitators and barriers to the implementation of ICAE initiatives occurred at the level of the individual and the institution and ranged from pragmatic to conceptual. Emerging trends in ICAE initiatives included increased application of learning and implementation theory and extension of ICAE into research training. We conclude with recommendations to support ICAE as a new paradigm for addictions education for all health professionals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Collaboration](#)
[*Health Education](#)
[*Interdisciplinary Research](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)
[Clinical Methods Training](#)
[Cooperation](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

141. Interdisciplinary education in the addictions: A commentary on the current status.

Citation: Journal of Addictions Nursing, January 2013, vol./is. 24/1(4-7), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Jan-Mar 2013)

Author(s): Murphy, Shirley A

Correspondence Address: Murphy, Shirley A.: University of Washington, NE Columbia Rd., Seattle, WA, US, 98105, SAMurphy@u.washington.edu

Institution: University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Educating doctors, nurses, pharmacists, dentists, and social workers in a shared, patient-centered curriculum, let alone in the same classrooms and clinics, would appear impractical at best and as an insurmountable task at worst. Nonetheless, this novel idea is being implemented. This article traces the concept's development. The proceedings of three national conferences held in 2010 and 2011 are briefly summarized. Several model programs are described. Interdisciplinary education in the addictions is in the early phases. Alternative and complementary forms of health care show less progress in interprofessional education. Two concerns are noted. These pertain to the timing of implementation and budget considerations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Educational Programs](#)
[*Health Education](#)
[*Interdisciplinary Treatment Approach](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)
[Curriculum](#)
[Interdisciplinary Research](#)

Source: PsycINFO

142. Interprofessional collaboration in addressing alcohol and other drug abuse in health care settings.

Citation: Journal of Addictions Nursing, January 2013, vol./is. 24/1(1-2), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Jan-Mar 2013)

Author(s): Vourakis, Christine

Correspondence Address: Vourakis, Christine: School of Nursing, Folsom Hall, Second Floor (Room 2009), 7667 Folsom Blvd, Sacramento, CA, US, 95826, cvourakis@csus.edu

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial presents an overview regarding interprofessional collaboration in addressing alcohol and other drug abuse in various health care settings. The articles included in this issue discusses interdisciplinary collaborative addiction education (ICAE)

movement. It makes good sense to prepare teams of health professionals at various stages of their education and/or career with a common actual alcohol and other drug (AOD) curriculum either jointly in agencies with interprofessional health care staff or separately in their own educational environment. If there is a shared body of AOD information, it improves the potential for team members to communicate with each other more effectively and be more consistent when approaching clients with SBIRT Grant Steering Committee (SBIRT) at any point of system contact. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Impaired Professionals](#)
[*Interdisciplinary Treatment Approach](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)
[Collaboration](#)
[Cooperation](#)
[Health Care Delivery](#)
[Health Care Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

143. Heroin addiction and voluntary choice: The case of informed consent.

Citation: Bioethics, September 2013, vol./is. 27/7(395-401), 0269-9702;1467-8519 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Henden, Edmund

Correspondence Address: Henden, Edmund: University of Oslo, Centre for the Study of Mind in Nature (CSMN), Department of Philosophy, Classics, History of Art and Ideas, IFIKK PB 1020, Blindern, Oslo, Norway, 0315, edmund.henden@ifikk.uio.no

Institution: Centre for the Study of Mind in Nature (CSMN), University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Language: English

Abstract: Does addiction to heroin undermine the voluntariness of heroin addicts' consent to take part in research which involves giving them free and legal heroin? This question has been raised in connection with research into the effectiveness of heroin prescription as a way of treating dependent heroin users. Participants in such research are required to give their informed consent to take part. Louis C. Charland has argued that we should not presume that heroin addicts are competent to do this since heroin addiction by nature involves a loss of ability to resist the desire for heroin. In this article, I argue that Charland is right that we should not presume that heroin addicts are competent to consent, but not for the reason he thinks. In fact, as Charland's critics correctly point out, there is plenty of evidence showing that heroin addicts can resist their desire for heroin. These critics are wrong, however, to conclude from this that we should presume that heroin addicts are competent to give their voluntary consent. There are, I shall argue, other conditions associated with heroin addiction that might constrain heroin addicts' choice in ways likely to undermine the voluntariness of their consent. In order to see this, we need to move beyond the focus on the addicts' desires for heroin and instead consider the wider social and psychological circumstances of heroin addiction, as well as the effects these circumstances may have on the addicts' beliefs about the nature of their options. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Informed Consent](#)
[Legal Processes](#)
[Volunteers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Bioethics*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

144. The Workaholism Analysis Questionnaire: Emphasizing work-life imbalance and addiction in the measurement of workaholism.

Citation: Journal of Behavioral and Applied Management, January 2013, vol./is. 14/2(71-86), 1930-0158 (Jan 2013)

Author(s): Aziz, Shahnaz; Uhrich, Ben; Wuensch, Karl L; Swords, Brian

Correspondence Address: Aziz, Shahnaz: Department of Psychology, East Carolina University, Mail Stop 565, Greenville, NC, US, 27858-4353, azizs@ecu.edu

Institution: East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US; East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US; East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US; East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: A new measure of workaholism, the Workaholism Analysis Questionnaire (WAQ), was created and validated in a heterogeneous sample of working professionals. The WAQ demonstrated strong internal reliability, convergent validity, concurrent validity, discriminant validity, and content validity. This is the first study to create a measure of workaholism that was psychometrically tested on a heterogeneous working population. Furthermore, the WAQ is the first measure to define workaholism more broadly and provide a more comprehensive assessment by including items that directly tap into work-life imbalance, a common symptom of workaholism and other addictive disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All Rights Reserved.; HOLDER: Institute of Behavioral and Applied Management; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Construction](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[*Workaholism](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Working Conditions](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Behavioral and Applied Management*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

145. Comparing the knowledge and attitudes of BSW and MSW students regarding substance- abusing clients.

Citation: The Journal of Baccalaureate Social Work, 2013, vol./is. 17/17(103-118), 1084-7219 (2013)

Author(s): Senreich, Evan; Straussner, Shulamith Lala A

Institution: Lehman College, City University of New York, New York, NY, US; New York University Silver School of Social Work, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: In the Northeast, 248 graduating seniors in 10 BSW programs were compared with 454 graduating students in 3 MSW programs regarding educational and experiential opportunities to learn about working with substance abusers, as well as knowledge and attitudes concerning this population. Results indicated that BSW students had far fewer opportunities than their MSW counterparts to learn about substance abuse through courses, training programs, internships, and employment. In regard to working with this

population, MSW students demonstrated greater knowledge than BSW students, but no difference in attitudes. In a multivariate analysis controlling for personal, educational, and employment factors, BSW students demonstrated more positive attitudes about working with substance abusers than did MSW students, but the latter still reported greater knowledge. The findings suggest that educational exposure to the issues of substance abusers positively affects the knowledge and attitudes of BSW and MSW students regarding work with this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Association of Baccalaureate Social Work Program Directors; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Social Skills Training](#)
[*Student Attitudes](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Knowledge Level](#)

Source: PsycINFO

146. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, physical health, and lifestyle in older adults.

Citation: Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, June 2013, vol./is. 61/6(882-887), 0002-8614;1532-5415 (Jun 2013)

Author(s): Semeijn, Evert J; Kooij, J. J. Sandra; Comijs, Hannie C; Michielsen, Marieke; Deeg, Dorly J. H; Beekman, Aartjan T. F

Correspondence Address: Semeijn, Evert J.: VU University Medical Centre Amsterdam, LASA, Van der Boechorststraat 7, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1081BT, e.semeijn@vumc.nl

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Expertise Centre Adult ADHD, PsyQ, The Hague, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: To increase insight into the effect of attention- deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) on health in general in older adults. Design: Two-phase sampling side-study. Setting: Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam (LASA). Participants: Two hundred twenty-three randomly selected LASA respondents. Measurements: Information was collected during home visits on physical health, medication use, and lifestyle characteristics in Phase 1 and on ADHD diagnosis in Phase 2. The associations between independent variables and ADHD were examined with linear and logistic regression analyses. Results: The adjusted regression estimates of the linear regression analysis showed that the number of ADHD symptoms was positively associated with the presence of chronic nonspecific lung diseases (CNSLD) ($B = 2.58, P = .02$), cardiovascular diseases ($B = 2.18, P = .02$), and number of chronic diseases ($B = 0.69, P = .04$) and negatively associated with self-perceived health ($B = -2.83, P = .002$). Lifestyle is not a mediator of the association between ADHD and physical health. Conclusion: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in older adults was associated with chronic physical illness and poorer self-perceived health. Contrary to expectations, there were no associations between symptoms of ADHD and lifestyle variables. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Journal compilation-The American Geriatrics Society; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Lifestyle](#)

[*Physical Health](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

147. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and central nervous system depressants dependence. A review.

Original Title: Trastorno por deficit de atencion con hiperactividad y dependencia de sustancias depresoras. Una revision.
Citation: Adicciones, 2013, vol./is. 25/2(171-186), 0214-4840 (2013)
Author(s): Daigre, Constanza; Teran, Antonio; Garcia-Vicent, Vicente; Roncero, Carlos
Correspondence Address: Daigre, Constanza: Servicio de Psiquiatria, Hospital Universitario Vall d'Hebron, Passeig Vall d'Hebron, 119-129, Barcelona, Spain, 08035, cdaigre@vhebron.net
Institution: CAS Vall d'Hebron, Servicio de Psiquiatria, Hospital Universitario Vall d'Hebron-Agencia de Salud Publica de Barcelona (ASPB), CIBERSAM, Barcelona, Spain; CAD "San Juan de Dios", Palencia, Spain; Unidad de Salud Mental Comunitaria de Marbella, Mental Hospital Universitario Virgen de la Victoria, Malaga, Spain; CAS Vall d'Hebron, Servicio de Psiquiatria, Hospital Universitario Vall d'Hebron-Agencia de Salud Publica de Barcelona (ASPB), CIBERSAM, Barcelona, Spain
Language: Spanish
Abstract: The comorbidity between attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and substance use disorders is very common. A review of literature addressing prevalence, clinical features and treatment of the comorbidity between ADHD and CNS depressants was conducted. The prevalences found have a wide range (4.5% to 58%). ADHD has been associated with greater severity of addiction, early onset of consumption and addiction, more psychiatric comorbidity and more chronicity. In drug-dependent patients the diagnosis is a complex process because the frequent overlap of symptoms. The screening instruments should be used with caution. Drug therapy has shown efficacy in reducing ADHD symptoms, but there is no consensus regarding their influence on substance use. However, results should be interpreted cautiously, because the samples are small. Psychoeducational interventions are relevant, but treatment outcomes have not been described or studied systematically. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Central Nervous System](#)
Source: PsycINFO

148. Criminological profile of patients in addiction treatment.

Citation: Adicciones, 2013, vol./is. 25/2(146-155), 0214-4840 (2013)
Author(s): Fernandez-Montalvo, Javier; Lopez-Goni, Jose J; Arteaga, Alfonso; Cacho, Raul
Correspondence Address: Fernandez-Montalvo, Javier: Departamento de Psicologia y Pedagogia, Universidad Publica de Navarra, Campus de Arrosadia s/n., Pamplona, Spain, 31006, fernandez.montalvo@unavarra.es
Institution: Departamento de Psicologia y Pedagogia, Universidad Publica de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain; Departamento de Psicologia y Pedagogia, Universidad Publica de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain; Departamento de Psicologia y Pedagogia, Universidad Publica de

Navarra, Pamplona, Spain; Departamento de Psicología y Pedagogía, Universidad Pública de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: This study explores the prevalence of criminal behaviour in patients addicted to drugs who are in treatment. A sample of 252 addicted patients (203 male and 49 female) who sought outpatient treatment at a specialized centre was assessed. Information on criminal behaviours, socio-demographic factors, consumption factors (assessed by the EuropAsi), psychopathological factors (assessed by SCL-90-R) and personality variables (assessed by MCMI-II) was collected. Patients presenting criminal behaviour were compared with those who were not associated with crime for all the variables studied. The rate of drug-addicted patients with criminal behaviour in this sample was 60.3% (n = 150), and it was mainly related to traffic offenses, followed by drug dealing offenses. Significant differences were observed between patients with and without criminal behaviour. Patients with criminal problems were mostly men and single. Moreover, they were more likely to report poly-consumption. Furthermore, significant differences were observed on several variables: EuropAsi, SCL-90-R and MCMI-II. According to these results, patients with associated criminal behaviour presented a more severe addiction problem. The implications of these findings for clinical practice and future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Outpatient Treatment](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

149. Utility of dynamic pupillometry in alcohol testing on drivers.

Original Title: Utilidad de la pupilometría dinámica en el control de alcoholemia de los conductores.

Citation: Adicciones, 2013, vol./is. 25/2(137-145), 0214-4840 (2013)

Author(s): Lobato-Rincon, Luis Lucio; Cabanillas Campos, Maria Carmen; Navarro-Valls, Jose Juan; Bonnin-Arias, Cristina; Chamorro, Eva; Roda, Celia Sanchez-Ramos

Correspondence Address: Lobato-Rincon, Luis Lucio: Departamento de Optometría y Visión, Facultad de Óptica y Optometría, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Calle Arcos del Jalon, 118, Madrid, Spain, 28037, llobato@ucm.es

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Language: Spanish

Abstract: Pupillometry is becoming a relevant tool in Vision Sciences. So far, only a few studies have explored the relationship between pupil reflex measures and drug consumption. The aim of this study was to assess the applicability of dynamic mesopic pupillometry as an objective measurement method for the detection of blood alcohol levels above the legal limit. In a quasi-experimental design, 19 volunteers were asked to participate in two conditions (before and after alcohol intake). In session with alcohol intake, participants were asked to consume 27.5 ml of alcohol in 60 minute intervals for four hours. Pupillometry records were conducted by means of the Power Refractor II, using four types of light stimulation: white (5600 K), blue (450 nm), green (510 nm) and red (600 nm). The basal diameter of the pupil increased significantly for alcohol concentrations equal to or greater than 0.25 mg/l in exhaled breath. Moreover, the value of the amplitude for red light constriction also provided significant differences between the two conditions.

These results are promising in the search for new methods to detect illegal alcohol levels among drivers. This study demonstrates that basal pupil diameter increase and amplitude response could be used as an alcohol consumption level indicator. However, further studies are necessary to validate this and other diagnose methods complementary to breathalyzer and other drugs tests. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drivers](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Sciences](#)
[Testing](#)
[Vision](#)

Source: PsycINFO

150. Relationship between psychopathological comorbidity and outcomes variables in-treatment cocaine dependent subject in therapeutic community.

Original Title: Relacion entre la comorbilidad psicopatologica y las variables de resultados en dependientes de cocaína tratados en comunidad terapeutica.

Citation: Adicciones, 2013, vol./is. 25/2(128-136), 0214-4840 (2013)

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Abstract: Over the last years, the therapeutic community treatment with people who have cocaine problems and psychopathological comorbidity has been increasing and it is important to know more about the success of these treatments. The aim of this paper is to study the psychopathological profile of cocaine-dependent patients and its association with outcome variables. It is interviewed by the Psychiatric Research Interview for Substance and Mental Disorders (PRISM-IV) and the Conners' Adult ADHD Diagnostic Interview for DSM-IV (CAADID) a total sample of 218 patients who sought treatment at any of the six public therapeutics community of Andalusia (Spain). The results show that the retention rate after three months of 68.3% (149), 43.5% that leaves the resource with a therapeutic discharge and 52.8% with clinically significant changes. Besides, the 57.8% have psychopathological comorbidity. Finally, there is a higher treatment success (measured by days of stay, type of discharge and therapeutic community outcome clinical impression) among people without psychopathological comorbidity. These data show the need to adapt the therapeutic communities to treat people with comorbid psychopathology and, thus, improve therapeutic success. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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